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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, 21st May, 2012/31st Vaisakha, 1934 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN, in the chair

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Implementation of Solar Power Projects

*621. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has asked the State Governments to speed up the implementation of solar power projects awarded to private companies in western parts of the country and make arrangements for training of engineers and technicians to improve the quality to the existing projects and serve the needs of the future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response received from each State Government, so far, 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.

(b) The Ministry has been writing to the States on specific issues, like, land, grid connectivity, etc. which are very important for timely completion of the solar power projects selected under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM). The Ministry has also been regularly monitoring and reviewing the

progress of implementation of these projects through interactive meetings involving various stakeholders including the State Governments and solar project developers. As a result of these joint efforts of the Government of India and the States, over 979 MW capacity of grid connected solar power projects have been set up in the country including 654.8 MW in Gujarat, 197.5 MW in Rajasthan and 20 MW in Maharashtra.

For meeting requirements of skilled manpower in the western parts of the country where majority of these projects are coming up, the Ministry has sanctioned Centres of Excellence at IIT Bombay and IIT Rajasthan (Jodhpur) for research and training in the area of photovoltaic and solar thermal technologies. Course curricula have been developed for courses at various levels, like, M.Tech., B.Tech., Diploma and technician. Basics in the area of solar energy have also been incorporated in the regular syllabus of two years ITI programme by Ministry of Labour. In addition, State Government of Gujarat has informed that training infrastructure at nine ITIs in Ahmedabad and Rajkot regions has been set up. State Government of Rajasthan has constituted a Committee consisting of Principals of Polytechnics at Barmer, Jodhpur and Chittorgarh to integrate the subject of solar energy in the courses already being conducted on the electrical and electronics side.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर, सूरज की शुआओं से बरक़ी पैदावार के लिए दूसरी रियासतों के मुकाबले आन्ध्र प्रदेश में ज्यादा मौके हैं। आन्ध्र प्रदेश पावर पैदा करने में पूरे भारत में बेस्ट रियासत है, जिसकी चेम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स और प्लानिंग कमीशन ने भी तारीफ की है। मैं मरकज़ी सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश में बरक़ी पैदावार इस्तेमाल करने के लिए इतने अच्छे मौके हैं तो 12वें पंचसाला प्लान में solar boom को बढ़ाने के लिए वह क्या स्टेप्स ले रही है? खुसूसन आन्ध्र प्रदेश के लिए सोलर प्लांट लगाने के लिए जो प्राइवेट कम्पनी से बात हो रही है, उसके बारे में सरकार का क्या कहना है?

+ **جناب محمد علی خان:** سر، سورج کی شعاعوں سے برقی پیداوار کے لئے دوسری ریاستوں کے مقابلے میں زیادہ مواقع ہیں۔ آندھرا پردیش پاور پیدا کرنے میں پورے بھارت میں بیسٹ ریاست ہے، جس کی چیمبر آف کامرس اور پلاننگ کمیشن نے بھی تعریف کی ہے۔ میں مرکزی سرکار سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ آندھرا پردیش میں برقی پیداوار استعمال کرنے کے لئے اتنے اچھے مواقع ہیں تو 12ویں پانچ سالہ پلان میں سولر بوم کو بڑھانے کے لئے کیا اسٹیپس لے رہی ہے؟ خصوصاً آندھرا پردیش کے لئے سولر پلانٹ لگانے کے لئے جو پرائیوٹ کمپنی سے بات ہو رہی ہے، اس کے بارے میں سرکار کا کیا کہنا ہے؟

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा: सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your place. Question Hour is in progress.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा: सर, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मंत्री जी उत्तर दें, इससे पहले मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: आप बीच में कैसे दखल दे रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा: सर, संसदीय समाचार यहां से जारी हुआ है।

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा: इसमें यह लिखा है, आप...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order during Question Hour.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा: यह केवल अंग्रेजी में है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा: मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप यह नहीं कहेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा: यह हिन्दी में प्राप्त क्यों नहीं होती है।...(व्यवधान)..
हमें केवल अंग्रेजी में नहीं चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: ऐसी क्या चीज है जो हिन्दी में ट्रांसलेट नहीं हुई है?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, माननीय सदस्य यह कह रहे हैं कि राज्य सभा सचिवालय के माध्यम से जो किताब वितरित की जा रही है, वह मात्र अंग्रेजी में है। उसका हिन्दी संस्करण वितरित नहीं किया जा रहा है। माननीय सदस्य का कहना है कि उसका हिन्दी संस्करण भी वितरित किया जाए, क्योंकि हिन्दी राष्ट्रीय भाषा है और उसका सम्मान होना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: But this could have been taken up with the Secretariat without difficulty. Let the Question Hour proceed. ...(Interruption)...

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा: हम तो इसके लिए आप से ही कहेंगे।

श्री सभापति: यह तो होगा और इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है।

डा. फारुख अब्दुल्ला: चेयरमैन सर, जहां तक सोलर पावर का सवाल है, जैसे बाकी रियासतों को इजाजत है, वैसे है, वैसे ही आन्ध्र प्रदेश को भी इजाजत है कि वे प्राइवेट डिवेलपर्स के साथ नेगोशिएट करके solar energy लगा सकते हैं। जहां तक गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया का सवाल है, हम क्या-क्या सुविधाएं देते हैं, मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। एक तो

reduced custom duty है, on all items. जो भी machinery required है, solar energy के लिए जो भी जरूरत है, उसके ऊपर reduced custom duty है। Exemption है, from excise duty on all items और जो भी machinery चाहिए, उसमें exemption है excise duty के लिए। Concession है, application general infrastructure project profit-earned renewal project, जितना भी है, tax exemption है दस साल तक और environment clearance की भी उनको exemption है और Government of India के इनको दिया है। जहां तक आन्ध्र प्रदेश का सवाल है, अभी तक आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 13 projects लगाए हैं, जिनकी वे 21.75 MW generate कर रहे हैं। मैं खुशी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश भी उन रियासतों में से एक है, जो solar energy की ओर तेजी से आगे बढ़ रही है।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर, मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 2016 तक 551 MW solar energy की जरूरत है और इस मौसम में 13,177 MW energy की जरूरत पड़ने वाली है। यह पांच सालों में 48 फीसदी ज्यादा होगी। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आने वाले पांच सालों में सरकार ने आन्ध्र प्रदेश स्टेट को नया solar power project takeover करने के लिए कितनी financial assistance दी है?

† جناب محمد علی خان: سر، میرا دوسرا سوال یہ ہے کہ آندھرا پردیش میں 2016 تک 551 MW solar energy کی ضرورت ہے اور اس گرمی کے موسم میں 13,177 MR energy کی ضرورت پڑنے والی ہے۔ یہ پانچ سالوں میں 48 فیصدی زیادہ ہوگی۔ میں سرکار سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ آنے والے پانچ سالوں میں سرکار نے آندھرا پردیش اسٹیٹ کو کیا solar power project take up کرنے کے لئے کتنی financial assistance دی ہے؟

श्री फारुख अब्दुल्ला: जैसा कि मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि यह आंध्र प्रदेश की गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर है कि वे कितनी सोलर पावर लगाना चाहते हैं। जहां तक सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का सवाल है, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को जवाहर लाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय सौर मिशन के अंतर्गत 2022 तक, 20,000 मेगावाट पावर पैदा करके देनी है। जवाहर लाल नेहरू मिशन के तहत, हमारे पास 2013 तक 1300 मेगावाट की जो सौर एनर्जी है, वह ग्रिड में शामिल हो जाएगी, जिसमें कि 1000 मेगावाट ग्रिड में होगा, 300 मेगावाट में से 200 मेगावाट रूफ टॉप का होगा और 100 मेगावाट छोटे-छोटे individual projects के लिए होगा।

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, power shortage in our country is a matter of concern for everybody. Renewable energy can be used as an option for power supply in our country. A country like Germany has already said good-bye to nuclear power and nuclear energy, and they have adopted renewable energy as an option where solar energy plays a leading role. In our country too, the Government

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

of India has taken up several ambitious plans but it is not yet known when these plans would be taken up. The main concern for us is that the cost of production for generating solar energy in our country is higher than what it is in other parts of the world. I would like to know if the Government would take adequate measures to cut down the cost of production. Otherwise, poor people would not be benefited from this project.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Sir, one good news which I would like to give to the people of the North-East is, I met the Power Ministers of the North-East, and the North-East gets 90 per cent assistance from the Government of India. But all the Power Ministers of the North-East represented and said that they would not be able to afford even 10 per cent. I have put the matter before the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister saying that for the North-Eastern States, the assistance from the Government of India should be 100 per cent, so that renewable energy could be given in much greater quantities to those regions, because a number of areas in those regions are ones where transmission lines have not reached, and it would take a long time for transmission lines to come. Therefore, we are, in full measure, trying to help not only the North-East but also every other place.

Sir, I would like to inform this House that the two States that have done a major work as far as solar energy is concerned are Gujarat and Rajasthan. These are the two States, and I must compliment the Governments of these two States which are doing yeoman service as far as renewable energy is concerned. I would like to also inform this House that the Secretary of my Department went to Bengal, and in Bengal, Damodar Valley Corporation has got about 2000 km canal network. They want to put, like in Gujarat, solar panels on the canals to generate 1000 MW of power. I am going to talk to the Minister for Power so that we can together work on this, and so that this 1000 MW could be generated, could be given to the people in that area, which would also benefit others.

Sir, I can assure this House and the people of this country that the Prime Minister and this Government are quite eager to see to it that renewable energy is brought to every nook and corner of our nation. But, at the same time, I would like to tell you that our demand of energy is so great that we cannot do without nuclear energy and we cannot do without fossil fuels, though in the years to come, you will see the utilization of fossil fuels would be much less as renewable energy grows.

As for pricing, I must tell you that when we started, the price was eighteen rupees per unit; today, the price has come down to seven rupees. And, by the grace of God, when the next phase comes, I am sure that it will further come down

because there would be greater production. The only thing we have to watch is that our own factories produce as quickly as possible. Some of the goods are coming cheap from outside, and even that is affecting our factories. That would affect our jobs. Therefore, one of the things that we have to work on is that our own factories must develop at a much rapid rate. That is one of the objectives of the Jawaharlal Nehru Solar Mission, that we need to start these things.

Exemptions are given. But you have to start your own generation so that we can produce maximum from our factories and give employment to our people. That will really take India forward. India is not only developing it for ourselves, but one of the good things is that India has opened up its doors to many other countries and a lot of MoUs have been signed with them so that Indian technology can be taken to them. It has gone to many of these countries. In Africa, we are making big in -roads in the field of renewable energy. They look forward to India, in a very big way, in conning forward in this new field.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: मंत्री जी, कुछ राज्यों के बारे में आपने जो टिप्पणी की है, आपकी साफगोई के लिए आपको बधाई।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाळा: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में बताया है कि देश के कुल प्रोडक्शन 979 मेगावाट में से 654 मेगावाट अकेले गुजरात पैदा कर रहा है। नरेन्द्र भाई यह काम गुजरात में कर रहे हैं। मेरी आपसे सिर्फ इतनी गुजारिश है कि जहां गुजरात में इतना अच्छा काम हो रहा है, तो solar energy से जो बिजली पैदा होती है, क्या वह सारी की सारी बिजली सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट खरीद लेगी या इसमें स्टेट को जो ज्यादा खर्च लगता है, उसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से स्टेट को कोई सहायता देने की योजना है? दूसरा, ...

श्री सभापति: रूपाळा जी, एक सवाल पुछिए।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाळा: सर, यह मसला बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a supplementary question. Only one question is allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाळा: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से इसलिए यह गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि, क्योंकि it is the best success story of India. यह भारत की success story है, यह गुजरात की success story है, मेरा ऐसा कोई दावा नहीं है। इसी success story को आगे ले जाने के लिए आप राज्य सरकार की किस तरह से मदद करना चाहते हैं?

डा. फारूख अब्दुल्ला: हम राज्य सरकार को हर कोई मदद करना चाहते हैं। मैं आपको यह बता दूँ कि जहां तक मेरे मंत्रालय का सवाल है, हम कोई भी फर्क नहीं करते हैं कि आप कांग्रेस से हैं, या बीजेपी से हैं, तृणमूल कांग्रेस से हैं या किसी भी पार्टी से हैं। इन्हें

लोगों elect किया है। हमारा काम है मदद करना। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि गुजरात ने एक रास्ता दिखाया है। जिस तरह उसने कैनाल पर पैनल लगाया और बिजली पैदा की, इसी का इस्तेमाल अब हम दामोदर वैली में करना चाहते हैं, मैं आपसे एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें दिल में एक बात याद रखनी चाहिए कि हम हिन्दुस्तानी हैं। हम किसी भी जमात से ताल्लुक रखते हों, किसी भी पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखते हों, सबसे ज्यादा जो important है, वह हिन्दुस्तान है। हिन्दुस्तान बचेगा, तो हम बचेंगे और अगर हिन्दुस्तान नहीं बचा, तो हम लोग नहीं बच सकते। इसलिए मैं आपसे भी यह कहूँगा कि हमें देश को मजबूत करना होगा। इसके लिए किसी भी रियासत को renewable energy में जो भी मदद चाहिए, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट मदद करने के लिए तैयार है।

श्री सभापति: श्री मोती लाल वोरा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रुपाला: आप यह बताइए कि आप क्या मदद करना चाहते हैं?

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। देखिए, आपका सवाल हो गया।...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़, यह discussion नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. फारुख अब्दुल्ला: एक तो हम लोग financially 30 प्रतिशत मदद करते हैं, फिर इसमें 10 साल का tax exemption है, उसके बाद आप जो import करना चाहते हैं, जो चीज़ें यहां नहीं मिलती हैं, उन पर हमारी छूट है। कई चीज़ों में हम मदद दे रहे हैं, उसी से ये रियासतें इसे आगे ले रही हैं। जवाहर लाल नेहरू मिशन तो सिर्फ 20,000 मेगावाट तक है। कई रियासतें तो इससे बहुत आगे चली गई हैं, गुजरात हो या राजस्थान हो। हम तो यहां गहलोट साहब को भी मुबारकबाद देना चाहते हैं, जिन्होंने राजस्थान में renewable energy का एक जाल बिछा दिया है। न सिर्फ solar में, बल्कि wind में भी, अगर आप देखें। देश तरक्की की तरफ चल रहा है। अफसोस इस बात का है कि कुछ लोगों को यह तरक्की दिखती नहीं है, तो उसमें मैं क्या करूँ?

श्री मोती लाल वोरा: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने सभी राज्यों को सोलर एनर्जी के बारे में लिखा, किन्तु मात्र तीन राज्यों, गुजरात, राजस्थान और महाराष्ट्र ने इसकी जानकारी उन्हें दी। क्या शेष राज्यों से उन्हें कोई जानकारी मिली या नहीं मिली?

श्री सभापति महोदय, जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने स्वयं कहा कि गुजरात और राजस्थान में सोलर एनर्जी की बहुत अधिक सम्भावनाएं हैं, लेकिन सोलर एनर्जी के साथ ट्रांसमिशन लाइन्स और ग्रिड कनेक्टिविटी की भी आवश्यकता है, फिर उसके लिए ट्रेन्ड टेक्निशियंस की भी आवश्यकता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इस बात को जानना चाहूँगा, चूंकि सोलर एनर्जी तो हम उत्पादित कर सकते हैं, लेकिन जब तक ग्रिड कनेक्टिविटी नहीं होगी, तब तक हम उसका ट्रांसमिशन किस प्रकार करेंगे? इस दिशा में आपने कौन सी कार्यवाही ही है?

डा. फारुख अब्दुल्ला: इन्होंने यह बिल्कुल सही सवाल पूछा है, इसके लिए मैं इन्हें बहुत मुबारक देता हूँ।

महोदय, यह बिलकुल सही बात है कि हमारे तमिलनाडु इत्यादि कई रियासतों में एनर्जी पैदा होती है। विंड से वहां मैक्सिमम एनर्जी पैदा की गई है, मगर ट्रांसमिशन लाइन्स की कमी है, फिर कई स्टेट्स की फाइनांशियल कंडीशन भी ऐसी है कि वे ट्रांसमिशन को और बढ़ा नहीं सकती हैं। इसके लिए हमने फाइनांस मिनिस्ट्री के थ्रू, गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया से यह गुजारिश की है कि कोल के ऊपर जो सेस लगाया गया है, उसमें जो पैसा **renewable energy** के लिए है, ट्रांसमिशन लाइन्स बढ़ाने के लिए, **part of the money may kindly be given to the States**, क्योंकि उसमें से कुछ जाएगा **towards the environment** कुछ आधा **Enewable energy** के लिए जाएगा।

दूसरा, जहां तक ट्रेनिंग का सवाल है, मैं आपसे गुजारिश करूंगा, आप में से कई मेम्बर्स स्टेट्स में जाते हैं, मैं चाहूंगा कि आप जोधपुर के आईआईटी में जाएं और देखें कि वहां पर इसके लिए कितना जबरदस्त काम हो रहा है और **how training is being given to the people who will run these projects in the future**. जिस तरह मुम्बई में आईआईटी है, इसी तरह देश में कई आईआईटीज हैं, जिनको हमारी मिनिस्ट्री सपोर्ट कर रही है **so that the training of the young people can be organized**. We are training not only our own people but also people from other countries here, and, if Members have time, they could visit our establishment in Gurgaon where we are doing major work and also training younger people even from outside our country. Secondly, I would also like to inform you that in the Gurgaon centre, we are now working on air conditioning from solar energy, which should be another great thing which may help our country.

Foodgrains rotting in godowns

*622. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a considerable quantity of foodgrains is rotting in godowns;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has asked Government to distribute those foodgrains at a very low cost or at no cost, as a short term measure;

(c) whether in view of the above situation, Government proposes to increase the quantum of foodgrains for the Below Poverty Line population;

(d) whether Government is considering to include Above Poverty Line people also under the Public Distribution System, in order to finish the stock; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No Sir. In fact the accrual of damaged foodgrains in FCI godowns has been showing a decreasing trend during the last 10 years as can be seen in the Statement-I (*See* below). The quantity of foodgrains which became damaged/non-issuable in Food Corporation of India (FCI) in the last 3 years is not considerable quantity as may be seen from the fact that 6702 tons, 6346 tons and 3338 tons of foodgrains got damaged/became non-issuable in FCI during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively due to various reasons such as storage pest attack, leakages in godowns, procurement of poor quality stocks, spillage during movement and handling of stocks, exposure to rains in case of unscientific storage because of lack of storage space, floods, negligence on the part of concerned persons in taking precautionary measures etc.

(b) and (c) In view of reports of damages to Central Pool stocks of foodgrains in some godowns of FCI and State agencies in 2010, Hon'ble Supreme Court expressed concern and suggested to Government to take some long term and short term measures. While creation of adequate storage facilities was suggested for the long term, increase in quantum of food supply to BPL population and distribution of foodgrains to deserving population at very low cost or no cost was to be taken up in the short term.

Considering the availability of surplus stocks in the Central Pool, requests received from State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations and because of the observations of the Supreme Court, Government had made additional allocation of 50 lakh tons of foodgrains each in 2010-11 and 2011-12 to all States/UTs. In addition, the Hon'ble Supreme Court had also directed to reserve 5 million tons of foodgrains for distribution to the poorest districts in the country on the recommendations of Justice (Retd.) D. P. Wadhwa Committee constituted by the Hon'ble Court. On their recommendations, Government allocated in the year 2011-12, a total quantity of 23.69 lakh tons of rice and wheat for distribution to Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families in 174 poorest districts in 27 States of the country. During the current year (2012-13), the Government has again allocated 15.40 lakh tons of foodgrains to the poorest districts. During 2012-13, Government has allocated 543 lakh tons of rice and wheat so far under TPDS, etc. including 75.40 lakh tons of additional allocations made to APL families in States/UTs and for BPL families in poorest districts in 12 States. As and when requests are received from States/UTs for additional allocations of foodgrains, the same are considered favourably by the Government.

(d) and (e) Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), allocations of foodgrains for Above Poverty Line (APL) families are made depending upon availability of foodgrain stocks in the Central pool and past off take by the States/UTs.

Considering the availability of surplus stocks in the Central Pool, requests received from State Governments/UT Administrations and to augment supply of foodgrains at cheaper rates, Government has been making additional allocations of foodgrains for APL category also, over and above the normal allocation under TPDS, from time to time. In 2011-12, the Government had increased the per family monthly APL allocations from 10 Kgs. to 15 Kgs. in 22 States/UTs and gave 35 Kgs. in 13 Special Category States/UTs. This increased allocation has been continued in 2012-13 also.

Statement-I

Trend of accrual of damaged foodgrains in FCI

The trend of accrual of non-issuable/damaged foodgrains in FCI during last 10 years shows decreasing trend as under:

Year	Quantity of Damaged foodgrains (in lakh tons)
2002-2003	1.35
2003-2004	0.76
2004-2005	0.97
2005-2006	0.95
2006-2007	0.25
2007-2008	0.34
2008-2009	0.20
2009-2010	0.07
2010-2011	0.06
2011-2012	0.03

The following table indicates percentage of accrual of Non-Issuable/damaged foodgrains vis-a-vis offtake from FCI stocks for the last four years and current year (upto 1.04.2012):

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 01.04.2012)
Off take of stock from FCI (Excluding DCP states)					(Lakh tons)
Wheat	119.89	120.16	172.99	209.60	219.95
Rice	204.61	186.04	198.07	222.50	253.64
TOTAL	324.50	306.20	371.06	432.10	473.59
Quantity accrued as Issuable (in Lakh tons)	0.34	0.20	0.07	0.06	0.03
Percentage of non-issuable stock					
In terms of quantity	0.10	0.07	0.02	0.014	0.006

Against the percentage of foodgrain issued by FCI, the accrual of Non-issuable is 0.006 % against total off take of stocks from FCI during 2011-12.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. My first supplementary regarding this Question, although I am satisfied with the answer of the Minister, is that the Supreme Court judgement delivered in 2010, if I am not mistaken, asked for foodgrains from the overflowing godowns to be distributed as a short-term measure, and, the Supreme Court also stated that there should be complete computerization of the PDS system, right from the FCI to the actual beneficiaries. Sir, in his reply, the hon. Minister has stated that sometimes, foodgrains got damaged due to unscientific storage and also due to negligence on the part of concerned persons. May I know from the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, as to whether any action is being taken against those negligent persons, and, whether the Government has computerized the PDS system fully?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, regarding damage of foodgrains, which is distributed by the FCI through the State Governments, I would like to inform that about five years ago, it was 0.105 per cent in 2007-08 which has now come to 0.006 per cent in 2011-12. Sir, I have got the latest data as on 1.5.2012. Sir, out of 70 million tonnes, which we have distributed, only 234.5 metric tonnes of wheat and 31.5 metric tonnes of rice has been accrued damaged during 2012-13.

Sir, it happened because of the active steps taken by the FCI as well as the State Governments.

Sir, as per the direction of the Supreme Court, we have allotted about 23.69 lakh tonnes out of 50 lakh tonnes to the States. That will be distributed among 27 States and 174 districts in the country. The offtake under the TPDS during the last two years is satisfactory; it is to the tune of about 88 per cent. But even in the special allocation made by the Government under the instruction of the Supreme Court, out of 23.69 lakh tonnes that we have allocated, the offtake is only 27 per cent. Our Ministry has been continuously writing to the State Governments to improve the offtake.

Sir, as far back as 18th July 2011, we wrote to the State Governments that we are prepared even to allow them to take six months' ration allocation for the States. But nothing has happened. Sir, again on 17th May this year, we have written to the State Governments that even under the special allocation, the offtake is only 27 per cent.

Sir, coming to the actions taken, in the last discussion also I pointed it out, whenever it is brought to the attention of the FCI, we have taken very strong actions. Recently, there were press clippings on 5th and 6th in various papers in the country. When we made enquiries, we had found that those allegations were not correct. But one news item, which came in *The Tribune*, said that some quantity was damaged in Khamano. We looked into it. We found that about 20,000 tonnes of paddy, which had been procured by the State some years back, was damaged. It's a cumulative damage which has taken place over a period of time. We asked the State Government of Punjab to look into it because it was procuring that.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Sir, I have not got the answer to my question whether it has computerised the PDS or not. Now, this is my second supplementary. Recently, in view of overflowing godowns, the Chief Economic Adviser to the hon. Prime Minister has suggested to the Government to distribute eight million tonnes of wheat to the BPL families and two million tonnes of wheat to the APL families. In view of the fiscal constraints, which I fully understand, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the suggestion of the Chief Economic Adviser will be looked into and action will be initiated in this regard.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, for the normal PDS distribution, what we need—even if you take the Census 2011, because we are distributing on the basis of the population estimates of 2000—is about 62-63 million tonnes of foodgrains. But already the foodgrains in the stock of the FCI is to the tune of 71 million tonnes.

Keeping this in view, we approached the hon. Prime Minister. There was a meeting under the Chairmanship of the hon. Prime Minister. It was attended by the Finance Minister and the Agriculture Minister. A decision was taken as to how to distribute the excess foodgrains which is with the FCI. Foodgrains are also with the State Governments and some private agencies. This was examined by Dr. Rangarajan. He sent his suggestion to the hon. Prime Minister. That suggestion is being examined. Our Department has fully supported the suggestion of Dr. Rangarajan.

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: सभापति महोदय, इस दफा पंजाब में गेहूं का रिकॉर्ड production हुआ है, लेकिन वह सारा बाहर पड़ा है और FCI ने गोदाम बनवाए थे, जिनको मार्च में टेक ऑवर करना था। गोदाम तैयार हैं, उनकी inspection हो चुकी है और उनकी capacity लाखों टन की है, लेकिन अभी तक इन्होंने कोई भी गोदाम नहीं लिया है, जिसको कारण सारा अनाज बाहर पड़ा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इन्होंने उन गोदामों का कंट्रोल अभी तक क्यों नहीं लिया है?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, in Punjab, which is one of the major States in the country producing and procuring foodgrains, the initial projection this year by the Punjab Government was to the tune of 108 lakh tonnes of foodgrains, especially wheat. But, as I understand, today, it has gone above 125 lakh tonnes. Sir, Punjab is one of the States which has the expertise to handle the foodgrains procurement. There are CAP and covered godowns in Punjab. The CAP arrangement of Punjab is excellent. Sir, I am in constant touch with the State Government. Last week also, I discussed with the hon. Agriculture Minister and I also talked to the hon. Chief Minister. Sir, out of the PEG Scheme, a large number of godowns is given to Punjab. Storage capacity for about ten lakh tonnes has been constructed recently. It is in the process of handing over the same to the State Government because in Punjab, the procurement is done by the State Government and later on, FCI takes it over and distributes it to the different parts.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सभापति महोदय, 2004 के पहले तक यह देश खाद्यान्न दूसरे देशों से आयात करता था और 2005 के बाद, इस सरकार के आने के बाद जो उपाय किए गए, उनका परिणाम यह हुआ कि आज हमारे देश में इतना खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन हो रहा है कि उनका भंडारण हमारे लिए संकट का विषय बन गया है। भंडारण की समस्या कोई नई नहीं है, बल्कि यह बहुत वर्षों से लगातार चल रही है, इसलिए सरकार ने यह भी विचार किया कि क्यों न निजी क्षेत्र का भी सहयोग अनाज के भंडारण में लिया जाए और इसके लिए योजनाएं बनाई गईं। लेकिन, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को सूचना देते हुए यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि बहुत से लोगों ने, जिन्होंने सरकारी योजनाओं का लाभ लेकर भंडार गृह बनाए और सरकार को भंडारण के लिए अपने भंडार गृह उपलब्ध कराए, क्या उनके पास इस बात की जानकारी है कि ऐसे अनेक, एक-दो नहीं, लगभग तमाम प्रदेशों में ये शिकायतें मिली हैं कि उन निजी भंडार गृह के मालिकों का वर्षों तक किराए का भुगतान नहीं किया गया और

उसके बाद उन्होंने भंडार गृह सरकार को उपलब्ध कराना बंद कर दिया था और जो नए निजी भंडार गृह बनते, उनको प्रोत्साहन न मिल कर, लोग हत्सोत्साहित हो गए? ऐसे मामलों में क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ने कोई जांच कराई है, कोई आकलन किया है और यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने प्रकरणों में सरकार ने कार्रवाई की है, जिससे कि भविष्य में भंडारण के लिए निजी क्षेत्र का सहयोग भी हासिल हो सके? इस दिशा में सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, regarding the production of rice and wheat in the country, in 2009-10, the total production was 160.89 million tonnes which has increased...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is about storage.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, I am answering. Now, it has increased to 193.64 million tonnes. Sir, this is a record production and even though, this plenty has created a problem, as of now, the Government is confident that we can manage this. *(Interruptions)* Sir, regarding storage, as I said, production has gone up.

We are trying to contain this storage mechanism. At present we have got a storage capacity of about 63 million tonnes of storage under CAP and Covered. We have added another three million tonnes under such scheme and silos we are adding another two million tonnes and we are hiring private godowns wherever it is needed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I know that your question has not been answered.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सर, अब आपके अलावा हम किसके पास संरक्षण के लिए जाएं?...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take up this matter in writing.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: हमें संरक्षण तो आपसे ही मिलेगा। हमने बिलकुल सीधा-सा सवाल पूछा है कि जिन गोदामधारकों का किराया वर्षों तक नहीं दिया गया, क्या इन्होंने उसकी जांच करायी है?...*(व्यवधान)*...

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: As of now,...*(Interruptions)*...obtained any complaint...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is very specific. Please just answer that.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सभापति महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है कि जब चेयर भी इस बात से सहमत है कि श्री चतुर्वेदी जी ने जो प्रश्न पूछा, उसका जवाब नहीं आया, तो फिर चेयर इस प्रश्न को postpone कर सकती है। जब आपके पास यह अधिकार है, जो आप इस क्वेश्चन को postpone कर दीजिए और इसको कल लगवाए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर मैंने जो प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर उठाया है, उस पर आप रूलिंग दे दीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him answer. There is no point of order....(Interruptions)...Please, we are taking up our precious time in this, cross-fire.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, the total covered capacity, as of now, is 455 lakh tonnes...(Interruptions)...Sir, the total cap is 171.66 lakh tonnes. So, we have got about 63 million tonnes capacity with us; and another million tonnes have been added. We are adding 2 million tonnes under the silos. Sir, regarding the private godowns, we have hired a large quantity of private godowns....(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please sit down?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: So far, the Department has not received any complaint from the private godown owners that we have not paid the rent. There is no complaint.

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सर, हम सब खाद्यान्नों के भंडारण की व्यवस्था ठीक न होने के कारण उसके सड़ने की स्थिति से वाकिफ हैं और इस बात से भी वाकिफ हैं कि कुपोषित लोगों और बच्चों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहती या कितने लोग कुपोषित हैं, इस पर मैं बहस भी नहीं करना चाहती। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह कहा है कि खाद्यान्न के सड़ने से बेहतर तो यह है कि उसे गरीबों में और अधिक मात्रा में वितरित कर दिया जाए जो कि इस समस्या का मानवीय और लोकतांत्रिक समाधान भी है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि सरकार के सामने ऐसी कौन-सी कानूनी और प्रशासनिक अड़चन आ रही है, जिसके कारण वह इतनी ज्वलंत और मूलभूत आवश्यकताओं से जुड़ी समस्या का विवेकपूर्ण समाधान नहीं निकाल पा रही है?

सर, मध्य प्रदेश में करीब 67 लाख बीपीएल परिवार हैं, जबकि वहां 42 लाख बीपीएल परिवार के हिसाब से खाद्यान्न दिया जाता है, ऐसा क्यों? मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि जब अनाज का इतना भण्डार है, अनाज सड़ने की स्थिति में है और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने इस बात के लिए आपसे कई बार आग्रह भी किया है, निवेदन भी किया है तथा आपसे आज्ञा भी चाही है, तो यह क्यों नहीं हो रहा है?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, TPDS allocation takes place, as per the instruction of the Planning Commission, on the basis of 2000 Census and the number of BPL families, APL families and AAY families. It is decided by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Rural Development. So, the TPDS allocation is going on full strength; and the offtake is to the tune 88 per cent. But, Sir, in the case of special allocation, I have noted down this in the previous question.

Even though we give the full allocation, the off-take by the State is less than 27 per cent. That is why we have written to the State Government that the State Government has to off-take...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, I am on a point of order...(Interruptions)...

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: We are distributing the foodgrains as per the instructions of the Supreme Court.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी जो जवाब दे रहे हैं वह सही नहीं है।.....(व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति: पहले पूरा जवाब सुन लीजिए।

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: But the off-take by the States is less than what we have allotted to them...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी इतने गंभीर मुद्दे पर तैयारी करके नहीं आए।.....(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 623...(Interruptions)...If the answer is unsatisfactory, please put it in writing...(Interruptions)...Please...(Interruptions)...Naqvi Sahib, please...(Interruptions)... Let us go to the next question. Question No. 623. बैठ जाइए।.....(व्यवधान) इनको भी क्वेश्चन पूछने का हक है। बैठ जाइए।.....(व्यवधान) Yes, Mr. N.K.Singh. Question No. 623.

Cost of equipment for UMPPs

*623. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to check the cost of equipment required for Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) in the country;

(b) whether Government proposes to undertake any structural changes in the policy regarding import of power equipment;

(c) if so, whether any proposal regarding the procurement of super critical equipment for UMPPs from domestic manufacturing sources is under Government's consideration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to be finalized?

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

Statement

(a) Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) are awarded on the basis of the lowest levelized tariff through tariff based competitive bidding where the bidder factors in cost efficiencies in all respects including the cost of equipment.

(b) As per the prevailing guidelines for UMPP, the developer of a UMPP is free to source the equipment from foreign or domestic manufacturers). No decision regarding change of above guidelines has been taken. However, a proposal to alter

the duty structure on all imported power equipment is under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d) To suggest the modalities of sourcing domestic equipment by UMPP developer, a committee under Member (Industry), Planning Commission was constituted and the final report of the committee is yet to be received.

श्री एन.के. सिंह: मंत्री महोदय, आपने अपने उत्तर में यह कहा है कि अल्ट्रा मेगा पॉवर प्रोजेक्ट का आबंटन कम्पटीटिव टैरिफ बीडिंग के आधार पर होता है। यह स्वाभाविक है कि जिन राज्यों में पर्याप्त रूप से कोयले का साधन उपलब्ध है, अल्ट्रा मेगा पॉवर प्रोजेक्ट उन्हीं राज्यों में जाएंगे। देश में ऊर्जा की जो कठिनाई है, विशेषकर उन राज्यों में जहां कोयले का साधन पर्याप्त नहीं है, तो यदि अल्ट्रा मेगा पॉवर प्रोजेक्ट वहां नहीं लग सकते हैं तो क्या मंत्री महोदय, इस पर विचार करेंगे कि जो ऊर्जा का उससे उत्पादन होता है, उसके आबंटन में उन राज्यों को प्राथमिकता दी जाए, जहां बिजली की बहुत-बहुत कमी है, जैसे उदाहरणार्थ, बिहार?

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, I would like to appreciate the concern raised by the hon. Member regarding the power shortage in some States, including Bihar. We are fully concerned about the shortage of power in some States, including Bihar which is having the lowest *per capita* consumption of power in the country. The Ultra Mega Power Project is planned for States which have coal mines or which have access to import coal from foreign countries. Two types of projects are there. A State like Bihar has no facility to use this Ultra Mega Power Project. Therefore, the Government of India is planning that even though Bihar has no coal mines they can access the coal mines in nearby States like Jharkhand. If the Bihar Government gives us a project proposal in this regard, we will definitely consider that project. Our senior Minister has a long discussion with the Bihar Chief Minister last month. A lot of decisions were taken to meet the power crisis of Bihar. Therefore, the Ministry of Power has already allocated 50 per cent of power from Barh NTPC to Bihar in place of 176 megawatts indicated earlier. This issue of Barh is finally settled. There are a lot of other issues. I am not going to read the entire thing. Similarly, we are supporting the efforts made by the State Government to meet the power shortage.

श्री एन.के. सिंह: यह उत्तर भ्रमात्मक है, क्योंकि आपने अपने उत्तर के पूर्व भाग में यह कहा है कि बिहार जैसे राज्य में कोयले के अभाव के कारण वहां अल्ट्रा मेगा पॉवर प्रोजेक्ट का आबंटन नहीं किया जा सकता है। आपने दूसरे भाग में यह स्वीकार किया है कि किसी और रूप में इसकी पूर्ति की जाए, इसके लिए कोयले का विशेष आबंटन करने का विचार केन्द्रीय सरकार रखती है। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय, इससे अवगत है कि बिहार के विभिन्न ऐसे प्रस्ताव उनके समक्ष हैं, जो पब्लिक सेक्टर हैं वहां तो हैं ही, निजी क्षेत्रों में भी कोयले के आबंटन की कमी से ऊर्जा का वहां पर जो सृजन होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो पा रहा है। तो मुख्य मंत्री ने प्रधान जी से जो अपेक्षा की थी, उसमें उन्होंने कोई निश्चित कदम उठाया है या निश्चित कदम उठाने की सरकार अपेक्षा कर सकती है?

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, definitely, for meeting the coal shortage in Bihar, I have already informed the august House that a lot of projects in that region are being taken care of. So far as Bihar is concerned, a joint venture between BSEB and NTPC will be executing 1980 megawatt plant at Nabinagar which will benefit the State of Bihar. And also, allocation is being given from the Central ongoing projects like Barh, as I have already stated. In fact, during the recent visit of the hon. Power Minister, Shindeji, the allocation for Bihar has been increased from 176 megawatt to 660 megawatts from Barh. Giving special priority to Bihar, already four plants have been recommended to the Ministry of Coal for coal linkage in Bihar itself.

We all know that the country is facing a coal shortage. Therefore, coal linkage has been recommended for four projects: 2x250 MW Barauni project; 2x260 MW Buxar project; 2x660 MW Pirpainti project and 2x660 MW Lakhisarai project. These projects have already been recommended to the Coal Ministry.

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान: चेयरमैन साहब, एन.के. सिंह जी का जो मूल प्रश्न था, वह अल्ट्रा मेगा पावर प्रोजेक्ट को लेकर था, क्योंकि देश में जितने पावर प्रोजेक्ट बन रहे हैं, अल्ट्रा मेगा हो या नॉर्मल प्रोजेक्ट हो, उसके लिए इक्युपमेंट्स की भारी कमी है, जिनको विदेश से आयात करना पड़ता है। तो क्या भारत सरकार के विद्युत विभाग के पास इसके लिए कोई प्रपोजल है? हमारे यहां जो डोमेस्टिक इक्युपमेंट्स मैन्युफेक्चरिंग कंपनीज हैं, जैसे भेल है, तो भेल और एनटीपीसी के जॉयंट वेन्चर को भी प्रपोजल थी। इससे और जो निजी उद्योग भी है, इनको बढ़ावा देने से उसका एक बड़ा अच्छा इम्पेक्ट देश में रोजगार बढ़ाने में, मैन्युफेक्चरिंग सेक्टर में और डॉमेस्टिक इकोनोमी में आयेगा। क्या भारत सरकार इस सेक्टर के लिए, अल्ट्रा मेगा पावर प्रोजेक्ट के लिए, विशेषकर सुपर क्रिटिकल इक्युपमेंट बनाने में देशी उद्योगों को कोई टैक्स में इकॉनॉमिक रियायत देने वाली है? यह मेरा स्पेसिफिक प्रश्न है।

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Presently, under the mega power policy itself, excise duty benefit is extended to goods manufactured in India and customs duty benefit is extended to goods imported for power projects, based on certain conditions. These facilities can be applicable to Ultra Mega Power Projects also. For encouraging domestic manufacturing, including manufacturing by private sector, a proposal for imposing customs duty on imported goods for power projects was put up before the Cabinet for its approval. However, no decision has been taken so far in this regard.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the question relates to availability of power equipments for Ultra Mega Power Projects and also coal linkage. Part (a) of my question is: Why have you made—which is a reality—UMPPs absolutely reserved for the private sector, while not allowing NTPC–BHEL synergy to operate on the UMPP? They are much better placed in terms of coal linkage, in terms of power equipment availability. Why have you made it an absolute reserve for the private sector? For augmenting the indigenous capacity of power equipment manufacturing, what special steps are you going to take?

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, as per the decision taken by the Government, Ultra Mega Power Project is awarded on the basis of competitive tariff bidding, tariff-based competitive bidding.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Then allow the NTPC to bid for that.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: NTPC has already participated.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I can prove it in the House. You have not allowed NTPC. You have made NTPC to bid for an abnormally high rate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One at a time, please...(Interruptions)...Mr. Sen, please, let the question be answered.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, the NTPC participated in all the bidding processes. But the project was awarded on the basis of the lowest price which was quoted by the developer. Therefore, the NTPC was not in a position to get...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You must make an inquiry into it. Please get an impartial inquiry done...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The facility of supplementaries is being misused.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Sir, my colleague has been replying properly that the NTPC has participated in all the competitive biddings. One has to listen to him properly.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, I would like to know whether the Odisha Government has given proposal for four Ultra Mega Power Projects in Odisha and the reasons why these have not been approved till now. I would also like to know whether the Government will take appropriate action to approve all the four Mega Power Projects in Odisha.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, as far as the State of Odisha is concerned, Odisha is already on the process of implementing the three Ultra Mega Power Projects. Out of these three, one is already in the bidding process. As regards the UMPP at Bedabahal of the Sundergarh District of Odisha, the status is that the RFQ for these UMPP was issued on 11.6.2011. The response received was opened on 1st August, 2011, and is under evaluation. The RFP will be issued after finalization of the revised SBD. As regards the other two projects, the process of identification of land is already going on. If the State Government has identified the land, then, definitely, we will proceed with these projects.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 624...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, एक बहुत जरूरी सवाल है।

श्री सभापति: जरूरी है, लेकिन तीन क्वेश्चंस हो गए हैं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: ओडिशा, बिहार तो सब हो गया, उत्तर प्रदेश रह गया है, जिसकी उपेक्षा माननीय मंत्री जी कर रहे हैं।

श्री सभापति: आप आगे सवाल पूछ लीजिएगा।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप उत्तर प्रदेश से क्यों नाराज हैं?

श्री सभापति: सवाल आपका था ही नहीं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हमने बड़ी देर से..(व्यवधान)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point of taking up precious minutes? Please resume your place.

The questioner SHRI PRABHAT JHA was absent

Irregularities in Indian Legal Service

*624. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for selection to the Indian Legal Service for appointment to the post of Additional Secretary, Special Secretary and Secretary in the Ministry;

(b) whether the criteria of merit and seniority have been given go-bye by Government for promotion of officers of Indian Legal Service to the post of Additional Secretary/Special Secretary/Secretary;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of cases of supersession of officers of Joint Secretary Level and above during the current and preceding three years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The posts of Additional Secretaries and Secretaries in the Department of Legal Affairs and the Legislative Department are filled up under the Search-cum-Selection Procedure, as laid down in Department of Personnel and Training's Office Memorandum No. 36/29/99-EO (SM-I) dated 02.09.1999. The practice has been to

consider officers from amongst Indian Legal Service. While the Department of Personnel and Training's Office Memorandum referred to above does not cover the posts of Special Secretaries (these are newly created posts), it was decided that the same Committee may recommend a suitable officer as Special Secretary.

(b) and (c) The posts of the level of the Additional Secretary, Special Secretary and Secretary in the Ministry are not promotion posts and are required to be filled on the recommendations of the Search-cum-Selection Committee, and that merit, and not *inter-se* seniority alone is of prime consideration to the process of selection. The Ministry furnishes a list of officers for consideration for filling up the posts of Additional Secretary/Special Secretary/Secretary, which the Committee takes into consideration.

(d) In light of (b) and (c) above, question does not arise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any supplementaries? Yes, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, we have seen the reply of the hon. Minister where he has stated that promotion to the posts of Secretaries and Additional Secretaries is by selection-cum-merit and not through seniority alone. But my specific supplementary is this. There is rampant *ad hocism* in their Department. Recently, they have appointed the Secretary, Legal Affairs, on a contract basis, that is, he was to continue in office for only one month and the balance on contract. Now in the other Department of the Government of India, there is a norm of a balance of service. Does this Department follow this, when they have so many senior level officers including the S.C.s and S.T.s, having proper service of more than two years, who are also in the list of consideration? In this process, how does the hon. Minister justify this rampant *ad hocism* of contract appointment, one month as regular and the balance on contract, that too on a sensitive and an important post of Law Secretary?

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, the decision that was taken to appoint on contract for two years was taken in the wisdom of the Search-cum-Selection Committee which is headed by the Cabinet Secretary, and this was done keeping in mind several of the developments that had taken place over the last few years, some of which are now reflected in the question that has come before the House. The need was for a high-level technical person, a person qualified highly in a professional approach towards handling of law. The field of candidates was available with the Search-cum-Selection Committee.

The Search-cum-Selection Committee's decisions, then, finally also go to the Cabinet Committee on appointments. And, therefore, at the highest level, this matter

has been considered, reflected upon, and, then, it was considered in public that this appointment should be made. There is a precedent to this in the Ministry. As the hon. Member would well know that there is a precedent for this, and in consequence of that precedent, looking at the entire circumstances, this decision was taken.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, my question is similar to what my hon. colleague, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, put.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is similar, then, why are you asking?

SHRI D. RAJA: No, no; it is similar, but slightly different. That is what I am saying. Sir, this august House had a very serious debate on the question of reservations in promotions to SCs and STs. Now, I understand, in the Law Ministry there are two SC Officers and one ST Officer, who are already working there as Additional Secretaries. Over-looking them, why is the Law Ministry going for appointing one person on a contract basis? This is a serious violation. I would like to ask the Minister to give a concrete answer/response as to why this is happening. You are denying the genuine benefit of reservation to SC/ST candidates. How long can this situation continue? Can you please tell us what compelled you to appoint somebody on a contract basis, while there are candidates, and why they are being denied their genuine opportunities? How do you explain this?

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, with great respect, the hon. Member has asked a dissimilar question, not a similar question. In fact, a question may go well beyond the ambit of the original question that was asked. However, the subject raised by the hon. Member is extremely important and dear to the heart of all of us in this House and, therefore, I will attempt and answer it. As far as the issue of reservations and promotions are concerned, that is not relevant here because this is not an issue of promotion. But this is an issue of search-cum-selection. A selection has been made. Nevertheless,, the hon. Member may feel that even in selection, it should be kept in mind that we have a field of candidates available, particularly those candidates that we want to promote, people that we want to recognise and people that we want to give equal participation in the governance of this country. I do believe that, all that was kept in mind when this decision was taken and, therefore, to feel that for some reason a single post, that is available, has not gone to any particular category of candidates should not easily be taken to be an assumption that for some reason, people, of those categories have been denied equal opportunities. I can assure the hon. Member that at every step, at every level in career development, we keep in mind that people who have suffered historically, should be—with the consent of the House as indeed of the people of this country—given not only equal opportunity but affirmative action. We will continue along with that policy.

DR. M.S. GILL: Sir, would the hon. Minister confirm that we always need a Law Secretary who is outstandingly competent in the law because that gentleman or lady is the one who is going to advise the Government, through the Law Minister, on major matters of finance and other matters. Therefore, would he agree that while other factors of entitlements, service desires, reservation desires, may always be kept in mind, but somewhere you will also keep in mind the interest of India.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, I am very encouraged by the hon. Member's advice; not by his question. But since the advice comes in forms of a question, I can only say, yes, the interests of our country are always kept paramount as, indeed, they are kept paramount when we select Election Commissioners as well!

Water sharing treaty with China

*625. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has any water sharing treaty with China;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether China has plans to divert massive amount of water from not only Brahmaputra river but some other rivers too, which flow down to India; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

- (a) No, Sir.
- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No such proposal has been made by either side at the current juncture of bilateral relations.
- (d) and (e) Dams being built in China on the Brahmaputra and other rivers flowing to India are Run of the River dams for the generation of hydroelectric power. These do not store water. Media reports suggest that there is a plan to divert water from the Brahmaputra. The Chinese Government has assured the Government of India that no such plan exists.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, in the answer, the hon. Minister has stated that the Chinese Government has assured the Government of India that no such plan, exists of diverting water from the Brahmaputra and other rivers which flow down to India.

In 2008, when the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, raise the issue with the Chinese Prime Minister, he replied that the water diversion plan was imperative for his country as China is faced with acute water shortage. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the reality and why the Government of India not pursuing for water-sharing treaty with China.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, it is not essential that all the riparian countries where trans-border rivers flow have any water-sharing agreement between them. There are certain international conventions which, of course, every country is expected to follow. In this case, we have two system of rivers *i.e.*, Brahmaputra System and also Indus and Sutlej System. Sir, we have certain arrangements whereby the data is supplied by China to us to workout and modulate our responses for flood management, etc. But, as far as sharing is concerned, given the huge quantities of water which presently none of the two countries are utilizing, particularly in case of Brahmaputra, the two countries, given the present status of their interaction on various matters, have not considered it appropriate to go in for a water sharing agreement.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, is it not true that if China continues into the policy of diverting water it will bring about serious socio-economic disaster in the sub-Continent? Is it not declaring a war on India?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, various agencies of the Government, including the NTRO and the National Remote Sensing Centre, are keeping a continuous watch and alert over the tributaries on the Chinese side. So far, we do not find any such activity which could lead us to believe that they could divert water from the mighty river of Brahmaputra.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Sir, the Government, in its reply has stated that these dams would not be storing water but are being built on run of the river, so that the water continues to flow and the hydro electricity is generated. This is not true. Sir, it is not only the Indian media which has shown satellite images of what China is doing on its side but even the Chinese newspaper and the newspapers in Hong Kong clearly stated that these are the dams with storage facilities and water is being diverted, because water is generated in Tibet which they say is a part of the Republic of China. So, my question is: The Government of India should take it seriously with its Chinese counterpart. I think, it is some sort of face-saving that our Government is doing today. So, why not the issue is taken up with the Chinese authorities seriously so that this issue is taken to its right conclusion?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, perhaps, the hon. Member is mixing up the facts. China is a vast country. They may have other plans. But, the Government of India is not remiss in taking up the matter with the Chinese whenever it comes to river which we share and we meticulously follow that. Every time we have been able to get an assurance from them that they would act responsibly. Not that we only are going by their statements, our different agencies, as I said earlier, are continuously monitoring the activities there and there is nothing to suggest. I can say with all sense of responsibility that there is nothing to suggest that, presently, there is any quantity of water being diverted from Brahmaputra at all. There are good many projects which they are entitled to take up and most of those projects are on the tributaries of Brahmaputra. On the main river there is only one project of which there is a reference in the media repeatedly which is at Zangmo, about 550 kms. from the border. It is a project of 550 MW of electricity. Presently, the entire information is that it is a run of the river project and there is no storage. There is no question of diversion of water from the South to North in China from this point.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: सभापति जी, मैं इस प्रश्न के संबंध में एक बात स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि भारत की कोई सीमा चाइना से लगती नहीं है। हमारे यहां जो पानी आता है, वह तिब्बत से आता है और जो तिब्बत है, वह चाइना occupied तिब्बत है। मैं अभी Siang river होकर आया हूँ, इंटरनेशनल लैंग्वेज में हम जो भाषा प्रयोग करते हैं, उस भाषा के कारण ही मूल्य स्थापित होते हैं, क्योंकि अरुणाचल प्रदेश के ऊपर चाइना जैसा दावा करता है और जिस तरह से वर्ल्ड बैंक से पैसा रोक देता है, हमें उसी लेवल पर बात करनी चाहिए, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Deregularisation of export of sugar

†*626. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the export of sugar is now deregularised;
- (b) if so, the quantity of sugar likely to be exported from the country during the sugarcane year 2011-12;
- (c) whether any assessment of the production of sugar during 2011-12 had been made before taking the above decision; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the production of sugar till April, 2012?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Central Government vide Notification No. S.O. 1059(E) dated 11.05.2012 has dispensed with the requirement of export release orders for export of sugar under Open General License (OGL) during 2011-12 sugar season subject to registration of quantity with DGFT as per Notification No. 117 dated 14.05.2012.

(b) The Government has allowed export of 20 lac tonnes of sugar under Open General License (OGL) during 2011-12 sugar season through export release orders upto 14.05.2012. Thereafter, Government has allowed exports under OGL without restrictions. However, quantity of sugar being exported is to be monitored by Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) by way of prior registration in terms of notification No. 117 dated 14.05.2012. Physical export of sugar is affected by various factors like international sugar prices, constraints in transporting sugar from factory to ports as well as logistics at ports, etc. As such, it is not possible to indicate the exact quantity of sugar likely to be exported from the country during the sugarcane year 2011-12.

(c) Yes, sir.

(d) As reported by the various sugar producing states, the production of sugar during 2011-12 sugar season has been estimated at about 251.31 Lakh tonnes till April, 2012.

Bill on caste panchayats

*627. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has drafted a consultation paper on 'Unlawful interference of Caste Panchayats, etc. with marriages, in the name of honour: A suggested legislative framework';

(b) if so, the details of provisions of the Bill and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government has consulted various stakeholders on the draft Bill;

(d) if so, the details of the comments received, so far, from various sections of the society;

- (e) the details of action taken so far, by Government thereon; and
- (f) by when the Bill is likely to be implemented by Government?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Consultation Paper, including the Bill titled “Prohibition of Unlawful Assembly (Interference with the Freedom of Matrimonial Alliances) Bill, 2011” is available on the website of the Law Commission of India (<http://lawcommissionofindia.nic.in>). After the Law Commission has submitted its report on the subject, the Government will consider the same.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

Exploration and mining activities

*628. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has notified the Controller General, Indian Bureau of Mines, as an Adminstrating Authority for grant of mineral concessions and regulation of exploration and mining activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of mineral bearing blocks notified in off-shore areas in various States for grant of exploration licences; and

(d) the details of applications received for such blocks and the number of exploration licences issued, so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) Vide notification number SO 339(E) dated 11.2.2010, Controller General, Indian Bureau of Mines has been notified as an Administering Authority for grant of mineral concessions and regulation of exploration and mining activities in offshore areas.

(c) and (d) A total of 63 mineral bearing blocks have been notified vide notification dated 07.06.2010 in the offshore areas, out of which 37 blocks were falling under Arabian Sea and 26 blocks in Bay of Bengal. Out of a total of 377 applications received against the said notification from 53 applicants, orders for grant of exploration licences were issued to 16 applicants for 62 blocks on

05.04.2011. However, till date no exploration licence has been executed as the matter is subjudice in High Courts of Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Bombay (Nagpur bench).

Parliament news in regional languages

*629. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Parliament news like Sansad Samachar are not telecast in regional languages during the Parliament sessions; and

(b) whether Government would consider to allot 15 minutes every day to Parliament news in all regional languages during Parliament sessions, so as to reach the rural poor who do not know English or Hindi?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) and (b) Prasara Bharati has informed that the news for Parliament like 'Sansad Samachar' is not telecast in regional languages at the time of Parliament session. However, the News bulletins originating in regional languages provide adequate coverage to Parliament related information during the session. In the regional news bulletins of Doordarshan's regional language channels, substantial portion of news is dedicated to the events and happenings in Parliament during the session.

Stock of foodgrains

*630. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the current stock of foodgrains across the country in the Central pool;

(b) the expected procurement during the coming season; and

(c) what arrangements have been made/contemplated by Government/FCI for storage of these foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The stock position of foodgrains (rice and wheat) in the Central Pool as on 1.5.2012 was 711.17 lakh tons comprising 329.23 lakh tons of rice and 381.94 lakh tons of wheat.

As per current estimate of wheat procurement during the current Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2012-13, is likely to be 318 lakh tons. The estimated rice procurement during Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2011-12 is likely to be 353.15 lakh tons.

The total storage capacity available with the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and the State agencies for storage of food grains as on 31st March 2012 was 627 lakh tons. However, because of the record production and procurement of wheat during the current Rabi season, the FCI have issued instructions and given full powers to the Executive Directors of Zones and General Managers of Regions for hiring of godowns for short term uses wherever required to store the food grains procured for Central Pool. The State agencies have also been making sufficient arrangements for fresh arrivals of wheat during current Rabi season.

Further more, the Government has also made an allocation of 543 lakh tons of rice and wheat during 2012-13 so far under TPDS, etc. including 75.40 lakh tons of additional allocations made to Above Poverty Line (APL) families in States/UTs and for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in identified poorest districts in 12 States which will also help in making the storage space available for fresh arrivals. To ease the pressure on the Central Pool stocks, State Governments have been asked in various conferences and meetings held with them, to increase the offtake of food grains allocated to them.

Khadi Research Centre in Ahmedabad

*631. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether concerned officials have approached or are going to approach the Gujarat Government to establish a Khadi Research Centre in Ahmedabad and, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for unnecessary delay in this regard; and

(c) the amount of funds spent, so far, for this project and how much funds would be allocated during coming three years for this project?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have not approached, and, at present, have no proposal to approach, the Government of Gujarat to establish a Khadi Research Centre in Ahmedabad.

Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization (MGIRI) at Wardha, a national-level institute for research, design and extension activities in the khadi and village industries (KVI) sector, serves the whole country including Gujarat.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No funds have been allocated or spent to establish a Khadi Research Centre in Ahmedabad.

Awareness of Consumer Rights

*632. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the reasons why farmers are not aware of their consumer rights;
- (b) whether Government has conducted an assessment in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps Government proposes to take to increase the awareness of consumer rights among farmers and those who are exploited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The farmers in India are gradually becoming aware about their rights including consumer rights. Department of Consumer Affairs undertakes multimedia awareness campaign on consumer rights through various mediums such as TV, Radio, Newspapers, Outdoor mediums etc. Special focus is given to rural consumers which includes farmers.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. The Department has conducted assessment of impact of its awareness campaigns. Result indicates that 59.9% respondents have started exercising the Consumer Rights through various means.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) To increase the awareness level of consumers, the department has planned to spend Rs. 665 crore during the 12th Five Year plan on various modes of awareness campaigns. Special focus on farmers has been included.

Quality of Cereals of PDS

*633. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 68 per cent of the calorific needs and 67 per cent of protein needs of the rural population are met through cereals supplied through Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) if so, whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that in spite of the above, there is a decline in calorific and protein intake among the poor in the country;

(c) to what extent the quality of cereals supplied are responsible for decline in calorific and protein intake; and

(d) how the Ministry is planning to address this issue and how it would ensure supply of quality cereals to the poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Based on the report No. 510 (61/1.0/3), titled "Public Distribution System and other sources of Household Consumption, 2004-2005 NSS 61st Round (July 2004-June 2005)" brought out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India; the monthly average quantity (Kg.) of rice and wheat/atta consumed per household (by all categories of households) in rural areas (All India) during 2004-05 are given below:

Rice (kg) from			Wheat/ Atta (kg) from		
PDS	Other Sources	Total	PDS	Other Sources	Total
4.098	27.033	31.131	1.499	18.968	20.467

Foodgrains allocated under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) are only supplementary in nature and meet part of the cereal requirement of the beneficiaries. However, for the balance requirements, the targeted population have to access the open market.

As per National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) report No. 540 (66/1.0/2) on "Nutritional Intake in India based on 66th round of NSSO survey (July 2009-June 2010)", at all India level, about 19.4% of the rural households and 20.5% of urban households had a calorie intake of less than 2160 kilo calories per day in 2009-10. The reduction in calorie intake as reported by the NSSO may be on account of change in consumption pattern and change in life style of the population. The share of cereals in total calorie intake has declined since 1993-94 by nearly 7 percentage points in rural and about 3.5 percentage points in the urban sector. On the other hand, the share of oils and milk and milk products in calorie intake have increased.

Average protein intake per capita per day was seen to rise steadily with monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) level - from 43 gms. in the lowest MPCE level to 82 gms. in the top MPCE level in rural India and from 44 gm. in the lowest MPCE level to 78.5 gms in the highest MPCE level in urban India.

(c) There is no such evidence reported to show that the quality of cereals supplied under Public Distribution System (PDS) are responsible for decline in calorie intake by the poor. As indicated above, it may be on account of change in consumption pattern and change in life style of the population.

(d) The foodgrains meant for distribution under PDS and other welfare schemes of the Government are procured by Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Governments and their agencies as per the uniform specifications formulated by the Government. The quality parameters under uniform specifications are always within the maximum permissible limits prescribed under Food Safety and Standards Act and Rules.

The monitoring mechanisms to ensure that only good quality food grain are procured, transported and supplied to State Governments/UT Administrations for Public Distribution System (PDS) includes proper prophylactic and curative treatments given during storage period, periodical inspection of stocks in FCI godowns by quality control staff, independent analysis of collected foodgrains samples through reputed Government Laboratories, and opportunities provided to State Government/UT Administration officials to inspect the stocks prior to lifting from FCI godowns. Inspections of procurement centres, storage depots and fair price shops are also undertaken to assess the quality of foodgrains being procured, stored and distributed. As and when reports/complaints about irregularities in implementation of TPDS are received from individuals and organizations as well as through press reports, they are sent to concerned States/UTs for enquiry and appropriate actions.

Assessment of power demand

*634. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the requirement of power during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any plans to meet the requirement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, category wise?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The 18th Electric Power Survey (EPS) Report estimated the energy requirement and peak demand in the terminal year of 12th Plan, that is, 2016-17 to be 1354.874 Billion Units and 1,99,540 MW respectively.

(c) and (d) The Government plans to meet the requirement of power during the 12th Plan as follows:

- (i) A capacity addition of 75,785 MW (63781 MW Thermal, 9204 MW Hydro and 2800 MW Nuclear) has been proposed by the Working Group on Power in 12th Plan for consideration of Planning Commission.
- (ii) Adoption of more efficient super-critical technology for thermal power generation.
- (iii) Coordinated operational and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (iv) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- (v) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (vi) Strengthening of Inter-State and inter-regional transmission capacity.
- (vii) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network through Re- Acceleration Power Development Programme (R-APDRP) as a major step towards loss reduction.
- (viii) Energy Conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.

Conversation of sea water into potable water

*635. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a new Low-Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) technology is being promoted by Government for conversion of sea water into potable water which has an operating cost of nearly 10 paise per litre;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to set up LTTD plants in Mumbai and other coastal areas of Maharashtra to solve the potable water problem in those areas of the State; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) an autonomous body of the Ministry of Earth Sciences has indigenously designed, developed and demonstrated desalination technology for conversion of sea water into potable water based on Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) technology. The LTTD is a process under which the warm surface sea water is flash evaporated at low pressure and the vapour is condensed with cold deep sea water. This technology is efficient and suitable for island territories of India. Till date, 4 LTTD plants have been successfully commissioned in the country, one each at Kavaratti, Minicoy, Agatti, Lakshadweep and at North Chennai Thermal Power Station (NCTPS), Chennai. The capacity of each of these LTTD plants is 1 lakh litre per day of potable water. The cost per litre of desalination would depend on the technology used and cost of electricity which varies from place to place. According to the cost estimates made recently by an independent agency for LTTD technology, the operational costs per litre of desalinate water currently works out to be 19 paise for island based plants.

(c) As on date, there is no proposal to set up such plants in Mumbai and other coastal areas of Maharashtra.

(d) The required thermal gradient of 12°C-14°C between surface and deep sea water for setting up a LTTD plant in coastal area is not available near the Mumbai coast and along Maharashtra coast line.

Reduction of coal production

*636. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during 2011-12, coal production has declined showing a negative growth;

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

(c) what was its impact on the economy?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No Sir. All India coal production during 2011-12 has increased from 532.694 million tones in 2010-11 to 539.794 million tones (Provisional) showing a positive growth of 1.33%.

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

Electricity import from Iran

*637. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iran is keen to explore the possibility of exporting electricity to energy starved India and ready to prepare the grounds for development of new energies in co-operation with India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a new power plant is under construction at Iranian border with new method of transforming natural gas into electricity;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether India has also expressed its readiness to import electricity from Iran, as the power transmission is less costly compared to natural gas exports; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) With a view to synergize India's growing energy requirement with that of abundant energy resources available in Iran, the two Governments discussed the subject of Iran exporting electricity to India. The discussions are at a preliminary stage.

(c) Construction of any new power plant at Iranian border with new method of transforming natural gas into electricity is not in the knowledge of the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Viability of the proposal on evacuation of electricity to India has not been fully studied.

Availability of water resources

*638. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various water policies formulated earlier by the Central Government have been implemented in letter and spirit by the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of water bodies in the country, at present, along with the annual capacity of such water resources;

(d) whether any assessment of water resources available and required in the urban as well as rural areas has been made; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) National Water Policy is finalised and adopted by National Water Resources Council. Several States have formulated their State Water Policies, by and large as per the provisions of National Water Policy. The States implement these policies as per their requirement and priorities.

(c) The third Minor Irrigation Census has counted 5.56 lakh tanks and storages in India. The storage capacity of these tanks and storages was not surveyed.

(d) and (e) The average annual water availability for the country has been assessed as 1869 billion cubic meters (BCM). Due to topographic, hydrological and other constraints, the utilizable water has been estimated to be about 1123 BCM comprising 690 BCM of surface water and 433 BCM of replenishable ground water. The National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD), in its report in 1999, had assessed that the annual water requirement by the year 2025 and 2050 will be about 843 BCM and 1180 BCM respectively.

Objection to sharing of river water

†*639. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some countries are raising objections to sharing of river water with India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) India has Treaties/Agreements for sharing of river water with Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh. Any difference/dispute is to be settled as per the provisions of the Treaty/Agreement, and the Government is satisfied with the arrangements.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Damage of foodgrains

*640. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains have been damaged during the last three years and during 2012, so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is facing crisis in storing foodgrains;

(d) if so, the steps taken to construct more godowns for storing foodgrains; and

(e) the quantum of foodgrains lying in the open?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) A quantity of 6702 tons, 6346 tons and 3338 tons of foodgrains got damaged/became non-issuable in Food Corporation of India (FCI) during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto March, 2012) respectively due to various reasons such as storage pest attack, leakages in godowns, procurement of poor quality stocks, spillage during movement and handling of stocks, exposure to rains in case of unscientific storage because of lack of storage space, floods, negligence on the part of concerned persons in taking precautionary measures etc.

Details of region-wise stocks of foodgrains accrued as damaged/non-issuable in FCI during last three years is at given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) No Sir. The Government is not facing crisis in storing foodgrains but because of record production and procurement of foodgrains in last two years, it has become necessary for the Government to create additional storage capacity. Therefore, the Government formulated a scheme for construction of more storage godowns through private entrepreneurs under the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme. Under the scheme, the Food Corporation of India would now give a guarantee of ten years for assured hiring. A capacity of 151.96 lakh tons is to be created under the scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations in 19 States. Out of this, for a capacity of about 107 lakh tons tenders have been finalized on the private investors including the capacities being constructed by CWC/SWCs on their own lands. State-wise details of capacity sanctioned under PEG scheme is given in Statement-II (*See* below). The Government has also approved creation of capacity of 20 lakh tons in silos within the overall

storage requirements of FCI under the Public Private Partnership mode. This Department has also finalized a scheme for creation of total additional storage capacity of 5.40 lakh tons in the North East, through FCI to meet 4 months requirement of storage of foodgrains. This Department also releases funds as grants-in-aid to the NE States and J and K for construction of godowns for the States own storage requirements. The assistance provided to the State Government based on the proposals received from them for creation of storage space is given in Statement-III (See below)

(e) Foodgrains are not stored in the open without any protective cover. Sometimes due to shortage of covered storage capacity, wheat and paddy are also stored in Cover and Plinth (CAP) storage. CAP storage is built on scientific lines with raised concrete plinths of standard height and stacks are covered with low density polyethylene (LDPE) covers. Regular inspections are carried out to ensure proper preservation of foodgrains during storage in CAP and covered storage. Fortnightly inspections of stored stocks on 100% basis by Technical Assistants of FCI are carried out. Monthly inspections by Manager (QC), FCI of 33% of stocks and quarterly inspections by Assistant General Manager (QC), FCI are carried out. Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are carried out regularly for the control of insect pests.

Food Corporation of India (FCI) has informed that as on 1.5.2012 a quantity of 17.92 lakh tons of wheat with FCI and 126.58 lakh tons of wheat with State agencies was stored in CAP. Further more because of highest level of procurement of foodgrains is being achieved this year, some quantity of wheat with the State agencies in procuring States may be lying in unscientific CAP (Katcha Plinth), but even that stock is not stored without a cover and all the inspections and treatments as stated above are carried out in the stocks stored even in unscientific CAP (Katcha Plinths).

Statement-I

*Region-wise stock accrued as damaged/non-issuable with
FCI for the last three years*

		Figures in Tons		
S.No.	Region	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Bihar	726	200	0
2.	Jharkhand	17	39	29

S.No.	Region	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
3.	Odisha	0	18	36
4.	West Bengal	1357	922	477
5.	Assam	38	49	442
6.	North East Frontier (NEF)	77	175	0
7.	Nagaland and Manipur	0	1	0
8.	Delhi	5	1	10.9
9.	Haryana	0	53	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	0	0
12.	Punjab	2273	182	37
13.	Rajasthan	12	21	30
14.	Uttar Pradesh	14	520	258
15.	Uttarakhand	0	1338	72
16.	Andhra Pradesh	0	3	4.33
17.	Kerala	19	99	200
18.	Karnataka	70	17	0
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	12	29
20.	Gujarat	814	2595	226
21.	Maharashtra	245	97	1473
22.	Madhya Pradesh	49	2	0
23.	Chhattisgarh	974	2	13.78
TOTAL		6702	6346	3338.01

Statement-II*State-wise details of capacity sanctioned under PEG scheme*

Sl.No.	State	Net capacity approved	Capacity for which tenders sanctioned to pvt. Investors+ allotted to CWC and SWC
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	451,000	401,000
2.	Bihar	300,000	120,000
3.	Chhattisgarh	222,000	222,000
4.	Gujarat	80,000	50,000
5.	Haryana\$	3,880,000	1,682,273
6.	Himachal Pradesh	142,550	20,840
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	361,690	134,000
8.	Jharkhand	175,000	115,000
9.	Karnataka	416,500	331,500
10.	Kerala	15,000	5,000
11.	Madhya Pradesh	435,000	360,000
12.	Maharashtra	655,500	589,900
13.	Odisha	300,000	300,000
14.	Punjab	5,125,000	4,492,738
15.	Rajasthan	250,000	235,000
16.	Tamilnadu	345,000	145,000
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1,860,000	1,470,700
18.	Uttarakhand	25,000	
19.	West Bengal	156,600	29,600
GRAND TOTAL		15,195,840	10,704,551

\$ A capacity of 3,40,000 MT at Bhattu centre (Haryana) is under re-consideration as per decision of HLC in view of recommendations of Lokayukta, Haryana.

Statement-III

State-wise details of assistance provided based on proposals received from state government in north east region, Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir (as on 31-3-2012)

On going projects

State/No. of projects	Total Physical Capacity to be created (in Tons)	Total Estimated costs (Rs.in lakhs)	Funds already released to the State Governments (Rs.in lakhs)
Jammu and Kashmir (1)	6160	341.00	341.00
Assam (1)	4000	357.55	343.00
Mizoram (22)	17500	1499.00	1130.00
Sikkim (1)	375	115.00	60.00
Tripura (31)	33000	2811.00	894.00
Meghalaya (2)	4500	200.72	200.72
Arunachal Pradesh (11)	7680	760.00	471.00

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Import of coal**

4806. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- whether both the quantity as well as the value of imported coal has been on a rise recently;
- if so, the details thereof during the last five years;
- the reasons for rising import of coal; and
- the steps taken to reduce the dependency on imported coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The import of coal has increased for 49.794 million tones in 2007-08 to 98.929 million tones (Prov) in 2011-12. Quantity and value of imports during last Five years are given below:

Year	Quantity (million tonnes)	Value (million Rupees)
2007-08	49.794	207384
2008-09	59.003	413408
2009-10	73.255	391800
2010-11	68.918	415496
2011-12 (p)	98.929	749632

(c) The import of coal has risen due to growing gap between demand and availability of coal from indigenous sources.

(d) The main steps taken by Coal Companies to increase indigenous production of coal to reduce the dependence of imports are the following:-

- (i) CIL plans to increase production from above 435 million tonnes in 2011-12 to 615 million tonnes in 2016-17 by enhancing use of modern technology, taking up new/expansion projects, lease with State Governments and MOEF for early Forest and Environment clearances and expedite acquisition of land through a new liberalized R&R policy.
- (ii) SCCL to increase production to 57 million tonnes in 2016-17 from the current level of about 53 million tonnes..
- (iii) Closely monitor progress of captive mines to ensure timely production of coal for use in their end use plants.

Coal blocks

4807. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of coal blocks allocated for captive plants during the last five years;
- (b) the number of blocks made operative by those captive plants;
- (c) the number of coal blocks which are still not utilized for coal production;
- (d) the reasons for not utilizing the coal blocks by these captive plants; and
- (e) the stand of the Ministry against these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (e) 56 coal blocks with coal reserves of about 13556 million tonnes have been allocated for captive use during the last five years. Out of these no coal block has come into production so far. As per the guidelines, coal production from captive coal block should commence within 36 months (42 months in case the area falls in forest land) in case of open cast mines and in 48 months (54

months in case the area falls in forest land) in case of under ground mine, from the date of allocation. If the coal block is not explored, additional two years are allowed for detailed exploration and three months for preparation of geological report. The allocatees of coal blocks, who have not started production so far, are in various stages of obtaining statutory clearances and mining lease, preparing mining plan, acquisition of land, procuring machinery and equipment etc. for both mining as well as end-use project.

Fuel Supply Agreement

4808. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Coal India Ltd (CIL) has been given a directive to sign Fuel Supply Agreements with power producers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether these FSA includes the provision of imported coal;
- (d) if so, the price fixed for imported and domestic coal; and
- (e) the steps taken by CIL to increase domestic production of coal in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b): The Government had, *inter-alia*, decided that Coal India Limited (CIL) will sign Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) with the power plants identified by Central Electricity Authority/Ministry of Power that have entered into long term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with Distribution Companies (DISCOMS) and have been commissioned/would get commissioned between 1.4.2009 and 31st March, 2015. The Board of Coal India Limited (CIL) could not, however, take a final view on the implementation of these instructions even after deliberating on the matter in its various meetings. In view of the need and urgency for making adequate coal available to the power utilities and to get the instructions implemented, Ministry of Coal had to issue the Presidential Directive on 4.4.2012 for implementation of these instructions.

(c) If CIL is not in a position to supply the committed quantity of coal from domestic sources, it would have the option to supply the balance quantity of Coal, *inter-alia*, through import.

(d) The price fixed for imported coal would be on cost plus pricing mechanism including service charges of CIL, to be decided later. Domestic coal will be supplied at prices notified by CIL.

(e) CIL has taken the following major measures to increase coal production during the Twelfth Plan Period:

- (i) while production from existing and completed projects of CIL is expected to decline from 218.37 MT in 2011-12 to 192.42 MT in 2016-17, production from ongoing projects is programmed to increase from 227.63 MT in 2011-12 to 300.18 MT in 2016-17. Additional 63.8 MT is envisaged to come from future new/expansion projects to be taken up during Twelfth plan.
- (ii) modernization and mechanization of existing mines
- (iii) implementing ongoing projects in a time bound manner to achieve targeted production as per schedule.
- (iv) liaisoning with the concerned Ministry/Departments of State and Central Governments to obtain Environmental Clearance/Forest Clearance of the coal projects within the schedule time frame
- (v) efforts being made in consultation with the State Government agencies to acquire and posses land for new and expansion projects.

Hike in coal prices

4809. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Limited has hiked its coal prices under a new mechanism;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that public and private power producers along with other economic sectors have warned of a considerable escalation in power generation costs;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that prices of related products will also go up for consumers all over the country; and
- (d) the steps the Ministry is taking to roll back the hike in coal prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) With the switching over to new grading system of coal *i.e.* Gross Calorific Value (GCV) system from the erstwhile Useful Heat Value (UHV) system, the Coal India Limited (CIL) finalized new prices on the basis of Rupees per Million Kilo calorie heat value by providing various discounts on ex-unload port price of imported Coal. This became the contributing factor for actual

increase in price beyond the projection, resulting in many consumer complaints from all economic sectors, including public and private power producers.

(c) and (d) Considering the same, CIL was advised by the Government to review the matter. Accordingly, CIL has reviewed and revised the prices, taking into account the weighted average price of CIL for a particular grade and linking the same to the midpoint of the relevant GCV band and ensuring that revenue neutrality and existing prices at the level of erstwhile UHV grading and pricing system is maintained to the extent possible. Hence, no impact on consumers is likely due to the above migration from UHV to GCV system.

Gap between demand and supply of coal

4810. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the gap between demand and domestic supply of coal from 2007-08 to 2010-11;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of power plants that have faced critical levels of coal shortage during that period; and

(d) the amount spent on coal imports during that period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The projected demand (as per annual Plans of Ministry of Coal), actual supply (despatch), and the gap between demand and supply of coal during 2007-08 to 2010-11 is as under:

(in million tones)				
Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Demand	492.50	550.00	604.33	656.31
Supply	453.567	489.172	513.792	523.465 (P)
Gap	38.933	68.828	90.538	132.845

(c) The coal stocks at 89 thermal power plants are monitored by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) on daily basis. There are various reasons for thermal power plants having critical stocks like self-regulation by the power plant, unloading constraints at the power plant, less availability of rakes, coal availability etc. The power plants where coal stocks are less than 7 days are considered critical. The

number of power plants facing critical levels of coal stock keeps varying on a daily basis.

(d) Year-wise value of import of coal during 2007-08 to 2010-11 is as under:

Year	Value (in million Rs.)
2007-08	207384
2008-09	413408
2009-10	391800
2010-11	415496

Setting up of GPS

4811. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Ltd (CIL) has decided to set up a monitoring system for movement of coal through Global Positioning System (GPS) in all the mines ;

(b) if so, whether CIL has decided to complete the setting up of GPS by 31 December, 2011;

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

(d) the details of expenditure incurred by CIL in setting up of GPS in all the mines; and

(e) the extent to which the theft of coal has been checked after the setting up of GPS in various coal mines thereafter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) The Government has asked Coal India Limited (CIL) to setup Global Positioning System (GPS) based monitoring system in CIL mines by the end of December 2012. Coal companies are working out the modalities in this regard.

(d) No expenditure has so far been incurred.

(e) Does not arise, in view of reply given in respect of parts (a) to (c) above.

Supply of coal to power sector

4812. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the power sector was critically affected due to the problem of coal supply during the last year;
- (b) if so, the demand of coal by the power sector and the amount actually supplied; and
- (c) the reasons for short supply of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) During 2011-12, as against the Annual Contracted Quantity of 363.90 Million Tonnes to be supplied by Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) to the power plants, the actual supply was 348.51 Million Tonnes, which is about 96% of target. However, there was a growth in coal supplies of 11.62 Million Tonnes or 3.5% over supplies made to the power plants during 2010-11, as a result of which the coal based power generation witnessed a growth of 9.2% over the previous year.

- (c) The supply of coal from CIL and SCCL, the major supplier of coal to power plants, was affected during 2011-12 largely due to the following reasons:
 - (i) unloading constraints in some thermal power plants, leading to higher turnaround time of wagons,
 - (ii) inadequate placement of MGR rakes by the pit-head power stations,
 - (iii) self regulation of supplies by some power stations,
 - (iv) sporadic incidents of law and order in the coalfields of Jharkhand and Odisha, affecting transportation of coal to sidings,
 - (v) less off-take during monsoon due to heavy rains which affected transportation in the coalfields.
 - (vi) prolonged strike in SCCL during September-October 2011.

Allocation of coal blocks in Odisha

4813. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the coal reserves in Odisha are being depleted excessively by allocating coal blocks to other States in comparison to other coal bearing States;

(b) the reasons for favouring Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh, both coal bearing States by allocating coal blocks to their PSUs in Odisha; and

(c) whether Government has taken the views of the State Governments in allocation of specific coal blocks and if not, the reasons therefor?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) To ensure equitable distribution of the coal resources, the coal blocks located in the State of Odisha were also allocated to other States. The allocation of coal blocks for captive purpose to public/private companies was done through the mechanism of an inter-Ministerial inter-Governmental body called the Screening Committee. The Screening Committee was chaired by the Secretary (Coal) and had representation from Ministry of Steel, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Ministry of Railways, Coal India Limited (CIL), CIL Subsidiaries, CMPDIL, NLC and the concerned State Governments. Allocation were decided by the Government on the recommendations of the Screening Committee taking into account, *inter-alia*, techno-economic viability of end-use project, state of project preparedness, compatibility in terms of quality and quantity of coal in a block with the requirement of end user and track record of applicant company, recommendations of the State Government and the Administrative. Ministry concerned. Coal blocks are allocated by the Government under the provisions contained in Section 3(3)(a) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

Exploration of coal reserves

4814. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India, the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd., the Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. and the Mineral Exploration Corporation of India have done exploration of coal reserves in the country;

(b) if so, the geological reserves of coal that have , so far, been estimated; and

(c) the plans being made to increase the production of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the inventory prepared by Geological Survey of India, the geological resource of coal in the country as on 01.04.2012 is estimated at 2,93,497.15 million tonne.

(c) The actual coal production achieved in the year 2011-12, the terminal year of the XI Five Year Plan of 539.79 Million Tonnes (MT) (Coal India Ltd. (CIL): 435.84 MT, Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL): 52.21 MT, Captive: 36.24 MT and Others: 15.50 MT) is planned to reach 574.40 MT (CIL: 464.10 MT, SCCL: 53.10 MT, Captive: 39.20 MT and Others: 18.00 MT) in 2012-13 and 795 MT (CIL: 615 MT, SCCL: 57 MT, Captive: 100 MT and Others: 23 MT) in 2016-17, the terminal year of the XII Five Year Plan.

Royalty on coal

4815. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it has been decided to increase the royalty on coal and lignite to be given to states;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether coal and lignite producing States were consulted before deciding the amount of increase in royalty; and
- (d) how much effect it is going to have on the financial position of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. As per the recommendations of the Study Group, constituted by the Ministry of Coal for revision of royalty rates on coal and lignite, the Government has decided for adoption of ad-valorem regime, in place of present hybrid formula for charging royalty on coal and lignite, as demanded by the coal bearing States. According to the Gazette Notification No. GSR 349(E) dated 10.5.2012, published by the Government in this regard, royalty on coal and lignite have been revised @ of 14% ad- valorem and 6% ad-valorem respectively.

(c) and (d) The above Study Group held extensive deliberations on the issues involved and held consultations with all the stakeholders which included the State Governments (both coal/lignite producing as well as consuming States), the concerned Ministry/Departments/Organizations of the Central Government, major coal consumers *e.g.* NTPC, SAIL, cement manufacturers, Industry Associations and Coal producing companies. As per the estimates, the royalty revenue earning of major coal producing States would increase on an average upto 17.31% for coal and 14.53% for lignite. Based on present production level the revenue from the royalty on coal and lignite will increase to Rs. 6980 crores from Rs. 5950 crores, being

earned at erstwhile rates, resulting in increased combined earning by more than Rs. 1050 crores.

Supply of coal to thermal power plants in NER

4816. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of North Eastern Region (NER) have submitted any proposals to the Central Government for supply of coal to thermal power plants under coal linkage scheme, as per their requirements;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by the Central Government to ensure adequate supply of coal to thermal power plants of those States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Applications seeking long term coal linkage/ Letter of Assurance (LoA) for setting up 2 x 30 MW thermal power project at Chandrapur and 2 x 250 MW thermal power project at Margherita, in Assam, were received by the Ministry of Coal and sent to Ministry of Power for their comments/ recommendation. Ministry of Power has, so far, not recommended these projects for grant of LoA.

(c) NTPC is setting up 3 x 250 MW power project at Bongaigaon, Assam. Their one unit each of 250 MW is likely to be commissioned during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, for which Ministry of Coal has already issued instructions to Coal India Limited (CIL) to sign Fuel Supply Agreement for supply of coal.

Show-cause notices to coal blocks

4817. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has issued show-cause notices to 58 coal block holders for non-usage of coal blocks allocated to them;

(b) if so, the details of each of the coal block holders whom such notices have been issued;

(c) whether the remaining 97 coal blocks allocated between 2004 to 2009 have started their operations; and

(d) if not, the action the Ministry is proposing to take on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Based on the recommendations of the Review Committee meeting held in January, 2012, Government has issued show-cause notice to allocatees of 58 coal blocks. The details of 58 coal blocks allocated to various allocatee companies which have been issued show-cause notice are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Out of the 153 coal blocks allocated between 2004 and 2009, 4 coal blocks have commenced production. The blocks which have not come into production are in various stages of development. The responsibility of developing the coal block as per the prescribed guidelines and milestone chart attached with the allocation letter rests entirely with the allocatee company. In the terms and conditions of the allocation letters, it is categorically mentioned that in the event of willful delay in the development of coal blocks and in setting up of the end use project, the Government will take appropriate action to de-allocate the said block. Further, the allocatees have to submit Bank Guarantee which remains valid at all the times till the production from the coal block reaches its peak rated capacity. The Coal Controller's office monitors on regular basis the achievement of different milestones. Government periodically monitors and reviews the development of allocated blocks as well as end use plants by the allocatee companies in the Review Meetings. As on date, based on the recommendations of review committee meetings held, the Government has de-allocated 25 coal blocks and 3 lignite blocks.

Statement

Details of the 58 coal Blocks allocated to allocatee companies which have been issued Show Cause Notices)

Sl.No.	Name of Coal Block	Name of Allocatee
1	2	3
1.	Tubed	Hindalco Industries and Tata Power Ltd.
2.-3.	Chinora and Warora Southern Part	Field Mining and Ispat Ltd.
4.	Utkal B2	Monnet Ispat and Energy Ltd.

1	2	3
5.	Gare Palma Sector -I	Chhattisgarh Mineral Dev. Corp. (CMDC)
6.	Gare Palma Sector-II	Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and Maharashtra State Mineral Corp. Ltd.
7.	Shankar Pur/Bhatgaon II and Extn	CMDC
8.	Durgapur II/Sariya	DB Power Ltd.
9.	Sugia Closed mine	Jharkhand State Mineral Dev. Corp. Ltd. (JSMDC)
10.	Utkal-D	Orissa Mining Corp. (OMC)
11.	Utkal-E	NALCO
12.	Bhaskarpara	Electrotherm (India) Ltd, Grasim Industries Ltd.
13.	Rauta Closed mine	JSMDC
14.	Burakhap small patch	JSMDC
15.	Gomia (deep UG mine)	MMTC Ltd.
16.	Prindra-Debipur-Khaowatand	JSMDC
17.	Latehar	JSMDC
18.	Saria Koiyatand	Bihar Rajya Khanij Nigam Ltd.
19.	Raj Bar E & D	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Ltd.
20.	Urma Paharitola	Jharkhand State Electricity Board and Bihar Rajya Khanij Nigam Ltd.
21.	Patratu	JSMDC
22.	Rabodih OCP	JSMDC
23.	Bramhadih	Castron Mining Ltd. (formerly Castron Tech. Ltd.)
24.	Lalgarh North	Domco Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3
25.	North Dhadu	Electro Steel Casting Ltd, Jharkhand Ispat Pvt. Ltd., Pawanjay Steel and Power Ltd., Adhunik Alloys and Power Ltd.
26.	Jitpur	JSPL
27.	Seregarha	Arcelor Mittal India Ltd. and GVK Power (G. Sahib) Ltd.
28.	Mahuagarhi	CESC Ltd and Jas Infrastructure Ltd.
29.	Choritand Tailaya	Rungta Mines Ltd. and Sunflag Iron and Steel Ltd.
30.	Macherkunda	Bihar Sponge Iron Co. Ltd.
31.	Rajhara North (Central and Eastern)	Mukund Ltd, Vini Iron and Steel Udyog Ltd.
32.	Tadicherla-I	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Co. Ltd.
33.	Nerad Malegaon	Gupta Metallics and Gupta Washeries Ltd.
34.	Gondkhari	Maharastra Seamless Ltd., Dharial Infrastructure Ltd. and Kesoram Industries Ltd.
35.	Dahegaon Makardhokra IV	1ST Steel and Power Ltd., Gujarat Ambuja Cements Ltd. and Lafarge India Ltd.
36.-37.	Mahanadi and Machakata	Maharastra State Electricity Board and Gujarat State Electricity Board
38.	Naugaon Telisahi	Orissa Mining Corp., and Andhra Pradesh Mineral Dev. Corp. Ltd.
39.-40.	Chendipada and Chendipada-II	Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd., CMDC, MPGCL

1	2	3
41.	Baitarni West	Kerala State Electricity Board, Orissa Hydro Power Generation Corp., Ltd. and Gujarat Power Corp. Ltd.
42.	Mandakini-B	Assam State Mineral Dev Corp. Ltd, Meghalaya State Mineral Dev Corp. Ltd., Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and Orissa Mining Corp. Ltd.
43.	Naini	Gujarat Mineral Dev. Corp, PIPDCL
44.	Utkal-A and Gopalprasad	MCL/JSW/JTPL/Jindal Stainless Ltd./ Shyam Metallica Pvt. Ltd.
45.	New Patrapara	Bhushan Steel Ltd. (Formerly known as Bhushan Steel and Strips Ltd.) and 5 Others.
46.	Radhikapur (East)	Tata Sponge Iron Ltd., Scaw Industries Pvt. Ltd., SPS Sponge Ltd.
47.	Ichapur	West Bengal Mineral Development and Trading Corp. Ltd. (WBMDTCL)
48.	Kulti	WBMDTCL
49.	Jaganathpur-A	WBMDTCL
50.	Jaganathpur-B	WBMDTCL
51.	Sitarampur	WBMDTCL
52.	Gourangdih ABC	Himachal EMTA Power Ltd. and JSW Steel Ltd.
53.-54.	Moher and Moher Amlori Extn.	Sasan Power Ltd.
55.	Moitra	Jayaswal Neco Ltd.
56.	Lohari	Usha Martin Ltd.
57.	Chitarpur	Corporate Ispat Ltd
58.	Dumri	Neelachal Iron and Steel Ltd. and Bajrang Ispat Pvt. Ltd.

Revenue loss due to allocation of coal blocks

4818. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether investigations have been conducted or are in the process to probe the allegation of revenue losses occurred to Government while allocating coal blocks to private sector companies during the last seven years;
- (b) if so, the details of punishments given to involved culprits; and
- (c) the action taken by the Ministry to increase the coal production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of the answer given to part (a) of the question.

(c) The Government has taken a series of steps to increase coal production including expeditious Environment and Forestry clearances, pursuing with Ministry of Railways for enhancing availability of rail rakes and approaching State Government for necessary assistance in land acquisition and in problems relating to law and order. In addition, a number of steps have been taken by Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries for augmenting coal production which include (i) increasing the efficiency of the equipments, regular monitoring, mechanization as programmed and strict supervision of the existing mines and ongoing projects (ii) capacity addition from new and future projects (iii) consistent efforts for resolving issues of environment and forestry clearance, land acquisition and land and order problems.

Coal production target

4819. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has cited environmental restrictions as the main reason for the downward revision of production targets, from 680 million tones to 554 million tones, in the current year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the status thereof for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (b) Due to delay/restriction faced by coal companies

in getting environment and forests clearance the initially envisaged production target of 680 million tones in the terminal year of 2011-12 of the Eleventh Five Year Plan was revised downwards to 629.91 million tones is during the mid-term appraisal of the XI Plan. During the Annual Plan 2011-12, the production target was further revised to 554 million tones.

(c) The Working Group on Coal and Lignite for formulation of Twelfth Five Year Plan has envisaged a production programme of 795 million tone in the terminal year 2016-17 of the Twelfth Five Year Plan. This includes 57 million tones of production target for SCCL in the state of Andhra Pradesh in the year 2016-17. The details of state-wise coal production from CIL and SCCL in the terminal year 2016-17 of the Twelfth plan is given in the table below:

	State	Production (in MT)
CIL	West Bengal	19.10
	Jharkhand	154.90
	Odisha	167.00
	Uttar Pradesh	13.50
	Madhya Pradesh	92.35
	Chattisgarh	128.64
	Maharastra	37.51
	Assam	2.00
	Total CIL	615.00
SCCL	Andhra Pradesh	57.00

Shortage of coal to power plants

4820. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the statistics regarding acute shortage of coal in the thermal power plants in the country, due to which the plants could not operate at their optimum capacity, plant-wise and State-wise during the last three years;

- (b) the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the remedial measures taken to avoid the recurrence of such shortage?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) There could be various reasons for thermal power plants not operating at optimal capacity, including lesser coal availability. The coal stocks at 89 thermal power plants are monitored by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) on daily basis and the status of coal stocks at the power plants keeps varying on a daily basis. Plant-wise and State-wise coal despatches to the power plants from Coal India Limited (CIL) sources during the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The supply of coal from Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), the major suppliers of coal to power plants was affected largely due to the following reasons:

- (i) unloading constraints at some thermal power plants leading to higher turnaround time of wagons,
- (ii) inadequate placement of MGR rakes by the pit-head power stations,
- (iii) self regulation of supplies by some power stations,
- (iv) sporadic incidents of law and order in the coalfields of Jharkhand and Odisha affecting transportation of coal to sidings and
- (v) less off-take during monsoon due to heavy rains, which affected transportation in the coalfields.

(c) An Inter-Ministerial Sub-Group in the Ministry of Coal monitors the dispatch of coal to power stations and takes contingency decisions, as and when required, for prioritizing movement of coal, keeping in view the coal stock position at the power stations. As a result, there has been a marked increase in the coal stocks at power stations since November 2011. The coal stock with power plants, which was 8.12 million tonnes as on 31.10.2011, has now increased to 14.15 million tonnes as on 16.5.2012.

Statement***Power Station-wise State-wise Despatches from CIL Sources
(figures in thousand tonnes)***

Sl.No.	Power Station	2011-12 (PROV)		2010-11		2009-10	
		Committed	Dispatch	Committed	Dispatch	Committed	Dispatch
		Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Santaldih	1640	2049	1640	1057	1640	1075
2.	Bandel	1600	1049	1600	1096	1600	1001
3.	Kolaghat	5300	5632	5300	5545	5300	4953
4.	Bakreswar	4410	4052	4410	4474	4410	2543
5.	Sagardighi	1650	1929	1650	1845	1650	1507
6.	Farakka	7333	6039	9000	5531	9000	7023
7.	Budge Budge	1283	1218	1556	1395	1150	658
8.	CESC	50	289	50	407	50	392
9.	CESC/SG	250	265	250	283	250	253
10.	Titagarh	550	633	550	779	550	604
11.	DPI	2200	1223	2200	1272	2200	1764
12.	DVC/DTPS	1120	1678	1120	1638	1120	1578
13.	DVC/MEJIA	6004	6648	5600	6209	5600	4624
14.	West Bengal	33390	32704	34926	31531	34520	27974
15.	Muzaffarpur	500	289	500	301	500	406
16.	Barauni	340	165	340	209	340	315
17.	Kahalgaon	8563	9719	6000	10028	6000	8718
18.	Bihar	9403	10173	6840	10537	6840	9440
19.	PTPS/JSEB	1000	441	1000	698	1000	1086
20.	Tenughat	2000	1607	2000	1607	2000	1757

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Bokaro	3000	2631	3000	2854	3000	2862
22.	CTPS	2850	2803	2620	2083	1700	1879
23.	Maithon Power Ltd.	1659	736	1659	91		
24.	Jharkhand	10509	8218	10279	7333	7700	7583
25.	TTPS	2500	3026	2500	3088	2500	2956
26.	TTPS/STPS	17300	13549	17300	14951	17300	17959
27.	IB Valley	2700	2611	2700	2608	2700	2550
28.	Sterlite Energy	2135	2493	716	517		
29.	Odisha	24635	21679	23216	21163	22500	23465
30.	Bongaigaon						
31.	Assam						
32.	Rihand	10500	10384	10500	9903	10500	10652
33.	Unchahar	5700	5650	5700	5802	5700	5534
34.	Dadri	7340	7088	6770	5773	4400	3860
35.	Tanda	2700	2567	2700	2429	2700	2424
36.	Singrauli	11000	10910	11000	11819	11000	11108
37.	Harduaganj 'B'	900	668	900	794	900	1026
38.	Parichha	3374	2606	3200	3140	3200	3138
39.	Panki Extn.	900	660	900	786	900	1019
40.	Obra	5000	3791	5000	4256	5000	4669
41.	Anpara	8500	8390	8500	8687	8500	8749
42.	Rosa (IPP), UP	1800	1784	1590	1547	300	216
43.	Lanco, Anpara	810	729	63	57		
44.	Bajaj Energy	523	334				
45.	Uttar Pradesh	59047	55561	56823	54992	53100	52395

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
46.	Bhatinda	1095	72	1095	216	1095	856
47.	Bhatinda Extn. (LHM)	1350	169	1350	283	1350	879
48.	Roper	4155	4041	4155	3969	4155	3737
49.	Punjab	6600	4282	6600	4468	6600	5471
50.	Panipat	6600	9093	6600	8235	6600	7277
51.	Faridabad					360	458
52.	Yamunanagar	2800	2301	2800	2570	2800	2608
53.	RGTPS, Hissar	4060	4009	3313	2199	200	159
54.	IGTPP, Jhajjar	2040	1415	691	357		
55.	MGTPP, Jhajjar	210	164				
56.	Haryana	15710	16982	13404	13361	9960	10502
57.	DESU (IP)					400	340
58.	Rajghat	800	721	800	634	800	686
59.	Badarpur	4200	3854	4200	0	4200	58
60.	Delhi	5000	4575	5000	3790	5400	5119
61.	Kota	6700	7263	6860	6805	6418	6343
62.	Chabra	1550	1328	1080	1047	600	425
63.	Suratgarh	7480	7417	7680	6654	6986	6866
64.	Raj West Power		14	10	5		
65.	Rajasthan	15730	16022	15630	14512	14004	13635
66.	Sikka	1220	1029	1220	1128	1220	1175
67.	Ukai	3990	4383	4170	4497	4170	3962
68.	Gandhinagar	3640	3716	3460	3595	3460	3671
69.	Wanakbori	8520	8573	8520	8029	8520	8114
70.	Ahmedabad (Torrent)	1340	1348	1340	1215	1340	1263

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
71.	Gujrat	18966	19097	18710	18464	18710	18185
72.	Korba (E) (CHHGR)	5300	4735	5300	5192	5300	5516
73.	Korba (W) (CHHGR)	4700	5018	4700	5482	4700	5367
74.	Korba/STPS (NTPC)	12482	12451	12200	12695	12200	12926
75.	Seepat (NTPC)	5800	7632	5800	5759	5800	5742
76.	Lanco Amarkantak	1870	1786	2600	2406	1415	827
77.	Chhatisgarh	31912	33256	32760	33419	29527	30481
78.	Amarkantak	2000	1485	2000	1506	2000	1139
79.	Sarni	6600	5558	6600	0	6600	0
80.	Birsinghpur (MP)	6400	6131	6400	5891	6400	6252
81.	Vindhyachal (NTPC)	17200	17416	17200	17341	17200	18264
82.	Madhya Pradesh	32200	30590	32200	30789	32200	32029
83.	Chandrapur	12800	10772	12800	9700	12800	11620
84.	Paras	2680	1929	2250	1684	1800	1756
85.	Khaparkheda	5383	4126	5000	4938	5000	4964
86.	Nasik	4700	3140	4700	4195	4700	4412
87.	Koradih	5300	3337	5300	4845	5300	5071
88.	Bhusawal	2800	1680	2800	2568	2800	2596
89.	Parli	3380	2057	2950	2558	2500	2367
90.	Trombay						
91.	Dahanu	2450	2466	2450	2448	2450	2303
92.	Wardha Warora	1095	896				
93.	Purti Power IPP	110	122				
94.	Maharashtra	40698	30525	38250	32936	37350	35088

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
95.	Mettur	13500	12833	13500	12635	13500	12972
96.	Ennore						
97.	North Chennai						
98.	Tuticorin						
99.	Tamil Nadu	13600	12932	13500	12635	13500	12972
100.	Raichur, Karnataka	4615	4032	4615	3268	4110	3337
101.	Kothagudem		114				
102.	Ramagundem STPS	1000	456	1000	529	1000	298
103.	Simhadri	5622	5512	5200	4753	5200	4479
104.	Mudannur	870	1058	870	1107	870	1177
105.	Vijayawada	7690	4435	7935	4484	6000	3951
106.	Andhra Pradesh	15182	11575	15005	10945	13070	10354
107.	TOTAL CIL	337197	312203	327758	304145	309091	298031

Fuel supply agreement

4821. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited which has been pushed to sign fuel supply agreements with power companies has decided to clear 70 projects during the Twelfth Five Year Plan to meet the demand of the customers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CIL has set a production target of 615 million tonnes and has urged Government to clear these projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Identification of coal projects for increasing the

coal production is a continuous process. Coal India Limited (CIL) has identified 56 spill over projects of Eleventh Plan and 69 new projects for increasing the coal production during the Twelfth Plan period.

(c) and (d) As per the Annual Plan target set for the terminal year of the Twelfth Plan *i.e.* 2016-17, the coal production by CIL by 2016-17 has been estimated at 615 Million Tonnes, with the assumption that requisite clearances *viz.*, environmental and forest clearances, land acquisition, law and order issues and evacuation problems are addressed in a time bound manner with the cooperation of the Central and State agencies. This contribution of production has been planned from existing and completed group of projects, ongoing group of projects and future group of projects.

Roll back of coal price hike

4822. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether CIL has rolled back the price hike under the Gross Calorific Value (GCV) based on coal pricing system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the roll back was prompted by a letter from the Ministry of Power highlighting the fact that the cost of electricity generation would raise by 35 per cent due to CIL's adoption of GCV-based pricing; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) On switching over from Useful Heat Value (UHV) based grading system to the Gross Calorific Value (GCV) system, the price of coal was finalized by Coal India Limited (CIL) on the basis of Rupees per Million Kilo calorie heat value by providing various discounts on ex-unload port price of imported Coal. This became the contributing factor for increase in coal prices beyond the projection, resulting in many consumer including Ministry of Power submitting complaints against such increase. Considering the same, CIL was advised to review the prices so notified. Accordingly, CIL has reviewed and revised the prices, taking into account the weighted average price of CIL for a particular grade and linking the same to the midpoint of the relevant GCV band and ensuring that the revenue neutrality and prices at the level of erstwhile UHV grading and pricing system, to the extent possible, is maintained.

Shortage of covered space and godowns

4823. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of covered space and godowns under the Food Corporation of India and this may cause damage to foodgrains;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has taken action to increase the storage capacity of covered godowns under FCI; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the financial allocation made by Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The storage capacity, Covered and Cover and Plinth (CAP) available with the Food Corporation of India as on 01.04.2012 was 336.04 lakh MTs, both owned and hired. The storage capacity with State agencies for storage of Central stock of foodgrains as on 31.03.2011 was about 291 lakh tonnes including both covered and CAP capacity. Thus, a total quantity of 627 lakh tonnes of storage capacity was available for storage of Central stock of foodgrains against the Central stock of 527 lakh tonnes as on 1.04.2012. Further to increase the storage facility available with FCI, and to meet any increased storage requirements in the ensuing seasons, Executive Directors (Zones) and General Managers (Regions) of FCI have been given full powers for hiring of godowns for short term usage to store the procured foodgrains as per their requirement if the capacity available with FCI is not sufficient to store the foodgrains.

However, due to the increased procurement of foodgrains and to reduce the storage under Cover and Plinth (CAP), the Government formulated a Scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). Assessment of additional storage needs under the scheme is based on the overall procurement/consumption and the storage space already available. For the consuming areas, storage capacity is to be created to meet four months requirement of PDS and other Welfare Schemes in a State. For the procurement areas, the highest stock levels in the last three years are considered to decide the storage capacity required.

Based on this analysis and criteria laid down in the scheme, State-wise

capacity requirement and locations were identified. Under the scheme, the Food Corporation of India would now give a guarantee of ten years for assured hiring to the private entrepreneurs for which storage charges would be payable. A capacity of 151.96 lakh tonnes is to be created in 19 States under the scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations. Out of this, for a capacity of about 107 lakh tonne tenders have been finalised on the Private Investors including the capacities being constructed by CWC/SWCs on their own lands.

The Government has also approved creation of a capacity of 20 lakh tonnes in silos within the overall storage requirements of FCI under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Besides involving private entrepreneurs, this Department has also finalised a Plan scheme for creation of total additional storage capacity of 5.40 lakh tonne in the NE through FCI at a total estimated cost of about Rs. 568 crores.

Universalisation of PDS for weaker sections

4824. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is guaranteeing universalisation of PDS in future, especially for the weaker sections like SCs, STs and OBCs in rural and backward areas;

(b) if so, the details worked out, so far, with the experts and public in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) With a view to specifically target poor sections of society for distribution of subsidized foodgrains (rice, wheat and coarse grains) and sugar, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was launched in June, 1997.

There is no proposal at present for universalisation of Public Distribution System as the focus on poor will get diluted.

Further, procurement of huge quantities of wheat and rice to meet the requirement of Universal Public Distribution System would result in lower availability of foodgrains in the market, leading to rise in open market prices. If the same quantity of foodgrains is distributed equally among all, then the scale of issue will have to be reduced.

Also, in order to manage the level of food subsidy, the issue prices of rice and wheat may have to be increased substantially from the present Central Issue Prices (CIPs) which have not been revised during the last nine to eleven years. This would also mean that BPL and AAY families would get much reduced scale of issue and also have to pay higher CIPs.

Rise in number of hungry people

4825. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of any study that revealed the disproportionate rise in the number of hungry people in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether the study has suggested some changes in the food system which is being adopted in the country, to tackle the problem of price rise of essential food items and also to check hunger; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) According to a discussion paper commissioned by Oxfam International, absolute number of the hungry increased by 53 million while GDP doubled during 1990-2005. It further States that while under-nutrition stagnated during the period, increase in the absolute number of hungry was due to the population growth. However, there is no such official of data on hunger which corroborates the above findings.

For tackling the problem of hunger in the country and to ensure that people living below poverty line get adequate food grains, the Government has been providing food grains at highly subsidized prices to the poor and vulnerable population under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS). During 2012-13, a quantity of 543.08 lakh tons of food grains have been allocated to States/UTs under TPDS including 28.16 lakh tons of foodgrains allocated to States/UTs for Other Welfare Schemes.

The study has not suggested any changes in the food system but has recommended effective implementation of National Food Security legislation and sustainable revival of agrarian productivity, *inter-alia*, as measures to reduce hunger in the country. The Government has introduced the National Food Security Bill, 2011 in Lok Sabha on 22.12.2011 which takes care of the aforesaid suggestions of the said study.

Sugar price equalisation fund

4826. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Karnataka Government has submitted any proposal seeking arrears under the Sugar Price Equalisation Fund (SPEF) for the period 1994-2002;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Central Government has taken steps to release the same;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Karnataka, vide letter dated 9th June, 2010, had submitted a proposal to the Central Government for release of arrears amounting to Rs. 1,27,59,095/- (Rupees one crore twenty seven lakh fifty nine thousand and ninety five only) under the Sugar Price Equalisation Fund (SPEF) for the period 1994-2002.

(c) and (d) The Food Corporation of India (FCI) has intimated that the said amount, representing 10 percent sugar deficit amount withheld by them, has been paid by their Regional Office, Bangalore on 29.8.2011.

- (e) Does not arise

Village grain banks in Karnataka

4827. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of village grain banks in Karnataka;
- (b) whether the Central Government has issued any guidelines for effective implementation of the said scheme;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Karnataka Government has sought assistance for setting up of more village grain banks;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether the Central Government has released funds to the State Government under the said scheme; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (g) After the transfer of the Village Grain Banks (VGB) Scheme to the Department of Food and Public Distribution by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in November, 2004, this Department in February, 2006 circulated guidelines of the Scheme to all States/Union Territories including Karnataka for sending proposals for establishment of VGBs as per the guidelines. The Government of Karnataka in September, 2006 conveyed that the scheme would not be applicable to the State as there are no chronically food scarce areas in the State and also no tribal and hilly areas which are inaccessible during periods of drought and floods. Hence, the Central Government has not sanctioned/released funds to the Government of Karnataka for establishment of VGBs in the State till date. The guidelines issued by the Government gives, *inter-alia*, details of the scope and objectives of the scheme, the areas/regions where the Grain Banks can be established, the organisations eligible to establish the VGBs the methodology of implementation, funding pattern, monitoring and evaluation. As per the guidelines Grain Banks are to be established in food scarce areas such as drought prone, hot and cold desert, tribal and inaccessible hilly areas etc.

Introduction of electronic warehouse receipts

4828. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA), formed by Government in 2010, has submitted regulations on introduction of electronic warehouse receipts to Government for consideration and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of steps taken by Government on the recommendations of WDRA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Sir. The Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA) has submitted draft of Warehousing (Development and Regulatory) Authority (Electronic Warehouse Receipts) Regulation, 2011 for approval of the Central Government as required under Section 51(1) of the Warehousing (Development and Regulation), Act, 2007.

As per Section 2(u) and 11(1) of Warehousing (Development and Regulatory)

Act, Warehouse Receipts can be either in writing or in Electronic form. The purported objective of draft Warehousing (Development and Regulatory) Authority (Electronic Warehouse Receipts) Regulation, 2011 is to make Negotiable Warehouse Receipts a prime tool of trade, so that Banks can improve the liquidity in rural areas.

(b) The Department of Food and Public Distribution has consulted a few of the Government Departments like Department of Consumer Affairs and Department of Financial Services whose business can be impacted with the proposed regulations. Two rounds of meeting were held with the Chairman and Members of the Authority. After consultation WDRA revised the draft Regulations. The WDRA was asked to provide certain clarifications on the revised draft Regulations. The WDRA has further revised the draft recently.

Requirement of foodgrains under PDS

4829. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been done regarding requirement of foodgrains under PDS; and

(b) if so, the amount of money expected to be required for the procurement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) allocation of subsidized foodgrains for Above Poverty Line (APL) families, Below Poverty Line (BPL) families and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families is made as per TPDS guidelines. The quantity of foodgrains allocated during last 3 years and for the current year is as under:

		(in lakh tonnes)			
Year		BPL	AAY	APL	Total
2009-10	Rice	113.89	67.15	67.14	248.19
	Wheat	60.24	34.80	132.80	227.84
	Total	174.13	101.96	199.94	476.03
2010-11	Rice	116.58	68.37	76.03	260.98
	Wheat	57.91	33.92	122.66	214.49
	Total	174.49	102.29	198.69	475.47

Year		BPL	AAY	APL	Total
2011-12	Rice	116.19	68.92	76.16	261.27
	Wheat	58.20	33.46	135.83	227.49
	Total	174.39	102.38	211.99	488.76
2012-13	Rice	116.37	68.74	79.13	264.24
	Wheat	58.24	33.42	143.60	235.26
TOTAL		174.61	102.16	222.73	499.50

To meet the requirement of foodgrains under TPDS and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) as well as for buffer stocks, foodgrains are procured at notified Minimum Support Prices (MSPs). The procurement of foodgrains is an open ended process and all the foodgrains conforming to the prescribed specifications offered for sale by farmers at specified procurement centres are purchased by the procurement agencies. The funds for procurement are arranged by the procuring agencies by taking cash credit facilities from banks or from other sources. The Government provides subsidy to meet the difference between the cost of foodgrains and Central Issue Prices for the quantity of foodgrains distributed as well as for buffer subsidy. The Food subsidy released during the last 3 years and subsidy allocated for 2012-13 is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Amount
2009-10	58242.45
2010-11	62929.56
2011-12	72370.90
2012-13	74551.99

Use of unclaimed money for consumer awareness

4830. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that consumer protection movement in the country is lagging behind due to paucity of funds to energise awareness among the consumers upto village level;

(b) whether Government is aware that money in terms of crores are lying unclaimed with the nationalised banks for the last 10 years; and

(c) if so, what is preventing Government to utilise the unclaimed amount for the consumers' fund after necessary amendment in the law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No Sir. The consumer protection movement is active and vibrant in the country. Paucity of funds has never been a problem. In fact during the Eleventh plan period a total of Rs. 409 crore was earmarked for consumer awareness scheme. This scheme has given thrust to multimedia campaign on making consumers aware of their rights. The slogan 'Jago Grahak Jago' has now become a household name as a result of awareness campaign undertaken by the Government.

(b) Yes Sir. As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) report, as on 31st December, 2010, a total amount of around Rs. 1723.24 crore is lying as unclaimed deposits with the Schedule Commercial Banks (SCBs).

(c) Reserve Bank of India has already issued guidelines to Banks for the utilization of unclaimed amount.

Grain procuring infrastructure

4831. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked the State Governments to set up grain procuring infrastructure to increase procurement of foodgrains from the farmers, so that the requirement for the proposed National Food Security Bill could be met;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State level procuring agencies can help in arranging sufficient credit facilities for carrying out grain purchase activities without depending on the Central Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. To increase procurement of foodgrains, State Governments have been requested to set up grain procuring infrastructure along with steps like adoption of Decentralized

Procurement (DCP) Scheme, increase in milling capacity, setting up of dedicated State procurement agencies and making adequate credit arrangements for foodgrain procurement etc.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. State Government agencies can arrange sufficient funds for grain purchase activities by availing Cash Credit Limit from consortium of banks or through budgetary support provided by concerned State Governments. The expenditure incurred by State procuring agencies including interest on credit arranged for procurement is reimbursed to them by Government of India as per approved costing principles.

Computerisation of PDS

4832. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of PDS outlets that have been computerized, State-wise;
- (b) by when all the PDS outlets would be computerized; and
- (c) the steps being taken, if any, to fast-track computerization of PDS outlets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) All States/UTs have been requested to undertake end-to-end Computerization of Public Distribution System (PDS) which includes Fair Price Shop (FPS) Automation, Computerization of Supply-Chain, Digitization of Ration Card Database, SMS/email alerts on dispatch and delivery of foodgrains, setting up of Transparency Portal, Toll-free number for grievance redressal, etc.

As per reports received from States/UTs, there are over 5.06 lakh FPS in the country. FPS Automation is being undertaken in States like Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Puducherry and Tamil Nadu.

(b) Detailed guidelines for end-to-end Computerization of PDS have been issued to all States/UTs. Directions regarding specific timelines have also been conveyed for achieving prescribed milestones. As per the timelines sent to States/UTs, FPS automation is to be completed by all States/UTs by March, 2014.

(c) Computerization of PDS has been taken up as a Mission Mode Project (MMP) under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) by the Central Government. As

per MMP guidelines, a dedicated institutional mechanism by way of an Empowered Committee (EC) and a Central Project e-Mission Team (CPeMT) for computerization of PDS has been set up. States/UTs have also been requested to establish a two-tier structure at their level comprising a State Apex Committee as well as a State Project e-Mission Team (SPeMT). To ensure timely implementation of Computerization of PDS, the progress is being reviewed in various meetings. A Conference was also held on 8th and 9th February, 2012 where the issue of timelines for achievement of various milestones was discussed.

Covered godowns

4833. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the existing number of covered godowns, at present;
- (b) the existing number of open storage sites under cover and plinth at present;
- (c) the number of inspections that have been conducted in cover and plinth storage sites during the last one year, State-wise;
- (d) the quantity of grains in tonnes that was found to have rotten during the last year; and
- (e) the estimated amount of surplus foodgrains, if any, that is yet to be housed in storage facilities, at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The number of covered godowns of FCI (Owned and Hired) is 1679 and the number of FCI sites under Cover and Plinth (Owned and Hired) as on 31.12.2011 is 308. The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Region-wise number of inspections that have been conducted in Cover and Plinth (CAP) storage sites during 2011-12 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) A Region-wise/Commodity-wise accrual of damaged/Non Issuable foodgrains with FCI during 2011-12 is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(e) A Region-wise wheat stocks of FCI and state agencies, not stored in covered godowns but kept under CAP as on 01.05.2012 is given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

Statement-I*The state-wise number of depot (owned and hired/covered and cap) available with FCI as on 31.12.2011*

Name of the Region/U.T.	Covered						CAP (Open)			Grand Total	
	Hired From					Total	Total	Owned	Hired		Total
	F.C.I. Owned	State Govt	C.W.C.	S.W.C.	Private Parties	Hired	Covered				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bihar	14	1	12	17	10	40	54	7	0	7	61
Jharkhand	6	1	3	10	2	16	22	2	0	2	24
Odisha	23	0	8	25	1	34	57	0	0	0	57
West Bengal	23	2	8	0	7	17	40	9	0	9	49
Sikkim	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2
Total of E.Z.	67	5	31	52	20	108	175	18	0	18	193
Assam	18	0	3	3	9	15	33	0	0	0	33
Arunachal Pradesh	4	8	0	0	0	8	12	0	0	0	12

Meghalaya	3	0	I	2	0	3	6	0	0	0	6	Written Answers to
Mizoram	6	1	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	7	
Tripura	4	2	1	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	7	
Manipur	3	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	4	
Nagaland	4	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	5	
Total of NEZ	42	12	6	5	9	32	74	0	0	0	74	[21 MAY 2012] Unstarred Questions
Delhi	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	4	10	
Haryana	35	37	26	56	7	126	161	30	5	35	196	
Himachal Pradesh	6	8	3	0	0	11	17	0	0	0	17	
Jammu and Kashmir	15	3	0	0	1	4	19	0	0	0	19	
Punjab	107	6	15	93	15	129	236	92	18	110	346	
Chandigarh	9	2	6	7	0	15	24	9	3	12	36	
Rajasthan	36	0	24	75	17	116	152	20	14	34	186	
Uttar Pradesh	53	2	25	128	3	158	211	33	4	37	248	
Uttranchal	5	3	4	7	0	14	19	2	2	4	23	
Total of N.Z.	272	61	103	366	43	573	845	190	46	236	1081	75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh		34	0	39	135	8	182	216	15	0	15	231
Andman Nikobar		1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Kerala		23	0	0	0	0	0	23	5	0	5	28
Karnataka		22	0	16	24	1	41	63	9	0	9	72
Tamil Nadu		11	0	12	8	3	23	34	4	0	4	38
Puducherry		4	0	2	2	0	4	8	3	0	3	11
Total of S.Z.		95	0	69	169	12	250	345	36	0	36	381
Gujarat		15	2	11	0	2	15	30	5	0	5	35
Maharashtra		18	0	16	31	13	60	78	5	1	6	84
Goa		1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh		23	2	9	7	36	54	77	6	0	6	83
Chhatisgarh		19	2	6	24	3	35	54	1	0	1	55
Total of W.Z.		76	6	42	62	54	164	240	17	1	18	258
GRAND TOTAL		552	84	251	654	138	1127	1679	261	47	308	1987

76 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-II*Region-wise inspections of CAP during 2011-12*

Sl.No.	Region	No. of Inspections of CAP during 2011-12
1.	Bihar\$	0
2.	Jharkhand\$	0
3.	Orissa\$	0
4.	W.B.\$	0
5.	Assam	0
6.	NEF	0
7.	N&M	0
8.	Delhi	26
9.	Haryana	537
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11
12.	Punjab	1690
13.	Rajasthan	829
14.	Uttar Pradesh	650
15.	Uttarakhand	378
16.	Andhra Pradesh	NA
17.	Kerala	0
18.	Karnataka	NA
19.	Tamil Nadu	NA
20.	Gujarat	116
21.	Maharashtra	55
22.	Madhya Pradesh	43
23.	Chhattisgarh*	46
TOTAL		4381

Remarks:

* However, no CAP storage is available with FCI, but purchased paddy was stored in CAP till its milling.

\$ Since no stock in CAP-nil inspection

Statement-III

Region-wise and Commodity-wise stock accrued as Non-Issuable (damaged) with FCI during the year 2011-12

Fig. in MTs

Sl.No.	Region	Wheat.	Rice	Paddy	Coarse grains	Total
1.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Jharkhand	17	12	0	0	29
3.	Odisha	36	0	0	0	36
4.	W.B.	103	374	0	0	477
5.	Assam	428	14	0	0	442
6.	NEF	0	0	0	0	0
7.	N & M	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Delhi	10.9	0	0	0	10.9
9.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Punjab	0	37	0	0	37
13.	Rajasthan	30	0	0	0	30
14.	Uttar Pradesh	33	225	0	0	258
15.	Uttarakhand	72	0	0	0	72
16.	Andhra Pradesh	0.26	4.07	0	0	4.33
17.	Kerala	3	197	0	0	200
18.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	28	0	0	29
20.	Gujarat	222	4	0	0	226
21.	Maharashtra	1444	29	0	0	1473
22.	Madhya Pradesh.	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Chhattisgarh	1.45	12.33	0	0	13.78
TOTAL		2401.61	936.4	0	0	3338.01

Statement-IV

Wheat stock position in cap as on 01.05.2012

(Fig. in MT)

SI. No.	Regions	CAP						Total		Grand
		Katcha			Pucca					Total
		FCI	State	Agencies	Total	FCI	State	Agencies	Total	
1.	Punjab	0	343851		343851	384931	6636723		7021654	384931 6980574 7365505
2.	Delhi	0	0		0	10931	0		10931	10931 0 10931
3.	Uttarakhand	0	0		0	12479	0		12479	12479 0 12479
4.	Haryana	0	5500		5500	191771	5346237		5538008	191771 5351737 5543508
5.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0		0	190710	0		190710	190710 0 190710
6.	Rajasthan	132819	0		132819	595562	0		595562	728381 0 728381
7.	Jamu and Kashmir	624	0		624	0	0		0	624 0 624
8.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0		0	87252	0		87252	87252 0 87252
9.	Tamil Nadu	9888	0		9888	25032	0		25032	34920 0 34920
10.	Karnataka	14411	0		14411	69091	0		69091	83502 0 83502
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0	67589		67589	4338	258497		262835	4338 326086 330424
12.	Maharashtra	2968	0		2968	12100	0		12100	15068 0 15068
13.	Gujarat	43588	0		43588	4322	0		4322	47910 0 47910
GRAND TOTAL		204298	416940		621238	1588519	12241457		13829976	1792817 12658397 14451214

Written Answers to

[21 MAY 2012]

Unstarred Questions

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Procurement of levy sugar

4834. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government proposes to allow the States to procure levy sugar from the mills directly;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the said procurement would be undertaken by the States jointly with FCI; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Levy sugar quota of the States is decided by the Central Government. The Directorate of Sugar allocates the mills from which States are required to lift their quota of sugar. The Food Corporation of India (FCI) is entrusted with the responsibility of lifting, transporting and supplying sugar to all North-Eastern States except Sikkim, J&K and Island Territories. Rest of the State Governments/UT Administrations either themselves or through their nominated agencies (State Civil Supplies Corporations/ Cooperative Federations) lift levy sugar from the allotted sugar factories. State agencies/FCI lift levy sugar after paying the ex-factory levy sugar price plus excise duty, cess on sugar, and education surcharge cess on excise and transport it to their godowns in their respective states. The responsibility of distribution of sugar through the Public Distribution System and maintaining smooth operation of PDS in the State lies with the respective State Governments/UT Administrations. No decision has been taken to change the present system.

Foodgrains for Bio-Fuel Production

4835. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are reports that the use of foodgrains for production of biofuels would lead to food crisis in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to meet the increasing demand of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Sir. No such report has been received in the Department.

(b) In view of the above, does not arise.

(c) To encourage procurement of foodgrains for meeting the requirement of Public Distribution System (PDS) and other welfare schemes (OWS), States are encouraged to adopt the Decentralized Procurement (DCP) system under which the States themselves undertake procurement and distribution of foodgrains. As per the existing procurement policy, the Central Government extends price support for paddy, wheat and coarse grains through the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Governments/State agencies. Sufficient number of procurement centres are set up by FCI/State agencies keeping in view procurement potential and geographical spread of the State concerned. Before the start of every marketing season, Department of Food and Public Distribution convenes a meeting of State food secretaries, Food Corporation of India and other stake holders to prepare a detailed action plan for making arrangements for procurement in the coming marketing season. To encourage procurement from small and marginal farmers, especially in States where marketing infrastructure is not well developed, Cooperative societies and self-help groups are also encouraged to undertake procurement by giving them incentive commission of 2.5% of the Minimum Support Price (MSP). Instructions have been issued to FCI and States to open procurement centres at locations convenient to farmers. Further more, MSP of both wheat and rice has been increased in the last few years to encourage procurement.

National Food Security Bill

4836. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any draft of the proposed National Food Security Bill (NFSB);

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof;

(c) whether various Committees, set up in connection with the proposed Bill, has since submitted their reports to Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which recommendations have been incorporated into the draft Bill; and

(e) the steps taken to improve the Public Distribution System to ensure food security to poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) (a) to (d) Based on comments/suggestions received from various stakeholders including States/Union Territories and Central Ministries/Departments and recommendations of National Advisory Council (NAC) and Expert Committee constituted under Chairman, Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister, a draft National Food Security Bill was prepared, which was considered and approved by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 18.12.2011, for introduction in Parliament. The Bill has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22nd December, 2011. Salient features of the National Food Security Bill, 2011 are given in Statement (*See below*).

The Bill is presently under examination by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution.

(e) Strengthening and streamlining of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is a continuous process. In order to improve functioning of TPDS, the Central Government has been regularly requesting State/UT Governments for continuous review of Below Poverty Line and Antyodaya Anna Yojana families, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at fair price shops, ensuring greater transparency in functioning of TPDS, improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels, adoption of revised Model Citizen's charter and improving the efficiency of fair price shop operations. Various aspects of implementation of TPDS are also reviewed during meetings/conferences with States/UTs and advisories are issued. End-to-end computerization of PDS has been initiated by States/UTs which would cover various aspects of PDS operations such as Fair Price Shop (FPS) automation, creation and management of digitized beneficiary database, supply chain management of PDS commodities till FPS, transparency and grievance redressal mechanism using call centres/toll-free helpline numbers, SMS based monitoring and web-sites/citizen's portal.

Statement

Salient features of the National Food Security Bill, 2011

- Upto 75% of the rural population (with at least 46% from priority category) and upto 50% of urban population (with at least 28% from priority category) to be covered under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).
- 7 kg of foodgrains per person per month to be given to priority category households at Rs. 3, 2 and 1 per kg for rice, wheat and coarse grains, respectively.

- At least 3 kg of foodgrains per person per month to be given to general category households, at prices not exceeding 50% of Minimum Support Price.
- Women to be made head of the household for the purpose of issue of ration cards.
- Nutritional support to women and children.
- Maternity benefit to pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- End-to-end computerisation of TPDS.
- Three-tier independent grievance redressal mechanism.
- Social audit by local bodies such as Gram Panchayats, Village Councils etc.
- Meals for special groups such as destitute, homeless persons, emergency/disaster affected persons and persons living in starvation.
- Food Security Allowance in case of non-supply of foodgrains or meals.

Minimum export price of Onion

†4837. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has done away with the minimum export price of onions, to promote its export from the country;
- (b) if so, whether export of onion at any rate from the country is now allowed;
- (c) if so, whether Government has made any assessment of the availability of onion in the country from April to July; and
- (d) if so, the details of estimates and the demand of onion during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Government has permitted export of onions without any Minimum Export Price (MEP) with effect from 8th May, 2012 for the period upto 2nd July, 2012 through Notification No. 116 (RE-2010)/2009-2014 dated 8th May, 2012.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) and (d) Production of onions as per estimates made are likely to be of the order of 157 lakh MT during 2011-12. For the period April to July, no specific assessment of the availability of onion in the country is available. The demand for onion is reported to be more or less stable throughout the year.

Procurement in Odisha

4838. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that FCI has neither taken effective steps to achieve the target of procurement in Odisha nor to receive Custom Milled Rice (CMR) from Paddy Procuring Agents, inspite of having sufficient godown space and technical manpower;

(b) the reasons for above situation and whether one of the reasons is pushing more wheat into the godowns in the State, in spite of less demand by consumers; and

(c) the measures being taken to remedy the above situation and also to enhance storage capacity under various schemes including Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No Sir. No such reports have been received. However, Odisha being a decentralized Procurement (DCP) State, the State Government is responsible for procurement of rice, use the same for its PDS requirement and hand over the balance, if any, to FCI for the Central Pool. During the ongoing Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2011-12, Odisha State Agencies have procured about 21 lakh tonnes of rice. The annual allocation for the current year for the State's PDS requirement is about 20.5 lakh tonnes of rice, while FCI has taken over 2.71 lakh tonnes of rice from State agencies which is more than the surplus to be handed over by State Agencies to FCI for the Central Pool.

(c) and (d) As on 1.4.2012, a total storage capacity of 9.62 lakh tonnes was available in Odisha. Out of this, 5.98 lakh tonnes was available with Food Corporation of India (FCI) and 3.64 lakh tonnes was available with State agencies. Against this capacity on 1.5.2012, only 2.04 lakh tonnes of wheat stocks were available in Odisha. To increase the covered storage capacity for central pool stocks of foodgrains, the Government has launched the Private Entrepreneur Guarantee (PEG) scheme. A capacity of about 151 lakh tonnes is to be created in 19 states under the PEG scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State

Warehousing Corporations. Under the PEG scheme, a capacity of 3 lakh tonnes has been sanctioned for Odisha to augment the storage capacity in the state.

Allocation of Foodgrains

†4839. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of foodgrains allocated, released and procured during each of the last three years, State-wise and categorywise;
- (b) whether Government proposes to increase allocation of foodgrains for the families living above poverty line;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard; and
- (d) the break-up of the subsidy provided by Government to the families living above poverty line and those living below poverty line, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) State-wise details of the allocation and offtake of foodgrains (rice and wheat) made for the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Above Poverty Line (APL) families under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) including *ad hoc* additional allocations made, and the procurement of rice and wheat made during respective marketing seasons, during the last three years, are given in Statements I-IV (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Under the TPDS, allocations of foodgrains for Above Poverty Line (APL) families are made depending upon availability of food grain stocks in the Central Pool and past offtake by the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. Presently, these allocations range between 15 kg and 35 kg per family per month among the States/UTs.

Considering the availability of surplus stocks in the Central Pool, requests received from States/UTs and to augment supply of foodgrains at cheaper rates to check open market prices, Government has been making additional allocation of foodgrains for APL category over and above the normal allocation under TPDS, from time to time as per details given below—

2010-11

- (i) 30.66 lakh tons of rice and wheat allocated in May 2010 for distribution

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

to all families, including APL category, covered under TPDS at the price of Rs. 8.45/kg. of wheat and Rs. 11.85/kg. of rice.

- (ii) 25 lakh tons of rice and wheat allocated in January 2011 to all States/UTs for APL families at the price of Rs. 8.45/kg. of wheat and Rs. 11.85/kg. of rice.
- (iii) 31.06 lakh tons of foodgrains in August 2010 to ensure a minimum monthly APL allocation of 15kg. of foodgrains per family in 22 States/UTs and 35kg. per family in 13 Special category States/UTs for six months.

2011-12

- (iv) 50 lakh tons of rice and wheat allocated for APL families in States/UTs at APL prices, thereby increasing the per family monthly APL allocation to 15kg of foodgrains in 22 States/UTs and 35kg. in 13 Special category States/UTs from June 2011 till March 2012.

During the current year (2012-13) also, Government has made an additional allocation of 60 lakh tons of rice and wheat for APL families at APL prices thereby continuing the enhanced per family APL allocation of 15kg. in 22 States/UTs and 35kg. in 13 Special category States/UTs.

- (d) Food subsidy released for APL and BPL families under TPDS during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crore)			
Year	Category wise Subsidy		
	APL	BPL	AAY
2009-10	12595	19564	14224
2010-11	15875	20385	14083
2011-12	16191	30571	15486

Statement-I*Allocation and off take of food grains under TPDS for the year 2009-10*

(in thousand tons)

Sl.No		2009-10							
		Allotment				Offtake			
States/UTs		BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,052.088	654.288	2,177.874	3,884.250	1,025.602	624.841	1,876.249	3,526.692
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.524	15.972	60.060	101.556	24.646	15.515	59.377	99.538
3.	Assam	475.224	295.692	715.050	1,485.966	472.792	294.940	632.501	1,400.233
4.	Bihar	1,719.804	1,019.988	697.689	3,437.481	1,128.744	917.645	227.625	2,274.014
5.	Chhattisgarh	485.688	301.944	304.320	1,091.952	483.380	297.851	224.667	1,005.898
6.	Delhi	108.696	63.084	420.768	592.548	83.294	51.464	442.517	577.275
7.	Goa	5.460	6.108	35.140	46.708	5.461	5.584	34.263	45.308
8.	Gujarat	481.968	340.080	796.440	1,618.488	436.233	309.727	279.504	1,025.464
9.	Haryana	208.572	122.820	649.080	980.472	194.958	111.564	195.149	501.671
10.	Himachal Pradesh	133.140	82.740	281.586	497.466	125.307	81.899	254.606	461.812

Written Answers to

[21 MAY 2012]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	201.696	107.388	447.720	756.804	198.378	100.636	459.840	758.854
12.	Jharkhand	619.956	385.536	306.300	1,311.792	585.276	377.555	75.449	1,038.280
13.	Karnataka	810.384	503.892	853.216	2,167.492	823.560	512.891	755.741	2,092.192
14.	Kerala	402.348	250.260	648.996	1,301.604	402.435	249.106	581.902	1,233.443
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,068.216	664.260	1,298.394	3,030.870	1,326.159	743.101	884.166	2,953.426
16.	Maharashtra	1,709.424	1,034.880	1,765.055	4,509.359	1,600.574	953.669	1,021.774	3,576.017
17.	Manipur	43.008	26.724	47.414	117.146	48.228	28.787	45.089	122.104
18.	Meghalaya	47.376	29.484	70.416	147.276	46.972	29.263	69.080	145.315
19.	Mizoram	17.640	10.920	54.348	82.908	16.140	9.620	49.915	75.675
20.	Nagaland	32.112	19.968	77.466	129.546	34.807	22.638	77.087	134.532
21.	Odisha	1,165.572	531.120	419.160	2,115.852	1,166.100	536.384	378.217	2,080.701
22.	Punjab	121.176	75.360	1,017.384	1,213.920	112.253	50.170	825.103	987.526
23.	Rajasthan	629.532	391.488	924.444	1,945.464	627.407	384.712	907.216	1,919.335
24.	Sikkim	11.304	6.936	25.980	44.220	11.301	7.000	25.905	44.206

25.	Tamil Nadu	1,259.232	783.144	1,725.456	3,767.832	1,214.759	781.254	1,955.099	3,951.112	Written Answers to [21 MAY 2012]
26.	Tripura	76.380	47.520	178.104	302.004	73.998	48.243	156.935	279.176	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,765.700	1,719.480	2,554.714	7,039.894	2,633.109	1,664.269	2,157.635	6,455.013	
28.	Uttarakhand	145.656	63.516	226.830	436.002	147.666	62.885	197.921	408.472	
29.	West Bengal	1,553.580	621.684	1,141.280	3,316.544	1,469.782	509.152	1,166.359	3,145.293	
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	5.115	1.800	25.044	31.959	3.012	1.352	14.125	18.489	
31.	Chandigarh	3.572	0.624	21.600	25.796	3.445	0.194	21.637	25.276	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.524	2.196	2.160	8.880	1.508	0.732	0.733	2.973	
33.	Daman and Diu	1.044	0.636	2.640	4.320	0.489	0.268	0.589	1.346	
34.	Lakshadweep	0.756	0.498	3.360	4.614	0.756	0.504	2.447	3.707	
35.	Puducherry	21.564	13.548	18.600	53.712	16.893	8.943	6.481	32.317	Unstarred Questions
TOTAL		17,413.031	10,195.578	19,994.088	47,602.697	16,545.424	9,794.358	16,062.903	42,402.685	

Statement-II

Allocation and off take of food grains under TPDS for the year 2010-11

(in thousand tons)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2010-11							
		Allotment				Offtake			
		BPL	AAY	APL	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,052.088	654.288	1,970.104	3,676.480	1,047.270	651.972	1,733.895	3,433.137
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.524	15.972	60.060	101.556	22.021	13.258	49.744	85.023
3.	Assam	475.224	295.692	902.210	1,673.126	467.054	292.276	832.311	1,591.641
4.	Bihar	1,691.908	1,047.884	803.400	3,543.192	1,578.663	990.201	400.290	2,969.154
5.	Chhattisgarh	485.688	301.944	380.400	1,168.032	488.845	290.276	355.986	1,135.107
6.	Delhi	108.96	63.084	423.954	595.734	102.830	47.692	456.781	607.303
7.	Goa	5.460	6.108	57.183	68.751	5.766	6.007	42.031	53.804
8.	Gujarat	550.368	340.080	995.550	1,885.998	566.836	329.707	636.337	1532.880
9.	Haryana	208.572	122.820	353.850	685.242	208.278	119.619	285.200	613.097

90 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

10.	Himachal Pradesh	133.140	82.740	293.108	508.988	119.519	82.488	284.455	486.462	Written Answers to [21 MAY 2012]
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	201.696	107.388	448.020	757.104	199.466	106.211	443.438	749.115	
12.	Jharkhand	619.965	385.527	313.920	1,319.412	568.567	361.799	102.381	1,032.747	
13.	Karnataka	810.384	503.892	946.200	2,260.476	820.164	455.472	856.404	2,132,040	
14.	Kerala	402.348	250.260	747.038	1,399.646	410.892	256.364	705.901	1373.157	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,068.216	664.260	877.978	2,610.454	1,321.076	593.133	793.651	2,707.860	
16.	Maharashtra	1,709.424	1,034.880	1,746.108	4,490.412	1,657.242	943.946	1,085.981	3,687.169	
17.	Manipur	43.008	26.724	72.112	141.844	25.881	17.699	27.629	71.209	
18.	Meghalaya	47.376	29.484	106.068	182.928	45.893	29.024	81.688	156.605	
19.	Mizoram	17.640	10.920	41.580	70.140	16.439	9.938	38.125	64.502	
20.	Nagaland	32.112	19.968	74.796	126.876	34.868	20.826	82.432	138.126	Unstarred Questions
21.	Odisha	1,165.572	531.120	525.096	2,221.788	1,118.944	520.996	412.149	2,052.089	
22.	Punjab	121.176	75.360	589.812	786.348	114.963	51.853	513.891	680.707	
23.	Rajasthan	629.532	391.488	1,016.108	2,037.128	635.059	384.787	917.997	1,937.843	
24.	Sikkim	11.304	6.936	26.010	44.250	10.490	6.451	26.059	43.000	
25.	Tamil Nadu	1,259.232	783.144	1,680.456	3,722.832	1,253.445	775.561	1,669.120	3,698.126	91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Tripura	76.380	47.520	178.722	302.622	72.264	45.016	131.740	249.020
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,765.700	1,719.480	2,463.768	6,948.948	2,816.831	1,679.267	2,059.855	6,555.953
28.	Uttarakhand	140.100	69.072	264.950	474.122	153.828	67.535	234.475	455.838
29.	West Bengal	1,553.580	621.684	1,426.600	3,601.864	1,535.429	491.693	1,298.496	3325.618
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	5.340	1.800	26.880	34.020	3.173	0.907	13.841	17.921
31.	Chandigarh	3.756	0.624	27.000	31.380	3.517	0.140	22.318	25.975
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.028	2.196	2.700	9.924	1.459	0.373	0.625	2.457
33.	Daman and Diu	1.044	0.636	3.300	4.980	0.370	0.143	0.649	1.162
34.	Lakshadweep	0.756	0.504	3.360	4.620	0.986	0.504	4.895	6.385
35.	Puducherry	21.564	13.548	21.000	56.112	20.480	12385	15.570	48.435
	TOTAL	17,448.901	10,229.027	19,869.401	47,547.329	17,448.808	9,655.519	16,616.340	43,720.667

Statement-III

Allocation and off take of food grains under TPDS for the year 2011-12

(in thousand tons)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2011-12							
		Allotment				Offtake			
		BPL	AAY	APL*	Total	BPL	AAY	APL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,052.088	654.288	2,031.876	3,738.252	1,011.733	632.317	1,421.424	3,065.474
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.524	15.972	60.060	101.556	22.214	13.687	47.688	83.589
3.	Assam	475.224	295.692	1,035.840	1,806.756	471.582	293.832	897.337	1,662.751
4.	Bihar	1,689.372	1,050.420	910.520	3,650.312	1,474.024	950.358	332.968	2,757.350
5.	Chhattisgarh	485.688	301.944	431.120	1,218.752	482.916	291.602	310.676	1,085.194
6.	Delhi	108.696	63.084	426.078	597.858	103.716	40.467	401.112	545.295
7.	Goa	5.532	6.108	48.676	60.316	5.363	6.160	48.898	60.421
8.	Gujarat	550.368	340.080	1,128.290	2,018.738	502.909	329.426	410.464	1,242.799
9.	Haryana	208.572	122.820	401.030	732.422	223.970	116.173	246.288	586.431
10.	Himachal Pradesh	133.140	82.740	303.266	519.146	129.944	81.365	301.354	512.663

Written Answers to

[21 MAY 2012]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	94
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	201.696	107.388	447.720	756.804	203.517	107.652	432.316	743.485	Written Answers to
12.	Jharkhand	619.968	385.524	333.540	1,339.032	591.889	376.440	53.709	1,022.038	
13.	Karnataka	816.903	497.373	1,072.370	2386.646	787.186	490.513	956.913	2,234.612	
14.	Kerala	402.348	250.260	779.066	1,431.674	402.063	249.383	777.361	1,428.807	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,068.216	664.260	948.260	2,680.736	1,389.281	642.184	621.952	2,653.417	
16.	Maharashtra	1,709.424	1,034.880	1,902.810	4,647.114	1,608.596	913.181	1,017.468	3,539.245	[RAJYA SABHA]
17.	Manipur	43.008	26.724	90.714	160.446	54.368	33.606	56.910	144.884	
18.	Meghalaya	47.376	29.484	104.836	181.696	47.092	29.673	105.925	182.690	
19.	Mizoram	17.640	10.920	41.580	70.140	16.590	10.121	39.522	66.233	
20.	Nagaland	32.112	19.968	74.796	126.876	34.517	21.722	83.355	140.094	
21.	Odisha	1,165.572	531.120	422.216	2,118.908	1,155.167	521.182	381.656	2,058.005	
22.	Punjab	121.176	75.360	617.564	814.100	115.518	54.871	515.966	686.355	Unstarred Questions
23.	Rajasthan	629.532	391.488	1,094.120	2,115.140	620.447	387.224	11071.022	2,078.693	
24.	Sikkim	11.304	6.936	26.030	44.270	12.166	7.252	25.518	44.936	
25.	Tamil Nadu	1,259.232	783.144	1,680.456	3,722.832	1,247.254	770.227	1,683.153	3,700.634	

26.	Tripura	76.380	47.520	184.134	308.034	77.571	47.465	150.345	275.381	Written Answers to [21 MAY 2012]
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,765.700	1,719.480	2,629.410	7,114.590	2,924.158	1,711.989	2,009.186	6,645.333	
28.	Uttarakhand	128.988	80.184	292.530	501.702	125.013	76.354	255.509	456.876	
29.	West Bengal	1,553.580	621.684	1,588.490	3,763.754	1,428.508	484.786	1367.911	3,281.205	
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	5.340	1.800	26.880	34.020	3.928	0.909	11.189	16.026	
31.	Chandigarh	3.756	0.624	30.600	34.980	3.492	0.125	30.599	34.216	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.028	2.196	3.060	10.284	5.125	2.459	2.663	10.247	
33.	Daman and Diu	1.044	0.636	3.750	5.430	1.748	0.571	2.350	4.669	
34.	Lakshadweep	0.756	0.504	3.360	4.620	0.756	0.504	2.793	4.053	
35.	Puducherry	21.564	13.548	23.800	58.912	18.716	12.759	16.341	47.816	
TOTAL		17,441.847	10,236.153	21,198.848	48,876.848	17,303.037	9,708.539	16,090.341	43,101.917	Unstarred Questions

* Allocation for APL category includes the additional allocation of 50.00 lakhs made on 30.6.2011.

Statement-IV

Statement showing allocation and offtake of foodgrains of special adhoc additional allocations made during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 under TPDS

(in thousand tons)													
Sl.No.	States/UTs	2009-10				2010-11				2011-12			
		Date of allocation		Allocation for		APL allocation made		BPL allocation		BPL allocation		BPL/AAY	
		January 2010 @ MSP		AAY/BPL/APL		on 6.1.2011 @		made on 7.9.2010		made on		allocation made	
		based/derived prices		19.5.2010 @Rs8.45/kg.		Rs.8.45/kg.		and 6.1.2011 @		16.5.2011 @ BPL		to poorest	
				and 11.85/kg.		and 11.45/kg.*		BPL issue prices*		issue prices*		districts @	
		Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake	Allocation	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	316.420	125.563	268.957	3.706	255.220	12.532	511.570	510.338	311.570	297.194	116.797	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.840	0	4.114	2.190	3.104	2.404	12.592	7.180	7.592	6.009	0.737	0
3.	Assam	89.860	23.236	196.381	82.018	282.673	111.622	290.794	171.481	220.794	199.429	15.34	0
4.	Bihar	237.580	0	201.943	24.960	116.258	20.751	500.214	325.482	600.214	472.392	596.511	140.930
5.	Chhattisgarh	88.220	50.367	149.974	41.787	205.047	143.700	143.784	194.411	143.784	143.434	131.952	113.454

6.	Delhi	55.640	21.798	47.294	22.640	51.509	0	31.364	23.369	31.364	29.976	0	0	Written Answers to [21 MAY 2012]
7.	Goa	6.400	0	5.440	0.002	5.904	3.007	3.680	3.374	3.680	3.68	0	0	
8.	Gujarat	175.140	9.025	148.469	16.141	144.063	14.590	162.572	132.874	162.572	161.914	51.502	30.067	
9.	Haryana	62.960	15.418	53.516	16.280	51.205	36.406	60.504	22.076	60.504	39.618	9.739	2.190	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	25.140	6.043	21.369	21.084	16.128	14.620	39.416	29.491	39.416	27.489	11.537	10.092	
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	36.040	32.258	30.634	30.983	63.139	51.333	56.440	56.970	56.440	52.369	11.757	6.215	
12.	Jharkhand	87.120	0	74.052	8.363	42.587	0.764	183.584	126.175	183.584	86.158	132.229	46.287	
13.	Karnataka	188.740	73.685	160.429	51.525	136.922	12.552	239.946	233.571	239.946	239.989	31.395	13.055	
14.	Kerala	122.200	8.242	153.470	116.062	179.493	127.906	125.653	125.553	119.168	118.951	5.068	1.792	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	194.060	0	164.951	13.322	121.077	11.933	516.324	6.668	316.324	270.063	278.044	113.963	
16.	Maharashtra	354.540	0	301.359	40.694	242.956	27.145	501.060	286.014	501.060	294.409	105.12	4.515	Unstarred Questions 97
17.	Manipur	8.140	6.467	6.919	0	5.231	6.070	17.730	16.921	12.730	1.273	1.215	0.300	
18.	Meghalaya	8.980	2.335	7.633	7.443	5.773	5.517	19.034	11.200	14.033	13.419	1.719	0	
19.	Mizoram	3.340	3.340	5.678	2.781	18.149	17.599	10.214	11.436	10.214	8542	0.159	0.080	
20.	Nagaland	6.040	1.816	10.268	2.941	13.464	9.354	145.10	15.132	19.510	19.615	0.315	0.315	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21. Odisha		135.820	5.693	115.447	0.135	75.19	12.006	252.906	190.414	252.906	150.456	143.933	6.044
22. Punjab		79 .520	0	67.592	59.295	276.145	70.905	35.88	28.664	35.88	34.235	1.839	1.839
23. Rajasthan		177.340	46.641	301.478	191.769	239.700	186.653	236.420	221.277	186.420	179.772	99.054	69.449
24. Sikkim		2.100	0.938	2.285	1.277	1.646	0.841	4.498	4.499	10.778	6.286	0.264	0.169
25. Tamil Nadu		277.640	258.361	235.994	129.465	195.767	34.731	372.918	353.252	372.918	378.43	40.948	39.176
26. Tripura		14.440	0	12.274	0	9.269	0	22.622	22.623	22.622	22.093	2.734	0.327
27. Uttar Pradesh		522.830	0	444.406	114.226	335.641	4.160	818.80	508.498	818.80	629.003	316.724	14.295
28. Uttarakhand		24.380	0	20.723	4.034	165.65	93.453	38.188	15.300	38.188	31.656	2.602	1.934
29. West Bengal		290.460	228.988	246.491	223.416	202.22	143.610	397.152	291.327	397.152	325.987	259.315	22.622
30. Andman and Nicobar Islands		1.620	0	1.377	0	1.150	0	2.146	0.455	2.146	1.820	0	0
31. Chandigarh		4.060	0	3.451	0	3.907	3.116	1.764	0.555	1.764	1.635	0	0

32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.720	0.720	0.612	0	0.391	0.391	1.382	0.692	1.382	0.017	0	0
33. Daman and Diu	0.510	0.300	0	0	0.478	0	0.268	0.112	0.268	0.032	0	0
34. Lakshadweep	0.220	0.220	0.187	0	0.174	0.724	0.230	0	0.230	0.230	0	0
35. Puducherry	4.480	0.406	3.808	0.309	3.039	4.228	6.442	1.567	6.442	8.492	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	3607.540	921.860	3066.410#	1229.248	2500.000#	1185.023	5000.004#	3948.951	5000.004#	4268.724	2369.241	639.510

* Position as on 31.3.2012 compiled as on 10.4.2012 by FCI *Source:* Control Room, FCI Hqrs.

@ Poorest District Offtake is upto March, 2012 as against the allocation for the whole year.

The total in certain cases may not add upto the Grand Total shown of allocation made to States due to reallocation made from the unlifted savings within the overall allocations.

Written Answers to

[21 MAY 2012]

Unstarred Questions

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Statement-V*A. Procurement of rice during last three year marketing season (Oct.-Sept.)*

(in '000 tons)

Sl.No.	States/UT	2008-09	2009-10	#2010-11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9058	7555	9609
2.	Assam	3	8	16
3.	Bihar	1083	890	883
4.	Chandigarh	10	14	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	2848	3357	3746
6.	Rajasthan	11		
7.	Haryana	1425	1819	1687
8.	Himachal Pradesh			1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	7		11
10.	Jharkhand	143	23	Neg
11.	Karnataka	107	86	180
12.	Kerala	237	261	263
13.	Madhya Pradesh	247	255	516
14.	Maharashtra	261	229	308
15.	Odisha	2801	2497	2465
16.	Puducherry	8	8	40
17.	Punjab	8554	9275	8634
18.	Tamil Nadu	1201	1241	1543
19.	Uttar Pradesh	4007	2901	2554
20.	Uttarakhand	349	375	422
21.	West Bengal	1744	1240	1310
TOTAL		34104	32034	34198

(Neg.-Below 500 Tons) (Position as On 9.2.2012) (#Position As On 1.2.2012)

B. Procurement of wheat during last three years marketing season (April-March)

(in '000 tons)

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
1.	Bihar	497	183	557
2.	Chandigarh	12	9	7
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	
4.	Delhi	0	10	8
5.	Gujarat	75	1	105
6.	Haryana	6924	6347	6928
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Neg	1
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	
9.	Jharkhand	Neg	Neg	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1968	3539	4965
11.	Maharashtra	0	0	
12.	Punjab	10725	10209	10958
13.	Rajasthan	1152	476	1303
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3882	1645	3461
15.	Uttarakhand	145	86	42
16.	West Bengal		9	
TOTAL		25382	22514	28335

* Position as on 14/05/12 (Position as on 12.12.2011)

Foodgrains in old storage

†4840. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loss of foodgrains incurred by various States during the last three years, due to the lack of storage facilities, State-wise and year-wise;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) the details of the stock of foodgrains in the old storages as on date, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for the protection and safe keeping of the stored foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) There has been no significant loss of foodgrains in Food Corporation of India (FCI) godowns because of the lack of storage facilities. However, some damage to foodgrains during storage may occur due to various reasons such as storage pest attack, leakages in godowns, procurement of poor quality stocks, spillage during movement and handling of stocks, exposure to rains in case of unscientific storage because of lack of storage space, floods, negligence on the part of concerned persons in taking precautionary measures etc. The damage of foodgrains in FCI has shown a decreasing trend as evident from the fact that a quantity of 6702 tons, 6346 tons and 3338 tons of foodgrains got damaged/ became non-issuable in FCI during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively.

Details of region-wise stocks of foodgrains accrued as damaged/ non-issuable in FCI during last three years is given in Statement (*See below*)

The godowns for storage of foodgrains (constructed or hired) are made on scientific lines. The godowns which become old or non-storage worthy are renovated. Details of State-wise storage capacity and stock held with FCI as on 31.3.2012 is at Annexure [*See Appendix 225 Annexure No. 37*].

(c) Government is taking all precautionary measures for safe and scientific storage of foodgrains to avoid rotting of foodgrains. State Governments and Food Corporation of India have been instructed from time to time to take required measures for proper and safe storage of foodgrains in covered godowns and in CAP storage. Recently instructions to all State Governments/UTs and FCI, for steps to be taken for proper preservation and safe storage of central pool stocks of foodgrains have been reiterated on 19.12.2011 and 11.1.2012. These measures include continuous monitoring of quality of foodgrains during procurement, storage and distribution, to follow code of practices for safe storage in covered and CAP storage, to take all precautionary measures like prophylactic and curative treatment for insect pest control, regular periodic inspection of stocks to assess the quality etc.

Statement-I

*Region-wise stock accrued as damaged/non-issuable with FCI
for the last three years*

Figures in Tons

Sl.No.	Region	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Bihar	726	200	0
2.	Jharkhand	17	39	29
3.	Odisha	0	18	36
4.	West Bengal	1357	922	477
5.	Assam	38	49	442
6.	North East Frontier (NEF)	77	175	0
7.	Nagaland and Manipur	0	1	0
8.	Delhi	5	1	10.9
9.	Haryana	0	53	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	0	0
12.	Punjab	2273	182	37
13.	Rajasthan	12	21	30
14.	Uttar Pradesh	14	520	258
15.	Uttarakhand	0	1338	72
16.	Andhra Pradesh	0	3	4.33
17.	Kerala	19	99	200
18.	Karnataka	70	17	0
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	12	29
20.	Gujarat	814	2595	226
21.	Maharashtra	245	97	1473
22.	Madhya Pradesh	49	2	0
23.	Chhattisgarh	974	2	13.78
TOTAL		6702	6346	3338.01

Release of withheld amount

4841. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has withheld 10 per cent of the amount to be released to the wholesale nominees to the tune of Rs. 127.59 lakhs due to revision of wholesale, retail and transport charges; and

(b) the reasons for not taking action in this regard, although the matter has been brought to the notice of Ministry, and by when the withheld amount would be released to the concerned parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Food Corporation of India (FCI) on 29.08.2011 has released an amount of Rs. 127.59 lakhs, which was withheld earlier, to the State Government of Karnataka.

Guidelines for new ration cards

4842. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines issued by the Department of Food and Civil Supplies for Gram Panchayats to be followed during the receiving and uploading of new applications for issuing of new ration cards in rural areas of Karnataka;

(b) whether Government has instructed the staff of Gram Panchayats to check/compare the applicants' lands, properties with their records while deciding whether one is above poverty line and below poverty line;

(c) whether Government also intends to get the help of village accountants (Revenue Department) as he would be having all the records of property of the applicants; and

(d) the decision of Government on adopting the same procedure in urban area also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As reported by the Government of Karnataka, applicants' information such as names of the applicant family members, house tax number, kind of ration card sought and other necessary particulars, are to be uploaded using the user ID and password given to each of the 5630 panchayats in the State.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The services of village accountants are being utilized in obtaining property details to determine the economic status of applicants.

(d) As further intimated by Government of Karnataka, it is not possible to adapt the same procedure in urban areas as the number of applicants in urban areas are huge and the municipal offices will not be able to handle the number. Moreover, the house tax particulars of all rural houses in panchayat areas in the State are digitized and a central data base “Panchthantra” is set up, but the house tax particular in urban areas is yet to be digitized. In urban areas, as people have easy access to internet, they have been requested to submit applications online by accessing the website of the Department.

Withdrawal of ban on import of sugar

†4843. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has completely withdrawn the ban on export of sugar from the country;

(b) if so, the quantity of sugar exported till date, in 2011-12;

(c) whether assessment of availability of sugar at the end of April has been made before exporting sugar under Open General Licence; and

(d) if so, the stock of sugar in April?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) There has been no ban on export of sugar. However, export of sugar was regulated through export release orders issued by Directorate of Sugar. Recently, the Central Government *vide* notification No. S.O. 1059 (E) dated 11.05.2012 has dispensed with the requirement of export release orders for export of sugar under Open General License (OGL) during 2011-12 sugar season subject to registration of quantity with DGFT as per Notification No. 117 dated 14.05.2012.

(b) As per Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS), Kolkata, about 13.51 lac tons of sugar has been exported during 2011-12 sugar season (October, 2011 to September, 2012) till March, 2012.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The stock of sugar is estimated at about 137 lac tons at the end of April, 2012.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Withdrawal of minimum export price of onion

†4844. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, in order to promote the export of onion in the coming summer season, Government has ended the requirement of minimum export price of onion as a part of its attempt to lifting ban on onion;

(b) if so, whether export of onion would increase due to the above decision and there would be an adverse effect on availability of onion in the country;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that demand of onion in the country increases in summer season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Government has permitted export of onions without any Minimum Export Price (MEP) with effect from 8th May, 2012 for the period upto 2nd July, 2012 through Notification No. 116 (RE-2010)/2009-2014 dated 8th May, 2012.

(b) and (c) The export of onion depends on demand supply situation and prices prevailing in the international market.

As the production of onion for the current year, *i.e.*, 2011-12 is estimated higher at 157 lakh MT, it seems unlikely that there would be an adverse effect on availability of onion in the country. However, there is a mechanism that closely monitors prices of essential commodities including onions.

(d) The demand for onion is reported to be more or less stable throughout the year.

Restructuring of PDS

4845. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent reports by international agencies including the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

International Food Policy Research Institute and the Planning Commission report based on the 66th round survey of the National Sample Survey Organisation have indicated decline in nutritional intake and prevalence of hunger, malnutrition and starvation in the country, despite the operation of various nutritional programmes;

- (b) if so, the details and the salient features of such reports/survey;
- (c) the reaction of Government thereto; and
- (d) the steps, including restructuring of Public Distribution System, taken/proposed to be taken to tackle the menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) has brought out a Global Hunger Index (GHI) Report in October 2011. In this report, Index has been calculated for 122 countries and India ranks 67 out of 81 countries finally included in the calculation. The report states that India is among countries having highest prevalence of underweight in children younger than five. But nothing has been mentioned specially for India about decline in nutritional intake in the country. It also does not give any details regarding lack of availability of food or access to food to the people in the country.

The Government has taken note of the GHI findings. However, the GHI findings do not take into account the most recent increase in the availability and distribution of food grains to the vulnerable sections of the population at subsidised prices during the period 2009 and 2011 through the Public Distribution System. The data on proportion of under-nourished pertains to the years 2005 to 2007. Data on child under weight is for the years 2004 to 2009. Data on child mortality is for the year 2009. It is based on three closely inter-related indicators which all reflect the status of healthcare and that too mainly in the case of children and do not reflect the hunger or lack of access to food in the society. The data is not test checked or validated by any large scale primary field surveys.

The 66th round survey of National Sample Survey Organisation indicates that at the all India level,, daily protein intake has fallen from 602g to 55g per person in the rural sector and from 57.2g to 53.5 g in the urban sector over the period 1993-94 to 2009-10. However, fat intake has shown a rising trend in the same period. At the all India level, the rise has been from 31.4g to 38.3g in rural sector while in the urban sector, it has increased from 42g to 47.9g. Other findings of the survey include, decline in share of cereal intake in total calorie intake since 1993-94 by nearly 7

percentage points in the rural sector and about 3.5 percentage points in the urban. The share of oils and fats has risen by 3 percentage points in both the sectors. The share of milk and milk products has grown by about 1.4 percentage points in the urban sector and 0.6 percentage points in the rural.

(d) The Government has been taking several measures to strengthen the nutritional levels of the most vulnerable sections of the population, particularly, pregnant and lactating mothers and children upto the age of six years through the Supplementary Nutrition Programme under ICDS, children in the primary and upper primary levels through the Mid Day Meal scheme, nutritional empowerment programme of girl children in the age group of 11-18 years through the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (Sabla). Under Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), introduced in 2010-11 on trial basis in 52 districts from all States/UTs, cash incentives are provided to pregnant and lactating mothers for improving their health and nutritional status. Under Annapurna scheme implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development, indigent senior citizens are provided 10kg. of food grains per month, free of cost. Under the Emergency Feeding Programme (EFP) which is a food-based intervention implemented in the KBK districts of Odisha, targeted at old, infirm and destitute persons belonging to BPL households to provide them food security, cooked food is provided to EFP beneficiaries by the State Government. The allocation of food grains under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families have also been increased through *ad hoc* additional allocations during the last two years.

The National Nutrition Policy 1993 and the National Plan of Action on Nutrition 1995 advocates a comprehensive inter- sectoral strategy, which directly or indirectly affect dietary intake and nutritional status of the population, for combating the multifaceted problem of under nutrition and improving nutritional status for all sections of the society. The Government has been taking several measures to streamline the Public Distribution System. These include the 9 Point Action Plan, action against possession of bogus ration cards, increased transparency in the functioning of TPDS, use of ICT tools such as computerization of TPDS operations, etc.

Allocation of foodgrains to Assam

4846. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 300 hectares of crop land has been inundated and standing crops were damaged during the last year in Assam;

(b) whether any requests for enhanced allocation of foodgrains to meet the shortage caused by drought has been made by the State Government; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken or are being taken to ensure adequate food supplies to all areas in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No such report has been received.

(b) and (c) During last year (2011-12) request was received from Assam Government for allocation of 20,000 tons of rice for flood relief as well as to meet additional foodgrain requirements of the State. Considering these requests of the State Government and availability of stocks in the Central Pool, Government has made following additional allocations of foodgrains to Assam during 2011-12:

- (i) Additional allocation of 2.21 lakh tons of rice and wheat made on 16.5.2011 and 18.1.2012 at BPL issue prices for distribution to BPL families.
- (ii) Additional allocation of 1.50 lakh tons of rice made on 20.6.2011 and 8.8.2011 at BPL issue price for distribution to BPL families.
- (iii) Additional allocation of 2.25 lakh tons of rice and wheat made on 20.6.2011 and 9.12.2011 at special rate of Rs. 8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice for APL families.
- (iv) 15,340 tons of rice on 10.10.2011 at BPL issue price for distribution to additional BPL families in 5 poorest and backward districts in the State.

Thus, Government has made substantial additional allocation of food grains to Assam to meet their requirements.

Consumer Courts

†4847. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of consumer courts in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the number of cases filed in those courts, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of Government's action plan formulated for the protection of consumers?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The State-wise details of number of Consumer Fora in the country are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As per information received from National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC), the State-wise details of number of cases filed since inception in Consumer Fora are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Following activities are undertaken by the Department of Consumer Affairs for the protection of consumers:

- (1) Three-tier quasi-judicial consumer dispute redressal machinery at national, State and district levels have been set up under Consumer Protection Act, 1986. As on date, 631 District Fora, 35 State Commissions and the National Commission have been established in the country to redress consumer grievances.
- (2) Financial assistance is provided by the Central Government to the States/UTs for strengthening of infrastructure of Consumer Fora under various Plan schemes.
- (3) The Computerization and Computer Networking of all the Consumer Fora across the country has been implemented through NIC under the 'CONFONET' scheme.
- (4) The Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2011 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 16.12.2011, with provisions made for empowering the Consumer Fora for faster decision on disposal of cases, simplifying selection procedure to avoid any delay in selection of Members/President, online filing of applications and strengthening of penalty provisions, etc.
- (5) National Consumer Helpline and State Consumer Helplines have been set up to provide guidance to consumers.
- (6) A massive awareness campaign has been launched under banner of 'Jago Grahak Jago' to educate the consumers about their rights. NGOs/VCOs are also assisted financially to spread consumer awareness.

Statement-I*Information regarding No. of State Commissions and District Fora*

(As on 10.05.2012)

Sl.No.	States	No. of State Commissions	No. of District Fora	As on
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	29	31.12.2011
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	31.03.2006
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	16	31.03.2012
4.	Assam	1	27	31.12.2011
5.	Bihar	1	38	31.03.2011
6.	Chandigarh	1	2	31.12.2011
7.	Chattisgarh	1	18	31.03.2012
8.	Daman and Diu	1	2	31.03.2011
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	31.03.2011
10.	Delhi	1	10	31.01.2012
11.	Goa	1	2	31.03.2012
12.	Gujarat	1	30	31.03.2012
13.	Haryana	1	21	31.03.2012
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	12	31.03.2012
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	2	31.03.2009
16.	Jharkhand	1	22	30.09.2011
17.	Karnataka	1	30	31.03.2012
18.	Kerala	1	14	31.12.2010
19.	Lakshadweep	1	1	31.12.2011
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1	48	31.12.2011

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Maharashtra	1	40	30.06.2011
22.	Manipur	1	9	31.12.2008
23.	Meghalaya	1	7	30.11.2011
24.	Mizoram	1	8	31.12.2010
25.	Nagaland	1	8	31.12.2008
26.	Odisha	1	31	31.12.2011
27.	Puducherry	1	1	30.09.2011
28.	Punjab	1	20	31.12.2011
29.	Rajasthan	1	34	31.12.2011
30.	Sikkim	1	4	31.12.2011
31.	Tamil Nadu	1	30	31.03.2012
32.	Tripura	1	4	31.03.2012
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1	75	31.12.2011
34.	Uttaranchal	1	13	31.03.2012
35.	West Bengal	1	21	31.12.2011
TOTAL:		35	631	

Statement-II*A. Cases filed in the State Commission and District Fora*

(As on 10.05.2012)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Cases filed since inception	As On
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27805	31.03.2012
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42	31.01.2008
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	60	31.03.2012
4.	Assam	2474	29.02.2012
5.	Bihar	14386	31.05.2011

Sl.No.	Name of State	Cases filed since inception	As On
6.	Chandigarh	11771	31.03.2012
7.	Chattisgarh	7800	31.03.2012
8.	Daman and Diu and DNH	25	31.03.2011
9.	Delhi	33161	31.03.2012
10.	Goa	2246	31.03.2012
11.	Gujarat	38455	31.03.2012
12.	Haryana	41691	31.03.2012
13.	Himachal Pradesh	7537	31.03.2012
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	6396	31.03.2012
15.	Jharkhand	4918	31.12.2011
16.	Karnataka	42539	31.03.2012
17.	Kerala	24688	31.03.2012
18.	Lakshadweep	17	29.02.2012
19.	Madhya Pradesh	39603	29.02.2012
20.	Maharashtra	54170	30.06.2011
21.	Manipur	139	30.09.2008
22.	Meghalaya	253	31.03.2011
23.	Mizoram	183	30.04.2011
24.	Nagaland	94	31.12.2006
25.	Odisha	20996	29.02.2012
26.	Puducherry	925	29.02.2012
27.	Punjab	28053	29.02.2012
28.	Rajasthan	49007	29.02.2012
29.	Sikkim	40	31.12.2011
30.	Tamil Nadu	23599	31.03.2012

Sl.No.	Name of State	Cases filed since inception	As On
31.	Tripura	1367	31.03.2012
32.	Uttar Pradesh	63945	29.02.2012
33.	Uttarakhand	4473	31.03.2012
34.	West Bengal	15474	31.12.2011
TOTAL:		568332	

B. Statement of Cases filed District Fora

(As on 10.05.2012)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Cases filed since inception	As on
1.	Andhra Pradesh	189315	31.03.2012
2.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	330	31.03.2006
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	340	31.03.2012
4.	Assam	13704	31.08.2010
5.	Bihar	80010	31.05.2011
6.	Chandigarh	45104	31.03.2012
7.	Chattisgarh	35290	31.03.2012
8.	Daman and Diu and DNH	162	31.03.2011
9.	Delhi	239215	30.09.2011
10.	Goa	6229	31.03.2012
11.	Gujarat	166733	31.03.2012
12.	Haryana	213100	29.02.2012
13.	Himachal Pradesh	55309	31.03.2012
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	20792	31.12.2007
15.	Jharkhand	32572	31.12.2011
16.	Karnataka	148933	31.03.2012

Sl.No.	Name of State	Cases filed since inception	As on
17.	Kerala	176092	31.03.2012
18.	Lakshadweep	72	31.01.2012
19.	Madhya Pradesh	174810	29.02.2012
20.	Maharashtra	245230	30.06.2011
21.	Manipur	1037	30.09.2008
22.	Meghalaya	768	31.03.2011
23.	Mizoram	3466	31.12.2010
24.	Nagaland	246	30.6.2006
25.	Odisha	89591	29.02.2012
26.	Puducherry	2838	29.02.2012
27.	Punjab	147838	29.02.2012
28.	Rajasthan	271783	29.02.2012
29.	Sikkim .	283	31.12.2011
30.	Tamil Nadu	100353	31.03.2012
31.	Tripura	2645	29.02.2012
32.	Uttar Pradesh	547869	29.02.2012
33.	Uttarakhand	33827	31.03.2012
34.	West Bengal	81723	31.12.2011
TOTAL:		3127609	

Emergency measures for storing foodgrains

4848. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) what emergency measures Government is thinking to adopt for storing foodgrains during the agricultural year 2012-13, in view of inadequate storage facilities;

(b) the wastage of foodgrains mainly rice and wheat during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12; and

(c) the justification for this wastage when nearly one-third people in the country are below poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The total storage capacity available with FCI and State Agencies for storage of Central Pool Stock is 627.36 lakh MT. State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

As on 31.03.2012, a storage capacity of 336.04 lakh MT (owned/hired/covered/Cover and Plinth) is available with FCI for storage of foodgrains. The statement showing state-wise storage capacity available with FCI is placed at Annexure. [Referred to the Annexure No. 37. Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 4840 (Para (a) and (b))].

The procurement in the Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2012-13 was estimated to be 318 lakh tonnes. The procurement in the Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2011-12 was estimated to be 353.15 lakh tonne.

However, addressing concerns of a bumper crop, thus higher procurement and requirement of additional storage space for it, GMs (Region) of FCI have been directed to plan for additional storage jointly with the State Government officials and draw the list of locations including private storage spaces and abandoned storage spaces of cooperative sugar mills etc. alongwith their capacities and conditions in advance.

To meet any increased storage requirements, Executive Directors (Zones) and General Managers (Regions) of FCI have already been vested with full powers for hiring of godowns for short term usage to store the procured foodgrains as per their requirement if the capacity available with FCI is not sufficient to store the foodgrains.

As a long term measure to increase the covered storage capacity, the Government formulated a Scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). Assessment of additional storage needs under the scheme is based on the overall procurement/consumption and the storage space already available. Under the scheme, a capacity of 151.96 lakh tonnes is to be created in 19 states through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations, Out of this, for a capacity of about 107 lakh tonne

tenders have been finalised on the Private Investors including the capacities being constructed by CWC/SWCs on their own lands.

The Government has also approved creation of a capacity of 20 lakh tonnes in silos within the overall storage requirements of FCI under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Besides involving private entrepreneurs, this Department has also finalised a Plan scheme for creation of total additional storage capacity of 5.40 lakh tonne in the North East through FCI.

(b) The following table indicates percentage of accrual of Non-issuable/damaged foodgrains *vis-a-vis* off take from FCI stocks for years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 current year (upto 1.04.2012):

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 01.04.2012)
Off take of stock from FCI (excluding DCP states (Lakh tonne)			
Wheat	172.99	209.60	219.95
Rice	198.07	222.50	253.64
Total	371.06	432.10	473.59
Quantity accrued as Non-Issuable	0.07	0.06	0.03
(in Lakh tonne)			
Percentage of non-issuable stock			
In terms of quantity	0.02	0.014	0.006

(c) The accrual of non-issuable/damaged stocks was 0.006 % of the total off take from FCI during 2011-12. This small percentage of the stocks get damaged/non-issuable due to floods, rain, pests and other natural calamities.

Statement*Storage capacity for central pool stocks as on 31.03.2012*

(figures in lakh MTs)

States	Total storage capacity with FCI (owned/hired)				Total	Total storage capacity with State Agencies including SWCs (excluding capacities given to FCI) for storage of foodgrains*		Grand Total
	Covered		Cap			State Agencies		
	Owned	Hired	Owned	Hired		Covered	Cap	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bihar	3.66	2.49	1.00	0.00	7.15	6.96	0.00	14.11
Jharkhand	0.67	0.66	0.05	0.00	1.38	0.08	0.00	1.46
Odisha	3.02	2.94	0.00	0.00	5.96	3.64	0.00	9.60
West Bengal	8.69	2.02	0.51	0.00	11.22	3.90	0.00	15.12
Assam	2.12	0.72	0.00	0.00	2.84	0.41	0.00	3.25
Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.05	0.00	0.27
Meghalaya	0.14	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.26
Mizoram	0.25	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.56	0.00	0.82
Tripura	0.29	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.40	0.00	0.88
Manipur	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.40
Nagaland	0.20	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.07	0.00	0.40
Delhi	3.36	0.00	0.31	0.00	3.67	0.00	0.00	3.67
Haryana	7.68	15.93	3.33	0.16	27.10	23.03	45.08	95.21
Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.26
Jammu and Kashmir	1.03	0.18	0.10	0.00	1.31	1.26	0.00	2.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab	22.24	51.60	7.31	2.82	83.97	23.88	92.70	200.55
Rajasthan	7.06	8.66	1.85	4.27	21.84	0.00	0.00	21.84
Uttar Pradesh	14.95	27.18	5.19	0.21	47.53	4.11	0.00	51.64
Uttarakhand	0.66	1.09	0.21	0.05	2.01	0.91	0.00	2.92
Andhra Pradesh	12.73	34.18	2.62	0.00	49.53	11.55	0.00	61.08
Kerala	5.17	0.00	0.20	0.00	5.37	0.00	0.00	5.37
Karnataka	3.81	3.34	1.36	0.00	8.51	2.17	0.00	10.68
Tamil Nadu	6.24	3.82	0.67	0.00	10.73	6.50	0.00	17.23
Gujarat	5.00	1.91	0.27	0.00	7.18	3.92	0.00	11.10
Maharashtra	12.05	8.16	1.02	0.00	21.23	18.35	0.00	39.58
Madhya Pradesh	3.37	1.87	0.36	0.00	5.60	31.35	0.00	36.95
Chhattisgarh	5.12	4.77	0.01	0.00	9.90	10.24	0.00	20.14
TOTAL:	130.03	172.13	26.37	7.51	336.04	153.54	137.78	627.36

•Storage capacity as on 31.03.2011

Note: Source as furnished by Eds (Zone), FCI

Production of sugarcane

†4849. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that production of sugarcane has increased this time and if so, the estimates thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that sugar mills have not achieved the target of exporting 10 lakh tonnes of sugar, so far;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure that sugar mills lift complete sugarcane stock of farmers for crushing; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Sir. As per 3rd advance estimates released by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, the production of sugarcane is provisionally estimated at about 3511.93 lakh tonnes during the current sugar season 2011-12, showing an increase of about 88.11 lakh tonnes over the sugarcane production of last sugar season 2010-11.

(b) During the current sugar season 2011-12, the Central Government has already allowed 20 lakh tonnes export of sugar in two tranches of 10 lakh tonnes each under Open General Licence (OGL), out of which, export release orders for about 19.60 lakh tonnes have been issued. As per Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS), Kolkata about 13.51 lakh tonnes of sugar has been exported till March, 2012 during current sugar season. Further, the Government vide Notification No. S.O.1059(E) dated 11.05.2012 has dispensed with requirement of export release orders for export of sugar under OGL during 2011-12 sugar season subject to registration of quantity with DGFT as per Notification No. 117 dated 14.05.2012.

(c) The Central Government under Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 has delegated powers to State Governments/UT Administrations to regulate distribution and movement of sugarcane produced by the farmers. As such, it is the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations to take all the efforts to ensure that the sugar mills take entire registered sugarcane of farmers for crushing without any retention in the field. No information from the States/UTs has been received regarding unlifted sugarcane stock of farmers for crushing.

(d) Does not arise.

Payment of outstanding dues

†4850. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the payment of a big amount is due to the farmers of Uttar Pradesh for the sugarcane sold to the sugar mills by them;

(b) the action taken against the mill owners, who have not paid for the sugarcanes purchased from the farmers along with the name of those mill owners;

(c) the outstanding amount of sugarcane farmers due on the sugar mills; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(d) the number of cases against the guilty sugar mills owners pending before a court of law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The sugarcane (control) Order, 1966, contains the necessary provisions for action against defaulting mills and the powers in this regard are delegated and vested with the State Governments concerned who have the necessary field formation. As informed by the State Government, the action taken/contemplated against the defaulting mills is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per information received from the State Government as on 16.05.12 an amount of Rs. 3328 Crores is pending against the sugar mills of Uttar Pradesh for the sugarcane purchased during sugar season 2011-12 and an amount of Rs 143.48 crores is due against the sugar mills for the sugar seasons 1994-95 to 2010-11.

(d) The details have been provided in the annexure referred to in part (b) of this answer.

Statement

The details of the sugar mills against whom the cane price arrears for the sugar seasons from 1994-95 to 2011-12 are due alongwith action taken/cases against those sugar mills

Sl.No.	Name of the sugar mill	Sugar Season	Sugarcane price Due (Rs. In lakhs)	Action taken/present status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Anand Nagar	1994-95	16.22	The case is pending in the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad. Action shall be taken as may be directed by the Hon'ble High Court.
2.	Gauri Bazar	1994-95 1995-96	136.15 25.13	The sugar mill is registered with BIFR. As per the order dated 18.06.03 of the BIFR, the assets of the sugar mill has been sold by the nodal agency IFCI, nominated by the BIFR. However, W.P. No. 20805/2011 has been filed in the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad by the

1	2	3	4	5
				Janta Sugar Mills Majdoor Association in respect of the, sales proceeds received. The matter is still pending in the court.
3.	Padrauna	1996-97 1997-98	129.73 1104.06	The Sugar mill is under BIFR. The earlier scheme of the BIFR vide order dated 18.06.03 has been declared as failed due to the non-payment of the cane price arrears by the promoter mill M/s. J.S. N. group. Further, in pursuance of the order of the AAIFR, IFCI has been appointed as operating agency who have published tender dated 16.06.2010 for sale of the assets of the mill. However, no tender was received.
4.	Kathkuiya	1996-97 1997-98	179.62 381.18	The sugar mill is registered with BIFR. The assets of the sugar mill have been sold by the nodal agency IFCI, nominated by the BIFR. However, W.P. has been filed in the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad by the sugarcane farmers and the labour Association in respect of the sales proceeds received. The matter is still pending in the court.
5.	Sardarnagar	1996-97 1998-99 2002-03 2003-04	960.36 266.77 637.54 66.86	The sugar mill is registered with BIFR since 26.03.97. As per the order dated 05.08.2008, the BIFR directed the sugar mill to pay the cane price dues in three equal installments in March, 2009, March, 2010 and March, 2011. As no payment was made by the sugar mill, BIFR directed the sugar mill on 21.03.2011 to pay the cane price within 15 days. On 06.06.2011, the Cane Commissioner, UP has issued recovery certificate against the sugar mill. However, the sugar mill

1	2	3	4	5
				has filed W.P. in the Hon'ble High court against recovery certificate and the same is still pending.
6.	Majhwali	2002-03	303.92	As per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the records of the sugar mill and the cane societies are being reconciled. Further, the sugar mill is registered with BIFR since 2010-11 sugar season.
7.	Captainganj	2002-03 2003-04	742.00 298.00	The sugar mill is registered with BIFR. <i>Vide</i> order dated 09.06.2011 the BIFR directed the sugar mill to deposit Rs. 5 crores immediately and to pay the balance amount in next three years. Against the order of the BIFR to pay the cane price dues in installments, an appeal is being filed by the state Government in the AAIFR.
8.	Padrauna	2006-07 2007-08	21.82 33.75	The private sugar mills of the State have filed W.P. in the Hon'ble Supreme Court.
9.	Gagalheri	2007-08	473.96	The Supreme Court <i>vide</i> order dated
10.	Majhawali	2006-07 2007-08	339.75 261.41	17.01.2012 has directed to pay the cane price within three months and if not paid
11.	Neoli	2006-07 2007-08	188.42 247.79	within three months then interest @ 18% shall be payable. As on 16.05.12,
12.	Gopi	2006-07 2007-08	315.72 246.06	Rs. 17.07 crores and Rs. 68.44 crores for the 2006-07 and 2007-08 sugar seasons
13.	Kamlapur	2006-07 2007-08	169.58 1144.89	respectively is due against the sugar mills. Action against the sugar mills who
14.	Captainganj	2006-07 2007-08	106.46 671.66	have not followed the orders of the Supreme Court is under consideration of the State Government.

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Billori	2006-07	81.13	
		2007-08	229.96	
16.	Nawabganj	2006-07	115.43	
		2007-08	349.73	
17.	Malakpur	2007-08	1283.33	
18.	Belwara	2007-08	294.86	
19.	Karimganj	2007-08	19.80	
20.	Mirganj	2007-08	542.70	
21.	Gadaura	2006-07	44.99	
		2007-08	616.22	
22.	Sardarnagar	2006-07	23.72	
		2007-08	319.70	
23.	Baitalpur	2007-08	108.41	
24.	Kamalapur	2008-09	81.46	Recovery certificate has been issued against the sugar mill. Presently, the auction proceedings are pending in the Debt Recovery Tribunal.
25.	Majhawali	2009-10	37.62	Recovery certificate has been issued against the sugar mill.
26.	Gagalheri	2010-11	233.86	Recovery certificate has been issued
27.	Majhawali		372.97	against the sugar mill.
28.	Neoli		44.05	
29.	Gopi		11.69	
30.	Goghoali	2011-12	993.02	The sugar mills filed W.P. in the Hon'ble Supreme Court for the payment of the

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Thana Bhawan	1597.85	cane price of 2011-12 sugar season. As	
32.	Budhana	2109.68	per the Hon'ble Supreme Court's	
33.	Kinauni	3255.94	decision dated 20.04.12, sugar mills have	
34.	Bilai, Bijnor	2583.27	been directed to pay the cane price dues	
35.	Barkhera	3557.08	of 2011-12 sugar season in three	
36.	Maksudapur	3049.18	instalments viz. first instalment upto	
37.	Gola	7254.65	07.05.12, second instalment upto 07.06.12	
38.	Palia	5204.78	and third instalment upto 07.07.12. Out	
39.	Khambakhera	4591.63	of the 1st instalment of Rs. 1470.14	
40.	Kundarkhi	2945.89	crores, the sugar mills have paid	
41.	ITAIMAIDA	663.62	Rs. 1082.44 Crores and only 387.70 crores	
42.	Basti	504.85	are pending against the sugar mills. The	
43.	Walterganj	403.71	2nd and 3rd instalments of Rs. 1470.14	
44.	Rudhuali	332.04	crores each shall be due on 07.06.12 and	
45.	Pratap pur	294.63	07.07.12 respectively. Action against	
46.	Titawi	5951.42	those sugar mills who have not yet paid	
47.	Mawana	9479.77	their first instalment is under	
48.	Nagalamal	4069.19	consideration of the State Government.	
49.	Deoband	2812.34		
50.	Khatauli	4404.03		
51.	Sabitgarh	2629.43		
52.	Raninagal	1866.85		
53.	Chandanpur	1839.09		
54.	Milak Narainpur	1435.6		
55.	Ramkola-(p)	1875.56		

1	2	3	4	5
56.	Malakpur		8803.51	
57.	Modinagar		7127.5	
58.	Simbhaoli		6851.61	
59.	Brijnathpur		2978.17	
60.	Chilwaria		5025.9	
61.	Mansurpur		2086.08	
62.	Dhampur		3785.25	
63.	Asmauli		2865.63	
64.	Rajpura		2792.19	
65.	Seohara		5981.83	
66.	Roza		2800.63	
67.	Aira		6485.43	
68.	Hargaon		9056.55	
69.	Hata		1462.29	
70.	Rupapur		2445.9	
71.	Hariyawan		724.84	
72.	Loni		603.52	
73.	Azavapur		5965.56	
74.	Shermau		2694.54	
75.	Khaikheri		1486.19	
76.	Barkatpur		4156.22	
77.	Bundki		3902.61	
78.	Bahadurpur		3331.78	
79.	Faridpur		4214.34	
80.	Nigohi		3685.64	

1	2	3	4	5
81.	Ramgarh		3146.69	
82.	Jawaharpur		3621.2	
83.	Khumbhi,		5053.35	
84.	Gulariya		3129.59	
85.	Haidergarh		1145.93	
86.	Rozagaon		1980.72	
87.	Mijhora		2316.15	
88.	Datauli		2942.03	
89.	Maizapur		1373.86	
90.	Tulsipur		1914.63	
91.	Balrampur		4926.04	
92.	Babhnan		3058.28	
93.	Khalilabad		635.33	
94.	Bilari		1901.56	
95.	Belwara		3471.39	
96.	Karimganj		6199.26	
97.	Padrauna		1131.44	
98.	Gadora		1577.71	
99.	Saharanpur		486.6	
100.	Bulandshahr		931.86	
101.	Bijnor		1232.54	
102.	Chandpur		1332.61	
103.	Amroha		727.62	
104.	Dhanaura		2576.36	
105.	Todarpur		478.54	

1	2	3	4	5
106.	Unn		1716.07	
107.	Shamli		4208.21	
108.	Tikaula		1060.89	
109.	Daurala		5340.6	
110.	Agauta		85.47	
111.	Agwanpur		777.83	
112.	Bisauli		4547.16	
113.	Pilibhit		3822.31	
114.	Nawabganj		1697.19	
115.	Mirganj		1942.49	
116.	Baheri		7321.65	
117.	Neoli		1016.49	
118.	Gopi		1738.31	
119.	Bagholi		378.64	
120.	Biswan		2516.09	
121.	Motinagar		2135.75	
122.	Sardarnagar		481.38	
123.	Captainganj		577.04	
124.	Seorahi		2075.01	
125.	Sarsawa		1633.03	
126.	Nanauta		3944.45	
127.	Morna		2009.22	
128.	Bagpat		3354.8	
129.	Ramala		2641.17	
130.	Annopshahar		2810.4	

1	2	3	4	5
131.	Gajraula		2664.47	
132.	Bilaspur		1345.16	
133.	Satha		924.19	
134.	Bisalpur		3271.25	
135.	Puranpur		1845.83	
136.	Semikhera		3031.87	
137.	Badaun		1492.74	
138.	Tilhar		3007.94	
139.	Kaimganj		1670.51	
140.	Belrayan		5815.62	
141.	Sampurna Nagar		5379.84	
142.	Mahmudabad		2631.82	
143.	Nan para		3420.16	
144.	Sultanpur		1111.89	
145.	Ghosi		1044.69	

Mechanism to manage shortage of sugar

4851. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that temporary measures would help alleviate any unforeseen shortage, considering that sugarcane crushing season almost ends this June and the actual sugar output for the ongoing 2012-13 season would be known by then;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status thereof for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Adequate

quantity of sugar is made available through out the year at reasonable price in the domestic market through the policy of regulated release mechanism.

(c) During the current sugar season 2011-12 (running from 1st October, 2011 to 30th September, 2012) the production of sugar has touched 251.31 lac tons as on 30th April, 2012 as against the provisionally estimated domestic demand of 220 lac tonns. The major crushing period *i.e.* from November, 2011 to April, 2012 of the current sugar season 2011-12 is over. However, some of the sugar mills located in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu will continue crushing operations up to September, 2012. As such, the final figure of sugar production for the current sugar season 2011-12 will be available after the end of the season.

Reduction in food stocks

4852. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the food stocks with Government will plummet to about 20.7 million tonnes as against the existing buffer norm of 21.2 million tonnes in April, 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the views of each State Government and experts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No Sir, no such assessment has been made by the Government. However, in view of the record production of foodgrains continuing since last two years this seems quite unlikely. At present as on 1.5.2012 the total stock of foodgrains (both rice and wheat) in the central pool was 711.17 lakh tonns as against the buffer norm of 212 lakh tons for April to June Quarter which indicates a very comfortable position of stocks.

(b) and (c) Does not arise, in view of (a) above

Allocation and utilisation under SCSP and TSP

4853. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds earmarked for the Scheduled Caste Special Plan (SCSP) and the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) to the Ministry during the last three years;

(b) the actual funds spent with break-ups; and

(c) the details of beneficiaries/achievements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The details of funds earmarked for the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) under the Plan Scheme namely Village Grains Bank Scheme and break-up of actual expenditure during the last three years is as given below:

Year	Funds earmarked for TSP (Rs. in crore)	Actual Expenditure incurred under TSP (Rs. in crore)	Number of VGBs sanctioned
2009-10	2.43	2.38	296
2010-11	2.38	1.70	214
2011-12	1.40	1.96	238
TOTAL	6.21	6.04	748

No funds have been earmarked for the Scheduled Caste Special Plan (SCSP) by the Ministry during the last three years.

(c) The Scheme envisaged benefiting 11,840 families during 2009-10, 8,560 families during 2010-11 and 9,520 families during 2011-12. The detail of the actual number of beneficiaries is not maintained by the Department of Food and Public Distribution.

National Food Security Act

4854. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Food Security Act is going to be launched in the country with the objective of proper management of food economy to check scarcity, ensure supply of foodgrains at affordable price and maintain price stability;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the shortage of foodgrains and instability in its prices may continue to be reported from rural parts of the country despite the operation of the system; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The National Food Security Bill, 2011 (NFSB) has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22nd December, 2011 with the objective to provide food and nutritional security, in human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity. The proposed legislation provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population, with at least 46% population belonging to priority households and upto 50% of the urban population, with at least 28% population belonging to priority households for receiving subsidized foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Priority households will be entitled to receive 7 kg. of foodgrains per person per month at prices not exceeding Rs. 3, 2, 1 per kg. for rice, wheat and coarse grains respectively. General households will be entitled to receive not less than 3 kg. of foodgrains at prices not exceeding 50% of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for wheat and coarse grains and not exceeding 50% of derived MSP for rice.

The Bill will also confer legal rights on women and children and other Special Groups such as destitute, homeless, disaster and emergency affected persons and persons living in starvation, to receive meal free of charge or at affordable price, as the case may be.

(c) and (d) The prices at which foodgrains will be made available to the entitled beneficiaries under the Bill are highly subsidized and at present there is no shortage of foodgrains in the system nor have the Government received any such reports from the rural areas of the country in this regard. Also, at the current levels of production and procurement of foodgrains, any shortfall in availability of foodgrains is not foreseen, so far as meeting the estimated requirement of foodgrains under the NFSB is concerned.

Expenditure for implementation of NFSB

†4855. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government would have to spend one lakh twelve thousand crore rupees as subsidy on implementation of National Food Security Bill (NFSB) in the country;

(b) if so, details in this regard;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) whether it is also a fact that about 70 per cent of this country's total population would get benefit from the implementation of this scheme; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard and by when Government has decided to implement it in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As per provisions of the National Food Security Bill, 2011 (NFSB), introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22nd December, 2011, the food subsidy requirement for Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS) prescribed in the Bill, is estimated at Rs. 1,12,205 crore for the complete year 2012-13. The estimated requirement is based on available information and subject to changes in variables such as coverage, economic cost of foodgrains and issue prices.

(c) and (d) The Bill provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population, with at least 46% population belonging to priority households and upto 50% of the urban population, with at least 28% population belonging to priority households for receiving subsidized foodgrains under TPDS. The Bill will also confer legal rights on women and children and other Special Groups such as destitute, homeless, disaster and emergency affected persons and persons living in starvation, to receive meal free of charge or at affordable price, as the case may be.

After introduction, the Bill has been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution for examination. Further action on the Bill can be taken only after the report of the Committee is received.

Shortage of storage facility

4856. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of storage facilities for foodgrains, in view of bumper crops particularly in Punjab, Haryana, UP and MP;

(b) if so, the details of storage facilities *vis-a-vis* the estimated production of foodgrains;

(c) whether FCI has gone on record saying that a large quantum of foodgrains cannot be stored, in view of lack of storage capacity; and

(d) what strategy has been devised to prevent these excess foodgrains from damage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) The total storage capacity available with FCI and State Agencies for storage of Central Pool Stock is 627.36 lakh MT. State-wise details are [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 4848 (Part (a))].

As on 31.03.2012, a storage capacity of 336.04 lakh MT (owned/hired/covered/Cover and Plinth) is available with FCI for storage of foodgrains. The statement showing state-wise storage capacity available with FCI is placed at Annexure-II [Refer to the Annexure No. 37 Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 4840 (Para (a) and (b))].

Production of wheat in the crop year 2011-12 is estimated to be 902.3 lakh tonne (as per Third Advance Estimates). The corresponding procurement in the Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2012-13 was estimated to be 318 lakh tonnes. Production of rice in the crop year 2011-12 is estimated to be 1034.1 lakh tonne (as per Third Advance Estimates). The corresponding procurement in the Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2011-12 was estimated to be 353.15 lakh tonne.

However, as far as procurement is concerned, the quantity of rice and wheat procured in the mentioned States during the ensuing marketing season are as under:

(fig. in lakh Tonne)

State	KMS 2011-12*	RMS 2012-13*
Punjab	77.31	122.99
Haryana	19.81	84.15
Uttar Pradesh	32.94	15.99
Madhya Pradesh	6.34	54.92

* as on 15.04.2012

The estimated procurement for the above states was as under:

(fig. in lakh tonne)

State	KMS 2011-12	RMS 2012-13
Punjab	82.00	108.00
Haryana	16.87	70.00
Uttar Pradesh	24.57	42.00
Madhya Pradesh	5.00	65.00

Addressing concerns of a bumper crop, thus higher procurement and requirement of additional storage space for it, GMs (Region) of FCI have been directed to plan for additional storage jointly with the State Government officials and draw the list of locations including private storage spaces and abandoned storage spaces of cooperative sugar mills etc. alongwith their capacities and conditions in advance.

To meet any increased storage requirements, Executive Directors (Zones) and General Managers (Regions) of FCI have already been vested with full powers for hiring of godowns for short term usage to store the procured foodgrains as per their requirement if the capacity available with FCI is not sufficient to store the foodgrains.

As a long term measure to increase the covered storage capacity, the Government formulated a Scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). Assessment of additional storage needs under the scheme is based on the overall procurement/consumption and the storage space already available. Under the scheme, a capacity of 151.96 lakh tonnes is to be created in 19 states through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations. Out of this, for a capacity of about 107 lakh tonne tenders have been finalised on the Private Investors including the capacities being constructed by CWC/SWCs on their own lands.

The Government has also approved creation of a capacity of 20 lakh tonnes in silos within the overall storage requirements of FCI under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Besides involving private entrepreneurs, this Department has also finalised a Plan scheme for creation of total additional storage capacity of 5.40 lakh tonne in the North East through FCI.

The steps taken by FCI to prevent damage to foodgrains is given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Steps taken by FCI to preserve the quality of procured foodgrains during storage

1. Before the commencement of Rabi and Kharif Marketing Seasons, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Department of Food and Public Distribution, Government of India issues uniform specifications for procurement of foodgrains for the Central Pool. These

uniform specifications are circulated to F.C.I, and all State Govts./ Agencies with instructions to ensure that foodgrains are procured strictly in accordance with the uniform specifications.

2. Foodgrains procured by F.C.I, and State Govts./Agencies are stored in covered godowns as well as in CAP (cover and plinth).
3. During storage, the following steps are taken for safe storage and preservations of foodgrains:

Covered godowns:

- 3.1 Godowns are constructed on scientific lines making it rodent proof by having proper height and damp proof by providing pucca floor.
- 3.2 Before the stocks are stored, the godown is properly cleaned and cobwebs etc., if any, are removed.
- 3.3 Floor and walls are treated with chemicals such as air charging with Malathion and DDVP (insecticide) to make them pest free.
- 3.4 Markings are provided for stacks and the dunnage material is used on which foodgrains bags are arranged as per the stack plan.
- 3.5 Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative measures (fumigation) are carried out regularly for the control of insects/ pests.
- 3.6 Effective rodent control measures are also undertaken.
4. Following checks/super checks are conducted in the godowns to ensure proper preservation of foodgrains in storage.
 - 4.1 Fortnightly inspection of stocks on 100% basis by Technical Assistants for declaring categorization and classification.
 - 4.2 Monthly inspection by Manager (QC)–33% of stocks (1/3rd of stocks) in a month. Monthly inspection reports (MIR) of Manager (QC) are scrutinized at Zonal level. Suggestions made therein are to be implemented and monitored through action taken reports (ATR)
 - 4.3 Quarterly inspection by AGM (QC)

The following inspection schedule is prescribed for AGM (Quality Control):

- 1/3rd of depots in a month so as to cover all the depots in the District in three months.

- 5% of stocks are to be checked in a depot having capacity of more than 25000 MTs.
- 10% of stocks in respect of depot having less than 25000 MTs
- Squad Inspection Reports (SIR) of AGM (QC) are scrutinized in Hqrs.

CAP (Cover and plinth)

5. In case of shortage of covered storage space, foodgrains may have to be stored in open in CAP. Every care is taken for maintenance of quality of grains, while kept in CAP. Rats, birds and moisture are the main enemies of grain in CAP storage. In view of the risk involved, this type of storage is attempted as a last resort. The following precautions are taken for proper storage of foodgrains in CAP Storage:
 - 5.1 The site selected for CAP is above the adjoining ground and away from nallahs and drainage to prevent any flooding of CAP storage during rainy season.
 - 5.2 CAP storage site is cleared of all plants/shrubs growth and disinfested with DDVP.
 - 5.3 Anti-termite measures are taken in CAP/open storage.
 - 5.4 Adequate dunnage is provided for all stacks in CAP/open storage, Wooden Crates are preferred. However, cement blocks, wooden rafters, causurina poles and granite blocks, according to local availability, have also been used successfully. The dunnage material is cleaned and disinfected either by fumigation or by treating with contact insecticides such as DDVP.
 - 5.5 The top of the stacks is built to form a dome, in the shape of an inverted 'U' to facilitate easy flow of rain water and prevent accumulation of water on the top.
 - 5.6 To protect the stocks from rain, sun, dew, birds, rodents etc. each stack is covered with a polythene cover especially made for this purpose. The polythene cover mounted on the stack is properly lashed by nylon ropes vertically to prevent damage to the covers due to high velocity winds, rains, dusts, storms etc.
 - 5.7 Regular prophylactic and curative measures are carried out for the control of stored grain insect pests in CAP storage. Rodent control

measures are also taken by fumigating the rat burrows with aluminium phosphide or by poisoning the rodents with Zinc Phosphide.

5.8 Moisture is the major factor responsible for adversely affecting the quality of foodgrains and is controlled by regular aeration of stocks during clear weather days.

5.9 Technical Assistant concerned checks the stocks on fortnightly basis followed by Super checks by Senior Officers.

5.10 Wheat stock stored in CAP by the State Govt./Agencies is subjected to joint inspection on a regular basis by officers of FCI and the concerned State Govt./Agencies. 100% inspection of State Agencies stocks kept in CAP in Punjab and Haryana have been conducted.

5.11 Stocks are generally issued/moved on the principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO).

Payment of incidental charges for procurement under MSP

4857. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has preferred a claim of Rs. 1552.89 lakhs with the Ministry for settlement of procurement charges under MSP for the period 2000-01 to 2005-06;

(b) whether the audited accounts for the period have been submitted to the Ministry by the agencies concerned; and

(c) if so, the reasons why the claim is not settled, so far, and by when the payment would be made to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) No claims of Government of Karnataka for procurement incidental charges for reimbursement of incidentals charges incurred during KMS 2000-01 to 2005-06 are pending with Government of India except for Ragi procurement for KMS 2005-06. Final claim of incidental charges for Ragi procurement for KMS 2005-06 has not been settled for want of revised bills to be submitted by Karnataka Civil Supplies Corporation after reconciling figures of offtake under Targeted Public Distribution System in the State.

Guidelines on mineral water bottles

†4858. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines regarding the standardisation and certification of prices and quality of water contained in the mineral water bottles sold in the market are issued to their manufacturing companies;

(b) whether the price of mineral water is determined by Government;

(c) whether Government has any guidelines to check the purity of water contained in the mineral water bottles sold in the market and also to determine their prices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes Sir. Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has formulated following Indian Standards on Packaged Water:

- (i) IS 13428:2005 Indian Standard—Packaged natural mineral water—Specification (Second Revision)
- (ii) IS 14543:2004 Indian Standard—Packaged drinking water (other than natural mineral water)—Specification (First Revision)

IS 13428:2005 prescribes the requirements, methods of sampling and test for natural mineral waters offered for sale in packaged form for human consumption.

IS 14543:2004 prescribes the requirements, methods of sampling and test for drinking water (other than natural mineral water) offered for sale in packaged form.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GOI, *vide* its notification No. GSR 760 (E) and GSR 759 (E), both dated 29th September 2000, under the PFA Rules, for Packaged Drinking Water (IS 14543) and Packaged Natural Mineral Water (IS 13428), respectively, has made it mandatory that “no person shall manufacture, sell or exhibit for sale, packaged drinking water and packaged natural mineral water except under the Bureau of Indian Standards’ certification mark”.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) No sir. The Government does not determine the price of mineral water.

(c) and (d) BIS does third-party certification in respect of the quality of Packaged Drinking Water and Packaged Natural Mineral Water, manufactured by its licensees, through a well defined certification marks scheme wherein continuous surveillance of the licensees is done by means of factory inspections and drawal of samples from factory and market, which are tested independently to check conformity of the product to the laid down Indian standards. There are no laid down guidelines to determine prices of mineral water bottles. The prices depend on market forces.

Amendments in Competition Act

4859. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up a committee to suggest amendments to fine tune the Competition Act, 2002;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the committee has completed its assignment and submitted its report to Government;

(d) if so, the details of recommendations made by the committee; and

(e) the details of action taken, so far, by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Dhanendra Kumar, former Chairperson, Competition Commission of India, to suggest amendments to the Competition Act, 2002.

(c) and (d) The Committee has since submitted its report. The recommendations are mostly clarificatory in nature besides proposing for reduction in time limit for approval of combinations, revision of Selection Committee for selection of members etc., and some other consequential changes.

(e) The recommendations of the Committee have been examined in the Ministry and the proposal has been submitted to the Cabinet for its consideration.

Action against vanishing companies

4860. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has begun crackdown on vanishing companies; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken, so far, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Coordination and Monitoring Committee (CMC) co-chaired by Secretary MCA and Chairman SEBI has been set up to monitor the state of affairs of Vanishing Companies and to take appropriate action against such companies in terms of Companies Act, 1956 and the SEBI Act, 1992. As on date 86 prosecutions have been filed against companies presently identified as 'Vanishing Companies'.

Revival of closed companies

†4861. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of companies registered in the country with the Registrar of Companies as on date, State-wise;
- (b) the number of companies, out of these, which have been closed, State-wise;
- (c) the reasons for closure of these companies; and
- (d) the details of plan chalked out to revive these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The number of companies, registered in the country with the Registrar of Companies (ROCs) under the Companies Act, 1956 as on 31.03.2012, State-wise, is given in Statement-I (*See below*)

(b) and (c) The State-wise and category-wise (struck off, dissolved and liquidated) number of closed companies is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) No scheme has been formulated by the Government of India for revival of closed companies.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Statement-I*State-wise number of registered companies as on 31.03.2012*

Sl.No.	State	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78580
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	442
3.	Assam	8339
4.	Bihar	14145
5.	Chhatisgarh	6108
6.	Goa	6681
7.	Gujarat	68557
8.	Haryana	17076
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3950
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3220
11.	Jharkhand	6492
12.	Karnataka	63048
13.	Kerala	30903
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24065
15.	Maharashtra	253932
16.	Manipur	317
17.	Meghalaya	907
18.	Mizoram	84
19.	Nagaland	439
20.	Odisha	14828
21.	Punjab	23107
22.	Rajasthan	37184
23.	Tamil Nadu	97811
24.	Tripura	240
25.	Uttar Pradesh	45359
26.	Uttarakhand	3426
27.	West Bengal	160009
	All States	969249
	Union Territories	246057
	GRAND TOTAL	1215306

Statement-II*State-wise/category-wise details of closed companies as on 31.03.2012*

Sl.No.	State	Struct off (defunct)	Dissolved	Liquidated	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7096	1	19	7116
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	214	0	0	214
3.	Assam	2329	1	1	2331
4.	Bihar	2255	14	1	2270
5.	Chhattisgarh	961	0	0	961
6.	Goa	1060	4	4	1068
7.	Gujarat	11667	41	0	11708
8.	Haryana	1970	0	1	1971
9.	Himachal Pradesh	875	0	0	875
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	536	3	2	541
11.	Jharkhand	950	7	3	960
12.	Karnataka	12922	236	1	13159
13.	Kerala	7883	1421	0	9304
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6815	0	2	6817
15.	Maharashtra	43997	5718	518	50233
16.	Manipur	146	0	0	146
17.	Meghalaya	279	0	0	279
18.	Mizoram	36	0	0	36
19.	Nagaland	240	0	0	240
20.	Odisha	3638	50	1	3689
21.	Punjab	6628	1	1	6630
22.	Rajasthan	6005	9	79	6093
23.	Tamil Nadu	22315	657	494	23466
24.	Tripura	57	0	0	57
25.	Uttar Pradesh	10345	2	177	10524
26.	Uttarakhand	666	0	9	675
27.	West Bengal	32354	603	27	32984
	All States	184239	8768	1340	194347
	Union Territories	40313	43	59	40415
	GRAND TOTAL	224552	8811	1399	234762

Settlement of claims of employees of DMIL

4862. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Daewoo Motors India Ltd. (DMIL) was liquidated in 2003 after its parent company went bankrupt in South Korea;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the liquidator had sold the company to Argentum Motors four years back without settling the claims of employees;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the action being taken by the liquidator and the time-frame to settle the claims of the employees who are reeling under price rise and unemployment; and

(f) the action being taken against the officials for not settling the dues of employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The winding up petition of M/s. Daewoo Motors (India) Ltd. was filed in the Delhi High Court on 05.02.2003. The company is presently under liquidation.

(c) and (d) The factory of the company was sold under the orders of the Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT), Mumbai. The sale proceeds are still with the DRT, Mumbai.

(e) and (f) A committee appointed to scrutinize the claims of the workmen of the company has already submitted its report to the Hon'ble Delhi High Court where the matter is pending adjudication.

Monitoring of CSR activities

4863. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is followed by companies for promotion of economic development of the country especially by assisting the disadvantageous sections;

(b) whether Government proposes to make it mandatory for companies to spend income on CSR; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government has taken various steps to encourage adoption of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities by the companies, such as;

- (i) The Department of Public Enterprises has issued guidelines for Central Public Sector Enterprises (except those making losses) to mandatorily create a CSR budget.
- (ii) In July, 2011, National Voluntary Guidelines on Social, Environmental and Economic Responsibilities of Business were released for guidance of companies in general.
- (iii) The Companies Bill, 2011 proposes that companies, depending upon their networth, turnover and net profit, shall endeavour to spend in every financial year, atleast 2% of the average net profit made during the three immediately preceding financial years, towards a range of activities including welfare of SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities and women, in pursuance of its CSR policy.

Wireless technology system to predict natural calamities

4864. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an university has developed (Amrita) wireless technology system to predict natural calamities in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any State or the Central Government has equally shown interest in such a technology;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any other country has also developed such a technology; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI. ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) No Sir. However, a pilot deployment of a tailored real time wireless sensor network (WSN) is designed and developed by the Amrita University for monitoring and detection of heavy rainfall induced landslides only over a selected hill slope of Munnar, Kerala. Extensive field experiments will have to be conducted for determining the effects of density of the nodes,

vegetation, location of sensor columns etc., for detecting rainfall induced landslides that may possibly help in the development of low cost wireless sensor network for landslide detection in the future.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The research group of the Amrita University is encouraged fully to fine tune and firm-up the methodology, as per the details at part-b) above, by the Government of India and North East Council.

(e) Yes Sir.

(f) Customized WSN systems, in a proof-of-concept mode, have been developed for drought monitoring in Taiwan and Africa, weather alerts in Thailand, Coastal Erosion Monitoring in India.

New Tsunami warning system

4865. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether new Tsunami Warning System; has been developed and installed in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocated and released for the development of this technology during the last three years; and

(d) the details of areas in which this technology is working satisfactorily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) New state of the art Tsunami Warning Centre is already commissioned and made fully operational since 2007 in 24X7 mode.

(b) The Indian tsunami early warning centre (ITEWC) is equipped with world-class computational, communication and technical support facilities and is considered as one of the most modern tsunami warning centres as on date. The instrumentation of the ITEWC is built in a way to detect tsunamis originating from both identified tsunamigenic sources in the Indian Ocean and to become world class in respect of the quality of the warning service with minimal false alarm scenario generation possibility. Through critical monitoring and performance evaluation of the services provided by the ITEWC over the Indian Ocean, the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigations System (ICG/IOTWS) of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United

Nations Economic Social and Cultural Organization (IOC/UNESCO) has given a status of Regional Tsunami Service Provider (RTSP) to ITEWC.

Starting from July 2008, India has been providing IOC benchmarked Level-1 tsunami regional service. Subsequently, from May 2011, India started rendering Level-2 tsunami regional service on trial basis to the entire Indian Ocean rim countries. After the completion of the Indian Ocean Tsunami drill carried out on 12th October, 2011, India has started providing the tsunami warning service bulletins to the 26 Indian Ocean Rim Countries on an operational basis. The performance of the ITEWC has been subjected for continuous scrutiny by an RTSP Task Team duly constituted by the ICG/IOTWS.

(c) Grants of Rs. 10.56 crores during 2009-10, Rs. 10.0 crores in 2010-11 and Rs. 13.0 crores are utilised during 2011-12.

(d) The performance of the integrated ITEWC has been fully satisfactory and it has almost reduced the possibilities of false alarms of tsunami generation which has been the uniqueness of its design and development.

Obscenity and violence in programmes and serials

†4866. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an increase in programmes or serials on several TV channels having obscene, criminal, violent content and dialogues with double meaning in the name of entertainment;

(b) whether such serials mislead our society or young generation and deform their immature heart and mind;

(c) whether Government has defined any policy like censorship to make such programmes decent; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Some instances of obscene and indecent programmes telecast by private satellite/cable television channels have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) No such formal study has been brought to the notice of the Government.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) and (d) The telecast of programmes by private satellite/cable television channels is regulated by the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995. The Act does not provide for pre-censorship of the programmes telecast by such TV channels. However, it provides that all programmes telecast by these TV channels should be in accordance with the Programme Code, which has been laid down in the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994.

Foreign investment and participation in print media

4867. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign investment and/or participation have been permitted in print media and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is any proposal to allow more foreign participation; and

(c) the details of media companies which were allowed to have foreign participation during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) In the print media sector, foreign investment upto 100% is allowed in the Speciality/Technical/Scientific magazines in the non-news category. Foreign investment upto 26% is allowed in the Indian entities publishing newspapers & periodicals/magazines dealing with news and current affairs and in Indian entities publishing facsimile editions of foreign newspapers. However, foreign investment upto 100% is allowed in case foreign publishing houses bringing out facsimile edition of their own newspaper through their wholly owned subsidiaries in India.

(b) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration.

(c) The proposals of foreign investment are approved by Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) on the basis of comments received from various concerned ministries. The details of the media companies in respect of which the Ministry has conveyed its comments during the last two years, are given in Statement.

Statement*A. Indian companies having foreign partnership in print media*

Sl.No.	Name of the Indian company
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2011

1. M/s. G+J India Pvt. Ltd.
2. M/s. Lokmat Media Ltd., Mumbai
3. M/s. iFast Financial India Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
4. M/s. Vogal Business Media India Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
5. M/s. Financial Planning Corporation India Pvt. Ltd.
6. M/s. Omnimedia Publications India Pvt. Ltd., India
7. M/s. Wolters Kluwer (India) Pvt. Ltd., Delhi
8. M/s. IPFonline Ltd., Chennai
9. M/s. Buda Gesellschaft Mit Beschaukter Haftung, Germany

2010

1. M/s. Network 18 Media and Investment Ltd.
 2. M/s. Walt Disney Company (I) Pvt. Ltd.
 3. M/s. Amar Chitra Katha Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
 4. M/s. Clear Channel Mumbai Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
 5. M/s. Haymarket Media (I) Pvt. Ltd.
 6. M/s. Hindustan Media Ventures Ltd., Patna
 7. Ms. Henrietta Julia Marleen Holtz, Germany
 8. M/s. Interpublic Mauritius Ltd., Mauritius
 9. M/s. Getit Infoservices Pvt. Ltd.
 10. M/s. D.B. Corps Ltd.
 11. M/s. Jagran Media Network Pvt. Ltd., Kanpur
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B. Details of companies in electronic media in respect of which comments forwarded by M/O I & B to FIPB in regard to foreign investment

Sl.No.	Name of the company
1.	M/s. South Asian Regional Investments Singapore, Pvt. Ltd.
2.	M/s. B4U Broadband (India) Pvt. Ltd.
3.	M/s. A&E Television Networks, LLC
4.	M/s. Word of God Fellowship, Inc.
5.	M/s. Big Showbiz Broadcast Ltd.
6.	M/s. Bharat Broadcasting Network Ltd.
7.	M/s. 9X Media Pvt. Ltd.
8.	M/s. SIDOFI Communication Investments Limited
9.	M/s. What's On India Media Pvt. Ltd.
10.	M/s. Cyquator Media Services Pvt. Ltd.
11.	M/s. NDTV Lifestyle Limited
12.	M/s. TV Vision Limited
13.	M/s. Cellcast Interactive India Pvt. Ltd.
14.	M/s. Jeevan Telecasting Corporation Limited
15.	M/s. Catvision Limited
16.	M/s. Nikit Investment Pvt. Ltd.

Support for tourism development

4868. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has proposed to provide support for tourism development in the country;

(b) if so, whether this move would increase the foreign tourist arrival in the country from 0.06 per cent to 1.0 per cent during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (c) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and Ministry of Tourism entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in February, 2012 to synergize the tourism promotion activities of Ministry of Tourism and the efforts of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting towards promotion of Indian cinema as well as promotion of India as a preferred filming destination.

As per the provisions of the MoU while the Ministry of Tourism would extend partial financial support to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for organising/participation in international film festivals and film markets in India and abroad, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting would promote the “Incredible India” campaign in their events such as International Film Festival of India, etc.

The outcome of the joint efforts as per the provisions of the MoU would be enhancing the reach of “Incredible India” campaign of Ministry of Tourism through the medium of cinema and development of synergy between tourism and the film industry.

Investigation into paid news

†4869. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases regarding payment of Rs. 1.17 crores under paid news scheme during the last assembly elections have been submitted to the Press Council of India for investigation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the television channels and newspapers against which the said allegations have been levelled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) The Press Council of India has not, so far, received any formal complaint regarding payment of Rs. 1.17 crore under paid news scheme during the last assembly elections.

FM Radio Stations

4870. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of FM Radio Stations in the country, State-wise;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) the extent to which they are useful for people's awareness and whether any survey has been made in this regard and, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry especially for tribal and undeveloped areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that at present, 218 FM Radio stations of AIR are functional in the country. State wise details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

In addition, 245 FM channels are functioning in the country under existing Phase-II Policy guidelines on expansion of FM radio broadcasting services through private agencies. State-wise, location-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) All India Radio is one of the most powerful medium of mass communication due to its wide network and easy accessibility. AIR being the public service broadcaster, its FM channel endeavors to generate more awareness among the people by catering rich infotainment programmes which are listener friendly. AIR broadcasts hourly news bulletins from its 24 hours FM Gold network in addition to discussion, talk show, phone-in programmes, interviews, etc on current topics for the awareness of listeners of FM service of All India Radio throughout the country.

As per Radio Audience Survey (RAS) 2012 conducted by Audience Research Unit of All India Radio, the listenership to FM Rainbow is 38.4% & FM Gold is 17.9%, Details of the listenership across the country is given in Statement-III (*See* below).

As regards Private FM radio, the operators are free to decide their programming except for carriage of news and current affairs, subject to compliance to the AIR Code, as per the extant FM radio Phase-II Policy.

No survey has been made in respect of private FM radio stations.

(c) The present AIR coverage is 91.87% by area and 99.19% by population in MW and 29.18% by area and 41.43% by population in FM mode. FM transmitters of various capacities are being installed by AIR at 224 more places throughout the country including tribal and undeveloped areas. After implementation of the schemes, AIR coverage in FM mode is likely to be increased to 38.75% by area and 53.53% by population of the country. In 12th Plan, it is proposed to setup new AIR stations at 278 more places in the country to increase the FM coverage to 90% by

population including tribal areas, subject to allocation of funds and approval of Planning Commission.

As regards private FM, a New Policy of expansion of FM broadcasting through Private Agencies (Phase-III) has been approved on 07.07.2011 by the Government. Under this special incentives have been proposed for North Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir and Island territories which are given below:

- Private FM Radio broadcasters in North Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) and Island territories will be required to pay half the rate of annual license fee for an initial period of three years from the date from which the annual license fee becomes payable and the permission period of fifteen (15) years begins.
- The revised fee structure has also been made applicable for a period of three years, from the date of issuance of Guidelines, to the existing operators in these States to enable them to effectively compete with the new operators.
- Apart from the fee relaxation, it is further proposed that Prasar Bharati infrastructure would be made available at half the lease rentals for similar category cities in such areas.
- The limit on the ownership of Channels, at the national level, allocated to an entity has been retained at 15%. However channels allotted in Jammu and Kashmir, North Eastern States and island territories will be allowed over and above the 15% national limit to incentivise the bidding for channels in such areas.

Statement-I

State-wise details of existing A.I.R. FM Stations

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of AIR FM Stations
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8
3.	Assam	8
4.	Bihar	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	4

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of AIR FM Stations
6.	Delhi	1
7.	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	5
9.	Haryana	3
10.	Himanchal Pradesh	13
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	12
12.	Jharkhand	5
13.	Karnataka	14
14.	Kerala	6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	15
16.	Maharashtra	18
17.	Manipur	3
18.	Meghalaya	3
19.	Mizoram	4
20.	Nagaland	3
21.	Orissa	7
22.	Punjab	3
23.	Rajasthan	13
24.	Sikkim	1
25.	Tamil Nadu	11
26.	Tripura	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10
28.	Uttarakhand	10
29.	West Bengal	7
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	1

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of AIR FM Stations
31.	Chandigarh (UT)	1
32.	Daman and Diu (UT)	1
33.	L and M Islands (UT)	0
34.	Puducherry (UT)	2
TOTAL		218

Statement-II*State-wise and location-wise details of the No. of Radio Stations*

Sl.No.	State	City	No. of Channels
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	4
		Rajahmundry	1
		Tirupati	2
		Vijaywada	2
		Vishakapatnam	4
		Warangal	1
	TOTAL		14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	1
	TOTAL		1
3.	Assam	Guwahati	4
	TOTAL		4
4.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	1
		Patna	1
	TOTAL		2
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	2
	TOTAL		2

Sl.No.	State	City	No. of Channels
6.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	1
		Raipur	4
		TOTAL	5
7.	Delhi (UT)	Delhi	8
		TOTAL	8
8.	Goa	Panaji	3
		TOTAL	3
9.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	5
		Rajkot	3
		Surat	4
		Vadodara	4
		TOTAL	16
11.	Haryana	Hissar	3
		Karnal	2
		TOTAL	5
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	3
		TOTAL	3
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	1
		Sri Nagar	1
		TOTAL	2
13.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	3
		Ranchi	4
		TOTAL	7
14.	Karnataka	Bengaluru	7
		Gulberga	1
		Mangalore	3
		Mysore	2
		TOTAL	13

Sl.No.	State	City	No. of Channels
15.	Kerala	Cochin	3
		Kannur	4
		Kozikode	2
		Thiruvananthapuram	4
		Thrissur	4
		TOTAL	17
16.	Madhy Pradesh	Bhopal	4
		Gwalior	4
		Indore	4
		Jabalpur	4
		TOTAL	16
17.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	2
		Akola	1
		Aurangabad	2
		Dhule	1
		Jalgaon	2
		Kolhapur	2
		Mumbai	7
		Nagpur	4
		Nanded	1
		Nasik	2
		Pune	4
		Sangli	2
		Sholapur	2
		TOTAL	32

Sl.No.	State	City	No. of Channels
18.	Meghalaya	Shilong	2
	TOTAL		2
19.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar/Cuttak	3
		Rourkela	2
	TOTAL		5
20.	Puducherry (UT)	Puducherry (UT)	3
	Total		3
21.	Punjab	Amritsar	3
		Jalandhar	4
		Patiala	3
	TOTAL		10
22.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	2
		Bikaner	1
		Jaipur	5
		Jodhpur	3
		Kota	3
		Udaipur	3
	TOTAL		17
23.	Sikkim	Gangtok	3
	TOTAL		3
24.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	8
		Coimbatore	4
		Madurai	3
		Tiruchi	2
		Tirunelveli	2
		Tuticorin	2
	TOTAL		21

Sl.No.	State	City	No. of Channels
25.	Tripura	Agartala	1
	TOTAL		1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	2
		Aligarh	1
		Allahabad	2
		Bareilly	2
		Gorakhpur	1
		Jhansi .	1
		Kanpur:	3
		Lucknow	3
		Varanasi	3
	TOTAL		18
27.	West Bengal	Asansol	2
		Kolkata	9
		Siliguri	4
	TOTAL		15
GRAND TOTAL			245

* A private FM radio channel at Aizawl is yet to be operationalised.

Statement-III

Radio audience survey FM Rainbow and FM Gold 2012

Daily reach of Rainbow and Gold Channel by Sex and area 2012

(All figures in percentage)

Sl.No.	Station	Sex		Area		Combined
		Male	Female	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FM Rainbow						
1.	Delhi	13.7	11.4	NA	12.7	12.7
2.	Mumbai	28.3	32.5	NA	29.9	29.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Chennai	19.4	24.1	NA	21.1	21.1
4.	Kolkata	13.8	18.2	NA	16.0	16.0
5.	Bangluru	41.9	45.7	39.7	48.0	43.8
6.	Lucknow	61.0	61.9	62.3	60.3	61.3
7.	Panaji	40.8	34.6	35.5	40.5	38.0
8.	Jalandhar	55.8	58.0	51.7	61.7	56.7
9.	Kanpur	30.3	15.5	43.7	48.0	45.8
10.	Hyderabad	46.6	45.4	46.3	46.0	46.2
11.	Visakhapatnam	55.3	45.4	53.0	48.0	50.5
12.	Vijayawada	38.5	38.5	27.5	49.5	38.5
13.	Kochi	32.9	24.5	25.0	30.0	27.5
14.	Tiruchirapalli	50.7	51.3	50.5	51.5	51.0
15.	Coimbatore	61.0	55.5	70.0	47.0	58.5
16.	Puducherry	37.1	31.8	38.5	31.0	34.8
17.	Shillong	40.9	54.4	39.0	55.0	47.0
18.	Mussorie	33.7	33.9	26.5	41.0	33.8
19.	Aligarh	37.7	34.5	47.0	27.5	37.3
20.	Srinagar	17.6	17.2	20.0	15.0	17.5
21.	Jammu	15.5	13.6	22.0	8.0	15.0
22.	Kasauli	19.0	24.0	18.0	24.0	21.0
23.	Kurseong	66.5	53.2	49.0	70.5	59.8
24.	Kodaikanal	63.9	65.5	61.8	67.6	64.7
25.	Cuttack	34.8	29.6	35.5	28.9	32.25
ALL INDIA AVERAGE		38.3	36.8	41.1	39.1	38.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FM Gold						
1.	Delhi	26.9	18.2	NA	23.0	23.0
2.	Mumbai	33.3	37.0	NA	34.6	34.6
3.	Chennai	3.6	5.4	NA	4.3	4.3
4.	Kolkata	10.8	8.2	NA	9.5	9.5
ALL INDIA AVERAGE		18.7	17.2		17.9	17.9

NA=Rural area not covered, entire sample taken from the urban area.

Carriage fees from broadcasters

†4871. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India has recently, through a notification, given right to Multi System Operators to charge carriage fees from broadcasters;

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

(c) whether common consumers of the country are likely to be benefited from this step; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has notified the Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable Services) Interconnection (Digital Addressable Cable Television Systems) Regulations, 2012 on 30th April, 2012. The matter relating to charging of carriage fee by the multi system operator has been dealt in these regulations. The relevant provisions thereof are:

(i) A multi system operator, who seeks signal of a particular TV channel from a broadcaster, shall not demand carriage fee for carrying that channel on its distribution platform.

(ii) Every multi system operator shall publish in its Reference Interconnect

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Offer the carriage fee for carrying a channel of a broadcaster for which no request has been made by the multi system operator.

Provided that the carriage fee shall be uniform for all the broadcasters and the same shall not be revised upwards for a minimum period of two years from the date of publication in the Interconnect Offer.

- (iii) Every multi system operator shall, within thirty days from the date of commencement of these regulations publish its Reference Interconnect Offer specifying the technical and commercial terms and conditions for providing access to its network by the broadcaster and submit a copy to the Authority.
- (iv) Every person or firm or company who begins its services as multi system operator shall, before providing its services, publish its Reference Interconnect Offer specifying the technical and commercial terms and conditions for providing access to its network by the broadcaster and submit a copy to the Authority.
- (v) Every Reference Interconnect Offer submitted to the Authority shall also contain the basis on which the carriage fee payable by the broadcaster has been determined.
- (vi) Further, the regulation provides that the Authority may, in order to protect the interest of the consumer and the service provider and to promote and ensure orderly growth of broadcasting and cable services, direct the service provider to modify its Reference Interconnect Offer.

(c) and (d) The provisions of the interconnection regulations will bring in transparency in the business transactions between service providers of the broadcasting sector which would ultimately benefit the sector as a whole including consumers.

Smoking scenes in films

4872. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the Central Board of Film Certification to maintain *status quo* and adhere to the certification process as was being done before the issue of latest notification regarding smoking scenes in films;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many organizations involved in the health sector has asked Government to ban smoking scene in films; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) Several filmmakers and the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) brought to the notice of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting some practical difficulties being faced by them in implementing the Tobacco Notification No. GSR 786(E) dated 27.10.2011. In the light of this, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is in discussion with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to revise the Notification.

(c) Only one representation was received from Voluntary Health Association of India (VHAI), New Delhi in respect of Notification No.GSR 786(E) dated 27.10.2011.

(d) Same answer as (a) and (b) above.

Categorisation of news items

†4873. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether many sensational and vulgar programs telecast on various news channels fall under the category of news;

(b) if so, the details of the norms laid down by Government for news channels; and

(c) whether all the news channels are telecasting news as per the laid down norms and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) The telecast of programmes by private satellite/cable television channels is regulated by the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995. The Act does not provide for pre-censorship of the programmes telecast by such TV channels. However, it provides that all programmes telecast by these TV channels should be in accordance with the Programme Code, which has been laid down in the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994. The said Programme Code is applicable to all private satellite/cable television channels including news channels. The Programme Code lays down a whole range

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

of principles that are required to be strictly followed by these TV channels. Whenever any instance of telecast of programmes including news programmes by private satellite/cable TV channels is noticed, appropriate action as per the said Act is taken.

Uniform recruitment policy for judges

4874. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the recruitment policy and agency for subordinate judicial officers are uniform in the country;
- (b) the details thereof; and
- (c) whether any recommendation is pending before Government to streamline the recruitment?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) In exercise of powers conferred under proviso to Article 309 read with Articles 233 and 234 of the Constitution, the State Governments frame rules and regulations in consultation with the respective High Courts in respect of the members of the State Judicial Service. Thus, the recruitments, appointments, posting/transfers and other service conditions of judicial officers of the district/subordinate courts are all governed by the respective State Governments. In some States the process of selection is undertaken through State Public Service Commissions while in other States it is through the High Courts.

While accepting the recommendations of the First National Judicial Pay Commission regarding recruitment to Higher Judicial Service, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgment dated 21.3.2002 in W.P. (C) No. 1022 of 1989 - All India Judges Association and Others Vs UOI and Others had, *inter-alia*, laid down the quota for recruitment to Higher Judicial Services respectively of the Civil Judges (Senior Division) on the basis of seniority and through limited competitive examination, as well as of eligible advocates. The Apex Court had further directed that appropriate rules shall be framed by the High Courts as early as possible. The Supreme Court continues to monitor the implementation of its directions from time to time. All State Governments were party to this case.

Cases under stay orders

†4875. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases in the country which have been kept under stay

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

orders for the last 10 to 40 years;

(b) whether Government has made any plan for the settlement of such cases;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) Grant of stay orders in civil and criminal cases is part of judicial proceedings and Courts have been vested with inherent powers in this regard under the relevant provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. So also, hearing and disposal of Court cases under various laws fall within the domain of judiciary. No day-to-day records of court proceedings are possible to maintain at different stages centrally.

In a recent judgement in the case of Imtiyaz Ahmad Vs. State of Uttar Pradesh and Ors. the Hon'ble Supreme Court had the occasion to look in to the issue of grant of stay orders by the High Courts during investigation or trial in criminal matters. In this case, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has *inter-alia* observed as follows:

- (i) Such an extraordinary power has to be exercised with due caution and circumspection.
- (ii) Once such a power is exercised, High Court should not lose sight of the case where it has exercised its extraordinary power of staying investigation and trial.
- (iii) High Court should make it a point of finally disposing of such proceeding as early as possible but preferably within six months from the date the stay order is issued.

Malfunctioning of EVMs

4876. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that substantial number of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) malfunctioned during the recently held elections for Legislative Assemblies of five States;

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

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Election Commission of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) The Election Commission has intimated that some Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) were reported defective on poll day. The details of number of cases where malfunctioning EVMs were replaced with reserved EVMs, within a short time on poll day during the recently held Legislative Assemblies elections of five States, is as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Total Polling Stations	Total Cases of Malfunctioning EVMs	Percentage of Malfunctioning EVMs
1.	Goa	1614	21	1.3
2.	Punjab	19841	49	0.25
3.	Manipur	2665	60	2.25
4.	Uttarakhand	9805	120	1.22
5.	Uttar Pradesh	136761	1127	0.82
	TOTAL	170686	1377	0.81

Disclosure of complaints against judges

†4877. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Information Commission (CIC) has directed the Ministry to reveal the contents of the complaint letters against judges sent to the Supreme Court and High Courts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has sent the letters to CIC;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The office of Information Commissioner while deciding an RTI Appeal directed the Department of Justice to provide the applicant, copies of forwarding letters by which complaints received by it (Department), were sent to the Supreme Court and High Courts. Accordingly, copies of forwarding letters of last one year have been provided to the RTI applicant.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Don't arise.

Speedy disposal of criminal cases

4878. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, as per the Bureau of Police Research and Development, 96.8 per cent of the arrested criminals are not in jails and only 3.2 per cent are in jails;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how the Ministry looks at it and would ensure that cases are disposed of quickly and criminals are punished; and

(d) whether any consultations have been held to adopt the method of videoconferencing to expedite hearing of cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) As per the latest report of Crime in India-2010 published by the National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 7789937 persons were arrested under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Law (SLL) crimes during 2010 in the country. As per Prison Statistics India-2010, a total of 240098 undertrials were kept in various jails of the country at the end of 2010.

(c) Hearing and disposal of Court cases under various laws fall within the domain of judiciary. The Government has taken several steps for ensuring speedy disposal of cases. These are as follows:

(i) Amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure:

The Code of Criminal Procedure has been amended through the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act 2005 which has the following provisions for speedy disposal of cases:-

- (a) The proviso to section 223 Cr.P.C. provides that the Magistrate on an application of the accused persons may direct their joint trial even if they do not fall in the categories specified, if he is satisfied that such persons would not be prejudicially affected thereby. In the interest of prompt disposal of cases, scope of this proviso was widened to enable the Court of Sessions also to hold such trials.

- (b) Under sub-section (1) of section 260, a Magistrate has a discretion to try offences specified therein either summarily or in a regular way. This sub-section was amended to make summary trial of offences specified therein mandatory. It was also provided that the offence of theft and other cognate offences, namely, offences under sections 379, 380, 381, 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code might be tried summarily where the value of the property involved does not exceed two thousand rupees instead of two hundred rupees.
- (ii) To reduce the delay in the disposal of criminal trials and appeals and also to alleviate the suffering of under-trial prisoners, the concept of plea-bargaining was introduced in the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973.
- (iii) Fast Track Courts were set up on the recommendations of the 11th Finance Commission for expeditious disposal of long pending sessions cases and cases involving undertrial prisoners. The Finance Commission had recommended creation of 1734 new additional courts for five years upto 31.3.2005. Against that, 1562 Fast Track Courts were functional as on 31.3.2005. The Government had subsequently approved continuation of these 1562 Fast Track Courts for six years upto 31.3.2011. As on 31.3.2011, 1192 Fast Track Courts were functional in the country. Out of 38.99 lakh cases transferred to fast track courts, 32.93 lakh cases have been disposed of as on 31.03.2011.
- (iv) A National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms has been set up with the twin objectives of increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system and enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities. The Mission will pursue a co-ordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in the judicial administration.
- (v) In order to improve the infrastructure in courts, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary is being implemented since 1993-94 under which central assistance for construction of court buildings and residential quarters for judicial officers is released to augment the resources of the State Governments.
- (vi) The Central Government is providing assistance to States for setting up of Gram Nyayalayas for delivery of justice to citizens at their door steps. Under the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008, the Gram Nyayalayas shall

exercise both civil and criminal jurisdictions and follow summary trial procedure in the manner and to the extent provided under the Act.

- (vii) Computerization of the District and Subordinate Courts (e-Courts project) has been taken up under a centrally sponsored scheme with the objective of enhancing judicial productivity and making justice delivery system more affordable and cost effective.
- (viii) The 13th Finance Commission has allocated a grant of Rs. 5000 crores for the states over a period of 5 years between 2010-2015 for various initiatives such as increasing the number of court working hours using the existing infrastructure by holding morning/evening/shift courts; enhancing support to Lok Adalats to reduce the pressure on regular courts; providing additional funds to State Legal Services Authorities to enable them to enhance legal aid to the marginalized and empower them to access justice; promoting the Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism to resolve part of the disputes outside the court system.

(d) No consultation has been held to adopt the method of Video-conferencing to expedite hearing of cases.

Performance of Gram Nyayalayas

4879. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of visible level of satisfaction after notification and working of 151 Gram Nyayalayas set up under the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 to provide access to justice to the citizens at their doorsteps;
- (b) whether any States have achieved phenomenal success and in others the experiment has not enthused the litigants; and
- (c) whether active co-operation of Panchayats and Self-Help Groups have been solicited for willing adoption of this method?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) The Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 has come into force w.e.f. 2/10/2009. It is for the State Governments to notify the Gram Nyayalayas in consultation with the respective High Courts.

As per the information available, six State Governments viz Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Odisha, Jharkhand and Karnataka have notified 159 Gram Nyayalayas. Out of these, 151 are operational. Some other States are seized of the

matter but have not taken a final view in their regard. The State Governments of Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Delhi have not felt the need to establish Gram Nyayalayas.

It is too early to give an assessment on the success or otherwise of the Gram Nyayalayas in terms-of visible level of satisfaction. The problems faced by the States in making of Gram Nyayalayas a success were, however, discussed *inter-alia* in a meeting held at Delhi on 19th and 20th April, 2012 with the Law/Home Secretaries and Finance Secretaries of the States and Registrar Generals of the High Courts. It emerged during discussions that besides the financial constraints, lukewarm response of bar, reluctance of police officials and other State functionaries to invoke jurisdiction of Gram Nyayalayas, non-availability of notaries and stamp vendors, problem of concurrent jurisdiction of regular courts are some of the factors which are coming in the way of establishment of Gram Nyayalayas as well as their working wherever they have been established.

There is no provision in the Gram Nyayalayas Act for enlisting the cooperation of Panchayats and self-help groups.

Liquidation of court cases

4880. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as on 31 December, 2011, there are 16,360 sanctioned posts of judges in courts including High Courts and the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, by when these posts are likely to be filled up so that huge arrears of 3.2 crore pending court cases could be liquidated;

(c) whether with the likely constitution of Lokpal, more cases would be filed in courts; and

(d) whether Government would ensure that to make functioning of the institution of Lokpal more effective, a mechanism of quicker disposal of corruption cases is simultaneously evolved?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Against the sanctioned strength of 31 Judges of the Supreme Court, including the Chief Justice of India, 26 Judges have been in position as on 15.05.2012. There are 5 vacancies to be filled. In the High Courts, against the sanctioned strength of 895 Judges, 632 were in position, leaving 263 vacancies to be filled.

As per the Supreme Court's Court News Report, against 18,008 sanctioned

strength of the District and Subordinate Courts of the State Government/Union Territory, 14374 were in position as on 30.06.2011, leaving 3634 vacancies to be filled.

(b) Pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgment of October 6, 1993 read with their Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998, the process of initiation of proposal for appointment of a Judge of a High Court rests with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court and for appointment of a Judge in the Supreme Court rests with the Chief Justice of India. In this arrangement, posts have remained vacant for want of adequate proposals to fill them. The Government has been periodically reminding the Chief Justices of the High Courts to initiate proposals in time for filling the existing vacancies as well as the vacancies anticipated in next six months in the High Courts.

The administrative control over the members of the district/subordinate judiciary in the States vests with the concerned High Court and State Government under Article 235 of the Constitution of India.

(c) and (d) Lokpal Bill has not been enacted so far. 56 courts are already functioning in the country for disposal of corruption cases. For quicker disposal of corruption cases, the Central Government has decided to set up 71 additional special CBI courts. Of these, 62 CBI courts have started functioning already.

All India Judicial Service

4881. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to establish an All India Judicial Service; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the view of each State Government especially Andhra Pradesh in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The Constitution was amended in 1977 to provide for an All India Judicial Service (AIJS) under Article 312 of the Constitution. There has been overwhelming support in favour of AIJS by the Law Commission in its Reports, the First National Judicial Pay Commission, Committee on Centre State Relations and Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee. However, consensus on having AIJS has not been possible in the consultations held with the State Governments and the State High Courts.

Twenty (20) States have responded as per details given in Statement (*See below*). Of these, ten (10) State Governments have conveyed their agreement while seven (7) State Governments have not supported it. The remaining are non-committal. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has conveyed that they have no further views in this regard as the matter has already been considered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on judicial side. Despite the difficulties in having a consensus, the Government proposes to pursue it by offering a more plausible and acceptable formulation of AIJS.

Statement

*Comments/views of the State Governments on formation of
All India Judicial Service*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Comments/views
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Since the matter relating to establishment of AIJS has already been considered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on judicial side, the Government of A.P. has no views to express in that regard.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	The State is predominantly a tribal State with a number of different tribes having their own time tested customary laws and practices whereunder various disputes and differences of each tribe are settled without having to go to a court of law. Village Councils try and settle cases of both Civil and Criminal nature. A Member of AIJS cadre from other parts of the country would face language problems and more particularly in recording oral evidences. Besides, for other reasons, the State Government is not in favour of the proposal.
3.	Bihar	The State Government has no objection to the establishment of AIJS.
4.	Chhattisgarh	AIJS would be detrimental to the interest of the people of under-privileged and backward States like Chhattisgarh.
5.	Haryana	The State Government agrees with the proposal.

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Comments/views
6.	Himachal Pradesh	The recommendations of States Reorganization Commission and of Law Commission of India may be accepted.
7.	Jharkhand	The State Government is in favour of formation of AIJS.
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Provisions of the Constitution of India for formation of AIJS have been incorporated in the Constitution by 42nd (Amendment) Act, 1976. The said provisions of Constitution are not applicable to State of J and K. Any other law on this subject made by the Parliament shall, therefore, not apply to our State.
9.	Karnataka	Government of Karnataka is not in favour of the proposal for formation of All India Judicial Service.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	The State Government has not sent any views on this matter but has forwarded the comments of M.P. High Court. The High Court is not in favour of formation of All India Judicial Service.
11.	Maharashtra	The Govt. of Maharashtra agrees, in principle, to the formation of All India Judicial Service, as recommended by the First National Judicial Pay Commission.
12.	Meghalaya	State of Meghalaya having regard to the historical background of the tribal areas within the State and being governed by the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, particularly in the Khasi States Areas, it would not at all be in the interest of the public at large to have an AIJS. It is apprehended that such service may create serious practical problems in implementation. As such, the present system of administration of justice should continue for some more time and an AIJS may await for a while.
13.	Mizoram	In the event of the cadre of All India Judicial Service being constituted, there should be no joint cadre for Mizoram like AGMUT in IAS, and that the State should be allowed to have its own separate cadre.

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Comments/views
14.	Nagaland	It may be too early to be part of AIJS at this juncture.
15.	Orissa	State Government in favour of setting up of AIJS with certain terms and conditions.
16.	Punjab	State Govt. is in favour of the constitution of AIJS, as directed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.
17.	Rajasthan	The State Government will endorse the recommendation of the Inter-State Council.
18.	Sikkim	The Central Government may take a decision in this matter.
19.	Tamil Nadu	The Govt. of Tamil Nadu is not in favour for creation of AIJS in view of the practical language difficulties, since the nature of the job of a District Judge requires appreciation of oral and documentary evidence in the local language of the State.
20.	Uttar Pradesh	State Government is in agreement with the formation of All India Judicial Service.

Electoral reforms

†4882. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Election Commissioner has sent any letter for electoral reforms to the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has prepared any draft for electoral reforms and, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government is contemplating to bring a Bill for electoral reforms; and

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Election Commission has from time to time made recommendations for electoral reforms to the Government.

(c) and (d) With a view to carrying out comprehensive electoral reforms, a Core-Committee has been constituted on the 1st October, 2010 under the Chairmanship of Additional Solicitor General. The talking points of the Committee included (i) De-criminalisation of Politics; (ii) Funding of Elections; (iii) Conduct and Better Management of Elections; (iv) Regulation of Political Parties; (v) Audit and Finances of Political Parties; (vi) Review of Anti-Defection Law. The Committee under the aegis of Legislative Department and in co-sponsorship of the Election Commission of India conducted seven regional consultations at Bhopal, Kolkata, Mumbai, Lucknow, Chandigarh, Bengaluru and Guwahati, wherein the stakeholders have been consulted, who *inter-alia* included leaders and workers of the political parties, legislators, legal luminaries, representatives of NGOs, eminent persons, civil servants (serving and retired), students etc. and views have been gathered. The details of these consultations have been put on the website of the Ministry of Law and Justice *i.e.* www.lawmin.nic.in. On the basis of the inputs received in these consultations, discussion with all political parties is contemplated.

(e) As the matter involves deep study and careful consideration in consultations with the political parties before a decision could be arrived at, no fixed time-frame could be given at this stage.

Mahila courts

4883. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Mahila courts established in the country for disposal of various types of cases relating to women exploitation, especially in Assam;

(b) whether any proposal to increase the number of such courts is pending with Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to increase the number of such courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) Under section 11 of the Cr.P.C. the State Governments may, after consultation

with the respective High Court establish one or more special courts to try any particular case or particular class of cases. The information on number of Mahila Courts established in the country is not maintained centrally.

Disposal of cases

4884. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the current sanctioned/filled/vacant posts of judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts in the country, till date;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to fill the existing vacancies and create more posts;

(c) the per head load in terms of average number of cases per judge in the Supreme Court and High Courts and whether it is justified;

(d) whether there is any study undertaken to find out State-wise need of judges for High Courts and lower courts; and

(e) if so, what is the scene in Rajasthan and Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) Sanctioned strength, working strength and the vacant posts of Judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts as on 15.05.2012, is given in Statement (*See below*).

Pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgment of October 6, 1993 read with their Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998, the process of initiation of proposal for appointment of a Judge of a High Court rests with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court, and for appointment of a Judge in the Supreme Court, rests with the Chief Justice of India. In this arrangement, posts have remained vacant for want of adequate number of proposals to fill them. The Government has been periodically reminding the Chief Justices of the High Courts to initiate proposals in time for filling the existing vacancies as well as the vacancies anticipated in next six months in the High Courts.

(c) to (e) The Judge strength of High Courts is reviewed periodically through a system of Triennial Review, which takes into account both the institution of cases and past pendency. The required strength of Permanent Judges is determined by taking into account the average institution of main cases in the last five years as well as the average rate of disposal of main cases per Judge per year in each High Court. The required strength of Additional Judges is decided by taking into account

the number of main cases pending over two years and the average rate of disposal of main cases per Judge per year in each High Court. The last Triennial review was made in 2006. The national average for disposal of main cases per Judge per year in the High Court was determined at 2324.

As per the Triennial Review of 2006, average rate of disposal per Judge per year in respect of main cases for Rajasthan and Punjab and Haryana High Courts, was 1565 and 2944 respectively.

The administrative control over the members of the subordinate judiciary vests with the concerned High Court and State Government under Article 235 of the Constitution of India. They review the strength of Judges required from time to time. The Central Government doesn't maintain the data.

Statement

*Details of posts of Judges in the Supreme Court and
High Courts as on 15.5.2012*

Sl.No.	Name of the Court	Sanctioned Strength as on 15.05.2012	Actual in position as on 15.05.2012	Vacancy of Judges as on 15.05.2012
1	2	3	4	5
A.	Supreme Court of India	31	26	5
B.	High Court			
1.	Allahabad	160	86	74
2.	Andhra Pradesh	49	31	18
3.	Bombay	75	57	18
4.	Calcutta	58	45	13
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	13	05
6.	Delhi	48	36	12
7.	Gauhati	24	23	01
8.	Gujarat	42	29	13
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11	11	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	06	08

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jharkhand	20	11	09
12.	Karnataka	50	40	10
13.	Kerala	38	31	07
14.	Madhya Pradesh	43	34	09
15.	Madras	60	54	06
16.	Odisha	22	14	08
17.	Patna	43	37	06
18.	Punjab and Haryana	68	40	28
19.	Rajasthan	40	24	16
20.	Sikkim	03	02	01
21.	Uttarakhand	09	08	01
TOTAL		895	632	263

Complaints against judges

4885. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received complaints of corruption and misconduct against serving judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details and nature of complaints of corruption against serving judges received during the said period;

(c) whether Government has forwarded such complaints to the Chief Justice of Supreme Court and concerned High Courts for necessary action; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government and Chief Justice of Supreme Court/concerned High Courts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) As per the 'in-house mechanism' of the higher judiciary, the Chief Justice of India (CJI) is competent to receive complaints against the conduct of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justices of the High Courts. Similarly, the Chief Justices of the High Courts (CJHs) are competent to receive complaints against the conduct of the Judges of their courts.

The Government does receive a variety of complaints against serving judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts from various quarters. These complaints which are often addressed to the CJI/CJHs, are forwarded as such to the Supreme Court or the concerned High Court for appropriate action. The Central Government does not maintain records of such complaints nor does it monitor the action taken on them.

Reservation of seats for women

4886. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the eminent leaders of various political parties have urged Government to reserve 50 per cent of seats for women in Parliament, State Legislatures and all Government bodies in the country;
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;
- (c) whether empowering women would affect the growth of society and nation; and
- (d) if so, how Government proposes to empower them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) As per records available no such representation has been received from the eminent leaders of various political parties requesting to reserve fifty per cent of seats for women in Parliament and State Legislatures.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Political empowerment of women is a powerful and indispensable tool for eliminating gender inequality and discrimination. With a view to achieving the said purpose, a Bill, namely, the Constitution (One Hundred and Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2008 providing for reservation for women in as nearly as one-third of the total seats of the House of the People and of the State Legislative Assemblies, including the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, for a period of 15 years was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 6th May 2008. The Rajya Sabha passed the Bill on 9th March 2010. The Bill is to be passed by the Lok Sabha and is also required to be ratified by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States.

Complaint against judges

4887. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has been asked to disclose complaints against judges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government had sent 75 complaints against judges during the last year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) As per the 'in-house mechanism' of the higher judiciary, the Chief justice of India is competent to receive complaints against the conduct of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justices of the High Court. Similarly, the Chief Justices of the High Courts are competent to receive complaints against the conduct of the Judges of their courts. Complaints against Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts received by the Government from time to time, are forwarded to the Supreme Court or the concerned High Court, as the case may be, for appropriate action. The Central Government does not maintain records of such complaints nor does it monitor the action taken on them.

Recently, while deciding an RTI Appeal by the Information Commissioner, Department of Justice was directed to provide the applicant copies of forwarding letters by which complaints received by it (Department) were sent to the Supreme Court and High Courts. Accordingly, copies of forwarding letters of the last one year were provided to the RTI applicant in compliance. They have 98 representations/complaints cases.

Business parks

4888. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of trade generated by the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) during 2010-11 and 2011-12, so far;

(b) whether the business park at Hyderabad has been established;

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

(d) the extent to which the said business park has obtained its objectives, so far, since its inception *i.e.* 2010;

(e) the details of targets fixed for establishment of business park at Okhla, New Delhi; and

(f) the details of estimated cost of each of these two parks along with the details of expenditure, so far, incurred in each of these parks?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) The trade generated by National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC), a PSU under the administrative control of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises during 2010-11 and 2011-12 is as follows:

Sl.No	Year	Turnover (Rs. in crore)
1.	2010-11	7979
2.	2011-12	10500*

* Provisional

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Business Park of NSIC at Hyderabad has been established in June 2010 and has since become operational. The total usable space of this five storied Business Park is 1,19,426 Sqft. including the office space, exhibition hall, conference room etc. The ground floor of the building has exhibition hall, conference room etc. The upper four floors are earmarked for leasing out to MSMEs for setting up their marketing offices.

(d) The above business park of NSIC has achieved its objective by providing infrastructure support to MSMEs in the region. The exhibition hall and the conference room of the business park are being used for organising B2B and B2C events for the benefit of the MSMEs for facilitating their marketing efforts. The office space is being leased out to MSMEs. In addition, the open space available adjacent to the building is also being utilized for organizing exhibitions.

(e) The Business Park of NSIC at Okhla, New Delhi is expected to be completed by June 2013.

(f) The estimated cost of the business park at Hyderabad was Rs. 30.14 crore, whereas, the completion cost of the same was Rs. 29.35 crore. The estimated cost of the business park at Okhla, New Delhi is Rs. 112.00 crore.

Credit linked capital subsidy scheme for MSMEs

4889. Dr. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing the Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme for technology upgradation of micro, small and medium enterprises in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of micro and small scale enterprises which are covered under the scheme in Andhra Pradesh during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is operating a scheme for technology upgradation called, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS). Under the scheme, capital subsidy at 15% of value of plant and machinery is provided on loans upto Rs. 1 crore. The scheme is implemented through 11 Nodal Banks/agencies *viz.* Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), State Bank of India, Andhra Bank, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Bank of Baroda, Punjab National Bank, Canara Bank, Bank of India, Tamilnadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited and the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (NSIC).

(c) The number of micro and small scale enterprises which benefited under the scheme in Andhra Pradesh during each of the last three years and the current year is stated below:

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 17.5.12)
Andhra Pradesh	119	187	214	Nil

Khadi and gramodyog training centres

†4890. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of khadi and gramodyog training centres, operational in the country including Uttarakhand;

(b) whether Government proposes to modernise these training centres;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Central Government has received proposals from the State Government for setting up of new training centres; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

imparting training in the country including Uttarakhand through 22 departmental and 18 non-departmental training centres. 2 of these are located in Uttarakhand.

(b) and (c) Improvement and upgradation of training centres is a continuous process, through the grants received by KVIC for human resource development and marketing.

(d) and (e) KVIC has reported that it received one proposal during 2011-12 from Manipur State for establishment of a new training-cum-production centre for pottery on cost sharing basis between State Government and KVIC. The matter has not been referred to or considered in the Ministry.

Setting up of agro based industries

4891. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received any project proposals from Kerala Government for financial assistance for setting up of any kind of agro based industries in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or going to be taken on these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Central Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has not received any specific proposal from the State Government of Kerala for financial assistance to set up agro- based industries in the State.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

MOU on international cooperation on SMSE

4892. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state the details of Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) signed by the Ministry till date in the field of international cooperation during the last five financial years?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): This Ministry enters into long term Agreements/ Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with various countries for promoting

cooperation in the field of MSMEs in the broad areas of capacity building, joint actions to improve investments, survey and feasibility studies, partnership projects, exhibitions and trade fairs, exchange of business missions, exchange of information, etc.

During the last five financial years, the Ministry has entered into Agreements/MOUs with the following countries:

Financial Year	Name of the Country	Type of Agreement	Counterpart Ministry/ Organisation	Date and place of signing
2007-08	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2008-09	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2009-10	Arab Republic of Egypt	Joint Action Plan	Ministry of Trade and Industry	29/10/2009 Cairo
2010-11	Republic of Botswana	Memorandum of Understanding	Government of the Republic of Botswana	17/06/2010 New Delhi
	Republic of Korea	Memorandum of Understanding	Small and Medium Business Administration	18/06/2010 Korea
	Republic of Mozambique	Memorandum of Understanding	Ministry of Industry and Commerce	30/09/2010 New Delhi
	Republic of Indonesia	Memorandum of Understanding	Ministry for Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises	25/01/2011 New Delhi
2011-12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The MOUs are available on the website msme.gov.in

Facilities and affordable technologies

4893. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Ministry to reach the grass-root level and provide facilities and affordable technologies;

- (b) the problems faced by the Ministry to reach village/cluster levels; and
- (c) the steps taken to monitor and minimize the cost of logistics?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) undertakes various schemes and programmes for the holistic development and promotion of khadi and village industries which includes reaching to the grassroots level and providing facilities and affordable technologies.

Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization (MGIRI) at Wardha, a national-level institute, undertakes research, design and extension activities in the rural industries sector.

KVIC and Coir Board also implement a specific programme for cluster development, viz. Scheme of Funds for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), under which assistance for replacement of obsolete equipment, setting up common facilities centres, product development, market promotion and other support are provided. So far, 76 clusters in khadi and village industries sector and 20 clusters in coir sector have been developed.

In addition, Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is also implementing the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) for setting up micro-enterprise in the non-farm sector. Under PMEGP, general category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled caste/scheduled tribe/women the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of projects is Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs.10 lakh in the service sector. So far, 1.66 lakh projects have been assisted under PMEGP with margin money subsidy of Rs. 3062.40 crore, creating employment opportunities for an estimated 16.10 lakh persons.

Schemes and programmes are closely monitored. Efforts for systemic improvement in the light of implementational problems are a continuous process.

Remuneration of khadi spinners

4894. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to hike the minimum remuneration of khadi spinners and also hike their minimum wage;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the spinners are earning very meagre amount and Khadi and Village Industries Commission has asked Government to examine alternative ways for enhancing the earning capacity of artisans; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Remuneration/wages to khadi artisans including spinners are paid by the concerned khadi institutions, which are mainly registered societies and trusts and function on a no-profit -no-loss basis.

In 2011-12 Government introduced a scheme named 'Market Development Assistance (MDA)' to replace the erstwhile system of 'Rebate' on sale of khadi and polyvastra in which only customers used to be benefited. Under MDA, assistance @ 20% of value of production of khadi and polyvastra is provided for artisans, producing institutions and selling institutions in the ratio of 25:30:45. Thus, for the first time a system has been put in place to provide for a direct share of 25% of the incentive on production to the artisans, including spinners. Government has also made it mandatory to make payments to the artisans through their Banks/Post Office accounts.

The cost charts revised by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) with effect from 01.04.2012 provide 50% enhancement in spinning wages *i.e.* from Rs. 2 per hank to Rs. 3 per hank. In addition, the cost charts prescribed by KVIC also provide for 10% of the wages to go to the spinners and weavers as incentive and 12% as contribution to the Artisans' Welfare Funds (AWFs) managed by AWF Trusts constituted for the State concerned.

Special development plan for MSMEs

4895. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the enormous contribution of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government is thinking of devising a special development plan for these enterprises; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Government has notified on 26/03/2012 a

Public Procurement Policy for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for improving their market access and competitiveness through increased participation by Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in Government purchases and encouraging linkages between MSEs and large enterprises. Further, the Ministry is augmenting growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises including Khadi, Village and Coir Industry in priority areas of skill development, marketing, technology up-gradation, infrastructure and credit availability.

Funds for SCSP and TSP

4896. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of funds earmarked for the Scheduled Caste Special Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) to the Ministry during the last three years;
- (b) the details of actual amount utilized with break-ups; and
- (c) the details of beneficiaries/achievements?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of funds allocated and utilization thereof under the components of Schedule Caste Special Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) during the last three year in the Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises, are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation		Utilization	
	SCSP	TSP	SCSP	TSP
2009-10	231.10	122.48	174.99	87.00
2010-11	298.10	156.74	255.94	135.68
2011-12	324.20	221.70	217.29*	119.00*

* Provisional

(c) The funds are directed to the targeted beneficiaries under SCSP and TSP. The schemes are largely demand driven. Beneficiary-wise details are not maintained.

Mineral Mines

†4897. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of mineral mines in the country, State-wise, including Maharashtra;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) the companies which have been given mines on lease during the last three years and current-year, State-wise; and

(c) the details of quantity of minerals extracted from these mines during the above mentioned period, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) Total number of reporting mines for major minerals is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) State Governments, as the owners of minerals, grant and execute mining leases. However, as per available information, details of the quantity of minerals produced from the mining leases granted to companies during 2008-09 to 2011-12 is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Statement-I*State-wise/Mineral-wise Number of Reporting Mines during 2011-12 (P)*

States	Iron Ore	Manganese Ore	Bauxite	Chromite	Limes- tone	Dolo- mite	Kaolin	Felspar	Quartz	Garnet	Steatite	Other Minerals	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh	36	36	0	0	83	21	8	15	28	2	26	151	406
Assam					3							0	3
Bihar					2				3			0	5
Chhattisgarh	11	0	12	0	48	35	0		2	0	3	10	121
Goa	70	4	1									0	75
Gujarat	0	0	83	0	97	7	19	0	4	0	1	157	368
Himachal Pradesh					24							0	24
Jammu and Kashmir					1							2	3
Jharkhand	20	2	29	0	19	1	8	3	9	0	0	26	117
Karnataka	55	20	1	2	68	17	1	2	1	-0	0	22	189
Kerala	0	0	0	0	1	0	14	0	0	0	0	21	36

Statement-II*Company/State/Mineral wise Production and Value from lease granted during 2008-09 to 2011-12*

(in Rs. '000)

Lessee Owner Name	State Name	Mineral	Mine Name	Unit	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11(P)		2011-12(P)	
					Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
B. Sanjeeva Reddy	Andhra Pradesh	Quartz	Sarparajapuram (4.727 HA)	Tonne			380	46	11336	1485	11280	1918
B.V. Joshi	Andhra Pradesh	Iron Ore	Ganigattu Iron Ore Mine	Tht			35	6982	35	9068	11	5514
Bheema Cements Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	Limestone	Ramapuram	Tht	232	28292	237	28942	331	40345	503	77290
Coromandal Cement Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	Limestone	Ramapuram (B)	Tht			32	3170	128	12806	42	4126
Desai Mavjibhai Punjabhai	Gujarat	China Clay	Techva	Tonne							5430	1086
G. Jayachandra Kumar	Andhra Pradesh	Iron Ore	Muddavaram (23.074 HA)	Tht			0	0	8	1693	66	29421
G. Jayasudha	Andhra Pradesh	Dolomite	Chandrapalli (4.210 HA)	Tonne			0	0			0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
G. Jayasudha	Andhra Pradesh	Steatite	Chandrapaili (4.210 HA)	Tonne			1870	316			3089	371
G. Lakshminarayana	Andhra Pradesh	Steatite	Chandrapalli (2.595 HA)	Tonne							1098	132
Godavari Power and Ispat Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	Iron Ore	Aridongri (Kachche 106.60)	Tht	7	2877	568	325984	384	185076	355	321179
Gowri Shankar Mines	Andhra Pradesh	Fireclay	Kaadium (1.214 HA)	Tonne			4542	681	2670	401	4520	770
K.C. Pradhan	Orissa	Iron Ore	Gonua	Tht	4	4703	0	0	0	297	0	0
K.Koteswara Rao	Andhra Pradesh	Laterite	Mamidigundala (4.609 HA)	Tonne			100	15	1853	278	1326	221
M/s. Harsh Minerals	Chhattisgarh	Dolomite	Katangpali Dolomite Mine	Tonne					17100	2565	30334	4550
M/s. Gimplex Limited	Andhra Pradesh	Dolomite	Laxmipuram	Tonne	15	2					0	0
My Home Cement Industries Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	Limestone	Choutapally Limestone	Tht	1064	103200	1488	147283	1360	164672	1024	119386

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Unstarred Questions

NSL Mining Resources India Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	Iron Ore	Muddavaram (6.200 HA)	Tht							0	0
Prabodh Mohanty (L/Hof S.N. Mohanty)	Orissa	Manganese Ore	Ganua	Tonne	4546	16703	3029	10375	1493	9526	2239	7973
S.N. Sunderson and Co.	Madhya Pradesh	Limestone	Bhatia-II (18.27 Hect.)	Tht	1	224	0	0	0	0		
Suresh Agarwal	Andhra Pradesh	Manganese Ore	Chanda (39.15 HA)	Tonne			3736	12265	0	0	200	700
Taj Minerals	Andhra Pradesh	Silica Sand	Orvakal (20.243 HA)	Tonne							3290	244
W. B. Mineral Dev. and Trading Corp. Ltd.	West Bengal	Apatite	Beldih	Tonne	2513	4405	2110	3699	1260	2209	136	238
Zuari Cement Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	Limestone	Sitapu Ram-I	Tht	1421	140646	1338	148497	1108	133379	749	95708

Source: MCDR returns; P: Provisional;

Written Answers to

[21 MAY 2012]

Unstarred Questions 193

Mineral rent resource tax

4898. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received a proposal from Odisha suggesting levy of Mineral Rent Resource Tax on super normal profits earned by the lessees;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the stage of consideration of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, Chief Minister of Government of Odisha has sought imposition of Mineral Resource Tax on supernormal profits made by iron ore mining companies. The request was examined and Government of Odisha has been advised that it is necessary to closely study the profits earned by various types of miners in iron ore mining, including the small and medium scale miners and captive miners in the light of the various incidences of taxes and levies on the mining sector particularly when royalty is levied on *ad-valorem* basis at pit-mouth value of mineral and not on the FOB value. Further, it was also suggested that in the new Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 the District Mineral Foundation is proposed wherein every miner would be required to pay an equivalent amount of royalty and also there are provisions for State Mineral Funds which can serve as a substitute to the suggested Mineral Resource Tax. It is further stated that the State Government of Odisha is a part of the Study Group for review of royalty rates and dead rent constituted in the Ministry, and therefore has sufficient opportunity to effectively contribute in developing a mechanism to work-out a rational rate of royalty on iron ore, which would adequately ensure fair compensation to the State Government.

Rehabilitation Plan for Mines

4899. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to implement reclamation and rehabilitation plans for miners;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to implement the above under the supervision of the Central Empowered Committee; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) to (d) The Central Empowered Committee, set up by the Supreme Court of India, in the Final Report on Mining in Karnataka had categorised all iron ore mines in Karnataka into three categories 'A', 'B' and 'C' on the basis of extent of violation, and had recommended that mining in iron ore mines in Karnataka can be allowed for Category 'A' and 'B' mines. The Supreme Court, while agreeing to the recommendations of Central Empowered Committee, has directed that mining may be allowed for Category 'A' and 'B' mines on the condition, *inter-alia*, that a Reclamation and Rehabilitation Plan for these mines is prepared, implemented and monitored under the supervision of the Central Empowered Committee. As per available information, the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) has been directed to prepare Reclamation and Rehabilitation Plan for Category 'A' mines having a lease area 50 hectare and above within two months, after which Reclamation and Rehabilitation Plan for category 'B' mines with lease area of more than 50 hectares would be prepared and finally Reclamation and Rehabilitation Plan for remaining Category 'A' and 'B' mines would be then prepared. The lessee will then submit approved Reclamation and Rehabilitation Plan along with Mining Plan/Mining Scheme to the Indian Bureau of Mines for approval of the Mining Plan/Mining Scheme.

Salaries of Imams

†4900. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has instructed the Central Government to increase the salaries of Imams;
- (b) if so, whether their salaries have been increased; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its Judgment dated 13th May, 1993, in Writ Petition (C) No. 715 of 1990 had directed the Union of India and Central Wakf Board (Council) to prepare a scheme in respect of different types of mosques for payment of remuneration/emoluments to the Imams.

(b) The Central Government, in consultation with the Central Wakf Council ' and the representatives of the State Governments/UT Administrations formulated the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

scheme called “Scheme for remuneration to Imams and Muazzins, 1995”. This scheme was circulated on 4th December, 1997 to all the State/UT Wakf Boards with copies endorsed to the Secretaries of State/Union Territory Government Departments dealing with Wakf for taking appropriate action for implementation of the scheme. This scheme provides for scale of remuneration to Imams.

(c) Does not arise.

Impact of Budget on minorities

4901. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Budget for 2012-13 has failed to address that major issues being faced by the minority communities in the country;

(b) if not, how far the Budget has helped the minority communities, especially in the field of education, health and employment; and

(c) how far the minority communities in Jharkhand are likely to be benefited with this Budget?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Union Budget of 2012-13 has ensured continuation of important minority welfare schemes of the 11th Five Year Plan. Various schemes have been implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs and other Ministries/Departments under the Prime Minister’s New 15 Point Programme for overall development of the minorities during the 11th Plan Period with special focus on education, employment and health which include:

(i) Education

- Under the Scholarship schemes, the Ministry of Minority Affairs has awarded Scholarships/fellowships to 1.42 crore minority students at an expenditure of Rs. 2730.20 crore.
- The following educational infrastructure have been created in Minority concentration Districts under Sarvashiksha Abhiyan implemented by Department of School Education and Literacy:
 - 12598 Primary Schools, 7016 Upper Primary Schools and 128043 Additional Class Rooms constructed.
 - 14453 New Primary Schools and 10438 Upper Primary Schools opened.

- 85805 teachers sanctioned.
- 449 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas sanctioned.
- Under the Scheme of Providing Quality Education to Madrasas (SPQEM) implemented by Department of School Education and Literacy Rs. 397.61 crore released covering 33787 Madrasas and for assisting more than 26558 teachers.
- Under the Scheme of Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutions implemented by Department of School Education and Literacy Rs. 76.14 crore released for covering 405 Institutions and assisting more than 71688 teachers.
- Under Multi-sectoral Development Programme of Ministry of Minority Affairs, 696 school buildings, 13825 additional class rooms in schools/madarsas, 332 hostels for boys and girls were sanctioned for the identified 90 Minority Concentration Districts.

(ii) **Employment**

- Recruitment of Minorities in Central Government Ministries/ Departments, Public Sector Banks and Financial Institutions and PSUs has increased from 8.23% in 2007-08 to 10.33% (as per information received from Deptt. of Personnel and Training) in 2010-11.
- 990010 Swarozgaries assisted under Aajeevika Scheme (formerly SGSY).
- 75585 Urban Poor assisted to set up Individual Micro Enterprises and Skill training imparted to 161753 urban poors under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana.
- Priority Sector Lending to Minorities has increased from 10.60% of the total PSL in 2007-08 to 14.83% in December, 2011.
- Rs. 120.16 crore released for upgradation of 60 identified ITIs into Centre of Excellence in districts having substantial Minority population.
- Loans and Micro Finance amounting to Rs. 977.24 crore disbursed to 467909 minority persons under Term Loan and Micro Finance Schemes by the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC).

- Under Multi-sectoral Development Programme, 71 ITIs and 31 polytechnics have been sanctioned for the identified 90 Minority Concentration Districts.

(iii) **Health**

- 55149 Anganwadi Centres operationalised in CD Blocks having substantial minority population.
- Under Multi-sectoral Development Programme, 2624 health centres and 27797 anganwadi centres have been sanctioned for the identified 90 Minority Concentration Districts.

(c) The achievements under the various programmes/schemes in Jharkhand during the 11th Plan Period are detailed below:

(i) **Education**

- Under the schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs, 149907 scholarships/fellowships were awarded for students of Jharkhand with financial assistance of Rs. 55.03 crore (excluding fellowship amount which is paid by the UGC).
- Under Multi-sectoral Development Programme, 27 additional class rooms, 04 hostels and 01 laboratory with financial assistance of Rs. 13.42 crore have been sanctioned.
- The following educational infrastructure have been created in Minority concentration Districts under Sarvashiksha Abhiyan implemented by Department of School Education and Literacy:
 - 2063 Primary Schools, 1877 Upper Primary Schools and 4240 Additional Class Rooms constructed.
 - 215 New Primary Schools and 917 Upper Primary Schools opened.
 - 1591 teachers sanctioned.
 - 65 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas sanctioned.

(ii) **Employment**

- 30701 Swarozgaries assisted under Aajeevika Scheme (formerly SGSY).
- 3153 Urban Poor assisted to set up Individual Micro Enterprises and Skill training imparted to 501 Urban Poors under Swarna Jayanti Shahari RozgarYojana.

- Priority Sector Lending to Minorities has increased from Rs. 816.66 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 1779.24 crore in 2011-12 (up to December, 2011).
- Rs. 4.40 crore released for upgradation of ITIs into Centre of Excellence in districts having substantial Minority population.
- Loan and Micro-finance amounting to Rs. 1.6 crore were disbursed to 665 beneficiaries by National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation.
- Under Multi-sectoral Development Programme, 08 ITIs, 02 polytechnics and 13 hostels with the financial assistance of Rs. 52.96 crore have been sanctioned.

(iii) **Health**

- 1326 Anganwadi Centers operationalised in CD Blocks having substantial minority population.
- Under Multi-sectoral Development Programme, 120 Primary Health Centres and 117 Health Sub-Centres with the financial assistance of Rs. 48.06 crore have been sanctioned.

As these schemes will continue during 2012-13, their benefits would continue to flow to the minorities in Jharkhand.

Utilisation of funds

4902. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has not been able to utilise the funds that were allocated during 2011-12;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there is a lack of proposals and fresh ideas with Government to benefit the minorities; and
- (d) if so, the details of new schemes and programmes introduced during the last year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) During the financial year 2011-12, the Plan budgetary allocation of the Ministry of Minority Affairs was Rs. 2850 crore and the

expenditure was Rs. 2292.27 crore. The remaining amount could not be utilized because of the following reasons:-

- (i) Non-receipt of complete and adequate proposals from the States/Union Territories under Multi-sectoral Development Programme,
 - (ii) Non-submission of Utilization Certificates of amounts released earlier by the Ministry,
 - (iii) Insufficient proposals from States/Union Territories especially North-Eastern States under Scholarship Schemes;
 - (iv) The Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women Programme which was revised in 2011-12 could not be implemented because when the implementation procedure was finalized in December 2011, the Model Code of Conduct for State Election came into force.
- (d) No new scheme/programme was introduced during the year 2011-12.

Manpower for renewable energy sector

4903. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of skilled and trained manpower available in the country for the renewable energy sector, especially in southern States like Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) whether the production in renewable energy sector is affected due to the shortage of necessary manpower; and
- (c) whether universities and colleges in the country are offering courses on renewable energy and if so, how far its contribution is useful to the renewable energy sector?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Ministry does not collect data of trained manpower available in different States. However, Ministry supports short term training programmes for renewable energy technologies within the provisions of different programmes of the Ministry to cater to the requirement of trained manpower in the States.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Renewable Energy is taught as an elective subject as part of B.Tech/BE courses in many engineering colleges and technological institutions. In addition, courses on Energy Studies/Energy Management/Energy and Environment/Renewable Energy are run in many IITs, NITs and other engineering colleges at Masters Level, in which renewable energy is taught as main subject. Renewable energy related

topics find place in post graduate courses of science streams in many universities and academic institutions. Renewable Energy related topics are also undertaken as Ph.D thesis in many universities and institutions. Their contribution in renewable energy sector is significant and it is useful in the progress of this sector in the country.

Preference for Domestic Solar Cells

4904. SHRI N. K. SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any restrictions on Chinese manufactured solar cells sold in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the solar missions at the State-level in the country are not mandatorily required to give preference to domestic manufacturers of solar cells;
- (e) whether the domestic market for solar cells is expected to grow to 3-5 gigawatts annually in six years; and
- (f) whether other countries like U.S. have taken China to WTO regarding low cost Chinese solar cells?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No restrictions have been imposed specifically for Chinese manufactured solar cells sold in the country.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) The details of condition of domestic content in various schemes under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) are given in Statement (*See below*).
- (d) States are free to have their own schemes and the Government of India does not impose the domestic content requirement on them.
- (e) As per the Mission document of JNNSM one of the objectives is to take global leadership role in solar manufacturing (across the value chain) of leading edge solar technologies and target a 4-5 GW equivalent of installed capacity by 2020. It is expected that the domestic market would also grow to these level by then.
- (f) There are media reports that imposition of anti-dumping tariff on Chinese solar cells is under consideration in US.

Statement*Domestic Content Provision in various schemes under JNNSM*

One of the important objectives of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) is to promote domestic manufacturing. In view of this, the developers are expected to procure their project components from domestic manufacturers, as far as possible. The following provisions have been made in various schemes related to domestic content:

Programme	Allocation	Domestic Content Requirement	
		Solar PV	Solar thermal
Grid connected solar Power projects-Batch 1, Phase-1 of JNNSM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar PV Projects-150 MW • Solar Thermal Projects-470 MW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crystalline Silicon Technology-to use modules manufactured in India. • Thin film and CPV technology-allowed to be imported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% of the total project cost to be indigenous
Grid connected solar power projects -Batch 2, Phase-1 of JNNSM	Solar PV Projects-350 MW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crystalline Silicon Technology-to use cells and modules manufactured in India. • Thin film and CPV technology-allowed to be imported. 	NA
Roof top and small Projects (up to 2 MW)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crystalline Silicon Technology-to use modules manufactured in India. • Thin film and CPV technology-allowed to be imported. 	NA
Off Grid		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of imported complete system is not allowed. Imported components allowed. 	NA

Use of new and renewable energy

4905. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of new and renewable energy sources found and being used in the country;
- (b) the details of research being under-taken on some more new and renewable energy sources; and
- (c) the progress made in each case?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Renewable energy sources available and being utilized in the country include mainly wind, hydro, biomass and solar energy.

(b) The other emerging new and renewable energy sources on which research activities are underway in the country include off-shore wind energy, hydrogen energy, bio-fuels, tidal energy and geo-thermal energy.

(c) A status note on progress made in the above mentioned emerging new and renewable energy sectors in the country are given in Statement.

Statement

Status note on progress made in emerging new and renewable energy sectors in the country

Off-shore Wind Power

- The possibility of off-shore wind farming is being explored through C-WET. Near shore measurement have been carried out at 54 locations along the coastline. C-WET is also implementing a project in association with RISO, Denmark for off-shore wind power assessment at Dhanshukodi, Rameshwaram, Tamil Nadu using Satellite Aperture Radar and 100.meter anemometry.
- The Ministry has constituted an Off-shore Wind energy Steering Committee to examine the policy framework and the requirement of inter-agency coordination towards exploiting off-shore wind resources in the country. It has also constituted a Technical Committee to analyze the available data with various agencies in order to identify the off-shore wind areas and preliminary assessment of their potential.

Hydrogen Energy

- A number of research projects on hydrogen production through various routes are in progress. PEM electrolyser for hydrogen production using water and water-methanol solution has been developed. Hydrogen fuelled motorcycles have been developed and demonstrated. Catalytic combustion cookers using hydrogen as fuel have been developed. RD and D projects for using hydrogen blends with compressed natural gas as well as diesel, development of hydrogen fuelled 3-wheelers with hydrogen storage and multi cylinder engine are under implementation in collaboration with the industry. A H-CNG dispensing station was set up at Dwarka in New Delhi during 2008-09 and is being used for dispensing hydrogen (up to 20% by volume) blended CNG fuel in demonstration and test vehicles.

Biofuels

- A National Policy on Biofuels has been announced in Dec, 2009. Assessment studies have been carried out on Jatropha plantations undertaken in nine States. Pilot projects have been taken up on demonstration of the promising genotypes of Jatropha in four States, namely, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Chhattisgarh. Thrust areas for R and D in the area of production of 2nd Generation Biofuels from ligno-cellulosic substrates have been identified and several R and D projects on various aspects of second generation technologies have been taken up by Research Institutions, Universities and Industry, both in the private and public sectors.

Tidal Energy

- A 3.75 MW demonstration Tidal power plant at Durgaduani Creek in Sunderban was sanctioned in Feb 2008. However, it has now been cancelled owing to its high cost as per bids received (Rs. 238 cr. against initial estimate of Rs. 48 cr.). The State Government of Gujarat has recently formed a Special Purpose Vehicle and sponsored a study for exploitation of tidal energy across the coast-line of the state.

Geothermal Energy

- The states of Jammu and Kashmir, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and West Bengal have taken steps to harness Geothermal Energy in their states. Geothermal resource

assessment studies have been taken up at various potential sites through NGRI, Hyderabad. Efforts have also been made to develop multi-purpose R and D cum technologies demonstration projects using Geothermal Energy for heating, Cooling, Green House Cultivations and other applications.

Implementaton of RVEP

4906. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state: .

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is implementing a Central Scheme of Remote Village Electrification Programme (RVEP) for un-electrified villages, not covered with grid connectivity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of villages covered under RVEP in Karnataka, so far, district-wise; and

(d) the number of villages proposed to be covered in the State during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Ministry had been implementing Remote Village Electrification Programme (RVE) for providing financial support for lighting/basic electrification through renewable energy in those remote unelctrified census villages and unelectrified hamlets of electrified census villages where grid extension was not found feasible by the State Governments and hence were not covered under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna. The programme was implemented in states by state notified implementing agencies. Central Financial Assistance of upto 90% of the costs of systems, subject to pre specified maximum amount for each technology, was provided for approved projects for coverage under the programme.

(c) A total of 62 remote villages/hamlets have so far been covered under RVE programme in Karnalaka. District-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) RVE programme is approved up to the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan only. However, as on 31-03-2012, 2716 villages and hamlets were under implementation under the programme, which would be completed during the Twelfth Plan period.

Statement*District-wise remote villages/hamlets covered under
RVE Programme in Karnataka*

Sl. No.	Name of District	Total Villages/hamlets
1.	Uttarakannada	12
2.	Belgaum	7
3.	Mysore	5
4.	Chamarajanagar	11
5.	Chickmagalur	14
6.	Dakshinakannada	2
7.	Shimoga	4
8.	Gulbarga	1
9.	Kodagu	6
TOTAL		62

National Biomass Cook Stoves Initiative

†4907. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had launched a National Biomass Cook Stoves Initiative in 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress of the Initiative, till date, State-wise;

(d) whether the proposals of Madhya Pradesh Government are under consideration of the Ministry; and

(e) if so, by when any decision is likely to be taken on those proposals?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy launched the National Biomass Cook stove Initiative on 2nd December 2009. The

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

primary aim of the initiative is to enhance the availability of clean and efficient energy for the energy deficient and poorer sections of the country. It emphasizes on significant enhancement of technical capacity in the country by setting up state-of-the-art testing, certification and monitoring facilities and strengthening R and D programmes in key technical institutions. Under this initiative, a series of pilot scale projects are envisaged using several existing commercially-available and better cook stoves and different grades of process biomass fuel, facilitating exploring a range of technologies deployment, biomass processing and delivery models leveraging public-private partnerships.

(c) An R and D project was taken up in 2009 to prepare an action plan for development and deployment of cook stoves in the country. Three test centres have been strengthened for carrying out performance testing of improved biomass cook stoves to maintain the quality of products. During the year 2010-11, a pilot scale project was taken up for demonstration of 400 nos. of community cook stoves in Anganwadis, Mid-Day Meal schemes in schools in a few states, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh and Orissa. The field performance evaluation of the cook stoves indicated considerable fuel saving, reduction in emissions and saving cooking time.

(d) and (e) No such proposals have been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Setting up of power generation units in Andhra Pradesh

4908. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two 10 MW capacity units by using photovoltaic cells is going to be set up at NTPC Ramagundam, Andhra Pradesh, by the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the above units would become functional?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) NTPC has envisaged to set up 25 MW capacity solar PV power project at Ramagundam, Andhra Pradesh in two phases.

(b) and (c) First phase of 10 MW capacity is under tendering, while DPR has been prepared for the balance capacity of 15 MW.

Cost of renewable energy

4909. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether most renewable energy sources are significantly more expensive than conventional sources of power;
- (b) if so, the details thereof with the comparative cost of their production;
- (c) whether technological developments are reducing the cost of renewable energy generation; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken in this direction, so far, and the results achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The initial capital investment per MW installed in case of renewable power projects and cost of power generation is generally more than that of conventional power sources.

(b) Details of indicative initial capital costs and cost of electricity generation in respect of different categories of renewable power plants are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes. Research, design and development efforts to develop technologies and processes are helping to reduce the unit cost of power generation from renewable energy sources.

(d) The Ministry is supporting above efforts under its R and D programme, with CFA up to 100% of project cost, to Universities, research institutions, R and D laboratories and industry, for achieving well-defined specific outputs. The extent of cost reduction achieved cannot be correlated with particular project(s) as R and D is a continuous, interconnected process which takes place over a long period, with the outcome of one or several projects serving as inputs for further research work.

Statement

Details of Indicative initial capital costs and cost of electricity generation in respect of different categories of renewable power plants

Source	Estimated initial capital cost (Rs. in crore/MW)	Estimated cost of electricity generation (Financial) (Rs./kWh)
1	2	3
Small Hydro Power	6.00-7.50	2.50-3.50
Wind Power	5.50-6.00	2.75-3.50

1	2	3
Biomass Power	4.50-5.00	2.75-3.50
Bagasse Cogeneration	4.30-5.00	2.50-3.50
Energy from Urban/ Industrial Waste	4.00-12.00	2.50-5.00
Solar Power	8.00- 12.00	7.00-12.00

Capacity addition of renewable energy

4910. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has fixed the targets of capacity addition of renewable energy of wind power, small hydro power, solar power and bio-power in the country for the Twelfth Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what will be the role of Maharashtra in the said capacity addition during the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has proposed specific targets for capacity addition from wind power, small hydro power, solar power and bio-power in the country for the period 2012-17 in its Twelfth Five Year Plan proposals submitted to Planning Commission.

(b) A proposed target of 29,800 MW comprising 15,000 MW wind power, 2,100 MW small hydro power, 10,000 MW solar power and 2,700 MW bio-power has been proposed for capacity addition of grid-interactive renewable power during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(c) State-wise targets for renewable power capacity addition during the Plan period are not fixed/proposed by the Union Government. However, as per the policy for development of renewable energy declared by the state of Maharashtra, renewable power capacity addition of 2805 MW is envisaged in the state during the Plan period.

Wind power generation

4911. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether wind energy has emerged as a viable, cost-effective and commercial option for power generation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and India's current position in the global wind power;

(c) the steps taken by Government towards installation of wind power energy units in the country in wide spectrum considering the prospect of climate change;

(d) the present status of wind power projects functional, under construction and pending including wind power potential and generation site-wise and State-wise; and

(e) the details of infrastructure for power generation and transmission of wind power in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Wind energy has emerged as the fastest growing renewable energy option in the country. India at present stands 5th globally after China, USA, Germany and Spain.

(c) The Government is promoting wind power projects through private sector investment by providing fiscal and promotional incentives such as 10 years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects; concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generators; excise duty exemption to manufacturers. Loans for installing wind power projects are available from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other Financial Institutions. Technical support including wind resource assessment is provided by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. In addition, preferential tariff is being provided in potential states.

(d) A total capacity of 17,389 MW has been installed in the country till April, 2012. The State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See* below). As per Wind Atlas prepared by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), the wind power potential of the country is estimated at 49,130 MW at a height of 50 m. The State/UT-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) The wind power projects are connected to grid established by State Governments for evacuation and transmission of power.

Statement-I*State-wise wind power installations*

States	Capacity (MW)
Andhra Pradesh	251
Gujarat	2,966
Karnataka	1,934
Kerala	35
Madhya Pradesh	376
Maharashtra	2,736
Rajasthan	2,072
Tamil Nadu	7,015
Others	4
TOTAL	17,389

Statement-II*State-wise wind power potential*

States/UTs	Installable Potential (MW)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	5394
Gujarat	10609
Karnataka	8591
Kerala	790
Madhya Pradesh	920
Maharashtra	5439
Rajasthan	5005

1	2
Tamil Nadu	5374
West Bengal*	22
Orissa	910
Andaman and Nicobar	2
Arunachal Pradesh*	201
Assam*	53
Chhattisgarh*	23
Himachal Pradesh*	20
Jammu and Kashmir*	5311
Lakshadweep	16
Manipur*	7
Meghalaya*	44
Nagaland*	3
Sikkim*	98
Uttarakhand*	161
Uttar Pradesh*	137
Total	49130

*Wind potential has yet to be validated with measurements.

Incentives for wind power producers

4912. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has extended the popular accelerated depreciation incentive for wind power producers beyond 31 March, 2012 when it was due to be terminated, as the alternative generation schemes have not found enough takers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether extension of the scheme will prove a boon to companies and help attract more orders; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Accelerated Depreciation (AD) incentive for wind power projects has been withdrawn w.e.f. 01.04.2012.

(c) The Accelerated Depreciation has been an important driving force in wind power development in the country so far.

(d) A large number of wind power projects in the country have availed the AD benefit.

Coal supply to power plants

4913. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the country disruptions in coal supplies can affect power availability in a serious manner;

(b) if so, the details of power generation *vis-a-vis* power consumed, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has a contingency plan in place, in case of disruption of coal supplies to power plants;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Disruptions in coal supplies may affect availability as of power. In order to ensure smooth operation of thermal power stations, coal stocking norms, given below, have been made:

Location	Stocking Norms (in days)
Pit-head Stations	15
Power stations upto 500 km away from the coal mine	20
Power stations upto 1000 km away from the coal mine	25
Power stations beyond 1000 km away from the coal mine	30

(b) Availability of power in a State depends on power generation from all sources, namely generation from its own sources, supply from central generating stations against its share, import/export of power through trading licensees/power exchanges as well as on bilateral basis. State-wise details of energy availability and requirement for the year 2011-12 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) Coal supply to thermal power stations is monitored by CEA, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal as well as an Inter-Ministerial Sub-group under the aegis of Ministry of Coal. The contingencies, if any, are addressed by the Inter-Ministerial Sub-group. Efforts are made to supplement supply of coal from alternate sources, to the extent possible. Major disruptions, if any, are also discussed in the Infrastructure Constraints Review Committee in the Cabinet Secretariat. Contingency plans are made whenever required.

Statement

Power Supply Position for 2011-12

State/System/Region	Energy April, 2011- March, 2012			
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	IMUL	(%)
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	1,568	1,564	-4	0
Delhi	26,751	26,674	-77	-0.3
Haryana	36,874	35,541	-1,333	-3.6
Himachal Pradesh	8,161	8,107	-54	-0.7
Jammu and Kashmir	14,250	10,889	-3,361	-23.6
Punjab	45,191	43,792	-1,399	-3.1
Rajasthan	51,474	49,491	-1,983	-3.9
Uttar Pradesh	81,339	72,116	-9,223	-11.3
Uttarakhand	10,513	10,208	-305	-2.9
Northern Region	2,76,121	2,58,382	-17,739	-6.4
Chhattisgarh	15,013	14,615	-398	-2.7
Gujarat	74,696	74,429	-267	-0.4
Madhya Pradesh	49,785	41,392	-8,393	-16.9
Maharashtra	1,41,382	1,17,722	-23,660	-16.7
Daman and Diu	2,141	1,915	-226	-10.6
Dadra Nagar Haveli	4,380	4,349	-31	-0.7
Goa	3,024	2,981	-43	-1.4

1	2	3	4	5
Western Region	2,90,421	2,57,403	-33,018	-11.4
Andhra Pradesh	91,730	85,149	-6,581	-7.2
Karnataka	60,830	54,023	-6,807	-11.2
Kerala	19,890	19,467	-423	-2.1
Tamil Nadu	85,685	76,705	-8,980	-10.5
Pondicherry	2,167	2,136	-31	-1.4
Lakshadweep	37	37	0	0
Southern Region	2,60,302	2,37,480	-22,822	-8.8
Bihar	14,311	11,260	-3,051	-21.3
DVC	16,648	16,009	-639	-3.8
Jharkhand	6,280	6,030	-250	-4.0
Odisha	23,036	22,693	-343	-1.5
West Bengal	38,679	38,281	-398	-1.0
Sikkim	390	384	-6	-1.5
Andaman and Nicobar	244	204	-40	-16
Eastern Region	99,344	94,657	-4,687	-4.7
Arunachal Pradesh	600	553	-47	-7.8
Assam	6,034	5,696	-338	-5.6
Manipur	544	499	-45	-8.3
Meghalaya	1,927	1,450	-477	-24.8
Mizoram	397	355	-42	-10.6
Nagaland	560	511	-49	-8.8
Tripura	949	900	-49	-5.2
North-Eastern Region	11,011	9,964	-1,047	-9.5
ALL INDIA	9,37,199	8,57,886	-79,313	-8.5

Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability
Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

Problems in power generation

†4914. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the electricity generation is not in consonance with the target in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the progress of electricity projects is hindered due to shortage of coal and delay in environmental clearances;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the electricity generation cost is likely to increase sharply due to the new coal pricing system which would affect the consumer price of electricity; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The gross electricity generation in the country during the financial year 2011-12 was 876.9 Billion Units (BUs) which exceeded the generation target of 855 BU. Against the capacity addition target of 17,716 MW in 2011-12, 20502 MW capacity was added in the year, which is nearly equal to the capacity addition during the entire 10th Plan (2007-2012). Further, during the 11th Plan 54,964 MW capacity was added, which is approximately 2.6 times the capacity addition of 21,180 MW during the 10th Plan.

(c) and (d) There has been delay in according environment and forest clearance for a number of captive coal blocks allotted to thermal power plants. Seventeen (17) thermal power projects proposed for commissioning during 12th Plan are awaiting environment and forest clearance for the captive coal blocks. Three (3) Thermal Power Projects under construction have been delayed due to delay in environmental clearance. Twenty five (25) Hydro-Electric Projects have been accorded concurrence by CEA but are awaiting environment and/or forest clearance. State-wise details of projects are given in Statement (*See* below).

In addition, construction of two hydroelectric projects in Uttarakhand namely Lohari Nagpala HE Project (4x 150 MW) and Sri Nagar HE Project (4 x 82.5 MW) has been discontinued/delayed due to environmental concerns.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(e) and (f) The Government has decided to switch over from the existing Useful Heat Value (UHV) based grading and pricing system of coal to Gross Calorific Value (GCV) based classification of non-coking coal with effect from 1st January, 2012. Initially, the price of coal in the GCV system was finalized by CIL on the basis of per Million Kilo calorie heat value by providing various discounts on ex-unloaded port price of imported coal resulting in increase of price. However, based on the feedback received from various coal consumers, coal pricing has been revised and reviewed by CIL, taking into account the weighted average price of the band. However, the Power Utilities are of the view that even after the price roll back by CIL, there is significant increase in coal prices, which will impact price of electricity.

Statement

List of Thermal Power Projects for which allotted Captive Coal Blocks are awaiting Environment and Forest clearance

Table-I

Sl.No.	Name of Project	State	Capacity (MW)	Name of Captive Coal Block
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Barh TPP II U-2 NTPC	Bihar	1320	Chatti Baraitu and Kerandari
2.	Kakatiya TPP Ext. U-I APGENCO	Andhra Pradesh	600	Tadichera-I
3.	Chandrapur TPP Ext. U-8, 9 MSPGCL	Maharashtra	1000	Machhakata and Mahanadi
4.	Koradi TPP Ext. U-8,9, 10 MSPGCL	Maharashtra	1980	-do-
5.	Parli Ext. U-8 MSPGCL	Maharashtra	250	-do-
6.	Tiroda TPP-II U-1 Adani Power Ltd.	Maharashtra	660	Lohara West and Lohara Extn.
7.	Vandana Vidyut U-2	Chhattisgarh	135	Fatehpur East
8.	Darrampura TPP U-3 SKS Power Generation (Chhattisgarh) Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	900	Fatehpur

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Uchpinda TPP U 1, 2, 3 R.K.M. POWERGEN Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	1080	Fateh pur East
10.	Akaltara (Nariyara) TPP U 1,2,3,4 Wardha PCL (KSK)	Chhattisgarh	2400	Morga-II and Gare Pelma Sector-III
11.	Adhunik Power TPP U-1, 2 Adhunik Power and Natura Resources Ltd.	Jharkhand	540	Ganeshpur
12.	Sasan UMPP U-1, 2, 3, 4 Reliance Power Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	2640	Moher Moher- Amlohri and Chhatrasal
13.	Nigri TPP U-1 JP Power Ventures Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	660	Amelia (North) and Dongrital
14.	Mahan TPP U-1, 2 Essar Power MP Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	1200	Mahan
15.	Derang TPP U-1, 2 Jindal India Thermal Power Ltd.	Orissa	1200	Mandakini 'A'
16.	Lanco Babandh TPP U-1 Lanco Babandh Power Ltd.	Orissa	600	Rampia and Dipside of Rampia
17.	Kamalanga TPP U 1, 2, 3 GMR Energy	Orissa	1050	Rampia and Dipside of Rampia

Table-II

*Details of thermal power projects under construction are delayed due to
environmental clearance are as under:*

Sl.No	State	Project Name	Cap. (MW)	Impl. Agency
1	A.P.	Bhavanpadu TPP Ph-I	2 x 660	M/s. East coast Energy Pvt. Ltd.
2	Chhattisgarh	Tamnar TPP	4 x 600	M/s. O.P. Jindal Power Ltd.
3	Gujarat	Sikka TPS Ext.	2 x 250	M/s. GSECL

Table-III

List of H.E. Projects (State-wise) accorded concurrence by CEA and awaiting Environment and/or Forest clearance are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of Project/Executing Agency/I.C
Himachal Pradesh	
1.	Kutther (Private sector) JSWEL/ 3x80=240 MW
2.	Bajoli Holi (Private sector) GMR/ 3x60=180 MW
Jammu and Kashmir	
3..	Baglihar St-II (State Sector) JKSPDCL/ 3x150=450 MW
Uttarakhand	
4.	Kotlibhel-IA Central sector) NHPC/ 3x65=195 MW
5.	Kotlibhel-IB (Central sector) NHPC/ 4x80=320 MW
6.	Kotlibhel-II (Central sector) NHPC/ 8x66.25=530 MW
7.	Alaknanda (Private sector) GMR 3x100=300 MW
8.	RupsiaBagar Khasiabara (Central sector) NTPC/ 3x87=261 MW
9.	Vyasi (State Sector) UJVNL 2x60=120 MW
10.	Vishnugad Pipalkoti (Central Sector) THDC(4x111=444 MW)
Chhattisgarh	
11.	Matnar (State sector) CSEB/ 3x20=60 MW
Karnataka	
12.	Gundia St-I (State sector) KPCL/1x200= 200 MW
Sikkim	
13.	Teesta St-IV (Central sector) NHPC/4x130=520 MW
Manipur	
14.	Tipaimukh (Central sector) NHPC, Governemnt of Manipur, SJVNL/ 6x250=1500 MW
15.	Loktak D/s (Central sector) NHPC and Government of Manipur/ 2x33=66 MW

Sl.No.	Name of Project/Executing Agency/I.C
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Mizoram

16. Kolodyne-II (Central sector) NTPC 4x115=460MW

Arunachal Pradesh

17. Dibang (Central sector) NHPC 12x250=3000 MW
18. Demwe Lower (Private sector) ADPL/5x342+1x40=1750 MW
19. Dibbin (Private sector) KSK Dibbin HPPL/2x60=120 MW
20. Lower Siang (Private sector) JAPL 9x300=2700 MW
21. Nyamjang Chhu (Private sector) BEL 6x130=780 MW
22. Nafra (Private sector) SNPCPL 2x60=120 MW
23. Tawang I (Central sector) NHPC 3x200=600MW
24. Tawang II (Central sector) NHPC 4x200=800MW
25. Tato-II (Pvt. Sector) THPPL 4x175=700MW
-

Impact of coal pricing on power sector

4915. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that CIL has entered into a new pricing regime from 1 January, 2012;
- (b) how the new Gross Calorific Value is different from the present Useful Heat Value formula;
- (c) whether any assessment has been made of its impact on the power sector; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and how the Ministry is planning to address the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The Government has decided to switch over from the exiting Useful Heat Value (UHV) based grading and pricing system of coal to Gross Calorific Value (GCV) based classification of non-coking coal with effect from 1st January, 2012.

(b) In the GCV based system, it assumes that all vapours produced during the combustion process are fully condensed. The empirical relationship between the UHV and GCV is:

$$\text{GCV} = (8900 - \text{UHV}) / \{138(A + M)\};$$

where 'A' is % Ash and 'M' is % Moisture.

In the UHV based system, coal grading was determined in seven (7) bands based on ash and moisture contents. In the GCV based mechanism, coal was classified on the basis of gross calorific value into seventeen (17) bands with a bandwidth of 300 Kcal/Kg each. The GCV based system is an international practice of grading of coal which has been recommended for adoption by a number of high level committees including the Integrated Energy Policy.

(c) and (d) Initially, the price of coal in the GCV system was finalized by Coal India Ltd. (CIL) on the basis of per Million Kilo calorie heat value by providing various discounts on ex-unloaded port price of imported coal resulting in increase of price. Based on the feedback received from various coal consumers, the issue of coal pricing has been reviewed and revised by the CIL, taking into account the weighted average price of the band. However, the power utilities are of the view that even after the price roll back by CIL, there is marginal increase in coal prices. Ministry of Power has requested Ministry of Coal to address the following issues before switching over to the GCV system:

- i. GCV of coal supplied should be determined based on representative sampling and analysis of each rake. Collection of samples should be carried out in scientific manner.
- ii. Adoption of GCV system must be preceded by certain prerequisites, in line with the International practice including third party sampling.
- iii. GCV should be specified on As Received Basis (ARB) which is internationally accepted.
- iv. Setting up of Coal Regulatory Authority to oversee implementation of the GCV based pricing mechanism on a trial basis for three months.

Export of power by NTPC

4916. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NTPC has decided to export 250 MW power to Bangladesh;

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

(c) whether the Ministry is aware that a lot of villages have not been electrified till date due to shortage of power and even those which are electrified are not getting power for more than 12 hours a day;

(d) if so, the justification to export power to other countries when there is a huge shortage in our country;

(e) whether the Ministry would reexamine the decision; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) (a) and (b) Recognizing that the cooperation in the field of exchange of power, power generation, grid connectivity, energy efficiency and development of renewable energy would mutually benefit both the countries, the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh (GoB) and the Government of India (GoI) signed a Memorandum of Understanding on energy cooperation on the 11th January, 2010. It has been decided that 250 MW of power out of unallocated power of coal based power generating stations of NTPC will be allocated for supply to Bangladesh.

(c) As per Census 2001, the total number of inhabited villages in the country were 5,93,732. Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 576 projects covering 1,10,886 un/de-electrified villages are to be electrified based on field survey. Out of which, the electrification works in 1,04,772 un/de-electrified villages have been completed, as on 30.04.2012. In addition, 72 projects have been sanctioned recently covering electrification of 1909 un/de-electrified villages. As regard supply of power in the villages for more than 12 hours a day, prior commitment of the State Government is obtained for providing daily electric supply for a minimum of 6-8 hours in the RGGVY villages. However, ultimate responsibility of power supply in villages including RGGVY villages is vested with the State DISCOMs/Utilities. As per the evaluation study done by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), most of the States are able to supply power to RGGVY villages for 6-8 hours.

(d) to (f) In order to enhance traditional ties of friendship between the two countries through development of economic cooperation and realizing the ever increasing demand of electricity for the socio-economic development and progress of the South Asian Region, the initiatives taken in this regard with the Government of Bangladesh are given in Statement.

Statement*The invitatives taken with Government of Bangladesh*

- (i) A cross-border electrical interconnection is being developed for power exchange between the two countries through a 500 MW HVDC asynchronous link at Bheramara (Western Part, Bangladesh) to be connected through Baharampur (India)-Bheramara (Bangladesh) 400kV D/C line along with establishment of 400KV switching-station at Baharampur (India) by looping in and looping out of Farakka-Jeerat 400KV Single circuit line.
- (ii) Formation of Joint Venture Company with participation of Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDP) and NTPC Ltd. for establishment of Coal Based Power Plant.
- (iii) Allocation of the 1320 MW coal power project at Chittagong to NTPC-BPDP JV Company on nomination basis, subject to techno-economic feasibility.
- (iv) R and M of Existing Power Plants in Bangladesh.
- (v) Procurement of additional 250 MW power by Bangladesh directly through competitive bidding from Indian market.
- (vi) Setting up of Joint Technical Team with the representatives both the countries to explore the possibility of import of power from Tripura and interconnection between the eastern and western sides of Bangladesh.
- (vii) O and M consultancy of Siddhirganj Power Station.

Coal shortage in NTP Units

4917. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a shortage of coal supply to NTPC units during the last one year;
- (b) the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons therefor; and
- (d) Government's action plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the year 2011-12, there was a shortage of around 6 million metric tonnes of coal supply at different units of NTPC due to which there was a corresponding generation loss of 7882 million units in 2011-12.

(c) The main reasons for coal shortage during 2011-12 are as follows:

Stations	Main Reasons
Farakka and Kahalgaon	Delay in expansion/development of linked lines of ECL.
Talcher-Kaniha	Mine end equipment breakdown in MCL and delay in development of Kaniha mine.
Dadri and Unchahar	Frequent strikes/bandhs in CCL area.
Ramagundam and Simhadri	Telengana strike in September-October, 2011 affecting coal supply from SCCL and MCL.
Vindhyachal, Singrauli and Rihand	Unprecedented heavy rain in mines during July-Sept., 2011.

(d) Following steps have been/are being taken by the Government to mitigate shortage of coal for the thermal power plants in the country:

- Ministry of Coal/Coal India Ltd. are being insisted upon to enhance production of domestic coal in the country.
- Power Utilities have been advised to import coal to the extent technically feasible to bridge the gap between requirement of coal and its availability from domestic sources.
- The coal supply position to thermal power stations is regularly reviewed in Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Power and Cabinet Secretariat with participation from the concerned Ministries, Central Electricity Authority, Coal India Limited and NTPC.
- Reduction in e-auction by CIL from 10% to 7% of its production progressively till the end of Twelfth Plan, if required, to meet its commitment to power sector.
- NTPC is mitigating the domestic shortage of coal by importing about 10% of its coal requirement.

Implementation of UMPPs

4918. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs), Project wise;

- (b) the reasons for delay, if any;
- (c) whether there are any issues which are affecting the progress of these projects;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government to implement these projects in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Four Projects namely, Sasan in Madhya Pradesh, Mundra in Gujarat, Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Tilaiya in Jharkhand have already been awarded and transferred to the identified bidders and the projects are at different stages of implementation.

List of various UMPPs along with details of location and their status is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) The reasons for delay in setting up of these UMPPs are non-finalisation of sites by host States, delay in transfer/acquisition of land, new regulation outside India pertaining to export of coal, forest related issues particularly categorization of Go/No-Go area, delay in environment and forest clearances etc.

(e) The issue is taken up with the concerned Ministry/Department and State Government for early resolution.

Statement

Status of UMPPs

A. UMPPs under construction

Sl.No.	UMPP	Location	Status
1.	Sasan	Sasan in district Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh	Project awarded and transferred to M/s. Reliance Power Ltd. on 07.08.2007. First Unit of 660 MW is expected to achieve CoD in January, 2013 and the last Unit in June, 2014.
2.	Mundra	Village Tundawand in district Kutch, Gujarat	Project awarded and transferred to M/s. Tata power Ltd. Project on 24.4.2007. First unit of 800 MW commissioned and COD declared on 7.3.2012. The last

Sl.No.	UMPP	Location	Status
			Unit is expected to achieve CoD in September, 2013.
3.	Krishnapatnam	Krishnapatnam in district Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	The Project awarded and transferred to M/s. Reliance Power Ltd. on 29th January, 2008. The developer of Krishnapatnam Ultra Mega Power Project namely M/s. Coastal Andhra Power Ltd. (CAPL) has since stopped the construction work citing new regulation of the Govt. of Indonesia on coal price as the reason. The lead procurer has initiated actions against the developer as per PPA. The developer went to Court. The matter is <i>sub-judice</i> .
4.	Tilaiya	Near Tilaiya village in Hazaribagh and Koderma Districts, Jharkhand	Project awarded and transferred on 7 August 2009 to M/s. Reliance Power Ltd. Construction of the plant is held up as the land has not been handed over to the developer. As per PPA the first unit of 660 MW is scheduled to achieve CoD in May, 2015 and the last unit in June, 2017.
B. Other UMPPs.			
5.	Bedabahal	Near Bedabahal in Sundergarh district, Orissa	Request for Qualification (RFQ) bids for selection of the Developer of the project have been received on 1st August, 2011. Further, Request for Proposal will be issued after SBDs finalization.
6.	Chhattisgarh	Near Salka and Khamera villages in District Surguja, Chhattisgarh	The RFQ was issued on 1 1.6.2010. The date of submission of RfQ for Chhattisgarh UMPP is being extended from time to time as Ministry of

Sl.No.	UMPP	Location	Status
			Environment and Forests (MoEF) has categorized coal blocks of this UMPP in “No Go” area. The last date for submission of RfQ bids now is 4.6.2012.
7.	Tamil Nadu	Village Cheyyur, District Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu	The site has been finalized. RfQ to be issued after Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs) are revised.
8.	2nd Andhra Pradesh UMPP	Village Nayunipalli, District Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh	Pre-RfQ stage
9.	1st and 2nd additional UMPPs in Orissa	Not finalized	—
10.	2nd Gujarat UMPP	Not finalized	—
11.	2nd Tamil Nadu UMPP	Not finalized	—
12.	2nd Jharkhand UMPP	Not finalized	—
13.	Karnataka	Not finalized	—
14.	Maharashtra	Not finalized	—

UMPPs in Karnataka

4919. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has, in the recent past, launched an initiative for development of coal-based Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) in Karnataka;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the present status of UMPPs in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) In Karnataka, the site originally identified at Tadri for the Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) could not be taken up due to agitation by local people.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Setting up of power units at Ramagundam, A.P.

4920. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that NTPC has concluded the preliminary study and submitted the same to its corporate office to set up 660x2 MW power generation units at Ramagundam in Karimnagar district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made since submission of the report and by when those units would become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Preliminary studies (Topographic survey and Geo-Tech investigation) for Ramagundam Stage IV (2x660 MW) in Karim Nagar district of Andhra Pradesh have been conducted. Interim Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) report is under preparation. The main plant is proposed to be accommodated in the existing plant boundary. The water requirement will be met from existing commitment from earlier stages. Application for coal linkage has been submitted in November, 2011. The time by which units can become operational can be estimated only after coal linkage, Environment clearances etc. are obtained.

National power grid

4921. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the structure of power grid in the country at present;

(b) whether different regional grids are inter-connected and, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to include the North-Eastern States in the National Power Grid;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the benefits likely to be accrued therefrom; and

(e) by when this grid is likely to become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) At present the national power grid in the country consists of transmission grids of respective State Transmission Utilities (STUs) and Inter State Transmission System (ISTS) grid. From the operational point of view the ISTS grid is divided into five Regional Grids *i.e.* Northern Region (NR), Western Region (WR), Southern Region (SR), Eastern Region (ER) and North Eastern Region (NER) Grids. These Regional Grids have been inter-connected to form a National Power Grid. The National Power Grid is being developed in a phased manner. By now, all the Regional Grids have already been inter-connected. Four Regional Grids of the National Grid *viz.* NR, WR, ER and NER grids have been interconnected synchronously and the SR grid is connected asynchronously with the rest of the National Power Grid. The total transmission capacity of the inter-regional transmission links at the end of the 11th Plan as on 31.3.2012 was 27,750 MW.

(c) to (e) The North Eastern Regional (NER) Grid, comprising of North Eastern States is already a part of the National Grid and is synchronously inter-connected with the Northern, Eastern and Western Grids as per details given below :

- (i) NER Grid was synchronously interconnected with Eastern Region (ER) Grid in 1992.
- (ii) NER Grid was synchronously interconnected with Western Region Grid (WR) in 2003.
- (iii) NER Grid was synchronously interconnected with Northern Region (NR) Grid in 2006.
- (iv) Presently, the NER Grid is connected with the ER Grid through two transmission lines (i) Birpara-Salakati 220 kV D/c line and (ii) Malda-Bongaigaon 400 kV D/c line.

The inclusion of North Eastern Regional Grid in the National Grid has enabled all the States of North Eastern Region to export power to other regions during surplus power conditions and import power from other regions during deficit power conditions.

Profitability of power companies

†4922. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that for the development of power sector in the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

country, it is necessary to ensure the supply of fuel to power generation projects and fixing of remunerative consumer sale price of electricity;

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

(c) whether Government has fixed certain percentage of dividend for power generation projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The Tariff Policy, 2006 as amended from time to time, *inter-alia*, envisages that the power tariff should ensure financial viability of the sector and attract investment. In view of this, consumer selling price of electricity is required to be set such that it is remunerative for the developer as well. The supply of fuel is also necessary without which the power generation from thermal power station which constitute the major generation capacity, is not possible. Without the supply of fuel the power sector would become unviable.

Regarding setting of remunerative consumer selling price; the Tariff Policy under para 8.3-(tariff design: linkage of tariffs to cost of service) stipulates as under:

- In terms of the section 61(g) of the National Electricity Act, the Appropriate Commission shall be guided by the objective that the tariff progressively reflects the efficient and prudent cost of supply of electricity.
- The State Government can give subsidy to the extent they consider appropriate as per the provisions of section 65 of the National Electricity Act.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Rural electrification in Odisha

4923. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the status of rural electrification under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) including the number of villages proposed for electrification and the funds allocated therefor, as on date and its fulfilment, State-wise and category wise;

(b) whether any proposal received from Odisha Government for electrification of villages under RGGVY is pending with the Ministry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's action in this regard and the details of funds to be sanctioned therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikarn Yojana (RGGVY), 576 projects covering electrification of 1,10,886 un/de-electrified (UE) villages, intensive electrification of 3,48,859 partially electrified villages (PEV) and release of free electricity connections to 230.10 lakh Below Poverty Line (BPL) households have been sanctioned during 10th Plan and Phase-I of 11th Plan in the country. Cumulatively, as on 30.04.2012, the rural electrification works in 1,04,772 UE villages and in 2,50,109 PEV have been completed. Free electricity connections to 195.52 lakh BPL households have also been released. The details of electrification works completed in UEV, PEV and free electricity connections released to BPL households against the targeted coverage, as on 30.4.2012, State-wise are given in Statement-I (*See below*). In addition to above, 72 projects consisting of 33 new projects and 39 supplementary projects have also been sanctioned recently under Phase-II of 11th Plan covering electrification of 1,909 un/de-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 53,505 partially electrified villages and release of 45.59 lakh Below Poverty Line (BPL) connections with a sanctioned project cost of Rs. 7964.32. crore. The details of 72 projects, State-wise, is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

There is no upfront allocation of funds for any State/district under RGGVY. Funds are released against sanctioned projects in installments based on the reported utilization of amount in the previous installment(s) and fulfillment of other conditionalities. The Government of India has allocated capital subsidy of Rs. 28000 crore for implementation of RGGVY during 11th Plan Period in addition to Rs. 5000 crore allocated during 10th Plan. Out of the total allocation, an amount of Rs. 26150.76 crore has been released as subsidy. The State-wise disbursement of funds by REC under RGGVY is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement-I

State-wise targeted coverage and achievements of electrification of un/de-electrified villages, intensive electrification of partially electrified villages and release of BPL connections under RGGVY

As on 30.04.2012

Sl.No.	Name of State	Un/de-electrified villages		Intensive electrification of Partially electrified villages		Release of BPL connections	
		Targetted Coverage	Cumulative Achieve-ment	Targetted Coverage	Cumulative Achieve-ment	Targetted Coverage	Cumulative Achieve-ment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	0	0	27477	25629	2484665	2702633
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2129	1334	1780	849	40810	22005
3.	Assam	8326	7875	12984	11759	1150597	818711
4.	Bihar	22509	22126	6454	4342	2761010	2172686
5.	Chhattisgarh	1468	899	16298	10579	895500	919441
6.	Gujarat*	0	0	17667	14457	729955	806365
7.	Haryana*	0	0	5985	2744	252555	194442
8.	Himachal Pradesh	95	78	10650	1059	13196	12526
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	239	151	4442	2438	81217	46043
10.	Jharkhand	19281	17917	7223	5511	1830722	1275252
11.	Karnataka	61	61	27917	24601	954673	837260
12.	Kerala*	0	0	630	37	54614	17238
13.	Madhya Pradesh	679	508	34262	18250	1328462	735662
14.	Maharashtra*	0	0	40842	32528	1202575	1168131
15.	Manipur	882	616	1378	434	107369	28814
16.	Meghalaya	1866	1209	3239	1616	109696	64358

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17. Mizoram		137	93	570	338	27417	15061
18. Nagaland		105	80	1140	808	69899	30526
19. Odisha		14747	14226	29320	21475	3056580	2750947
20. Punjab*			0	11840	0	148860	53925
21. Rajasthan		4350	4008	34845	29316	1289942	1056009
22. Sikkim		25	25	418	375	11458	9366
23. Tamil Nadu*			0	10009	9673	502865	501202
24. Tripura		148	127	658	478	107506	81171
25. Uttar Pradesh		27891	27759	2989	2982	970668	1044494
26. Uttarakhand		1511	1511	13820	9028	223067	230558
27. West Bengal		4437	4169	24022	18803	2604387	1957723
TOTAL		110886	104772	348859	250109	23010265	19552549

* In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, no un-electrified village was proposed in the DPRs by these States. However, intensive electrification of already electrified villages are being undertaken in these States.

Statement-II

State-wise details of 72 projects

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of Projects	Coverage of Villages	UE/DE Villages	PE Villages	UE Habitations	PE Habitations	BPL HHs	Project cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Chhattisgarh	2	126	1077	2605	0	84334	17503.17	
2.	Haryana	3	0	625	0	0	21432	1701.53	
3.	Karnataka	2	0	587	148	0	27782	8104.25	
4.	Kerala	7	0	643	0	1084	18839	8983.08	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Madhya Pradesh	16	41	14487	845	1082	440049	73495.87
6.	Tamil Nadu	3	0	729	453	0	24369	3727 31
	TOTAL (33 New projects)	33	167	18148	4051	2166	616805	113515.27
7.	Bihar	11	1338	12790	11432	20802	2898328	313004.07
8.	Madhya Pradesh	4	142	1148	257	1313	56665	10740.07
9.	Maharashtra	1	0	1139	0	686	19279	3499.58
10.	Uttar Pradesh	22	245	19991	30669	0	943641	345334.86
11.	West Bengal	1	17	289	82	1095	24423	10338.41
	Total (39 Supp. projects)	39	1742	35357	42440	23896	3942336	682916.99
	GRAND TOTAL (72 PROJECTS)	72	1909	53505	46491	26062	4559141	796432.26

Statement-III

State-wise comulatively funds disbursed# under RGGVY as on 30.04.2012

		Rs. in crores
Sl.No.	Name of State	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	793.82
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	705.60
3.	Assam	2327.63
4.	Bihar	3878.91
5.	Chhattisgarh	821.17
6.	Gujarat	286.12
7.	Haryana	177.75
8.	Himachal Pradesh	290.55

Sl.No.	Name of State	Total
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	741.43
10.	Jharkhand	2992.00
11.	Karnataka	732.43
12.	Kerala	63.45
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1584.47
14.	Maharashtra	584.97
15.	Manipur	297.17
16.	Meghalaya	353.42
17.	Mizoram	238.24
18.	Nagaland	213.47
19.	Odisha	3232.06
20.	Punjab	59.90
21.	Rajasthan	1078.97
22.	Sikkim	172.88
23.	Tamil Nadu	317.36
24.	Tripura	164.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	3371.38
26.	Uttarakhand	664.65
27.	West Bengal	2320.79
TOTAL		28464.59

It includes apart from subsidy from Government of India loan from REC.

Setting up of electric sub-station in Kerala

†4924. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister has recently inaugurated a power sub-station in Palakkad, Kerala;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether similar kind of power substations are being set up or proposed to be set up by Government in Maharashtra also;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A 2x315 MVA, 400/220 kV Sub-station of Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) in Palakkad, Kerala was inaugurated by the Union Minister of Power on 1st April, 2012.

(c) and (d) Six 400/220 kV Sub-Station *viz*; Wardha, Boisar, Pune, Solapur, Parli and Bhadravati have already been established by the PGCIL in the State of Maharashtra, having total transformation capacity of about 5650 MVA. Further, five 400 kV and above Sub-stations *viz*; Aurangabad, Pune Gas Insulated Sub-Station (GIS), Kolhapur (GIS), Padghe GIS and Navi Mumbai GIS of the PGCIL having total transformation capacity of about 11,000 MVA, are under various stages of implementation in Maharashtra. Besides, upgradation of existing two 400kV Sub-stations *viz*; Wardha and Solapur to 765kV level, having transformation capacity of about 8000 MVA, is also under implementation.

- (e) Does not arise.

UMPPs in Maharashtra

4925. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had awarded Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) each of about 4,000 MW capacity to Maharashtra to solve the power problem of the State;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the present status of those UMPPs in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

Additional power generation

4926. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that except for the Seventh Five Year Plan, the

country has never achieved the targets set for additional power generation during any of the Five Year Plans;

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

(c) what are the main reasons for not achieving the targets; and

(d) what corrective measures Government has taken or proposed to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Against the capacity addition target of 22,245 MW for the 7th Five Year Plan, the achievement was 21,401 MW. The Plan-wise capacity addition target and achievement is indicated in the table given below:

Five Year Plan	Target(MW)	Achievement(MW)
1st (1951-1956)	1300	1100
2nd (1956-1961)	3500	2250
3rd (1961-1966)	7040	4520
4th (1969-1974)	9264	4579
5th (1974-1979)	12499	10202
6th (1980-1985)	19666	14226
7th (1985-1990)	22245	21401
8th (1992-1997)	30538	16423
9th (1997-2002)	40245	19015
10th (2002-2007)	41110	21180
11th (2007-2012)	78700	54964

The power generation capacity added in the Eleventh Plan is 54964 MW as against the total capacity addition of 56618 MW in the 8th, 9th and 10th Plans taken together. The capacity added during the Eleventh Plan is about 260% of the total capacity added during the Tenth Plan. In the year 2011-12, capacity addition of 20502 MW exceeded the target of 17601 MW, which is the highest ever annual capacity addition and is nearly equal to capacity added in the Tenth Plan.

(c) The major reasons for not achieving the capacity addition targets

include delay in the placement of orders for main plant equipment, delay and non-sequential supply of material for main plant and BoP, slow progress of civil works, contractual disputes between project developer and contractor and their sub-vendors/sub-contractors, poor geology, flash flood, delay in land acquisition, environmental concern, shortage of manpower, law and order problems and difficult climate conditions.

(d) Several measures have been initiated by the Government to achieve the capacity addition target. These include:

- (i) Augmentation of manufacturing capacity of BHEL from 10,000 MW in December, 2007 to 20,000 MW by 2012.
- (ii) Formation of several new joint ventures to manufacture super-critical boilers and turbine-generators for thermal power plants.
- (iii) Periodic review of issues related to supply of power equipment from BHEL by a group under the chairmanship of Secretary (Heavy Industry).
- (iv) Sensitization of stake holders to enlarge the vendor base to meet Balance of Plants requirements.
- (v) Rigorous monitoring of projects at different levels including by Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority, Power Projects Monitoring Panel and Advisory Group under the chairmanship of Minister of Power.
- (vi) Introduction of web-based monitoring system,
- (vii) Investor friendly New Hydro Policy 2008.
- (viii) Adoption of super-critical technologies.

Pollution control by NTPC at Kaniha and Talcher

4927. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by NTPC to check the water and air pollution at NTPC, Kaniha and NTPC, Talcher; and

(b) whether NTPC is also doing plantation and social forestry to maintain the green area and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) In order to check water pollution and to conserve water, Liquid Waste Treatment Plants, Sewage Treatment Plants, Closed Cycle Cooling systems

have been installed at both stations. Additionally, Ash Water Recirculation system with no discharge of water is functioning at NTPC-Kaniha.

In order to check air pollution, NTPC has installed Advanced Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Systems such as High Efficiency Electrostatic Precipitators, Dust Extraction and Dust Suppression Systems at both the plants at NTPC-Kaniha and NTPC-Talcher. Additionally, at NTPC-Kaniha to control fugitive emission in Ash Dyke Areas, Water sprinklers are provided.

(b) To maintain the green area/green cover, NTPC-Kaniha has planted approx. 9.76 lacs trees and NTPC-Talcher has planted approx.. 3.1 lacs trees.

Fixation of sale price of electricity

†4928. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the consumer sale price of electricity in the country would be decided on the basis of cost of fuel used in the projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that fixation of price on this basis would cause increase in consumer sale price of electricity along with causing instability in its prices; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto and whether price rise and its instability would adversely affect power generation sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) The Electricity Act, 2003 provides for periodic pass through of fuel surcharges by Appropriate Commission in the tariffs for consumers. Section 62(4) of the Act provides as under:

“No tariff or part of any tariff may ordinarily be amended more frequently than once in any financial year, except in respect of any changes expressly permitted under the terms of any fuel surcharge formula as may be specified.”

Further, the tariff policy provides for rationalization of consumer tariff so that it progressively reflects the cost of supply of electricity. The consumer tariff normally has fixed and variable cost components. Fuel Cost constitutes a significant part of the variable cost of consumer sale price of electricity.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

The adjustment based on variation in fuel prices could result in increase or decrease in the price paid by the ultimate consumers depending on the price at which fuel is purchased by the generating stations supplying electricity.

(d) The provisions of the Act and policies made thereunder provide for an appropriate balance between the interest of consumers and need for investment for the growth of power sector.

On a reference made by Ministry of Power, Appellate Tribunal of Electricity (APTEL) in its judgment dated 11th November, 2011 has *inter-alia* ruled that fuel and power purchase cost is a major expense of the distribution company which is uncontrollable. Every State Commission must have in place mechanism for fuel and power purchase cost in terms of Section 62 (4) of the Act. The fuel and power purchase cost adjustment should preferably be on monthly basis on the lines of the Central Commission's Regulations for the generating companies but in no case exceeding a quarter. Any State Commission which does not already have such formula/mechanism in place must within 6 months of the date of this order must put in place such formula/mechanism. The Ministry has also requested all the State Governments to take necessary action accordingly.

Use of FGD technology in power plants

†4929. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal-based thermal power stations where Flue-Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) technology would be used to control emission of sulphur dioxide;

(b) the details of power houses not using FGD technology;

(c) the reasons for not using FGD technology; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to check the impact of sulphur dioxide and other toxic gases on the health of people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) have informed that presently Flue Gas Desulphurization (FGD) process has been installed in only three coal based Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) namely; (i) Tata Power, Trombay, (ii) Dahanu Thermal Power Station (Maharashtra) and (iii) Udipi Thermal Power Station (Karnataka) in the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Country. Further, the installation of FGD is in process in JSW Ratnagiri, NTPC Bongaigaon, NTPC Vindhyachal stage-V, and Adani Power Mundra Ph-III TPP.

(b) to (d) FGD technology is normally not being used in the Indian thermal power stations as the Indian coal used in the thermal power stations has low sulphur content of the order of 0.3% to 0.5% and SO_x control is being achieved through dispersion from tall stacks provided as per the Regulations prescribed by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOE and F).

In coal based units of 500 MW and above and also at stations with capacity of 1500 to 2000 MW, space provisions are required to be kept for installation of FGD if required in future. In sensitive areas, the installation of FGD Plants may be insisted upon by MOE and F.

All thermal power stations are required to obtain Environmental Clearance and comply with the conditions of Environmental Clearance and various environmental standards/Regulations prescribed by the MOE and F. The environmental clearance is granted after detail Environment Impact Analysis (EIA) studies duly considering existing/background environmental situations, environmental impact of the project etc.

Power generation target

4930. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the projected target of power generation for the Twelfth Five Year Plan;
- (b) the criteria considered for setting this target; and
- (c) whether the criteria has been the demand shortage or the fuel supply and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) The Working Group on Power constituted by the Planning Commission to formulate the 12th Five Year Plan for the Power Sector has submitted its report to the Planning Commission. As per the report of the Working Group, capacity addition requirement during the 12th Plan is 75,785 MW on all India basis, based on the Mid-Term Appraisal (MTA) capacity addition target of 62,374 MW during the 11th Plan and the demand projections for electricity by the end of the 12th Five Year Plan.

Funds for SCSP and TSP

4931. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of funds earmarked for the Scheduled Caste Special Plan

(SCSP) and the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) to the Ministry during the last three years;

- (b) the details of actual amount utilized with break-ups; and
- (c) the details of beneficiaries/achievement in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The fund earmarked under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Caste (SCP for SC) for Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) and Restructured Accelerated Power Development Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) during 2011-12 was Rs. 346.12 crore and Rs. 156.11 crore respectively. No fund was earmarked for SCP for SC during 2009-10 and 2010-11 for both the schemes. No fund has been earmarked for Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) under RGGVY and R-APDRP during last three years.

(b) and (c) Under RGGVY, no amount has been spent under SCP for SC during 2011-12. However, money spent under RGGVY during 2011-12 covered SC/ST population also. Under R-APDRP, entire allocated amount of Rs. 156.11 crore has been spent during 2011-12. Under R-APDRP, entire town with population more than 30,000 as per census 2001 (10,000 for special category states) is covered including citizens belonging to SC category. Funds available under SCP for SC were utilized under R-APDRP on proportionate basis in the ratio of the population of SC in the State as per census 2001.

Inter-State power transmission

4932. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the present capacity of transmission lines;
- (b) whether Government proposes to run these transmission lines in its full capacity;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Gujarat is unable to supply surplus power to power deficit States due to constraints in interregional transmission corridors;
- (d) whether Government has any plan for power deficit States and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Gujarat has requested Government to utilize the funds lying in Power System Development Fund (PSDF) for creation of sufficient inter-regional transmission links; and

(f) whether Government proposes to use PSDF for establishing inter-state transmission network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The all India capacity of the transmission lines including High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) at the end of XI Plan is 2,68,693 ckm. The voltage-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Transmission lines are planned and implemented as a part of evacuation system from Inter-State Generation Stations (ISGS) and also as system strengthening projects. These lines are mainly used for delivery of shares from ISGS to their beneficiaries. These lines are also used for transfer of power from surplus States to deficit states subject to availability of margins in these lines.

(c) The total inter-regional transmission capacity (at the end of Eleventh Plan) is 27750 MW and the same between Western Region Northern Region (WR-NR) is 4220 MW, Western Region-Eastern Region (WR-ER) is 4390 MW and Western Region-Southern Region (WR-SR) is 1520 MW. Transfer capacity, for transferring power from one region to other region depends upon the prevailing operating conditions of the grid. Feasibility of transfer of surplus power from Gujarat to deficit states through inter-regional links, would depend on Available Transfer Capacity as determined by Western Regional Load Despatch Centre/National Load Despatch Centre (WRLDC/NLDC).

(d) Development of National Grid for optimum utilization of available power is a continuous process. Inter-regional transmission links aggregating 38,400 MW have been planned to be added by the end of Twelfth Plan.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) had notified CERC Power System Development Fund (PSDF) Regulations, 2010 on 4th June, 2010. As regards operationalization of PSDF, CERC has been requested “to evolve a system for depositing the congestion charges/revenue and other charges levied under the PSDF and other regulations of CERC into a separate and exclusive Public Account to be maintained by NLDC consistent with the definition of ‘Public Money’ and subject them to the accounting/audit procedures as per the established norms. However, to ensure that the PSDF can be utilized for the purposes identified by the CERC in PSDF Regulations 2010 with certain modifications, if required, may be notified with the approval of the Ministry of Finance, before codifying the procedure”.

Statement***Capacity of Transmission Lines (In ckm)***

As on 31.3.2012	
Voltage	Capacity at the end of XI Plan
220 kV	140,164
400 kV	113,367
765 kV	5,730
All India excluding HVDC	259,261
HVDC	9,432
All India including HVDC	268,693

Allocation of gas for power projects in Gujarat

4933. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA:

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated gas on firm basis for upcoming gas based power projects *i.e.* GSPC Pipavav Power Co. Ltd. and Gujarat State Energy Generation Ltd. expansion projects in the State;

(b) whether the State Government/Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Limited has requested the Government for allocation of full shortfall of 7.88 MCMD of gas; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Sir. However, Ministry of Power (MOP) has recommended for allocation of 1.31 mmcmd of KG D6 gas to Hazira CCGT (351 MW) and 2.62 mmcmd of KG D6 gas to Pipavav CCGT (702 MW). The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) in its meeting held on 24.02.2012, *inter-alia*, noted the requirement of these projects. However no direction was issued due to substantial reduction of gas production from KG D6 field till 2013-14. Accordingly, an advisory has also been placed on the website of this Ministry as well as on Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for the developers not to plan power projects based on domestic gas till 2015-16.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Gujarat State Government/ Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam

Limited has requested for allocation of gas to meet shortages being experienced by existing plants as also to meet the requirement of gas for new plants. So far, MOPNG has allocated 0.05 mmscmd of ONGC's Western Offshore gas fields to existing Dhuvaran Power Station of Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd. (GSECL). As there is substantial reduction in the production of KG D6 gas, no gas has been allocated to any of the projects including of Gujarat by the EGOM in its meeting held on 24.02.2012.

Expert group's report on Subansiri Lower HEP

4934. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assessment made by the Expert Group consisting of experts from IIT-Guwahati, Gauhati University and Dibrugarh University to study the downstream impact of Lower Subansiri HEP particularly on downstream and environmental impact of the project; and

(b) the details of remedial measures taken by Government on the impact assessment made by the Expert Group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Earlier, as desired by Government of Assam (GoA), NHPC constituted an Expert Group consisting of experts from IIT, Guwahati, Gauhati University and Dibrugarh University to study the Downstream Impact of Lower Subansiri HEP (2000 MW). The Expert Group submitted its final report on 3.3.2011. The Committee *inter-alia* assessed that proper site selection, such as avoiding building dams on the main stem of a river system and better dam design can play significant roles in minimizing adverse impacts on fish, wildlife as well as people living in downstream areas. The Expert Group has made many recommendations including re-designing of Lower Subansiri Hydroelectric Project, not to consider the Himalayan foothills south of Main Boundary Thrust (MBT) for any Mega Hydro Power Project, upstream catchment treatment, raising of Subansiri river embankment, etc.

(b) On the concerns expressed by GoA regarding structural safety of the Dam, Planning Commission has appointed a two Member Technical Experts Committee to study the Technical Report of the Experts Group. Further, as desired by GoA, a Joint Steering Committee has been constituted by NHPC on 19.04.2011 to suggest feasible and practicable remedial measures in the Downstream areas with reference to Experts Group's recommendations on downstream impact of Subansiri

Lower Dam (Part-II) along with issues related to flood, bank erosion and sediment control. Also, as recommended by Inter-Ministerial Group headed by Secretary(Water Resources), a cumulative environment impact assessment study of Lohit Sub-basin has recently been completed by WAPCOS and studies for Subansiri and Siang sub-basins have been commissioned by Central Water Commission.

Skill development by NTPC

4935. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has targeted to create 500 million skilled workers by 2023;
- (b) whether NTPC proposes to start best engineering college, diploma and I.T.I. Institutes to create more skilled persons and use their skills for its plants; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and whether there is any specific plan for Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The P.M's National Council on Skill Development has set a target of 500 million skilled persons by 2022.

(b) and (c) NTPC, is presently funding one Engineering College as Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) at Raipur (Chhattisgarh). NTPC has also adopted 18 existing ITIs under "Adopt an ITI" initiative of Ministry of Power launched in July, 2007 for the upgradation of Government ITIs to create a base of skilled manpower for the Power Sector. Besides this, NTPC is also setting up 09 new ITIs for skill development at its various project locations as given below:

Sl.No.	Project	Place
1.	Pakri-Barwardih	Barkagaon, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand
2.	Rihand	Naktu, Sonebhadra, U.P.
3.	Sipat	Baloda, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh
4.	Nabinagar	Nabinagar, Aurangabad, Bihar
5.	Bongaigaon	Salakati, Kokrajhar, Assam
6.	North Karanpura	Chatra, Jharkhand
7.	Jhajjar	Salhawas, Jhajjar, Haryana.
8.	Korba	Korba, Chhattisgarh
9.	Solapur	Solapur, Maharashtra

In Odisha, NTPC has adopted one ITI in Dhenkanal district under PPP scheme.

Funds for power sector

†4936. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 13.72 lakh crore would be required to meet the needs of power sector of the country during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether transmission and distribution (T and D) losses of power would be minimized after the investment of this amount; and

(d) if so, the estimated T and D losses of power by the end of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) The Working Group on Power for formulation of the Twelfth Five Year Plan has estimated total fund requirement of Rs. 13,72,580 Crore for the power sector during the Twelfth Plan. The details are as under:

Generation	:	Rs. 6,38,600 Crore
Transmission	:	Rs. 1,80,000 Crore
Distribution	:	Rs. 3,06,235 Crore
Others*	:	Rs. 2,47,745 Crore
TOTAL	:	Rs. 13,72,580 Crore

* Others include R&M, R&D, DSM&EE, HRD and Training, Renewable Energy and Captive etc.

It is seen from the above that the above Working Group has estimated an investment requirement of Rs. 3,06,235 Crore for the distribution sector. Further, Government of India is implementing R-APDRP (Re-structured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme) across States. The projects sanctioned under R-APDRP scheme are at various stages of implementation. It is expected that on successful completion of the scheme, the AT and C losses will be reduced to the extent of 15% in the project areas.

Power situation in Rajasthan

4937. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the demand for power in Rajasthan;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

- (b) the generation of hydel/thermal/solar/nuclear power, source-wise;
- (c) the shortage in power supply in the State;
- (d) the steps being taken to improve the power situation;
- (e) the main projects coming up in the State to ease the power scenario;
- (f) the total cost of these projects;
- (g) whether Government has received proposals from the State for renovation and modernization of power plants; and
- (h) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The demand for power in terms of energy and peak in Rajasthan during 2011-12 was 51474 Million Unit (MU) and 8188 MW respectively.

(b) The gross electricity generation by various conventional sources (including thermal, hydro and nuclear) in Rajasthan during 2011-12 was as under:

(Figures in Million Unit)

Sources	Actual Generation during 2011-12
Thermal	31531
Hydro	821
Nuclear	8974
TOTAL*	41326

* The generation figures includes generation from Central, State and Private Sector generating stations located in Rajasthan.

(c) The shortage of power in Rajasthan during 2011-12 in terms of peak and energy was 583 MW (7.1%) and 1983 MU (3.9%) respectively.

(d) The demand of power in a State is met by generation from its own sources, supply against its share in Central Generating Stations and power procured from trading licensees power exchanges as well as bilateral agreements. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by way of generation capacity addition through Central Public Sector Undertakings. In addition, following steps have been taken/are being taken by the Government to improve power situation in the country.

- (i) Acceleration in generating capacity addition during Eleventh and Twelfth Plan.
- (ii) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (iii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (iv) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power.
- (v) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network as a major step towards loss reduction.
- (vi) Thrust to Rural Electrification through Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana.
- (vii) Promoting energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.

(e) Based on the report of Working Group on Power for Twelfth Plan, the details of projects under construction located in Rajasthan are given below:

Sl.No.	Projects	Type	Sector	1C (MW)
1.	RAPP-U 7 and 8	Nuclear	Central	2x700=1400
2.	KalisindhTPS Unit -1,2	Thermal	State	2x600=1200
3.	Chhabra TPS Extn Unit 3 and 4	Thermal	State	2x250=500
4.	Ramgarh TPS	Thermal	State	160

In addition, Jallipa Lignite Unit 5-8 (4 x 135 MW) which has slipped from Eleventh Plan to Twelfth Plan will also give benefit to Rajasthan during Twelfth Plan.

(f) The total cost of the five projects coming up in Rajasthan as mentioned in reply to part (e) above is of the order of Rs. 22,825 Crores.

(g) and (h) As per information available with CEA no proposal has been received from Rajasthan for renovation and modernization of its power plants.

Power situation

4938. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the demand and supply of power at present, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the power generation from various sources, source-wise;
- (c) the per unit cost, source-wise and its comparison with neighbouring/advanced countries;
- (d) the power projects commissioned during the last five years and the power generated therefrom;
- (e) the details of increase in power tariffs during the last five years;
- (f) the graph of demand of power continuously increasing during that period, year-wise;
- (g) the power generation capacity in consonance with the rise in demand of power during that period, year-wise; and
- (h) whether above statistics reveal that we are heading towards a power-crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The State/UT-wise demand and supply of power in terms of energy and peak during the year 2011-12 and for the month of April, 2012 in the country are given at Statement (*See* below).

(b) The gross electricity generation from conventional energy sources during 2011-12 and April, 2012 in the country is given as below:

(Figures in Million Unit)

Source	2011-12	April, 2012
Thermal	708.806	63.675
Nuclear	32.287	2.806
Hydro	130.509	8.041
Bhutan Import	5.284	0.203
TOTAL:	876.886	74.725

(c) Cost of generation from power plants depends on type of project such as hydro, thermal, or gas etc., location of the project (*i.e.* remoteness from the raw material for hydro project, distance from the fuel source etc.), type of technology

(i.e. Super-Critical or Sub-critical), type and quantity of fuel (i.e. coal or gas or lignite), works involved (i.e. dam, water conductor system, under-ground or surface power house depending upon the topography and geology of the project for hydro project), construction period of the project and its life, operation and maintenance charges, cost of inventory of fuel and spares, financing cost of the project, etc.

The cost of generation of electricity from various sources is determined by capital cost of the project, cost of capital, operation and maintenance charges, depreciation, fuel cost wherever applicable, cost of working capital, taxes and duties.

The source-wise weighted average rate of sale of power from generating stations to Power Utilities, as per data available in CEA, is given below;

Figures in paise/kwh			
Source	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10#
Hydro	201.26	214.70	211.57
Thermal	242.49	252.98	305.41
Nuclear	231.18	223.50	248.78
All India	236.00	239.00	290.87

Latest available

Retail prices of Electricity in some of the countries, as per International Energy Agency-Key World Energy Statistics-2009 are given below:

In US Dollars/kwh		
	Electricity for Industry	Electricity for households
Chinese Taipei	0.0672	0.0856
Austria	0.1541	0.2572
Finland	0.0969	0.1724
United Kingdom	0.1459	0.2313
United States*	0.0702*	0.1135*

* Prices excluding tax

(d) The power projects commissioned during the last five years are given at

Annexure [See Appendix 225 Annexure No. 38] ,and the energy generated therefrom is shown in Annexure [See Appendix 225 Annexure No. 38].

(e) As per the Report on Performance of State Power Utilities published by the Power Finance Corporation (PFC) based on the data given in the Annual Accounts of State Electricity Boards/unbundled utilities and Annual Resource Plans submitted to the Planning Commission by State Power Departments, the average cost of supply (ACS) of the utilities selling directly to consumers during the last five years is as under:

Year	Average Cost of Supply (ACS) (Rs./Kwh)
2005-06	2.57
2006-07	2.75
2007-08	2.93
2008-09	3.41
2009-10*	3.54
CAGR#	8.36%

* Latest available data

Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) for annual cost of supply in the last five years is 8.36%.

(f) The demand of power is continuously increasing both in terms of peak and energy. The details of percentage growth of demand both in terms of peak and energy requirement for the year 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is given below:

Year	Energy Requirement		Peak Demand	
	(MU)	(% growth over previous year)	(MW)	(% growth over previous year)
2007-08	7,39,343	7.1	1,08,866	8.1
2008-09	7,77,039	5.1	1,09,809	0.9
2009-10	8,30,594	6.9	1,19,166	8.5
2010-11	8,61,591	3.7	122287	2.6
2011-12	9,37,199	8.8	1,30,006	6.3

(g) and (h) The details of growth in installed generation capacity and shortages both in terms of peak and energy for the last 5 years are given below:

Year	Installed Capacity		Shortages (%)		Generation (BU)	Growth in Generation (%)
	MW	% age Growth over previous year	Peak	Energy		
2007-08	1,43,061	8.1	16.6	9.9	704.45	6.3
2008-09	1,47,965	3.4	11.9	11.1	723.79	2.7
2009-10	1,59,398	7.7	12.7	10.1	771.55	6.6
2010-11	1,73,626	8.9	9.8	8.5	811.14	5.6
2011-12	1,99,627	15.0	10.6	8.5	876.43	8.1

From the above, it may be seen that the shortages are showing a declining trend.

*Statement**Power supply position for 2011-12 and 2012-13***A. Power Supply Position for 2011-12**

State/System/Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2011- March, 2012				April, 2011 - March, 2012			
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus /Deficit (-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,568	1,564	-4	0	263	263	0	0
Delhi	26,751	26,674	-77	-0.3	5,031	5,028	-3	-0.1
Haryana	36,874	35,541	-1,333	-3.6	6,533	6,259	-274	-4.2
Himachal Pradesh	8,161	8,107	-54	-0.7	1,397	1,298	-99	-7.1
Jammu and Kashmir	14,250	10,889	-3,361	-23.6	2,385	1,789	-596	-25.0
Punjab	45,191	43,792	-1,399	-3.1	10,471	8,701	-1,770	-16.9
Rajasthan	51,474	49,491	-1,983	-3.9	8,188	7,605	-583	-7.1

Uttar Pradesh	81,339	72,116	-9,223	-11.3	12,038	11,767	-271	-2.3	Written Answers to [21 MAY 2012]
Uttarakhand	10,513	10,208	-305	-2.9	1,612	1,600	-12	-0.7	
Northern Region	2,76,121	2,58,382	-17,739	-6.4	40,248	37,117	-3,131	-7.8	
Chhattisgarh	15,013	14,615	-398	-2.7	3,239	3,093	-146	-4.5	
Gujarat	74,696	74,429	-267	-0.4	10,951	10,759	-192	-1.8	
Madhya Pradesh	49,785	41,392	-8,393	-16.9	9,151	8,505	-646	-7.1	
Maharashtra	1,41,382	1,17,722	-23,660	-16.7	21,069	16,417	-4,652	-22.1	
Daman and Diu	2,141	1,915	-226	-10.6	301	276	-25	-8.3	
Dadar Nagar Haveli	4,380	4,349	-31	-0.7	615	605	-10	-1.6	
Goa	3,024	2,981	-43	-1.4	527	471	-56	-10.6	
Western Region	2,90,421	2,57,403	-33,018	-11.4	42,352	36,509	-5,843	-13.8	Unstarred Questions 255
Andhra Pradesh	91,730	85,149	-6,581	-7.2	14,054	11,972	-2,082	-14.8	
Karnataka	60,830	54,023	-6,807	-11.2	10,545	8,549	-1,996	-18.9	
Kerala	19,890	19,467	-423	-2.1	3,516	3,337	-179	-5.1	
Tamil Nadu	85,685	76,705	-8,980	-10.5	12,813	10,566	-2,247	-17.5	
Pondicherry	2,167	2,136	-31	-1.4	335	320	-15	-4.5	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lakshadweep	37	37	0	0	8	8	0	0
Southern Region	2,60,302	2,37,480	-22,822	-8.8	37,599	32,188	-5,411	-14.4
Bihar	14,311	11,260	-3,051	-21.3	2,031	1,738	-293	-14.4
DVC	16,648	16,009	-639	-3.8	2,318	2,074	-244	-10.5
Jharkhand	6,280	6,030	-250	-4.0	1,030	868	-162	-15.7
Odisha	23,036	22,693	-343	-1.5	3,589	3,526	-63	-1.8
West Bengal	38,679	38,281	-398	-1.0	6,592	6,532	-60	-0.9
Sikkim	390	384	-6	-1.5	100	95	-5	-5.0
Andaman and Nicobar	244	204	-40	-16	48	48	0	0
Eastern Region	99,344	94,657	-4,687	-4.7	14,707	13,999	-708	-4.8
Arunachal Pradesh	600	553	-47	-7.8	121	118	-3	-2.5
Assam	6,034	5,696	-338	-5.6	1,112	1,053	-59	-5.3
Manipur	544	499	-45	-8.3	116	115	-1	-0.9
Meghalaya	1,927	1,450	-477	-24.8	319	267	-52	-16.3

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Mizoram	397	355	-42	-10.6	82	78	-4	-4.9
Nagaland	560	511	-49	-8.8	111	105	-6	-5.4
Tripura	949	900	-49	-5.2	215	214	-1	-0.5
North-Eastern Region	11,011	9,964	-1,047	-9.5	1,920	1,782	-138	-7.2
ALL INDIA:	9,37,199	8,57,886	-79,313	-8.5	1,30,006	1,16,191	-13,815	-10.6

Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form .part of regional requirement and availability.

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

B. Power Supply Position for 2012-13

State/System/Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2012				April, 2012			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus /Deficit (-) (MU)	(%)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	117	117	0	0	220	220	0	0
Delhi	2,086	2,083	-3	-0.1	3,779	3,779	0	0.0
Haryana	2,793	2,651	-142	-5.1	5,289	5,057	-232	-4.4

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Himachal Pradesh	739	732	-7	-0.9	1,628	1,413	-215	-13.2
Jammu and Kashmir	1,157	872	-285	-24.6	1,835	1,513	-322	-17.5
Punjab	3,031	2,947	-84	-2.8	6,234	5,089	-1,145	-18.4
Rajasthan	4,026	3,990	-36	-0.9	7,143	7,112	-31	-0.4
Uttar Pradesh	6,618	6,060	-558	-8.4	11,690	11,465	-225	-1.9
Uttarakhand	883	824	-59	-6.7	1,467	1,237	-230	-15.7
Northern Region	21,450	20,276	-1,174	-5.5	36,765	34,242	-2,523	-6.9
Chhattisgarh	1,502	1,476	-26	-1.7	3,271	3,134	-137	-4.2
Gujarat	6,878	6,876	-2	0.0	10,869	10,845	-24	-0.2
Madhya Pradesh	3,626	3,070	-556	-15.3	8,165	6,704	-1,461	-17.9
Maharashtra	11,172	10,688	-484	-4.3	18,011	16,842	-1,169	-6.5
Daman and Diu	129	129	0	0.0	284	259	-25	-8.8
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	313	313	0	0.0	587	587	0	0.0
Goa	243	242	-1	-0.4	452	450	-2	-0.4

Western Region	23,863	22,794	-1,069	-4.5	38,137	36,341	-1,796	-4.7
Andhra Pradesh	8,495	7,377	-1,118	-13.2	12,974	11,335	-1,639	-12.6
Karnataka	5,479	4,799	-680	-12.4	9,940	8,264	-1,676	-16.9
Kerala	1,776	1,695	-81	-4.6	3,434	3,058	-376	-10.9
Tamil Nadu	7,518	5,751	-1,767	-23.5	12,116	9,841	-2,275	-18.8
Pondicherry	193	191	-2	-1.0	318	311	-7	-2.2
Lakshadweep	3	3	0	0	8	8	0	0
Southern Region	23,461	19,813	-3,648	-15.5	36,067	30,681	-5,386	-14.9
Bihar	1,279	977	-302	-23.6	2,208	1,703	-505	-22.9
DVC	1,590	1,535	-55	-3.5	2,240	2,152	-88	-3.9
Jharkhand	568	502	-66	-11.6	1,005	933	-72	-7.2
Odisha	2,217	2,141	-76	-3.4	3,430	3,121	-309	-9.0
West Bengal	3,642	3,623	-19	-0.5	6,692	6,583	-109	-1.6
Sikkim	22	22	0	0.0	90	90	0	0.0
Andaman Nicobar	21	21	0	0	48	48	0	0
Eastern Region	9,318	8,800	-518	-5.6	15,209	14,156	-1,053	-6.9

Written Answers to

[21 MAY 2012]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arunachal Pradesh	51	47	-4	-7.8	106	103	-3	-2.8
Assam	484	451	-33	-6.8	1,053	1,019	-34	-3.2
Manipur	33	30	-3	-9.1	105	104	-1	-1.0
Meghalaya	146	105	-41	-28.1	275	269	-6	-2.2
Mizoram	28	26	-2	-7.1	65	60	-5	-7.7
Nagaland	34	31	-3	-8.8	100	98	-2	-2.0
Tripura	79	74	-5	-6.3	180	177	-3	-1.7
North-Eastern Region	855	764	-91	-10.6	1,822	1,704	-118	-6.5
ALL INDIA:	78,947	72,447	-6,500	-8.2	1,28,000	1,17,124	-10,876	-8.5

Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand- alone systems, power supply position of these.does not form part of regional requirement and availability

Note:Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

Rehabilitation work at NTPC, Kaniha

4939. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether NTPC, Kaniha has completely failed to fulfil its commitment to give compensation and employment to the land losers, as a result of which agitation is continuing;

(b) the amount NTPC has spent in Talcher for local area development during the last three years; and

(c) whether NTPC is going to establish a Medical College in Sundargarh district in Odisha and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Compensation for land and other assets have been paid to all the displaced/homestead oustees at the rate finalized by the State Government of Odisha, as per the approved R and R Plan by Government of Odisha in 1991.

Under Rehabilitation Benefits and as per revised Substantially Affected Persons (SAP) list, out of 650 job optees 437 SAPs were provided employment.

For the balance 213 SAPs, in the meeting on 14.10.2009 chaired by Commissioner cum Secretary (Energy), GoO, it was decided to provide jobs to technically qualified job optees (75 to be considered immediately and 30 others who were matriculates and above, subsequent to attaining the desired technical qualification within two years). For the balance 108 SAPs who were below matriculate and did not have the requisite qualification it was decided to provide cash package known as "NALCO package" which varies from Rs. 2.5 lakh to Rs. 15 lakh depending upon the quantum of land lost. The present status on the same is given in Statement (*See* below).

Even though there has been no agitation by the land losers, some non-qualified SAPs are demanding employment from time to time.

In the case of new land acquisition for MGR-II (3.5 Km), compensation along with *ex-gratia*, as decided by the Government of Odisha has been paid to all the land losers by GoO. Under rehabilitation benefits, as decided by GoO, cash package as per 'NALCO' package has been deposited with District Administration for 80 SAPs. GoO has already disbursed cash package to more than 50% of these SAPs and further disbursement is under progress.

(b) Amount spent by NTPC in Talcher area for Community development and welfare expenses (local area development) during last three years are as under:

Sl.No.	Financial year	Amount Spent (Rs. Lakh)		Total (Rs. Lakh)
		Talcher Kaniha	Talcher Thermal	
1	2009-10	45.25	53.41	98.66
2	2010-11	259.15	142.34	401.49
3	2011-12	416.09	454.55	870.64
TOTAL:		720.49	650.30	1370.79

(c) As requested by Government of Odisha, NTPC has in principle agreed to set up a Medical Collage and Hospital at Sundargarh. The State Government will provide land for the same and will also run the Medical College and Hospital. The State Government is expected to make available land for NTPC upcoming projects quickly.

Statement

Status of compensation and employment to the land losers

Sl. No.	Decision	SAPs (Nos.)	Status
1.	Consideration of Job to SAPs having technical qualification subject to fulfilling recruitment norms.	75	Appointment letters issued to 75 SAPs and they have joined.
2.	Consideration of job opportunities in future at other NTPC projects for those having qualification matriculation and above subject to completion of ITI/typing with stenography etc. as applicable within a fixed time frame.	24*	To be considered for employment on acquiring technical qualifications as per decision of Govt. of Odisha dated 14.10.2009.
3.	Payment of alternate cash package in line with NALCO R and R package to balance SAPs, which varies from minimum Rs.2.5 lakhs to maximum of Rs. 15.0 lakhs as per the quantum of land lost	114*	Money deposited with district administration for further disbursement to SAPs.
TOTAL:		213	

- * Actual number of matriculate and above SAPs were found 24 instead of earlier estimate of 30 balance 6 SAPs are eligible for alternate cash package as per the decision by Government of Odisha on 14.10.2009.

NTPC's power project at Sundergarh

4940. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of NTPC's proposed Darlipali Super Thermal Power Station in Sundergarh;
- (b) whether Government has adequate compensation, rehabilitation and environmental damage mitigation plan for the area;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the amount spent thereon, as on date;
- (d) the present number of manpower engaged in the project;
- (e) the number of people from Sundergarh district in Odisha hired by the company; and
- (f) the recruitment policy for the affected people and the criteria adopted for the son-of-the-soil of the proposed project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Major clearance/approvals for Darlipalli Super Thermal Power Project, Stage-I (2x800 MW) are available. Government of Odisha agreed to hand over the land expeditiously for the Darlipalli project of NTPC and also agreed to expedite the required clearances and processing of forest clearance for the plant as well as coal blocks so that NTPC could develop the mine along with the project. Main plant is under tendering.

(b) The land compensation as decided by the Government of Odisha will be paid. The Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R and R) benefits shall be implemented as per Odisha Government R and R Policy, 2006. Environment mitigation plan as per the norms of Odisha Pollution Control Board shall be implemented.

(c) Rs. 244.08 crores has been deposited as an interim payment in Government of Odisha account towards land compensation. Land acquisition is under process.

A comprehensive R and R Plan would be chalked out in consultation with the stake holders and the district administration. Meanwhile, Initial Community Development (ICD) activities have been undertaken and an amount of

Rs. 3,62,25,500/- has been spent on ICD works either directly or on deposit basis. This includes an initial advance of Rs. 3 crores out of the committed amount of Rs. 10 crores for the renovation of the District Headquarters hospital of Sundergarh.

(d) At present, NTPC has a total of 29 employees on its rolls comprising 26 executives and 03 non-executives in the Project.

(e) Once project is awarded for construction, Project Affected People (PAP) of Sundergarh District will get opportunities for engagement with contracting agencies, as per requirement.

(f) Darlipalli Super Thermal Power Project would deploy state-of-the-art technology with minimal requirement of manpower particularly in the unskilled category. However, vacancy, if any, will be routed through local employment exchange and preference will be extended to the PAPs based on suitability of candidate and availability of vacancy.

Schemes/projects implemented in Andhra Pradesh

4941. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ongoing schemes and projects of the Ministry in Andhra Pradesh during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of complaints and suggestions received in this regard during the above period;

(c) the action taken thereon and the amount involved in each scheme/project;

(d) whether the full allocation was spent during the above period;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government for expeditious implementation of these schemes/projects in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Ministry of Science and Technology under the ongoing Plan schemes and projects has invested substantial resources for the development of Science and Technology (S and T) in Andhra Pradesh in three national laboratories, *i.e.* Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB), Hyderabad; Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (IICT), Hyderabad; National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI), Hyderabad; three aided institutions *i.e.* Centre for DNA Fingerprinting in Diagnostics (CDFD), Hyderabad; National Institute of Animal Biotechnology (NIAB), Hyderabad; International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials (ARCI), Hyderabad;

universities, colleges and schools; A.P. State Council of Science and Technology; Government of Andhra Pradesh and NGOs in the areas of science and engineering research; bioinformatics; biotech parks, plant, animal, rural, agriculture and marine biotechnology; biodiversity conservation and environment; consultancy clinics; science popularization; biofuels; hospital waste management; drugs and pharma; instrumentation development, drinking water; annual core support, strengthening infrastructure development including Research and Development (R and D), human resource development, S and T entrepreneurship development; S and T for women; science equity, empowerment and development; technology intervention/demonstration for societal needs; intellectual property and patent information centre, technology business incubators, centres of excellence, fellowships for young scientists, awards for school children under the scheme Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE), Science Popularisation etc. In all, an amount of Rs. 1669.74 crores was invested for S and T in various organisations of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years (2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12) and the current year (2012-13 upto 30th April). The details are given in Statement (See below).

(b) No complaints have been received.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f) Under the schemes/programmes of the Ministry, no State-wise allocation is made. Only under the INSPIRE award scheme, funds are released to the State Government as per norms of the scheme for organizing District Level Exhibitions and Project Competitions (DLEPCs)/State Level Exhibitions and Project Competitions (SLEPCs). Funds remaining unutilized during a particular year are used by the State Government during the subsequent years for the same purpose. Under this scheme, out of Rs. 5.89 crores released to the State Government, only Rs. 3.47 crores was utilized till April 30, 2012. The state government has been advised to organize DLEPCs/SLEPCs for the remaining awardees.

Statement

Details of ongoing scheme and projects of the Ministry of Andhra Pradesh during last three and this years

(Rs. in crores)

Department/Ministry/Agency	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
(A) Department of Science and Technology (DST):					
(i) INSPIRE (Internship, Scholar-					*12.36

Department/Ministry/Agency	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
ship for Higher Education-SHE, Fellowship and faculty scheme) covering 5362 beneficiaries					
(ii) Amount sanctioned under INSPIRE Nil covering 46175 student beneficiaries of awards scheme and organizing District/State level exhibitions and project competitions.		24.01	8.45	Nil	32.46
(iii) SERC (include Science Engineering Research Support (122 projects), Intensification of Research in High Priority Area (IRPHA) (3 projects), Young Scientist Support (68 beneficiaries), Women Scientist Support (88 beneficiaries) and Consolidation of University Research for Innovation and Excellence in Women Universities (CURIE) (1)					82.91
(iv) State Science and Technology Programme	0.35	0.51	4.11	Nil	4.97
(v) Other Schemes (including ARCI, Hyderabad)	69.55	37.04	87.19	0.41	**210.85
SUB-TOTAL					343.55
(B) Department of Biotechnology (DBT) (including CDFD and NIAB)					#155.00
(C) Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR)	2.83	21.73	14.19	Nil	38.75
(D) Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) (including IICT, CCMB, NGRI, Hyderabad)	302.84	297.59	335.28	***191.97	1132.44
GRAND TOTAL:					1669.74

- * As per norms, the scholarship for the 153 beneficiaries of 2011 batch will be provided in 2012-13.
- ** Year-wise breakup for National Natural Resources Data Management System (NRDMS) and Technology Mission Cell (TMC) of Rs. 16.66 crores is not available.
- # Year-wise breakup not available.
- *** Allocation made upto 30.04.2012 for financial year 2012-13.

Shortage of qualified scientists

4942. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRI N. BALAGANGA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a shortage of qualified scientists for research and development in various research institutes/laboratories in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there is migration of these scientists to private sector;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to retain these scientists and to check migration of scientists from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no shortage of qualified scientists for research and development in various research institutions/laboratories under the various departments of the Ministry of Science and Technology in the country.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. The number of scientists migrating from Science and Technology (S and T) Departments to private sector is insignificant. However, Government have taken several measures to retain scientists in the research institutions and national laboratories. These measures include successive increase in plan allocations for scientific departments, setting up of new institutions for science education and research, creation of centres of excellence and facilities in emerging and front line areas in academic and national institutes, sharing of proceeds from contractual Research and Development (R and D), consultancy and premia and royalty received from the transfer of technology with scientists, mobility of scientists between national laboratories, academia and industry, setting up of knowledge enterprises while being in service, establishment of incubation centres to nurture start-up companies and enable research commercialisation, induction of new

and attractive fellowships such as Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE), enhancement in the fellowship emoluments, financial incentives to outstanding scientists, better pay scales to scientists as per the 6th Pay Commission, creation of additional posts in Scientist 'H' grade, programmes to attract scientists of Indian origin from abroad in scientific research in the country etc.

Encouraging R and D activities

4943. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Research and Development (R and D) activities by MNCs have helped in creating world class technology development;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is a need to encourage large Indian companies to establish R and D centres; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTRY OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The R and D centres created by MNCs work as per the objectives planned by their respective principles and thus, they create IP/technology needed as per their business focus. These centres employ Indian scientists and technologists who while being in employment get some opportunity to sharpen their R and D capabilities. MNCs either establish wholly owned R and D centres or joint ventures with Indian companies. In-house R and D centres of 84 companies, incorporated by MNCs in India are recognized by DSIR.

(c) and (d) In the current context, IP generation and technology development by the Indian companies is a prime national requirement. Considering the challenges of an integrated global economy and the role of S and T innovations in imparting a competitive edge to our companies, large Indian companies need to spend more on R and D and create centres for excellence in Research and Development. DSIR has in place a scheme which encourages R and D by Indian companies. DSIR has recognized around 1600 in-house R and D centres of Industries out of which, around 25 per cent are of the large companies. These companies with approved in-house R and D centres are entitled to avail a number of fiscal incentives for scientific research announced by the Government from time to time and operationalized by DSIR, such as weighted tax deduction @ 200% for in-house R and D and sponsored research programs in approved national laboratories.

Implementation of inspire scheme in Maharashtra

†4944. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of Science and Technology be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented the Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) scheme in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the nature of works carried out under this scheme along with the purposes they are intended for; and

(e) the details of funds spent by Government on this programme, so far, State- wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is implementing “Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE)” program in the entire country, including Maharashtra, for attraction of talent amongst students to study science and pursue “career with research. This programme has five subcomponents, viz. INSPIRE Award, INSPIRE internship, Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE), INSPIRE Fellowship and INSPIRE Faculty.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Under the INSPIRE Award component of the programme, 2 students are selected from each school of the country (including private schools) having classes VI to X, during a Five Year Plan period for an INSPIRE Award of Rs. 5000/- each for preparing a Science Project/Model. The Scheme is implemented through the States/UTs and the award warrants are issued in the name of student and sent to them through the State/UT Government. The awardees participate in the District Level Exhibitions and Project Competitions (DLEPCs) and best 5-10% entries in the District are selected for participation in the State Level Exhibitions and Project Competitions (SLEPCs). Best 5% entry from the State/UT, subject to a minimum of 5, are selected to participate in the National Level Exhibitions and Project Competition (NLEPC). The entire cost of organising exhibitions and project competitions at District and State Level is borne by the Ministry. Under this component, so far 67336 INSPIRE Awards have been sanctioned to the students from the state of Maharashtra at a total cost of Rs.33.67 crores. In addition, an amount of Rs. 11.68

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

crores has been sanctioned to the Government of Maharashtra for organising DLEPCs, SLEPCs and meeting part of expenditure in connection with NLEPC.

Under Inspire Internship component, science students of Class XI standard are provided an opportunity to attend a five-day Science Camp for interaction with national and international scientists/academicians. Since initiation of this component in December, 2008, 49 Science Camps were organized at various academic institutions in Maharashtra and 16450 students attended in these Science Camps. An amount of Rs.9.62 crores was spent for organizing such Science Camps.

In Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE) under INSPIRE, Scholarships are provided for five years to the meritorious students for pursuing science courses at the under-graduate level in various colleges/universities/academic institutions in the country. Since 2008, 836 students were awarded the INSPIRE scholarship under SHE and an amount of Rs. 9.25 crores were spent for this purpose for the State of Maharashtra.

The INSPIRE Fellowship for pursuing doctoral research for 5 years to 1st rank holders at the university level examinations in any branch of science, applied science, engineering, medicine, agriculture and was initiated in January 2010. During the last two years of implementation, 73-Fellowships were awarded for pursuing doctoral research at various Universities/Institutes/Laboratories in the Maharashtra State and an amount of Rs. 1.91 crores were released for this purpose.

INSPIRE Faculty Award provides an opportunity for continuing of post-doctoral research activities for five years to the students of Indian origin, including NRI/PIO status who are within 32 years of age and have completed their doctoral research from any recognized University/academic institution in the World. This component was initiated in July, 2011 and during one year of operation, a total of five INSPIRE Faculty Awards have been sanctioned to the students in various academic institutions in Maharashtra State by sanctioning Rs. 59 lakhs for this purpose.

(e) The State-wise detail of funds spent so far in implementation of above five components under INSPIRE Program are given at Statement (*See below*).

Statement*State-wise details of funds spent under INSPIRE Program including SHE*

Sl.No.	State/UT/Organisation	INSPIRE Award		INSPIRE Internship		Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE)		INSPIRE Fellowship		INSPIRE Faculty Award	
		No of Awards sanc- tioned	Amount Spent (Rs. in lakhs)	No of students	Amount Spent (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Awards sanc- tioned	Amount Spent (Rs. in lakh)	No. of Awards sanc- tioned	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Award sanc- tioned	Amount sanct- tioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46175	2897.71	4850	283.73	429	576.80	74	217.36	3	35.40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	350	28.50	-	-	-	-	1	5.78	-	-
3.	Assam	3138	183.25	1100	64.35	70	90.40	48	157.4	1	11.80
4.	Bihar	24157	1307.85	1450	84.83	23	61.60	11	24.6	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	35600	2228.14	800	46.80	12	15.20	13	28.84	-	-
6.	Goa	398	21.06	-	-	3	1.60	5	12.52	-	-
7.	Gujarat	43324	2318.84	3500	204.75	2	4.80	22	71.03	-	-
8.	Haryana	14837	1001.52	1105	64.64	176	149.60	48	155.72	1	11.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	272 Written Answers to
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9365	515.41	3350	197.98	145	66.40	38	123.10	3	30.60	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8706	545.17	5350	312.98	19	30.40	23	70.64	-	-	
11.	Jharkhand	6728	438.24	1100	64.35	296	546.50	14	44.49	-	-	
12.	Karnataka	71432	4151.66	5660	331.11	130	136.80	115	351.73	5	59.00	
13.	Kerala	7532	446.27	3180	186.03	357	431.20	66	199.01	2	23.60	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	79480	4783.70	3750	219.37	321	367.60	16	56.05	-	-	
15.	Maharashtra	67336	4535.26	16450	962.33	836	924.60	73	226.73	5	59.00	
16.	Manipur	850	61.10	300	17.55	248	174.40	4	11.27	-	-	
17.	Meghalaya	1911	116.30	700	40.95	23	36.80	4	12.52	-	-	
18.	Mizoram	2407	156.69	250	14.63	5	7.20	5	18.12	-	-	
19.	Nagaland	468	29.37	240	14.04	12	19.20	-	-	-	-	
20.	Odisha	14760	823.21	5270	308.30	374	595.20	45	145.42	1	11.80	
21.	Punjab	11674	747.73	3100	181.35	445	711.50	103	308.93	4	42.40	
22.	Rajasthan	73902	4037.46	2505	146.54	911	300.00	22	75.54	1	11.80	
23.	Sikkim	631	39.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

24.	Tamil Nadu	33425	2100.97	16550	968.18	46	50.40	184	575.52	-	-	Written Answers to
25.	Tripura	1717	92.81	300	17.55	3	3.20	4	12.52	-	-	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	58819	4678.43	6565	384.05	1018	1231.20	83	266.71	4	47.20	
27.	Uttarakhand	1116	82.26	3650	213.53	891	503.40	63	184.60	-	-	
28.	West Bengal	12391	767.01	5935	347.20	4690	7336.80	164	546.50	1	11.80	
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	202	13.14	300	17.55		.	-	-	-	-	
30.	Chandigarh	341	23.01	-			-	-	-	-	-	[21 MAY 2012]
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	128	8.96	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	
32.	Daman and Diu	183	11.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
33.	Lakshadweep	17	1.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
34.	NCT of Delhi	2990	175.56	2180	127.53	-	-	162	613.05	6	70.80	
35.	Puducherry	727	37.78	-	-	-	-	6	19.48	-	-	
36.	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	664	47.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unstarred Questions
37.	Others (Including CBSE and ISCE)	-	-	-	-	465	596.00	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL		637881	39453.99	99490	5820.17	11950	14968.80	1416	4535.18	37	427.00	273

Status of research and development

4945. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is deficient in the field of research and development and it depends on foreign countries for help in this field;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) Government's action plan to make up such a deficiency;
- (d) how far such facilities to improve R and D have grown up during the last three years; and
- (e) the details of action plan to give it a further impetus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) No, Sir. India has a strong independent base in Research and Development (R and D) in Science and Technology. India has been able to build up a capacity in a wide range of areas of modern technology, from software engineering to health biotechnology and the performance of our country in recent years is impressive and promising. Significant achievements have been made in the areas of nuclear and space science, electronics, IT and defence. India has partnered with other leading countries in mega projects like India-Japan beamline at the Photon Factory, KEK, Japan; Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research (FAIR), Germany; Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at CERN, Geneva; Elettra Synchrotron Facility at Trieste, Italy; India based Neutrino Observatory (INO) etc. India's position globally in the field of scientific research and development, as measured by the number of research papers published, has improved from 13th position in 1996 to 12th position in 2001 and 10th position in 2006 and further to 9th position in 2010 as per the Scopus International database. In 2010 India was ranked at 6th in terms of publications in Nanoscience and Nanotechnology. In case of research in chemistry, India ranks 5th in the world with respect to scientific publications. The Government has taken a number of steps to accelerate the development and promotion of R and D. These measures include successive increase in plan allocations for Scientific Departments, setting up of new institutions for science education and research, creation of centres of excellence and facilities in emerging and frontline areas in academic and national institutes, induction of new and attractive fellowships, strengthening infrastructure for R and D, encouraging public-private R and D partnerships etc. Launching of initiatives like Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE), Nano Mission, Mega Facilities,.

Open Source Drug Discovery, Network Projects, Climate Change Studies, National Biotechnology Development Strategy etc. in the XI Plan period demonstrated the commitment of the Government to encourage and promote research in a better scientific environment. Significant enhancement of S and T support system has been recorded in the last three years. This includes reaching of INSPIRE programme in every part of the country, creation of a new structure for basic research by establishing a Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) in the country as an autonomous body through an Act of Parliament etc.

(e) S and T Departments have made detailed plans with substantial increase of investment in the XII Plan period. This includes initiation of Grand Challenge Programmes; launching PAN-India missions to address national priorities in various developmental sectors particularly in the areas of Health, Water, Energy, Food; setting up Peta scale supercomputing facilities for various applications in prime domains like climate modelling, weather prediction, aerospace engineering, computational biology, atomic energy simulations, earthquake simulations, national security etc. Increase R and D expenditure to 2% of GDP with sizable contribution from the corporate sector by attracting investments and engagement of the corporate sector into R and D is another significant action plan.

Installation of guage recorder

†4946. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to install a gauge recorder at RD 86.5 in place of RD 45 in Bikaner and if so, by when; and

(b) whether Government proposes to install gauge recorder at the linking point of the Sirhind feeder canal Rajasthan instead of installing the same at the Sirhind feeder head and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) As informed by Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB), it was decided in 84th meeting of Irrigation Sub Committee of BBMB held on 31.01.2012 to install the automatic stage recorder at RD 86,500 of Bikaner canal by Rajasthan under their ongoing Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition (SCADA) scheme. The installation is thus dependent on Rajasthan Government. BBMB has further informed that if necessity arose, after installation of automatic stage recorder at RD 86,500, the gauge could also be provided at RD 45,000 of Bikaner canal.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) As per BBMB, the site referred to is not clear but a site namely, Rajasthan Feeder d/s of Link with Sirhind Feeder has been approved in the BBMB Board's 208th meeting held on 21.10.2011, for implementation under the World Bank funded Hydrology Project. The installation of the gauge recorder at this site is therefore dependent on the implementation of the World Bank funded Hydrology Project.

Management of ground water

4947. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that aquifer mapping is not commonly done in India before digging for ground water;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is taking active steps to promote and encourage better ground water management in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board under the Ministry of Water Resources carries out aquifer delineation through hydrogeological surveys, geophysical surveys and ground water exploration to delineate potential aquifer zones worthy of ground water development. All the scientific data on aquifer characteristics thus collected are provided to the state agencies for enabling them in planning, development and management of ground water resources. However, a large number of tube wells are owned by individuals for various uses, most of which are constructed without any systematic scientific study.

(c) and (d) Various steps being undertaken by the Central Ground Water Board to promote and encourage better ground water management are as follows:

- Central Ground Water Board is taking up aquifer mapping during the Twelfth Plan, which will lead to more accurate assessment of ground water resources, defining aquifer geometry and potential including water quality. This will provide better insight for ground water management.
- Ministry of Water Resources has circulated the Model Bill to regulate and control development and management of ground water. So far

eleven States/UTs namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have enacted ground water legislation. Matters being actively pursued with other States.

- Central Ground Water Authority has notified 82 areas in the country including for regulation of ground-water development and management. In these notified areas, installation of new ground water abstraction structures is not permitted without prior specific approval of the Authority/Authorized officer. For enforcement of the regulatory directions issued under Section 5 of EPA, 1986, concerned Deputy Commissioners/District Collectors have been authorized to take necessary action in case of violations of directives of CGWA in the notified areas.
- Central Ground Water Authority has circulated the list of Over-exploited, critical and semi-critical areas in the country to the State Pollution Control Boards, BIS and Ministry of Environment and Forests which refer the proposals for new industries/projects falling in these areas to CGWA for obtaining NOC for withdrawal of ground water.
- States have been advised for making rainwater harvesting mandatory. In pursuance thereof, 18 States and 4 UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory under building bye-laws.
- Directions have been issued to Chief Secretaries/Administrators of all the States/Union Territories and Ministry of Urban Development to take necessary action to adopt rain water harvesting/artificial recharge on all the Government buildings.
- Directions have been issued for Implementation of ground water recharge measures along all National Highways, State Highways and other major roads by CRRI, National Highways Authority of India, CPWD, State PWDs; along rail tracks by Indian Railways; in the Stadia by Sports Authority of India, BCCI, Departments of sports and Youth Affairs and in the Airports by Airport Authority of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation for Promoting Rain Water Harvesting/adoption of artificial Recharge to Ground Water in the country (except in the water logged areas).
- CGWA has directed large and medium Industries using ground water in

the over exploited and critical areas in the country (except in the water logged areas) to take up water conservation measures including recharge of ground water/rain water harvesting and adopt practices of treatment, recycle and reuse of waste water in their premises.

- Government has constituted Advisory Council on Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in the year 2006 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Water Resources with the main objective of popularizing concept of artificial recharge among stakeholders as well as water managers.

(e) Question does not arise.

Artificial recharge project under CGWB

4948. SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to cover all the thirty districts of Odisha under Artificial Recharge Project launched under the Central Sector Scheme of CGWB;

(b) if so, the details of the plan prepared therefor and when such a plan was prepared;

(c) the funds allocated and released under the project; and

(d) by when the project is likely to be completed, keeping in view the severe shortage of water in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) During the XIth plan the Central Ground Water Board under the Ministry of Water Resources implemented demonstrative projects for artificial recharge under the Central Sector Scheme of Ground Water Management to be upscaled by respective State Governments. An outlay of Rs. 100 crores was kept for the XIth out of which 133 projects worth Rs. 99.87 crores was approved for 21 States/UTs including Odisha.

(b) Master plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water was prepared by Central Ground Water Board in 2002, which was circulated to all the States/UTs. The Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water has been revised in 2012, based on hydrogeological parameters and hydrological database available for the states. The plan aims at providing area specific artificial recharge techniques to augment the ground water reservoir based on source water availability and capability of ground

water reservoir to accommodate it. Around 5339 sq.km. area falling in 14 districts of Odisha has been identified as feasible for artificial recharge. It is estimated that 1192 mm of runoff can be recharged through construction of 5856 recharge structures of various types including percolation tanks, dykes, check weirs, flooding, induced recharge and recharge shafts and 1000 roof top rain water harvesting structures in urban areas.

(c) and (d) During XIth Plan, 14 demonstrative projects costing Rs. 464.36 lakh were approved for construction of 66 recharge structures in 10 districts viz. Angul, Bolangir, Gajapati, Ganjam, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Keonjhar, Khurda, Mayurbhanj and Sambalpur. A sum of Rs. 325.04 lakh released to the State implementing agencies towards first installment. As per the DPR submitted by the State implementing agency, the projects are to be completed within a period of one year after release of funds.

Water balance assessment

4949. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Water Balance Assessment proposed to be done, especially in view of the impending global warming and consequent melting down in higher regions of Himalayas;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has issued a directive or given suggestion for its inclusion in the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(c) how the technology deficit would be overcome for this first-time exercise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) No, Sir. However, the Draft National Water Policy (2012), *inter-alia*, recommends that appropriate institutional arrangements for each river basin should be developed to collect and collate all data on regular basis with regard to rainfall, river flows, area irrigated by crops and by source, utilizations for various uses by both surface and ground water and to publish water accounts on ten daily basis every year for each river basin with appropriate water budgets and water accounts based on the hydrologic balances.

(b) No directive or suggestion has been issued for inclusion of Water Balance Assessment in the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

Irrigation projects

4950. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of irrigation projects sanctioned, State-wise, during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether the work has been started on all the irrigation projects;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the updated status of projects on which work has been started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The details of Major/Medium Irrigation (MMI) projects accepted by the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) during last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12) including the status of the projects state-wise is given at Annexure [See Appendix 225 Annexure No. 40]

(c) Status is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) Status is given at Annexure [See Appendix 225 Annexure No. 41].

Statement

Status of the projects considered and accepted by advisory committee MOWR during last three years on which work has not been started and the reasons

Sl.No.	Project Name	Type	Name of State	Reasons for not starting the work
1.	Eastern Gandak Canal System (Gandak Phase-II)	Major-ERM	Bihar	Work not started as administrative approval has not been granted by the State Govt.
2.	Mahi Right Bank Canal project-ERM	Major-ERM	Gujrat	Due to non receipt of Investment clearance from Planning Commission, Administrative approval has not been granted by the State Govt. In view of this project has not been started .

Sl.No.	Project Name	Type	Name of State	Reasons for not starting the work
3.	Relining of Rajasthan feeder from RD 179000 to 496000-ERM	Major-ERM	Punjab	Both these projects are twin projects and are to be executed simultanesouly and due to non release of funds to Relining of Sirhind feeder, work has not been started.
4.	Relining of Sirhind feeder from RD 119700 to 447927-ERM	Major-ERM	Punjab	
5.	Extensiion, Renovation and modernisation of Canal being fed from River Sutlej-ERM	Major-ERM	Punjab	Due to non release of funds, the project has not been started.
6.	Rajgarh Medium Irrigation Project	New-Medium	Rajsthan	The design aspect of the project is under review in CWC.
7.	Improving Irrigation Intensity of Hardoi Branch System (Revised-ERM)	Major-ERM	Uttar Pradesh	The progress of work is standstill due to administrative reasons.

Survival of Hirakund Dam

4951. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that serious doubts are being raised about the survival of world's longest earthen dam, the Hirakud;

(b) whether the International Commission On Large Dams (ICOLD) has observed that lifespan of large dams could go down by 50 per cent in tropical areas;

(c) whether it is a fact that the researchers have said that siltation would take its toll on the dam by 2030, 37 years earlier than its planned life; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to prevent siltation of the dam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The State Government of Odisha and the Dam Safety Review Panel are of the view that there is no threat to the stability of the Hirakud Dam.

(b) Ministry of Water Resources is not aware of such observation of the International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD).

(c) and (d) The observed rate of siltation of the Hirakud Dam is higher than the rate adopted at the time of design of this Dam. This may affect its planned life. In order to reduce the rate of siltation in Hirakud Dam, Ministry of Agriculture, under a Centrally sponsored scheme of soil conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects, covered Hirakud catchment also and treated 24 watersheds in the then State of Madhya Pradesh and 9 water sheds in the State of Odisha.

Use of water

4952. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether water is relatively a scarce resource in India with 16 per cent of world population and 4 per cent of usable fresh water;

(b) if so, the steps taken to harness water resources in a sustainable manner and to increase efficient use of water;

(c) whether use of water in an unsustainable manner would push the country towards a grave water crisis in the near future; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to avert this crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Water is relatively a scarce resource in India with 17 per cent of world population and 4 per cent of usable fresh water. However, several steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management in order to ensure sustainability of water resources are taken up by the respective State Governments which include creation of storages, restoration of water bodies, rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge to ground water, adoption of better irrigation practices, etc. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government through technical and financial assistance.

(c) and (d) With a growing population and rising needs of a fast developing Nation as well as the given indications of climate change, the availability of utilizable

water would be under strains in future. Government of India has launched the National Water Mission with the objective of conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management. One of the goals of National Water Mission is 'increasing water use efficiency by 20%' to avoid wastage of water.

Water supply to Rajasthan from Punjab and Haryana

†4953. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) quantity of water Rajasthan was supposed to get, in cusecs from Punjab and Haryana along with the quantity of water the State is getting; and

(b) the efforts being made by the Central Government to get the remaining quantity of water available to Rajasthan and by when the State would get its full share of water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) As informed by Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB), which decides the periodical allocations of the waters of rivers Ravi, Beas and Sutlej in consultation with its Partner States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, the shares and deliveries (in lakh cusec-days) of the waters in respect of Rajasthan *via* Punjab and Haryana are as follows:

Year	Ravi, Beas and Sutlej waters <i>via</i> Punjab		Sutlej waters <i>via</i> Haryana	
	Rajasthan's share	Deliveries	Rajasthan's share	Deliveries
2007-08	35	37.2	1.9	1.57
2008-09	34.3	42.6	1.95	2.17
2009-10	25	24.3	1.87	1.41
2010-11	34.1	40.3	2.07	2.19
2011-12	35.9	42.4	1.97	2.18

Rajasthan's share of Yamuna water as per the four monthly distribution decided by the Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB) is 1281 cusec, 238 cusec and 288 cusec at Okhla for the periods July-October, November-February and March-June respectively; and 1917 cusec at Tajewala for the period July-October and nil during

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the rest of year. As informed by UYRB, Rajasthan gets no water from Hathnikund (Tajewala) Barrage and gets less than the allocated share from Okhla Barrage.

(b) In the meeting of Upper Yamuna Review Committee held on 19.07.11, it was proposed to Haryana and Rajasthan to resolve the issue of supply of Rajasthan's allocation at Tajewala bilaterally and they agreed. Regarding the issue of supply of full share of Rajasthan at Okhla, the Member Secretary, UYRB had inspected the Gurgaon canal in 2010 and advised Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to undertake desilting and repair works for restoring the designed capacity of the canal and stop enroute unauthorised lifting of water. UYRB has also advised Uttar Pradesh and Haryana from time to time to ensure that full share of Rajasthan reaches its border. Further, Rajasthan had proposed two schemes for utilizing the allocated waters in Bharatpur and Churu and Jhunjhunu areas. These schemes were cleared by the Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Water Resources in 2003 subject to the concurrence of Haryana for construction works to be taken up in its territory. Haryana has so far not given its concurrence. Rajasthan getting its full share of water being dependant on other concerned States through which the waters flow, no definite time frame can be stated.

Repair, restoration and renovation of water resources

†4954. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the funds to be sanctioned under the Repair, Restoration and Renovation of Water Resources Scheme is under consideration of Government for clearance; and

(b) if so, by when the sanction of the said funds would be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies Scheme is being funded by the Government of India under the State Sector Scheme Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and other Water Resources Programme. During the year 2012-13, a budgetary provision of Rs. 14,242 crore is provided for the above scheme which *inter-alia* includes funds for the RRR of Water Bodies scheme also.

Availability of water

4955. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water availability from different sources in the country is decreasing;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) which source faces serious threat of extinction or drastic decrease; and
- (d) the steps adopted for protection of sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Due to increase in water utilizations, river flows and ground water resources are observed to be decreasing.

(c) In some areas, due to over exploitation of ground water in excess of replenishable capacity, ground water levels are depleting.

(d) Several steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management in order to ensure sustainability of water resources are taken up by the respective State Governments which include creation of storages, restoration of water bodies, rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge to ground water, adoption of better irrigation practices, etc. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government through technical and financial assistance.

Improvement in water level

4956. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) which are the five States where more bore-wells are being used for drinking water and for agricultural purposes;
- (b) the States where the bore-well system has become non-functional due to depleting water levels;
- (c) if so, the depth at which the water level has gone down in those States; and
- (d) the action taken by Government to improve water level in those States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) As per 3rd Minor Irrigation Census, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal are the five states using more bore wells for agricultural purpose. However, Ministry of Water Resources does not carry out census of wells used for drinking water.

(b) and (c) Statewise details of States where some borewells have become non-functional due to depleting water levels and the depth at which the water level has gone down in these States is given in the Statement (*See Below*)

(d) 'Water' being a state subject, necessary action to improve water level in these states are under taken by the State Governments. However, Central Ground Water Board and Ministry of Water Resources undertake the following measures for improvement of water levels:

- Ministry of Water Resources has circulated the Model Bill to regulate and control development and management of ground water. So far eleven States/UTs namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have enacted ground water legislation. Matter is being actively pursued with other States.
- Central Ground Water Authority has notified 82 areas in the country including for regulation of ground water development and management. In these notified areas, installation of new ground water abstraction structures is not permitted without prior specific approval of the Authority/Authorized officer. For enforcement of the regulatory directions issued under Section 5 of EPA, 1986, concerned Deputy Commissioners/District Collectors have been authorized to take necessary action in case of violations of directives of CGWA in the notified areas.
- Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has been implementing pilot/demonstrative projects since VIII Plan for Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in various states in the country for replication by the State Governments under similar hydrogeological environments.
- Based on various studies carried out to demarcate the areas where decline of ground water level is on continuous basis and identify areas feasible for recharge, a concept report titled 'Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water' has been prepared, which has identified a total of 9.82 lakh sq.km. area in the country needing artificial recharge of ground water. It has been estimated that annually about 86 bcm of surplus monsoon runoff can be recharged to augment ground water. The document has been circulated to all the States/UTs.
- States have been advised for making rainwater harvesting mandatory. In pursuance thereof, 18 States and 4 UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory under building bye-laws.
- Directions have been issued to Chief Secretaries/Administrators of all the States/ Union Territories and Ministry of Urban Development to take

necessary action to adopt rain water harvesting/artificial recharge on all the Government buildings.

- Directions have been issued to all the Residential Group Housing Societies/ Institutions/Schools/Hotels/Industrial Establishments falling in the over-exploited and critical areas (except in the water logged areas) in the country to adopt Roof Top Rain Water harvesting systems in their premises.
- Directions have been issued for Implementation of ground water recharge measures along all National Highways, State Highways and other major roads by CRRI, National Highways Authority of India, CPWD, State PWDs; along rail tracks by Indian Railways; in the Stadia by Sports Authority of India, BCCI, Departments of sports and Youth Affairs and in the Airports by Airport Authority of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation for Promoting Rain Water Harvesting/adoption of artificial Recharge to Ground Water in the country (except in the water logged areas).
- CGWA has directed large and medium Industries using ground water in the over exploited and critical areas in the country (except in the water logged areas) to take up water conservation measures including recharge of ground water/rain water harvesting and adopt practices of treatment, recycle and reuse of waste water in their premises.
- Government has constituted Advisory Council on Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in the year 2006 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Water Resources with the main objective of popularizing concept of artificial recharge among stakeholders as well as water managers.

Statement

State-wise details of number of wells dried up (as per 3rd Minor Irrigation Census) and maximum depth to water level as observed during May, 2011

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of irrigation wells dried up	Maximum depth to water level recorded during May 2011 (mbgl)
1	2	3	4
1.	Maharashtra	7240	62.58
2.	Odisha	1288	16.55

1	2	3	4
3.	Gujarat	4301	64.58
4.	Andhra Pradesh	13256	41.8
5.	Rajasthan	3218	111.7
6.	Haryana	4072	63.3
7.	Bihar	5964	15
8.	Jharkhand	11	19.8
9.	Tamil Nadu	1302	50.4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1556	47
11.	Karnataka	2504	30.68
12.	Tripura	6	6.6
13.	Kerala	18	41.2
14.	Assam	162	19.58
15.	West Bengal	1098	24.9
16.	Chhattisgarh	130	24.9
17.	Uttaranchal	53	18.29
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3492	40.51
19.	Delhi	7	66.45
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	37.4
21.	Punjab	283	33
22.	Puducherry	1	3.66

Strengthening of kollidam river embankment

4957. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water Commission is funding the strengthening of the Kollidam river embankment from Anaeikaranchattiram to Kallani in Tamil Nadu at

a cost of 376 crores;

(b) if so, the date of commencement of work and the period within which it is scheduled to be completed;

(c) whether the work is expected to be completed on schedule; and

(d) if not, the revised date for completion of work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India is funding “Flood Protection Works in Kollidam (Coleroon) river in Thanjavur, Nagapattinam and Cuddalore districts” of Tamil Nadu with an estimated cost of Rs. 375.90 crore.

(b) The date of commencement of work is 20.12.2010 and the project was scheduled to be completed by March, 2012.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The State Government of Tamil Nadu has informed the revised date of completion of work as September, 2012,

Monitoring status of embankments in Assam

4958. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the major embankments have developed breaches and their longevity is challenged in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of steps taken by Government towards strengthening, restructuring and height raising of such embankments; and

(d) the details of provisions made and practices being adopted by Government particularly the Brahmaputra Board, and the Central Water Commission towards monitoring the status of embankments in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) As per the information received from Government of Assam, breaches are generally developed in the embankments during the flood period in Brahmaputra and Barak rivers and their tributaries.

(b) As informed by the State Government of Assam during 2011 about 27 Nos. of breaches were occurred in the embankments. The details are given in

Statement (*See below*).

(c) The subject of the Flood Management is within the purview of the states. The schemes for the flood and erosion control are planned, investigated, implemented and funded by the State Governments as per their priority. However, Government of India is providing financial assistance in the ratio 90:10 (Central Share: State Share) to the State Government for implementing Flood Management Schemes under Flood Management Programme. Flood Management Schemes includes strengthening, restructuring and height raising of embankments as well.

(d) Monitoring of the Flood Management Schemes executed under Flood Management Programme (FMP) for North Eastern States including part of West Bengal are done by Brahmaputra Board from XI plan onwards. During XI plan a total of 100 scheme of Assam were implemented under FMP. Government of India released Rs. 744.9 Cr out of Rs. 896.5 Cr. as central assistance under Flood Management Programme upto March 2012 to the state of Assam.

Statement

Report of breaches of 2011

Division	River/Embankment	No. of breaches
Dhemaji	Kumatiya	1
N Lakhimpur	Ranganadi	1
	Durpang	4
Tezpur	Brahmajan	6
	Solengi	2
Barpeta	Brahmaputra	1
Karimganj	Shingla	5
	Longai	1
Hailakandi	Katakhal	2
TOTAL		23

Total No. of breaches occurred in embankments under W R Deptt. = 23 nos.

Another 4 (Four) nos. of breaches occurred in DRDA bund-1 (one) in Bhogdoi river (Jorhat) and 3 (Three) nos. in Gainadi (Dhemaji)

Total Nos. of breaches occurred = (23+4) = 27 Nos.

Funds to Bihar

4959. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds given/spent in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar by the Ministry and its various organisations during the last three years and the current year, so far;

(b) the purposes for which these funds were given/spent; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase those funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The details of central assistance (funds spent) provided by this Ministry for the following State Sector schemes pertaining to Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during the last three years and the current year are given below:

(Rs in crores)					
Name of the State	Name of the scheme	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Bihar	AIBP	77.91	55.75	15.53	9.72
	CAD Programme	60.95	26.70	29.44	—
	RRR of Water Bodies	0.00	25.00	0.00	—
	FM Programme	210.94	127.17	178.80	—
Uttar Pradesh	AIBP	238.08	432.54	279.84	—
	CAD Programme	94.76	70.00	100.00	—
	RRR of Water Bodies	0.00	29.08	0.00	—
	FM Programme	128.94	69.50	87.00	—

(c) The central assistance released to the projects of the States for the above State Sector Schemes are calculated based on approved costs norms applicable per hectare to the target/achievement made by the State Governments. The funds of FM Programme are released as per the requirement by the needy states.

Irrigation potential

4960. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, with the help of irrigation potential and by bringing increased area under irrigation, the country has reduced its dependency on monsoon;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the area under cultivation still dependent on monsoon, State-wise; and
- (d) the efforts proposed to be made to bring additional area under irrigation by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The country has reduced its dependency on rain-fed irrigation/agriculture to a certain extent. The Irrigation potential created in the country has increased from 102.70 mha during 10th plan period to 109.87 mha at the end of 11th Plan.

(c) The State-wise Cultivable land in the country for the year 2009-10 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) During 12th Five Year Plan, the Working Group constituted by Planning Commission has recommended to bring 10 mha additional areas under irrigation for Major Medium Irrigation Projects, 10.45 mha for Minor Irrigation Projects and 10 mha for Command Area Development programmes.

Statement*State-wise culturable land in the country for 2009-10*

(Thousand Hectares)

State/Union-Territory/Year	Cultivable land	Gross Irrigated Area	Percentage of Gross Irrigated area over Cultivable land
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh			
2009-10	15921	5764	36.2
Arunachal Pradesh			
2009-10	424	56	13.2

1	2	3	4
Assam			
2009-10	3211	225	7.0
Bihar			
2009-10	6601	4625	70.1
Chhattisgarh			
2009-10	5570	1487	26.7
Goa			
2009-10	197	38	19.1
Gujarat			
2009-10	12680	4933	38.9
Haryana			
2009-10	3730	5545	148.7
Himachal Pradesh			
2009-10	824	188	22.8
Jammu and Kashmir			
2009-10	1058	480	45.3
Jharkhand			
2009-10	4288	155	3.6
Karnataka			
2009-10	12891	4098	31.8
Kerala			
2009-10	2303	455	19.8
Madhya Pradesh			
2009-10	17298	7162	41.4
Maharashtra			
2009-10	21130	4352	20.6
Manipur			
2009-10	240	52	21.7
Meghalaya			
2009-10	1052	74	7.0

1	2	3	4
Mizoram			
2009-10	415	10	2.5
Nagaland			
2009-10	671	85	12.7
Odisha			
2009-10	7126	3197	44.9
Punjab			
2009-10	4206	7714	183.4
Rajasthan			
2009-10	25569	7309	28.6
Sikkim			
2009-10	98	18	18.8
Tamil Nadu			
2009-10	8131	3238	39.8
Tripura			
2009-10	310	106	34.3
Uttarakhand			
2009-10	1548	567	36.6
Uttar Pradesh			
2009-10	19148	18896	98.7
West Bengal			
2009-10	5684	5525	97.2
Andman and Nicobar Island			
2009-10.	28	0	1.1
Chandigarh			
2009-10	2	1	87.4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli			
2009-10	24	7	28.7
Daman and Diu			
2009-10	4		

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			<i>civil aviation</i>	
1	2	3	4	
Delhi				
2009-10	53	34	63.5	
Lakshadweep				
2009-10	3	1	29.1	
Puducherry				
2009-10	30	27	88.0	
All India				
2009-10	182466	86423	47.4	

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture.

RE. TAKING UP DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up a Short Notice Question.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order?

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, you will have to give me a minute because it has happened in your presence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, the Question Hour may be over, but I am raising a point of order in your kind presence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have to take up a Short Notice Question. Please take it up after the Short Notice Question.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, I will raise it but you must hear me out, because the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is here and so are the others. This is something very important.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention to articles 105, 106, 107 and 108 which deal with Parliament. This Chapter of the Constitution relates to Parliament. I would also like to refer to articles 312 and 356. Sir, there are rulings from the Chair regarding taking up of the listed business. Sir, on the 30th of last month, the Business Advisory Committee, which comprises of all the Members of the House, met in your Chamber and agreed to some business. That business has been listed for discussion in this House for the last 15 days, starting from the 12th of May. This

[Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy]

item of business relating to the discussion on the working of the Ministry of Civil Aviation has been there since the 12th of May. The Session would be ending tomorrow and the discussion has been listed against the name of Shri Brajesh Pathak, and we have been told that since...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, हमने भी आपसे रिक्वेस्ट की थी...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: क्योंकि इस विषय पर लोक सभा में विस्तार से चर्चा हो चुकी है, इसलिए इस सभा में इसकी चर्चा की आवश्यकता नहीं महसूस होती...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Who has said that?

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, just a minute. It is proved by the point that the business has been listed for discussion in this House for the last 14 days; it has been positioned in such a manner by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs that that business is not being taken up and, till today, when the business has been listed, it has been listed at the end. Now, the question that arises is: is this House a smaller or a lesser House in importance? This is the right of the Member against whose name that business has been listed, *to it that the discussion on Civil Aviation does not take place. These are the last two days, Sir,...(Interruptions)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Sir...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Who is he, Sir? I am talking to you, Sir. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute, please. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, I am talking to you. Who is he to interrupt me? How can you entertain him when I am raising the issue? (Interruptions) I want your ruling on this. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him finish. Then you may take it up. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, my point here is this. For the last 15 days this business has been listed. The Government had the option to list it at a point where the discussion could have been taken up. I have been coming to this House and other Members like Shri Brajesh Pathak have "been coming to this House, in the civil aviation sector. There is a situation prevailing in the House. The other House has discussed this Motion three times in the last 20 days, and this House does not have the privilege to discuss the Motion! I would like to have your ruling on this subject.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the last financial year.
(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, I want a ruling from you. Who is he?
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. He is another Member.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: This was exactly the case with regard to this House discussing the working of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Repeatedly, for a period of three weeks, it was listed again and again, and because of the unbelievably* of the Opposition, it could never be taken up. I don't see what right they have to rake up this question now. (Interruptions) Tribals are the most deprived people of India...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Mr. Aiyar. (Interruptions) Just a minute, please. Pawanji, would you like to respond? As far as the Chair can see, the matter is listed. (Interruptions)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, before the Minister replies, Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, without any authority,* That expression should be removed from the record? (Interruptions) This expression should be removed from the record.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, this should be removed from the record.
(Interruptions)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is the Congress Party and its allies who were responsible for going into the Well of the House. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can we allow the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to reply? (Interruptions)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Your allies and your party went into the Well of the House. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Mr. Aiyar. May I request all concerned to resume their places? (Interruptions) Please. Venkaiahji. (Interruptions) Please, (interruptions)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: This is the*...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, adjectives do not add to any substance. Please refrain from them. (Interruptions)

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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ministry of

on the working of
civil aviation

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): But, he should not vent his frustration for not making him a Minister. (*Interruptions*)

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात): सर, इनको बताइए कि वे मंत्री नहीं हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Rudy, has chosen to refer to the proceedings of the Business Advisory Committee. As far as I know, Sir, there is no reference made of the proceedings of the Committee in the House here. Since he has chosen to do, Sir, I would only wish to remind him—I do not know whether he was always there present in the meetings or not—that in the very beginning, the Government had agreed to the discussion on the working of four Ministries. As my friend, Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, has pointed out, this is not the first time that we have not been able to discuss all the four. On many occasions we have not been able to do it. But, I would only like to remind him that the only reason why this could not be taken up so far is that many, many Members, from the Opposition, have been pressing for various other discussions and we have been agreeing to that. We never said that we do not want a discussion. The hon. Minister was present on many occasions. Rather, my little disappointment is that we have not been able to take up all the Bills, all the legislative agenda, which we had listed because we were always trying to accommodate them on many other matters. Sir, you may go through the records. On every occasion, we have said that we were prepared to discuss. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can the decibel levels be lowered a bit?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: That is for all the Members in the Business Advisory Committee to give priority to other items of the business.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can we take up the Short Notice Question? Mr. Tarun Vijay, do you wish to raise the Question? (*Interruptions*)

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): सर, इसका जवाब क्या हुआ?...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Are you holding the discussion or not? (*Interruptions*)

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरा एक point-of-order है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: एक मिनट, आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, please give a ruling on that. (*Interruptions*)

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As far as the Chair is aware, this is a discussion on the working of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, it is listed in today's business. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: In the last 20 days, it is being listed, Sir. Why do not you give a ruling on it? This is going to be a history here. Why cannot you give a ruling that such a discussion should be allowed or not? It will save so much of time. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is listed. It is for you to take it up. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Then, please decide that it should be taken up, Sir. (Interruptions)

Why are you scared of having a discussion on the working of the Ministry of Civil Aviation? (Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Rudyji, why are you using the phrase, 'Why are you afraid?' Who says that we are afraid of it? What is this, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can we complete the Short Notice Question and then take up others? (Interruptions)

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरा एक point of order है।

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके सामने एक कंस्टीट्यूशनल क्राइसिस लाना चाहता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि इस पीठ से इस पर रूलिंग भी मिले। मैंने अभी तक संविधान और नियमावली में पढ़ा कि इस सदन को महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के अलावा कोई दूसरा व्यक्ति या किसी दल का नेता संदेश नहीं दे सकता है। श्रीमन् आप देख लीजिए, आर्टिकल 86(1) और 86(2), दोनों में यह स्पष्ट है। आर्टिकल 86(1) में महामहिम राष्ट्रपति अपना अभिभाषण देंगे और आर्टिकल 86(2), जो नियमावली का 20 और 21 बना, अगर महामहिम कोई संदेश देना चाहेंगे, तो वे संदेश दे सकते हैं। उसके अलावा किसी और दल का नेता अपना संदेश अपने दल के सदस्य के माध्यम से भी इस सदन को नहीं दे सकता है। श्रीमन्, परसों बहुजन समाज पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्षा, मायावती जी, ने बयान दिया...(व्यवधान)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर, यह गलत है। ये इस तरह से आक्षेप नहीं लगा सकते।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, आप लोग अपना टाइम जाया कर रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं जो बात बता रहा हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: पाठक जी, आप आपनी जगह पर जाइए, कुछ नहीं होगा।...(व्यवधान)...आप अपनी जगह पर जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

300 *Re. Taking up discussion* [RAJYA SABHA]
ministry of

on the working of
civil aviation

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमान्, उनका बयान आया है कि मेरा लिखा ही पढ़ते हैं संसद में सतीश...(व्यवधान)...

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

The House then adjourned at
ten minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at twenty-five minutes past twelve of the clock,

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Short Notice Question.
...(Interruptions)...Shri Tarun Vijay.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... I will allow you..
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मेरा जो point of order है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरी बात सुनिए।
...(व्यवधान)... I will tell you after the short Notice Question.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अभी तो मैंने आधी बात ही कही है। मेरी तो बात ही पूरी नहीं हुई। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर, ...(व्यवधान)...इस तरीके से...(व्यवधान)...जो रूल है...(व्यवधान)...जो आर्टिकल 86 की बात ये कर रहे हैं। इनसे कहिए कि ये संविधान की पूरी जानकारी लें।...(व्यवधान)...आर्टिकल 86 में, राष्ट्रपति महोदय यदि संसद को कोई संदेश भेजती हैं, तो...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): Please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: अगर कोई भी बात इस देश में चलती है, ...(व्यवधान)... तो सारी पार्टिज के अध्यक्ष अपनी पार्टी के सांसदों को बताते हैं कि पार्टी लाइन क्या होगी।...(व्यवधान)...इन्होंने जो प्रश्न उठाया है, ...(व्यवधान)... दुख इस बात का है कि इनको बहुजन समाज...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): ब्रजेश जी, सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...मैं डील करूंगा, आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: दुख इस बात का है कि...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): ब्रजेश जी, आप बैठिए।... (व्यवधान)..... will deal with it. ... (व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान)... आप लोग बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान)... आप मेरी बात सुनिए।... (व्यवधान)... I will allow you. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ... (व्यवधान)... यह छः करोड़ बच्चों से रिलेटेड सवाल है।... (व्यवधान)... यह पोलिटिक्स नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)... मैं सदन से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि... (व्यवधान)... मुझे यह सवाल उठाने दीजिए।... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Tarun Vijay, I will allow you. ... (Interruptions)... Please take your seat. ... (Interruptions)... ब्रजेश जी, आप मेरी बात सुनिए।... (व्यवधान)... I will deal with it. ... (Interruptions)... ब्रजेश जी, आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए।... (व्यवधान)... अब आप बैठिए।... (व्यवधान)... I will deal with it. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैंने अपनी बात ही नहीं कही।... (व्यवधान)... ये मेरी बात भी नहीं सुनेंगे और... (व्यवधान)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर, ... (व्यवधान)... इनको सदन की कार्यवाही की जानकारी नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)... और कोई point of order नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): Don't do this. ... (Interruptions)... Don't do this. आप लोग क्यों डरते हैं? ... (व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए।... (व्यवधान)... आप जाकर अपनी सीट पर बैठिए।... (व्यवधान)... ब्रजेश जी, आप अपनी सीट पर जाइए।... (व्यवधान)... व्यवस्था के अनुसार जाएगा।... (व्यवधान)... रूल के अनुसार जाएगा।... (व्यवधान)... आप अपनी सीट पर बैठिए।... (व्यवधान)... ब्रजेश जी, आप अपनी सीट पर जाइए।... (व्यवधान)... Don't worry at all. ब्रजेश जी, I will go by rules only.. आप बैठिए।... (व्यवधान)... आप लोग बैठिए।... (व्यवधान)... I will go by rules only.. आप प्लीज़ बैठिए।... (व्यवधान)... आप लोग बैठिए।... (व्यवधान)... Unless you allow me, what can I say? You allow me. Let me deal with it. वेंकैया जी, one second. Mr. Naresh Agrawal, your point of order cannot be a point of order on an issue which you are raising. But if you want to raise it, after the Zero Hour, I will allow you and give the ruling and not now. मैंने कह दिया कि ... (व्यवधान)... मैंने कह दिया कि वह point of order नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)... आप जाकर अपनी सीट पर बैठिए।... (व्यवधान)... ब्रजेश जी, आप अपनी सीट पर जाइए।... (व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए।... (व्यवधान)... मैं रूल के अनुसार चलूंगा।... (व्यवधान)... यह point of order नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)... आप जाकर बैठिए।... (व्यवधान)... leave it to me.. मैंने बोला कि यह point of order नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)... I know it. ... (Interruptions)... Leave it to me. ... (Interruptions)... You cannot question like this. Leave it to me, Karimpuriji. ... (Interruptions)... You leave it to me. (Interruptions) You leave it to me. (Interruptions) You leave it to me. आप अपनी सीट पर जाइए।... (व्यवधान)... You don't know what I am going to.... (Interruptions) आपको नहीं मालूम है कि क्या बोलना है।... (व्यवधान)... कैसे पता है? ... (व्यवधान)... सुनने के बाद मैं ruling दूंगा।... (व्यवधान)... if there is no rule, I will tell him. (Interruptions) Don't question the

[प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन]

Chair. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Brijesh, if there is no rule, I will tell him. (*Interruptions*). Don't question the Chair. (*Interruptions*) This is unfair. (*Interruptions*) You cannot question the Chair. (*Interruptions*). Hon. Members... (*Interruptions*) सुनिए, Mr. Naresh Agrawal raised a point of order. I said that there is no point of order. (*Interruptions*) If he wants to say anything, I will allow him later on. (*Interruptions*) If there is no rule, I will tell him there is no rule. (*Interruptions*) I will tell him there is no rule. (*Interruptions*) Why do you worry? (*Interruptions*) I will decide that. (*Interruptions*) Without hearing, I cannot say that there is no rule. (*Interruptions*) How can I say anything without hearing him? Why do you worry? (*Interruptions*) Don't do this. (*Interruptions*) I cannot allow this. (*Interruptions*)

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, अभी तो मैंने कुछ बोला ही नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, there are so many vital issues to be raised during the Zero Hour. (*Interruptions*) You please give your ruling. (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I cannot act according to your direction. (*Interruptions*) Raise नहीं किया है, मैंने नहीं सुना है।... (व्यवधान)... मैंने नहीं सुना है।... (व्यवधान)... I did not hear. (*Interruptions*) You allow him, then, I will give the ruling... (*Interruptions*)

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, जीरो आवर, जीरो आवर।... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I did not hear. You allow him, then, I will give the ruling. (*Interruptions*) You allow him, then, I will give the ruling. (*Interruptions*) You allow him, then, I will give the ruling. (*Interruptions*) अभी मैं रिकॉर्ड कैसे देखूँ?... (व्यवधान)... क्या बोले?... (व्यवधान)... अगर हो चुका है, तो I will verify (*Interruptions*) आप अपनी सीट पर जाइए।... (व्यवधान)... I will see to it. (*Interruptions*) क्या बोलते हैं?... (व्यवधान)... आप अपनी सीट पर जाइए।... (व्यवधान)... You go to your seat, I will see to it. (*Interruptions*) You cannot dictate the Chair. (*Interruptions*) It cannot be done. (*Interruptions*)

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, आज बहुत सारे महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Unless I listen to the Member, I cannot say anything; (*Interruptions*) No; no. (*Interruptions*) I will see that. (*Interruptions*) Go and sit there. (*Interruptions*) You allow him to do that. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Brijesh, I will have to name you. (*Interruptions*) We cannot function this way. (*Interruptions*) I am sorry. (*Interruptions*) I am sorry. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, all other Members are being deprived of their rights. *(Interruptions)* There are so many vital issues to be raised during the Zero Hour. *(Interruptions)* We seek your protection, Sir. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Why do you think that I am going to give that ruling? *(Interruptions)* Why do you think that? *(Interruptions)* आप समझते नहीं हैं...*(व्यवधान)*...आप अपनी सीट पर जाइए...*(व्यवधान)*... Let me listen to him only then I will be able to give a correct ruling. *(Interruptions)* I will have to name you. *(Interruptions)* I cannot allow like this. *(Interruptions)* You cannot dictate the Chair. *(Interruptions)* You cannot dictate to the Chair...*(Interruptions)*...Then, I am requesting you to go to your seat...*(Interruptions)*...Yes, I will listen to your request. Go to your seat. ..*(Interruptions)*.. No; nothing can be done like this. Nothing can be done like this. ...*(Interruptions)*.. You cannot dictate to the Chair like this...*(Interruptions)*.. How can you think what ruling I am going to give?...*(Interruptions)*...No, no. He is not dictating...*(Interruptions)*.. I asked him to take seat; he took his seat. ..*(Interruptions)*...No, no. Don't talk from here. I don't want to listen to you. ..*(Interruptions)*...I may have to take action...*(Interruptions)*...I am telling you....*(Interruptions)*...This is most unfair and indisciplined, not allowing the Chair to run the House...*(Interruptions)*...What do you want?...*(Interruptions)*...Go to your seats....*(Interruptions)*...The House is adjourned for 15 minutes.

The House then adjourned at thirty-six minutes
past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at fifty-one minutes past twelve of the clock,

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

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Statement on quarterly Review in relation to the Budget.

II. White paper on black money

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SS. PALANIMANICKAM): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement on Quarterly Review of the trends in receipts and expenditure in relation to the Budget, at the end of the third quarter of financial year 2011-12, under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6960/15/12]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the White Paper on Black Money.
...(Interruptions)... [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6959/15/12]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.K. KURIEN): No; please.

I. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of Sangeet Natab Akadami New Delhi and related papers.

II. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of NEZCC, Dimapur and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA) Sir, on behalf of Kumari Selja, I lay on the \ Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers'—

I.(i)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Akademi.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6987/15/12]

II. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North East Zone Cultural Centre (NEZCC), Dimapur, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. ...(Interruptions)...

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6986/15/12]

Notification of the Ministry of Workmen and Child Development

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Krishna Tirath, I lay on the Table, under Section 68 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2007, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development Notification No. G.S.R. 903 (E), dated the 27th December, 2011, publishing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Rules, 2011, along with delay statement. ...(Interruptions).. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6988/15/12]

I. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of FCI, New Delhi and related papers.

II. MoU (2012-13) between Government of India and CWC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION) (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) Sir, I lay on The Table—

I.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 35 of the Food Corporation Act, 1964:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Food Corporation of India (FCI), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (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. 6989/15/12]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Department of Food and Public Distribution) and Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), for the year 2012-13. ...(*Interruptions*)... [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6990/15/12]

Notification of the Ministry of Human Resource Development

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education and Literacy), under Section 33 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993:—

- (1) No. 49-3/2011/NCTE/N and S, dated the 2nd July 8th July, 2011, publishing the National Council for Teacher Education (Recognition Norms and Procedure Fourth Amendment) Regulation, 2011, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6883/15/12]
- (2) F. No. 61-1/2011/NCTE (N and S), dated the 2nd August, 2011, amending Notification No. 215, dated the 25th August, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6882/15/12]

- (3) G.S.R. 675(E), dated the 13th September, 2011, publishing the National

Council for Teacher Education (Third Amendment) Rules, 2011, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6884/15/12]

(4) F.No. 47-8/2011/NCTE/CDN (Vol-11), dated the 29th December, 2011, regarding nomination of the Chairperson of the Northern Regional Committee, Jaipur. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6881/15/12]

(5) S.O. 29(E), dated the 4th January, 2012, extending the period of supersession of the Council for a period of six months with effect from the 7 January, 2012. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6880/15/12]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), under Section 33 of the Auroville Foundation Act, 1988, along with delay statement:—

(1) G.S.R. 102, dated the 20th March-26th March, 2011, publishing the Recruitment rules, 2011, for the post of Secretary, Auroville foundation.

(2) G.S.R. 736 (E), dated the 3rd October, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. No. 102, dated the 26th March, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. ...(Interruptions)... [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6998/15/12]

श्री साबिर अली (बिहार): सर,*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That will not go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री साबिर अली:*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Mr. Patil. ...(Interruptions)... That is not going on record. बैठिए। ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): Report and Accounts (2007-08) of CMPFO, Dhanbad and related papers. Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation (CMPFO), Dhanbad, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation.

* Not recorded.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. ...(Interruptions)... [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6885/15/12]

I. Notification of the Ministry of power.

II. Report and Accounts (2010-11) and Annual Budget (2012-13) of Damodar Valley Corporation Kolkota and related papers.

III. Memoranda of Understanding (2012-13) between Government of India and various power corporations.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL); Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Power Notification No. L-1/106/2012-CERC, dated the 30th March, 2012, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Payment of Fees) Regulations, 2012, under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7051/15/12]

II.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 44 and sub-section (5) of Section 45 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948:—

- (i)(a) Annual Report and Annual Accounts of the Damodar Valley Corporation, Kolkata, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 70081/15/12]

- (ii) Annual Budget of the Damodar Valley Corporation, Kolkata, for the year 2012-13.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1)(i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6449/15/12]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers: —

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6945/15/12]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO), for the year 2012-13.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6945/15/12]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the THDC India Limited (THDCIL) for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6948/15/12]
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power); and the NHPC Limited, for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6946/15/12]
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the NHPC Limited and the NHDC Limited, for the year 2012-13. ...(*Interruptions*)...
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6947/15/12]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is not going on record.
रिकार्ड में नहीं जा रहा है, फिर क्यों बोलते हो?...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री साबिर अली:*

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill, 2011

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

“I am directed to inform you that the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill, 2011, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd December, 2011, has been passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th May, 2012 with the following amendments:—

Enacting Formula

Page, line 1,-

for “Sixty-second”, **substitute** “Sixty-third”.

Page 1, line 4,-

for “2011”, **substitute** “2012”.

2. I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 121 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok

* Not recorded.

Sabha with the request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said amendments be communicated to Lok Sabha.”...(Interruptions)...

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department- related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice: —

Fifty-first Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; and

- (ii) Fifty-second Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Law and Justice.

...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Nothing is going on record. Please sit down. ... (Interruptions)...

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE**

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:—

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in its One Hundred Sixty-seventh Report on the Functioning of National Museum; and

- (ii) One Hundred and Eightieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in its One Hundred Seventy-second Report on the Development of Tourism in North -Eastern Region.

...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is not going on record. बैटिए, क्या फायदा है। ...(व्यवधान)

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS**

SHRI ISHWAR SINGH (Haryana): 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 Railways (2011-12):—

- (i) Fifteenth Report on 'New Catering Policy — 2010 of Indian Railways';
and
- (ii) Sixteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) contained in their Twelfth Report on 'New Railway Recruitment Policy'.

...(Interruptions)....

**STATEMENT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS**

SHRI ISHWAR SINGH (Haryana): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-1 and Chapter-V of the Tenth Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Eighth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Protection and Security of Railway Property and Passengers'.

...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please go back. *(Interruptions)*
I would allow you time after Zero Hour. Please go back to your seat. *(Interruptions)*
You have my permission. *(Interruptions)* Now, Statement by Minister. Dr. Jagathrakshakan. *(Interruptions)*

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Status of implementation of recommendation contained in the Twenty-second Report
of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information
Technology**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-second

Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology (2011-12) pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please go back. (Interruptions)
I would listen to you. Please go back to your seat. Now, Motion to be moved by
Shri Rajeev Shukla. (Interruptions)

**MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF THREE MEMBERS OF RAJYA SABHA TO
SERVE ON THE JOINT COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE MATTERS RELATING TO
ALLOCATION AND PRICING OF TELECOM LICENCES AND SPECTRUM**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

“That this House concurs in the recommendation of Lok Sabha that
Rajya Sabha do appoint three Members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint
Committee to Examine Matters Relating to Allocation and Pricing of
Telecom Licences and Spectrum in the vacancies caused by the
retirement of Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Shri S.S. Ahluwalia and Shri
Praveen Rashtupal from the Rajya Sabha and communicate to Lok
Sabha the names of the Members so appointed by the Rajya Sabha to
the Joint Committee and resolves that Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Shri
Dharmendra Pradhan and Shri Praveen Rashtupal be re-appointed/
appointed to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancies.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha): Sir, what happened to the Short Notice
Question? It is a very important matter. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You could give another notices.

श्री तरुण वियज (उत्तराखंड): सर, मेरा प्रश्न था। ...(व्यवधान)... यह बच्चों के साथ
अन्याय है।...(व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You could give another notice.
(Interruptions) मेरे साथ अन्याय होता है, मैं क्या करूं?... (व्यवधान)... You could renew the
notice.

श्री तरुण विजय: सर, आप बच्चों की आवाज को सुनिए।...(व्यवधान)

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, please allow him five minutes to raise the Short
Notice Question. (Interruptions)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): पुंज साहब, बैठिए।...*(व्यवधान)* I told you, you could renew the notice.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, you could allow him five minutes to raise the Question. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I am on some other business now. Please sit down, Mr. Punj. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, what happened to the Short Notice Question?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have already said what I had to say?

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, what did you say?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have heard it. I said, he can again give a notice.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, he got the opportunity to raise it after a long time.

श्री तरुण विजय: यह सदन बच्चों के लिए...*(व्यवधान)*...बच्चों की आवाज सुनने से इंकार करता है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Zero Hour. We shall take up 'Matters to be raised with the permission of the Chair'. Shri Ali Anwar Ansari.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, let this Question be allowed. *(Interruptions)*

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय।...*(व्यवधान)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There are other devices by which you can raise this issue.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, the Zero Hour should be there.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, तरुण विजय जी का विषय बहुत अच्छा है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, sit down.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: आप जीरो आवर के बाद एलाऊ कर दीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)* Sir, it is a matter of grave concern. It could be taken up after the Zero Hour.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, the Chair wishes to take up all the items, but what can I do? We have wasted so much time. Nearly one hour has been wasted.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, you could take it up after the Zero Hour, (*interruptions*) Otherwise, it would be pushed to the next Session.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no; it cannot be taken up after Zero Hour. But, if the House is in agreement, we could take it up now. (*Interruptions*) After that, we could take up the Zero Hour. But then, we will have to sit beyond 1.00 p.m.? Is that agreed?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Let us take it up now, Sir. (*Interruptions*) I have been sitting here since 12 o'clock. Please take it up now. We have no problem.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Let us take it up now. The Minister has agreed to it. That is the sense of the House. After that we will have the Zero Hour. Therefore, the House would agree, and I hope it would agree, that the lunch-break would be cut short a little to that extent. Is that agreed?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Okay, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): This is the cooperation I wish to have. Now, let us take up the Short Notice Question. (*Interruptions*)

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Teachers for specially enabled children

11. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all States and Central Government institutions have special facilities and trained teachers to teach specially enabled children, also known as disabled children especially with learning disorders like dyslexia in schools; and

(b) whether the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 is implemented in all States and Central Government institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

- (a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides the right to admission, attendance and completion of 8 years of elementary education to all children, including Children with Special Needs (CWSN). The Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) Framework of Implementation has been revised to make the SSA norms correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act. SSA provides for physical access including mapping of CWSN, assessment, educational placement, provision of aids and appliances and removal of architectural barriers. It also stresses the quality of access through support services, teacher training, resource support, curricular access etc.

Since inception of SSA, 30, 47,399 CWSN have been identified, out of which 26,62,746 have been enrolled in schools. 20,077 resource teachers and resource persons have been appointed and 24,315 volunteers provide support to severe and profound CWSN. Aids and appliances have been provided to 24,05,393 CWSN and braille books to 26,898 visually impaired children. Further, 7,51,550 schools have been made barrier free.

25.71 lakh teachers have been oriented on inclusive education for CWSN in the in-service teachers' training since 2003-04. 22.48 lakh teachers with CWSN in their classrooms have been given disability specific training and 1.27 lakh teachers have undergone the RCI recognised 90 days Foundation Course on inclusive education of CWSN.

The National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE), which is the academic authority to lay down teacher qualification under section 23 of the RTE Act, 2009, has notified that persons with D.Ed (Special Education) and B.Ed. (Special Education) recognised by RCI will be eligible for appointment as regular teachers provided they undergo a NCTE recognised 6 months special training programme in Elementary Education.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) assists all children passing out of elementary schools and studying at secondary stage in Government, local body and Government-aided schools, with one or more disabilities as defined under the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 and the National Trust Act, 1999 to complete their secondary and higher secondary education.

1.00 P.M.

This 100% Centrally assisted Scheme provides *inter-alia* for student oriented components, engagement and training of special teachers, barrier free schools, resource rooms, development of teaching and learning materials, strengthening of training institutes, orientation and awareness. Over 4 lakh CWSN have been approved for assistance since implementation of the Scheme in April 2009.

- (b) Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 is applicable in all States (except Jammu and Kashmir) and Central Government institutions.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Thank you, Sir. God bless you!

My question is whether all State and Central Government institutions have special facilities and trained teachers to teach specially-abled children, also known as 'disabled children'. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Minister and thank him and his Government for including the specially-abled children, especially those from the socially disadvantaged sections, in the Right to Education Act. Millions of children are thankful to you, Sir. But the situation is so horrific. सर, मैं उत्तराखंड से आता हूँ। दुनिया भर के सब अच्छे स्कूल्स वहां पर हैं लेकिन एक भी स्कूल में special-enabled children के लिए कोई टीचर नहीं है, कोई facility नहीं है। इसी तरह से दिल्ली में कोई ऐसी facility नहीं है। यहां पर 6 करोड़ बच्चे हैं, लेकिन 6 करोड़ बच्चों में सिर्फ साठ लाख बच्चे स्कूलों में जा रहे हैं और बाकी साढ़े पांच करोड़ बच्चे they are out of school. उनका ghettoisation घर में रखकर हो जाता है। आपने Inclusive Education को accept किया लेकिन सोशल जस्टिस डिपार्टमेंट उसके विरुद्ध काम कर रहा है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Put the question.

श्री तरुण विजय: दोनों मिनिस्टरीज़ में convergence नहीं है। ऐसे बच्चों के...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Put the question. There is a shortage of time.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: You have said that the Persons with Disabilities Act is applicable in all States except Jammu and Kashmir. But in most of the States this Act is not being applied. Why? What is the Government doing about it? Even the blind are not allowed to write in Braille in Jammu and Kashmir. Why? Even the one per cent reservation...(Interruptions)...for the blind is not given. Why? Why is there no mapping of specially-enabled children? They are on the verge of committing suicides. Please help them. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I just want to mention to the distinguished Member that indeed under the SSA there has been mapping of disabled children. In fact, I have got all the figures with me here. I can supply them to the distinguished Member. People in the low-vision category in India are 4,61,080; totally blind are 1,09,057; hearing impaired are 4,00,266. I have got all the ten categories and their numbers. So, mapping has been done. It is not that mapping is not done. The problem is that dealing with disabled is a State subject. Under the Constitution, it is given in List-II. We can have Central schemes and we can have all our policies, but the actual reaching out has to be done at the level of the State Governments. We are informing the State Governments that these are the schemes; you please reach out. Take example, teachers' training. That is the question that the hon. Member has raised. On the issue of teachers' training, the total number of teachers, under the IE programme in SSA, are 42, 01,943 and people who are trained in SSA for disabilities are actually 25,71,277. Sixty-one per cent of the normal teachers are trained to deal with issues of disability. So, to say that teachers are not trained is not quite correct. Of course, they are not up to 100 per cent and we have to, along with the State Governments, take this forward. Other than that, we give teachers three to six days' training plus 90-days' training under the RCI. For three to six day training, there are 22,48,801 teachers who have gone through that special three to six days' training. As far as the 90-days' training is concerned, because most teachers are not able to come away for 90 days, only 3 per cent of the teachers have this 90-days training. So, we are working with State Governments; we are trying to increase the number of teachers. Now, we have special programmes for B.Ed, and D.Ed, for children with special needs and they will be, in fact, trained to teach children with special needs. ...*(Interruptions)*... I hope the State Governments take responsibility which, under the Constitution, they are charged with.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: But my question was: how many States are actually implementing this? If you have trained so many teachers, why are those teachers invisible everywhere? More than 90 per cent of Delhi's schools—I have surveyed it myself—have no special teachers; there is no special educator in Delhi. Not a single school in Uttarakhand has any special educator today. If you have trained so many teachers, where have they gone? Secondly, Sir, I come to nomenclature. There are institutes which are called 'Institute for Mentally Retarded'. To my faith, mentally retarded are those who are corrupt and who incite violence. These are not mentally retarded. They are specially enabled. Why can't you change their nomenclature and their title?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, as far as the nomenclature is concerned, we are, in

fact, now looking at different phraseologies. We refer to them as 'differently-abled' because they are also able. The only thing is that they are different from us, just as each one of us is differently abled. That is true for all of us as well. So, we should not be really talking about mentally retarded. We are taking special care. Regarding the question you asked about Uttarakhand, I think, you should request one of your colleagues in the Uttarakhand Assembly to raise it there. As far as Uttarakhand is concerned, the number of resource teachers is 190, and, the number of volunteers and the care-givers for severe CWSN is 1,697. Please raise this question in the Legislative Assembly of Uttarakhand, and, you will get the answer. We are doing whatever we can. This is a State subject. We want to be partners with the State Government but why they are not implementing it, is something which each distinguished Member of Parliament must ask the Chief Minister of the concerned State.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Next, Shrimati Kanimozhi. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI TARUN VIJAY:*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, please. You have no right. That will not go on record. (*Interruptions*) You have no right. (*Interruptions*) You put a lengthy question, and, you are speaking again. (*Interruptions*) Shrimati Kanimozhi, please put your question.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I would like to know if it would become a part of the teacher-training course to train the teachers to take care of the special children who are slow-learners.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: It is very much part of the normal training programme of a teacher.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: I mean, every teacher who is going to be trained will also get trained to take care of these children.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Yes, it is the part of the normal training of the teachers to deal with children with special needs. That is exactly what we have been trying to do under the SSA programme. Now, in fact, we have allowed B.Ed., and, D.Ed, for children with special needs and those teachers will be special teachers. We also have the resource teachers. We are going to launch a very big programme on this issue. I believe, in this country there are over 2-crore children who require special

* Not recorded.

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

care as they are children with special needs. I believe, this figure is 2.14 crore according to the 2001 Census. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please. Don't do that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The projected figure after 2012 is 2.44 crore, which, I think, is more than the population of many countries. So, I think, both the Central and the State Governments need to work together to take care of them.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, the hon. Minister said that it is a State subject but it is a reality that the disabled persons are unable to get the benefits of this Act, as it does not reach out to the States, especially, in the North-Eastern States. Is there any monitoring system available with the Government to see whether this Act is being implemented or not. My second question is: is there any instance where any action has been taken by the Government against concerned officers responsible for non-implementation of this Act in the States?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: How can action be taken by the Government? This is a State subject. If something is not being implemented... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: I am talking about the monitoring system.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: If the Government of India tries to take action, you will say that it is interference with the federal structure. It is within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: There should be some monitoring system in the country.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Let a Resolution be passed that the Central Government will monitor this scheme in all the States. (*Interruptions*) We will monitor it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Sir, the hon. Minister has given a reply of the general nature. Unless and until, you get the correct information from the States as to how many children are there in each school, how can we deploy the teachers?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: This exercise has to be done by the State Governments and the State Education Departments to see as to how many children in each school require special care and special needs. Once that is done, the issue of deployment

will arise, and, then, the question of number of teachers to be able to help those children will arise. That exercise must be performed by each State Government, and, through you, Sir, I request the individual Members to move the State Chief Ministers so that this exercise is done. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What Mr. Ali Anwar Ansari speaks will go on record; nothing else will go on record.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Cancellation of Exhibition to be held in Patna by Lalit Kala Akadami, New Delhi

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ललित कला अकादमी, नई दिल्ली द्वारा 23 मई को, यानी कल के बाद परसों, बिहार की राजधानी पटना में राष्ट्रीय कला प्रदर्शनी की जाने वाली थी, जिसे अकादमी के नवनियुक्त अध्यक्ष ने अकारण रद्द कर दिया है। अब यह प्रदर्शनी नवनियुक्त अध्यक्ष के अपने गृह राज्य में लगाई जाएगी। महोदय, ललित कला अकादमी के गठन के बाद पहली बार बिहार में यह प्रदर्शनी लगाई जाने वाली थी। बिहार को इस निर्णय के बारे में अखबार के जरिए पता चला। ललित कला अकादमी के अध्यक्ष ने इसकी जरूरत भी नहीं समझी कि बिहार को इस बारे में सूचित किया जाए। इस बात को लेकर बिहार में आंदोलन हो रहा है। वहां के कलाकार, रंगकर्मी आंदोलन कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, आप यह जानते हैं कि बिहार अपनी स्थापना की शत वार्षिकी मना रहा है। बिहार सरकार के कला और संस्कृति विभाग ने खासतौर से ललित कला अकादमी से यह अनुरोध किया था कि इस साल उनके यहां यह प्रदर्शनी लगाई जाए। यह फरवरी माह बात की है और उस समय ललित कला अकादमी के अध्यक्ष श्री अशोक वाजपेयी, जो एक बहुत बड़े साहित्यकार भी हैं, उन्होंने इसे स्वीकार किया था। जो ललित कला अकादमी की सामान्य परिषद् है, उसको इसकी स्वीकृति दी थी और पचास लाख रुपए का बजट भी बना था। ललित कला अकादमी ने बिहार सरकार को सूचित किया था कि इस साल आपके यहां यह प्रदर्शनी लगाई जाएगी। बिहार के लोगों में इसको लेकर काफी उत्साह था।

महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि बिहार कला और संस्कृति के मामले में कितना समृद्ध है। भारत के राष्ट्रीय झंडे पर जो अशोक स्तम्भ बना हुआ है और जो भारत का प्रतीक चिह्न है, वह बिहार की कला का नमूना है। ललित कला अकादमी का प्रतीक चिह्न, जो एक मुख वाला शेर है, वह भी बिहार की कला से लिया गया है।

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ललित कला अकादमी के अध्यक्ष के मनमाने निर्णय पर तत्काल रोक लगाई जाए। महोदय, इन्टेन्शन का सवाल है। आप जानते हैं कि इसी तरह से बिहार सरकार भी कह रही है कि मोतिहारी में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय खुलेगा। ये लोग गया में बिहार के लोगों को लड़ाने की बात कर रहे हैं। मैं इस पर ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा

[श्री अली अनवर अंसारी]

क्योंकि हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री श्री एन.के. सिंह शून्य काल में इस पर अलग से बोलेंगे। महोदय, मैं इस को बिहार को एक तरह से अपमानिक करने का कदम मानता हूँ। (समय की घंटी)।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Time is over. It is not going on record. माइक भी ऑफ है। It is not going on record. Shri D. Raja, please...(Interruptions)...that is the rule.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:*

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय यहां उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): महोदय, वहां पर ललित कला अकादमी प्रदर्शनी लगाने वाली थी, ...(व्यवधान)... के मौके पर...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Chair is helpless in this matter. The permissible time is three minutes. After that, there will be no recording. It will not go on record...(Interruptions)...You make the rules. If you want to change the rules, you can change them. ...(Interruptions)... We can discuss that. आप बैठिए। अंसारी जी, बात को समझिए।...(व्यवधान)...अंसारी जी आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग बात को समझिए। The Chair is not against anybody raising any issue. तिवारी जी, आप बात को समझिए देखिए, I will tell you the Chair is helpless. ...(व्यवधान)... क्योंकि तीन मिनट के बाद रिकार्ड में नहीं जाता है।...(व्यवधान)... अंसारी जी, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): यह सरकार के संज्ञान में जा रहा है...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take your seat. (Interruptions) If you want to raise a matter which you think is more important, there are other ways. You can give notice. लेकिन जीरो ऑवर में 3 मिनट के बाद रिकॉर्ड में कभी भी ज्यादा नहीं जाता है। It cannot be done. It is not for the Government. (Interruptions) I cannot ask them; it is up to the Government. (Interruptions) Now, Shri D. Raja. (Interruptions) All Zero Hour mentions cannot be responded by the Government. डी. राजा, आप बोलिए।

Completion of three years of final phase of war in Sri Lanka and plight of Tamilians

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I draw the attention of this House as well as the attention of the Government to the miserable plight of the Tamils in Sri Lanka. May 18 marked the end of three years of the war which was waged against Tamils in Sri Lanka. It was genocide. I said that in this House several times. It was a massacre of Tamils in Sri Lanka. Now, for the past three years, what is happening in Sri Lanka

* Not recorded.

is much graver. It is nothing but a 'structural genocide' that continues in Sri Lanka. When I say 'structural genocide', I mean how the Hindu temples are being targeted for attack, how the mosques, the places of worships of Muslims, are being targeted for attack and how the churches are being targeted for attack. Sir, we all know, Buddha is known for love and compassion. The same Buddha and His name are being used to generate hatred and hostility against Tamils in Sri Lanka. This situation continues and the traditional places, where Tamil people used to live in North and East, are under occupation of Army. I don't go by any other figure but, I quote 'The Hindu', a renowned national daily. It says, "Diplomats stationed in Colombo reckon that as much as 60 per cent of the Sri Lankan Army is deployed in the North. Another similar estimate puts the Army-to-civilian ratio at 1:4". So, the North and the East are under Army occupation and the Tamil people do not have any freedom to move as they like. We have been demanding that the Tamils must be released from concentration camps and they must be allowed to go and live in the places of their choice. But, it is not happening. What is happening is Militarization of North and East. What is happening is Sinhalisation of North and East. All symbols of Tamil people, the Tamil ethnic group, are being destroyed in Sri Lanka. What is the policy of India at this point of time given the LLRC recommendations? The Sri Lankan Government has been saying that they will implement whatever suits the Sri Lankan Government. They will not enquire into war crimes; they will not enquire into violations of human rights. They do not pay heed to the voice of international community despite the Geneva Resolution, despite India sending a goodwill delegation of MPs to Sri Lanka. (Time-bell-rings)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, three minutes are over. (Interruptions)

SHRI D. RAJA:*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No use in speaking. (Interruptions) It won't go on record even if I say. (Interruptions) Now, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. (Interruptions)

DR. V. MAITREYAN:*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You associate. (Interruptions) It is not going on record. (Interruptions) That is not allowed. You can only associate. (Interruptions) You also associate. (Interruptions) Okay, you all associate. (Interruptions) What you said is over now. (Interruptions)

* Not recorded.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri D. Raja.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri D. Raja.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri D. Raja.

Continuous decline in the production of natural gas from KG Basin

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the august House as well as the Government to a continuous and deliberate scaling down the production of natural gas at KGD6 basin by the contractor company, year after year, in total violation of the production sharing contract with the Government, while the Government is remaining an indulgent onlooker to the biggest injury perpetuated by the contractor on country's economy, the power and fertilizer sector in particular. Sir, in 2009-10, the shortfall in production of natural gas from KGD6 basin was 15 units per day, in 2010-11, it was around 20 units per day, in 2011-12, it was 23 units per day and in 2013-14 it is going to be around 60 units per day. The underproduction on the part of the contractor company is deliberate and the flow of events in the last three years clearly show that this is nothing but blackmailing or arm-twisting the Government for forcing a premature hike in already high natural gas price decided by the EGoM for a period till 2014.

Such a deliberate underproduction by the contractor company in KGD6 basin has inflicted a direct loss to the country over Rs. One lakh crore and such a loss is irreparable since shortfall in gas supply cannot be made good by even import owing to not having enough LNG terminal and gas pipeline network connecting the entire country.

Sir, the most shocking thing is that the Government instead of taking action against the violation of the production sharing contract has been indulging in further patronising the contractor at every step. The contractor's demand for premature hike in gas price before the expiry of the tenure of existing price in 2014 has been decisively rejected by the Ministry of Petroleum as this House was informed in reply to my Unstarred Question No.1509 dated 27th March, 2012. But, unfortunately, the same demand of premature price hike of natural gas from KGD6 by the contractor was forwarded by the PMO to the Ministry of Petroleum for taking a legal opinion. The issue which was closed by the Ministry of Petroleum has been

* Not recorded.

reopened by the PMO. The matter has gone to the Attorney General; and he has forwarded that to the Additional Solicitor General.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government that the matter which was closed should be treated as closed; and the price should not be hiked. Rather than existing price should be re-examined *de-novo* through Tariff Commission.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): Time over.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issued raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issued raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI (Bihar): I also associate myself with the issued raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MANGALA KISAN (Odisha): I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

Issue of fixing of IPL Matches

श्री साबिर अली (बिहार): सर, आपने मुझे जो मौका दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूँ। 8 दिनों से इस देश में, जिस दिन पहली बार स्टींग ऑपरेशन हुआ, इस देश की जनता कह रही है कि आईपीएल का दूसरा नाम है--इंडियन पैसा लूटो। सर, आईपीएल में ऐसे व्यक्ति चेयरमैन हैं, जो उच्च पदों पर पदस्थापित हैं। आईपीएल 5 साल पहले बनाई गई। इसके पहले चेयरमैन ललित मोदी थे। 3 साल के बाद उनके ऊपर करप्शन का चार्ज लगा, मैनिपूलेशन का चार्ज लगा, घपले का चार्ज लगा और फिक्सिंग का चार्ज लगा। उसके बाद जो शख्स आईपीएल के चेयरमैन बने, वे इस सदन में और इस सरकार में बड़े पदों पर पदस्थापित हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश की जनता क्रिकेट को रिलीजन की तरह देखती है, as a passionate देखती है। क्रिकेट से हर आदमी का जुड़ाव है। मैं भी क्रिकेट को as a passionate देखता हूँ। सर, जब यह पता चला कि पैसों के लिए मैच फिक्स किया गया, तो आप जानते हैं कि उन लोगों पर क्या गुजरती है, जो लोग इसको रिलीजन की तरह देखते हैं। उन लोगों के साथ और इस देश की जनता के साथ यह घात है। सबसे

[श्री साबिर अली]

पहले उनको, जो इस आईपीएल के चेयरमैन हैं, नैतिकता के आधार पर अपने पद से रेजिनेशन देना चाहिए, लेकिन बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि बेशर्मी का आलम है। एक शेर याद आता है, इस देश की जनता कह रही है कि "मैंने उनसे की थी वफा की उम्मीद, जो यह नहीं जानते वफा क्या है, इसी महफिल में इस अंदाज से बैठा है दीवाना, जुबां खामोश है, लेकिन अदा कहती है अफसाना"। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आईपीएल का घोटाला और फिक्सिंग इस देश के लिए नासूर है और कैंसर की तरह है।

इस पर सरकार को नोटिस लेना चाहिए। इस सरकार के जो खेल मंत्री हैं, एक साल से लगातार उनका भी बयान आ रहा है कि आईपीएल और बीसीसीआई के अन्दर ऐसे जो लोग हैं, जो मैच फिक्सिंग करते हैं और क्रिकेट मैच के अन्दर अपनी तानाशाही, अपनी बादशाहियत दिखाना चाहते हैं, उनको इससे अलग होने की सख्त जरूरत है।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस सरकार, इस चेअर और इस सदन ने इस बात पर गंभीरता से चर्चा नहीं की तो देश में एक और रेवोल्यूशन आएगा और इस देश की जनता एक-एक चौराहे पर, एक-एक कोने पर यह कहने के लिए मजबूर हो जाएगी कि इस सदन में बैठे हुए लोग अपने-अपने पदों पर बने रहना चाहते हैं।

सर, यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि अगर हम राजनीति में हैं, तो हमको खेलों से अलग होना चाहिए, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। बहुत दुःख के साथ हमें कहना पड़ता है कि अगर देश की जनता की आवाज नहीं सुनी गई, तो आने वाले समय में जो आन्दोलन होगा, यह सदन उसको बर्दाश्त नहीं कर पाएगा, इस देश की जनता फिर से आन्दोलन करेगी।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): The time is over. (Interruptions)... The time is over. (Interruptions)... Mr. SabirAii, your time is over. (Interruptions)... Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia. (Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): इनके बयान में एक मंत्री पर आरोप था, उन मंत्री जी को भी तो आप बुला लेते।

Non-honouring of members of Parliament's Identity Card at private toll gates at Faridabad and Gurgaon and by airport authority, New Delhi

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): Sir, this is regarding the Identity Card which the Members of Parliament used to get. This Identity Card is not recognised by the airports, toll gates, private airlines and even the State Assemblies, Secretariats and other offices. On 14th May, 2012, when I was passing through Faridabad toll gate, they refused to allow me to go, though my MP car label was there. I showed them my Identity Card. Still they refused. This is happening always. They collected Rs. 20 from me. This is happening repeatedly at Faridabad and Gurgaon toll gates. We have paid this fee ten times. They refused and said, "Government vehicles are permitted and not individual", and collected money from

us. This is repeatedly happening in spite of the fact that the MPs are exempted at all toll gates. At the airport also sometimes the CISF personnel are asking us, “What is this card? You show us the ticket; otherwise, we will not allow you to go inside the airport”. Especially, this private airport is creating problem. Similarly, when we go to Nepal and Bhutan where passport is not necessary and some Identity Card is required, the private airlines are asking, “What is this card? We don’t accept this card”. I have my own experience. The Jet Airlines also did not accept the Identity Card. As the Secretary of the Congress Party, I go to various States. When I go to the State Secretariats or Assemblies, they are also asking for the pass. As an MP, with the Identity Card, we have the right to go to the State Secretariats and Assemblies also. Therefore, if any facility is given to the MPs, that should be implemented or the facility should be withdrawn. There is a Government Circular that when an MP telephones an officer, he must listen to the MP and also show respect to the MP. Even after telephoning ten times, the CPSU officers, the PSD officers, Government officers and railway officers are not responding and they are not listening to the MPs.

Furthermore, as per the protocol, the MP has been put at No. 21 in the protocol list. A Committee has recommended to review the MPs’ status. That has been done. My appeal to the Government, through this House, is that if at all any privilege is given to the MP, it should be implemented strictly. If no privilege is to be given, it can be withdrawn. We are being humiliated at the airports and at the toll gates. I think, the Government would take a serious note of this and action would be taken against those who are not implementing or obeying this order.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We all support and associate with matter raised by Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar. (*Interruptions*)... But MPs are not above law and law is applicable to everybody.

Anti-terrorism day

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Sir, today is the Anti-Terrorism Day. It marks the 21st anniversary of the martyrdom of the former Prime Minister of India, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. While his physical body was tragically blown to smithereens by a terrorist, the suicide bomber could not blow away his legacy. It is, therefore, that on this sorrowful anniversary, we recall that legacy, especially, with respect to the contribution this legacy can make to effectively facing up to terrorism. To my mind, Sir, there are three key elements to this legacy. One, Panchayati Raj embodied in Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Amendments which are sanctified as Parts IX and IXA of the Constitution.

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

Second, the emotional integration of our diverse people by celebrating their respective cultures and bringing these cultures to each other's attention through the seven Zonal Cultural Centres established by former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. And, third, carrying forward into the 21st Century, the ideas contained in the Rajiv Gandhi Action Plan for a Nuclear-Weapons-Free and Non-violent World Order presented by him to the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on 9th June, 1988 which, an amazing quarter century later, remains the only viable plan of action on the subject of nuclear disarmament ever presented by a Head of Government to the UN.

With regard to the first element of this legacy, the Panchayat Raj, I greatly welcome the pledge made by the Finance Minister last week to set up a Committee along the lines of the Balvantray Mehta Study Group to ensure the centrality of the local constitutional institutions of self-Government in the planning and implementation of Centrally-Sponsored Schemes relating to the 29 subjects in the Eleventh Schedule and the 18 subjects in the Twelfth Schedule. But most importantly, far more than guns, bullets and khaki uniforms, it is genuine Panchayat Raj based on the provisions of PESA that will free our tribal people from terrorism and restore to them the dignity, honour and way of life of which they have been deprived by unbridled, unthinking economic development pushed by outsiders to the forests of Dandakaranya in their own selfish interest instead of making the forest dwellers participants and stakeholders in their own development.

As regards the Zonal Cultural Centres, on this Anti-Terrorism Day, I would urge the Government to attach high priority to the revival and rejuvenation of this. For it is the emotional integration of our people that constitutes the most effective national bulwark against the spread of terrorism.

On the third element of Rajivji's legacy, namely, his action plan for disarmament, I request you to recall on this occasion what Rajiv Gandhi told the UN in 1988: 'Nuclear deterrence is the ultimate expression of the philosophy of terrorism'. Thank you (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, yes; all associate themselves. Yes, all of you associate yourself. I thank Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar for reminding the House that today is Rajivji's martyrdom day.

Ongoing strike of workers of NLC in Tamil Nadu

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, which is one of the prestigious Navratna public sector undertakings, is in Tamil Nadu,

which mines lignite and generates power to the tune of 2,500 MW. Sir, the ongoing strike of contract workers for the past 20 days, which has not been attended duly by the management, has led to the reduction in generation of power and even 250 MW of power has not been produced in the recent days. Everyone is very much aware of the existing power crisis in the country. Moreover, the power, which is generated in NLC, is not only distributed to the State of Tamil Nadu but also to the neighbouring States. Why such a situation arose, is something to be noted by the Government with a serious concern. The problem of the contract workers has been there for long. In the year 1994, a settlement was arrived that an industrial cooperative society would be formed to avoid the role of the middleman. Thereafter, 5,000 workers, who were contract workers, were enrolled as members in the Industrial Cooperative Society, out of which 4,000 workers had been made permanent workers. Sir, 200 workers had either passed away or migrated and 800 workers were remaining. In the meantime, the management started engaging more contractors and they brought in 13,000 workers. Again, the crisis came. It was informed that all the workers must enroll themselves in the Industrial Cooperative Society. When 5,000 workers were to be registered, these 800 workers went to the court claiming seniority. The court adjudicated that common seniority must be maintained irrespective of whether they were enrolled in the Society earlier or not.

Sir, all of a sudden, the management appealed in the Supreme Court. Now the excuse that the management is giving is that an SLP is pending before the Supreme Court and that they cannot do anything. The situation is very, very serious. Every worker is very much prepared, and I call the attention of the Government to intervene immediately for the seniority is not in dispute now. The restriction of registering workers with the Society must be lifted. Once the management is prepared to register the workers, everything will be solved. If that is not done, then, the country will face a very big power crisis in one week, because the cleaning up of overburdened machines is not being done by the contract workers, and within a week, the total mining will be stopped and the total power generation will be stopped. So, the Government has to take up this matter which is of very serious concern, and they should direct the management to immediately settle the issue out-of-court. Stating that an SLP is pending before the Court is not an excuse and the management should take it up seriously. The Government must issue a serious and immediate direction to the management to settle the issue amicably.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with it.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with it, with a concern as to how the Government is continuing to neglect...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You should associate only, nothing more...(Interruptions) Now, Shri N.K. Singh...(Interruptions) I have called Shri N.K. Singh.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

SHRI A.A. JINNAH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

Establishment of a Cetral University in Bihar

श्री एन.के. सिंह (बिहार): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री, जो आज सौभाग्य से यहां सदन में ही हैं, का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। बिहार में जो केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का सृजन होना है, उस संबंध में बिहार सरकार ने कई बार केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह किया है कि इस विश्वविद्यालय का सृजन मोतिहारी में हो। केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय के समक्ष जो प्रस्ताव है, वह बिहार का प्रस्ताव था, लेकिन उसको नजरअंदाज करते हुए, उन्होंने एक निर्णय लिया है कि इसकी स्थापना गया में की जाए। इस संबंध में जो वार्तालाप दोनों के बीच हुई, वह कुछ विवसादास्पद रहा है। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री को स्मरण कराना चाहता हूं कि 30.4.2012 में इस सदन में इस विषय पर चर्चा हुई थी और चर्चा के अधीन जो बातें कही गईं, मैं उनको proceeding से पढ़ रहा हूं। इसके तहत श्री कपिल सिब्बल जी ने इस सदन में कहा, "Sir, my distinguished leader, Tiwariji, talked about Bihar. I have rung up Shri Nitish Kumarji. I have requested him for an appointment. I am willing to sit down with him and decide about what we should do about the Bihar Central University as well. We have no problems, in terms of future of the children of Bihar, to what we need to do. I have, certainly, no problem talking with Shri Nitish Kumarji. I have already talked to him. I have rung him up." इन्होंने यह आश्वासन सदन को दिया था और इसके तदुपरांत नीतीश जी के साथ उनकी मीटिंग भी हुई और मीटिंग अच्छी थी। उसके बाद इस मीटिंग के बारे में खबर अखबारों में प्रकाशित हुआ।

इसमें आश्चर्य का मामला यह है कि दो दिन पूर्व इसी सदन में श्री तरुण विजय जी के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4751 के उत्तर में इस वार्तालाप की कोई झलक नहीं है। इससे एक भ्रमात्मक स्थिति पैदा हो गई है और इसको टेलीविजन में दिखाया गया तथा अखबारों में प्रकाशित किया गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार नहीं चाहती है कि इस विश्वविद्यालय के स्थापना गया छोड़ कर कहीं और हो, जब कि मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री ने कुछ और आश्वासन दिए हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे इस स्थिति के ऊपर प्रकाश डालें और स्थिति को स्पष्ट करें। धन्यवाद।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री साबिर अली (बिहार): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I would like to place on record the fact that I have had a very constructive dialogue with the distinguished Chief Minister of Bihar, Nitish Kumarji. We discussed this issue at length. At the end of that, we also appeared before the Press, where Nitish Kumarji himself said, “चर्चा जारी रहेगी।” We are, certainly, on a very constructive dialogue and, I am sure, both of us will agree to a solution which has the support of everyone.

**Exclusion of part of Jammu and Kashmir from Indian Map
in E-geography syllabus**

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, मैं इस विषय को सदन के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि जो ई-जियोग्राफी पढ़ायी जा रही है, उसमें भारत को जो नक्शा है और उसमें जम्मू-कश्मीर को जो पार्ट है, वह पूरा पार्ट उस नक्शे में नहीं दिखाया जा रहा है। सर, अपने देश के महापुरुषों के बारे में, तथ्यों के बारे में, मैप्स के बारे में बार-बार छेड़खानी करके उस जम्मू कश्मीर को, जो एक sensitive स्थान है, उसके पूरे हिस्से को न दिखाना, देश की जनता के sentiments के साथ एक बहुत बड़ा अन्याय है।

सर, यह बात जब सबके ध्यान में आयी, तो एक स्टेट ने ई-जियोग्राफी को पढ़ाने के लिए आउटसोर्स कर रखा है। जब वे अपने नेट से जियोग्राफी पढ़ाते हैं, तो उसमें भारत को जो नक्शा दिखाया जा रहा है, उसमें से part of Kashmir गायब है। सर, इस बारे में एक बहुत बड़ा एजिटेशन हरियाणा में हुआ, लेकिन अभी तक कोई कार्रवाई न होने के कारण लोगों में बहुत रोष है। कहीं भी भारत के संविधान, भारत के महापुरुषों, भारत का इतिहास या भारत के नक्शों या हमने ऐसा भी देखा की कार्टून्स के माध्यम से भी किस तरह अन्याय करने की कोशिश की गयी, तो उस समय सदन की कार्रवाई रुकी। अगर हम समय रहते इन बातों पर ध्यान नहीं देंगे, तो जो बच्चे आज अपने भारत का नक्शा देख रहे हैं, उनके मन में यही रहेगा की जम्मू कश्मीर का जो भाग छोड़ दिया गया है, वह हमारा नहीं है। हम समझते हैं कि जम्मू कश्मीर हमारे देश का मुकुट है, लेकिन इस तरह की छेड़खानी करके जो मैसेज ये लोग देना चाहते हैं, इनकी सोच को समझना चाहिए। अगर कोई क्लैरिकल मिस्टेक है, तो इसको उस ढंग से लेकर ठीक करना चाहिए, लेकिन अगर इस सोच के पीछे कोई गहरी चाल है, तो इसको इस ढंग से लेकर इसकी पूरी इन्क्वायरी करके दोषी लोगों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए ताकि आगे से जब ऐसे तथ्य छपें, नेट पर डाले जाएं, अखबारों या किताबों में आएँ, तो कम से कम वे पूरी तरह से प्रमाणिक हों और जो बच्चे उसे पढ़ रहे हैं, उनको यह पता लगे कि भारत का नक्शा कहां से लेकर कहां तक है। अगर ऐसी शरारतें हमारे देश से ही होंगी, तो दूसरे देशों को हम क्या कहेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इस बात को सीरियसली लेकर भारतीय इतिहास के ऐसे तथ्यों को, भारत के महापुरुषों के साथ या भारत का जो भी authentic map है, उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई हो, यही मैं सदन से आपके द्वारा विनती करता हूँ।

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाळा (गुजरात): सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Avinash Rai Khanna.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Avinash Rai Khanna.

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड): सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नतुजी हालाजी ठाकोर (गुजरात): सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Report of nation human rights commission boycott and
dalits in 77 villages of Gujarat**

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, पिछले सप्ताह 14-15 मई को राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष श्री बालाकृष्णन जी की अध्यक्षता में एक टीम गुजरात गयी थी। वहां उन्होंने दो दिनों तक दौरा किया और उसके बाद यह पाया कि आजादी के 65 सालों के बाद भी यह शर्म की बात है कि गुजरात जैसे राज्य में ऐसे 77 गांव हैं जहां से दलितों को बहिष्कृत कर दिया गया है और उनको दबंगों तथा ऊंची जाति के द्वारा प्रताड़ित किया जा रहा है।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha): Sir, can the hon. Member authenticate the information?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Yes, I authenticate the information. I have given in writing. I am not a new Member of Parliament. Please... (*Interruptions*) Sir,...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): He is authenticating it. (*Interruptions*)

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, मैं स्वयं बनथल गांव गया हुआ था। हमारे साथ श्री मुकेश गुर्जर, जो कि हमारी पार्टी के अध्यक्ष हैं, वहां गये थे।...(व्यवधान).... सर, वहां बनथल गांव है।...(व्यवधान)....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): He has said that he is authenticating. (*Interruptions*) He is allowed. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Yes, I have authenticated it. You can move a Privilege Motion against me. (*Interruptions*) I have authenticated it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please... (*Interruptions*)... Instead of all of you standing, allow Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad to speak. Now, please...(*Interruptions*)....

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रुपाला (गुजरात): सर, मैं यह पढ़ना चाहता हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Rupala, please sit down. (*Interruptions*)

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, मैंने 15 अप्रैल 2010 को बनथल गांव का दौरा किया था, वहां 140 परिवार हैं और वह गांव अहमदाबाद से 80 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर है।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): He has said that he is authenticating it, then, what is the problem? (*Interruptions*)

श्री रामविलास पासवान: मैं 16.4.2010 को गवर्नर से मिला था। मेरे साथ श्री मुकेश गुर्जर थे। मैं 21.5.2010 को राष्ट्रपति और गृह मंत्री से मिला था।...(व्यवधान)...

राष्ट्रपति और गृह मंत्री को पीड़ित परिवारों के साथ मैंने मिलवाया था। फिर 29.6.2011 को धारा गांव गया था।...(व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I cannot hear anything if all of you speak at a time...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: 28.7.2011 को पीड़ित परिवारों के साथ मैं गृह मंत्री से मिला था। जो अहमदाबाद से 160 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर डीसा में है।.....(व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will allow you, Ravi Shankar Prasad...(*Interruptions*)...Why did you stand?...(*Interruptions*)...Go back to your seats...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: लोग अभी भी धरने पर बैठे हैं। इसी तरीके से कर्नाटक में यारा मड्डी गांव है, जहां यादगिरी जिले में दलित महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार किया गया। उसके खिलाफ प्रोटेस्ट किया गया। 9 मई, 2012 से सोशल बॉईकाट है।.....(व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will allow you. आप लोग बैठिए। I will allow you...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, गुजरात के नाम पर.....(व्यवधान) यह दलित का मामला है।.....(व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, go back to your seats. ..(*Interruptions*)...Mr. Ram Kripal Yadav, please go back to your seat. ..(*Interruptions*)... Are you authenticating of what you say?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Yes, I am authenticating it...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, what are you doing?...*(Interruptions)*...Time is lost because of them...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What you said in three minutes is on record...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, होम मिनिस्टर साहब को बुलाइए,.....*(व्यवधान)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is on record. टाइम हो गया। It is on record...*(Interruptions)*... बैठो।*(व्यवधान)*

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर,.....*(व्यवधान)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is not going on record...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर,.....*(व्यवधान)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What you have said in three minutes will go on record...*(Interruptions)*...After that, it will not go on record...*(Interruptions)*... रामविलास जी, आपने जो तीन मिनट क अंदर बोला है, वह रिकार्ड में गया है, बाकी रिकार्ड में नहीं गया है।.....*(व्यवधान)* What do you want to say, Mr Punj? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रुपाला: सर,.....*(व्यवधान)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I called only Mr Punj. No, no; sit down...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir,...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned for lunch for half-an-hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch at forty-eight minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled at eighteen minutes past two of the clock,

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Motion for...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, you had allowed me to speak.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, no. That is over. *(Interruptions)* No, no. *(Interruptions)* That is over. No, please. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: You had allowed me, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No. That is over (*Interruptions*)

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने ही निर्देश दिया था कि जीरो आवर के बाद आप हमें सुनेंगे और उसके बाद अपनी रूलिंग देंगे। यह आपका निर्देश था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): नहीं, नहीं। बैठिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: चलिए, आपका आदेश मान लेते हैं।

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, it is very unfortunate...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No. That was Zero Hour mention. That is over now.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, you had allowed me to speak. I will take only two minutes, Sir. I want you to honour your decision, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): But the Zero Hour is over. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ; But you should honour your own decision, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): But you did not honour it then. (*Interruptions*) The House could not function. What could I do?

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Give me two minutes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): How can I?

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Only two minutes, Sir. It is very unfortunate that the hon. Member, Shri Ram Vilas Paswanji, completely misled the House about the so-called atrocities in Gujarat and...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Okay. That is all.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: I will just read two lines, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, no. Don't read. I am not permitting you. (*Interruptions*) This is not permissible. (*Interruptions*)

Shri Brajesh Pathak now on the Statutory Motion for Resolution. पाठक जी, आपके पास पांच मिनट हैं।

STATUTORY MOTION

For resolution that the Airports Authority of India (Major Airports) Development fees rules, 2011, laid on the table of the house on the 25th August, 2011, be modified

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (अन्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हाल ही में दिल्ली और मुम्बई के जो एयरपोर्ट्स हैं, उनके बारे में कहा गया कि वे अत्याधुनिक बनाए गए हैं तथा वे पूरी दुनिया को कम्पीटिशन देंगे। पूरी दुनिया को प्रतियोगिता देने के लिए एयरपोर्ट्स को अत्याधुनिक बनाया गया, लेकिन अत्याधुनिक बनाने के बावजूद उनकी गुणवत्ता में तो कमियां हैं ही, सबसे प्रमुख बात यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान की घरेलू विमान सेवा का प्रयोग करने वाले यात्री तथा विदेशी यात्री, दोनों की जेबों पर खुले आम डकैती डालने का प्रयास कम्पनियां कर रही हैं, जबकि जो ऐग्रीमेंट उन्होंने एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी के साथ किया था, उसमें कहीं भी यह उल्लेख नहीं था कि ये कम्पनियां अपने मनमाने ढंग से दाम बढ़ाने का काम करेंगी।

महोदय, विमान बाजार वैसे ही अपनी व्यवस्था पर कराह रहा है। आज एयर इंडिया की हालत बहुत बुरी है। आज वह जिस हालत में पहुंचा है, उसके लिए कहीं न कहीं हमारी सरकार की नीतियां जिम्मेदार हैं। जिस ढंग से यूजर चार्ज बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं, उन्हें देखकर हमें महसूस होता है और मैं परिस्थितियों के अनुसार यह कह सकता हूं कि एयर इंडिया की जो हालत है, एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी को भी उसी हालत में पहुंचाने के लिए व्यवस्था की जा रही है और शुरुआत हो चुकी है। एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी इस देश के अंदर पैसा कमाने वाला विभाग माना जाता था, लेकिन आज आलम यह है कि एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी की जमीन को पीपीपी के नाम पर प्राइवेट पार्टिज को देकर जिस ढंग से उनको उपकृत करने का काम किया गया है, इसके लिए हम सीधे तौर पर सरकार की नीतियों को जिम्मेदार मानते हैं और आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अपील करते हैं कि वह अपनी नीतियों पर पुनर्विचार करे तथा दैनिक हवाई यात्रियों से, चाहे देश के अंदर यात्रा करने वाले हों या विदेशी जहाजों का उपयोग करने वाले यात्री हों, जिस ढंग से उन पर एयरपोर्ट उपयोग करने के लिए चार्ज में वृद्धि की जा रही है, वह अनुचित है, उसको वापस लिया जाए और उस पर दुबारा विचार किया जाए, नहीं तो एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी की भी हालत एयर इंडिया जैसी हो जाएगी। इन्हीं लफ्जों के साथ, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

श्री एन.के. सिंह (बिहार): धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो विषय है, अगर कोई उदाहरण हो सकता है, जहां कानून को ताक पर रखा गया हो, जो अनियमितताओं का एक ज्वलंत उदाहरण हो, तो वह, यह जो एयरपोर्ट के ऊपर फीस लगायी गयी है, उन ज्वलंत उदाहरणों में से एक होगा।

आप इसके इतिहास को देखिए। जिस समय टेंडर किया गया था, उस समय जिन लोगों ने टेंडरों को भरा था, तब लोगों को कोई आभास नहीं था कि आगे आकर के टेंडर के जो भी नियम हैं, न नियमों में परिवर्तन किया जाएगा। सर्वप्रथम परिवर्तन यह किया गया कि जो डेवलेपमेंट चार्ज है, उनको वह डेवलेपमेंट चार्ज लगाने का अधिकार दे दिया गया। अगर अन्य लोगों को पता होता कि डेवलेपमेंट चार्ज लगना है, तो ये जो सारे आंकड़े हैं इनमें परिवर्तन होता, कुछ और लोग टेंडर में आते। इस कारण, शुरु में ही डेवलेपमेंट चार्ज लगाया गया, यह प्रथम अनियमितता है।

उसके अतिरिक्त आप देखें कि अधिनियम के अनुसार इतनी वृद्धि की गई है, इस वृद्धि का क्या असर होगा? इस वृद्धि का यह असर होगा कि दिल्ली का जो हवाई अड्डा है, इस पर अन्य हवाई अड्डों की तुलना में लोग नहीं आयेंगे। इसका बहुत प्रतिकूल असर सिविल एविएशन पर पड़ेगा। मंत्री महोदय, इसका प्रतिकूल असर टूरिज्म के ऊपर पड़ेगा, इसका प्रतिकूल असर, जो भी हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं भारत को एक आकर्षक पूंजी निवेश का स्थान बनाने के लिए, उस पर पड़ेगा। आप इसको कई और दृष्टिकोण से देखिए। जैसा कि पहले भी बताया गया है जो दुकानें ली गई हैं उनसे किराया आता है, जितनी इन्हें जमीन दी गई है और छूट दी गयी है, वह 5-10 हजार एकड़ है, उसकी कीमत भी नहीं लगाई जा सकती है। मंत्री महोदय, पता नहीं उस जमीन की आज कितनी कीमत होगी, लेकिन वह बहुत बहुमूल्य जमीन है और इसके विकास के ऊपर उनको छूट दे दी गई है। क्या इस दृष्टिकोण से, दुकानों से, जमीन के विकास से, जो राजस्व में वृद्धि होगी, उसका अनुमान लगाया गया है? किस अथॉरिटी ने उन्हें छूट दी कि इतना बड़ा 500 प्रतिशत हाइक करे?

मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप इस मामले पर पुनर्विचार करें। जब तक पुनर्विचार नहीं हो जाता है, तब तक इतनी ज्यादा फीस जो लगाई गई है, इस पर आप रोक लगायें। सभी दृष्टिकोण से आने वाले राजस्व में कितनी प्राप्ति होती है, उसका पूर्ण रूप से औचित्य, उसका पूर्ण रूप से एक आर्थिक विश्लेषण करें और उस विश्लेषण के पश्चात ही आप इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचें कि कितनी फीस में वृद्धि करें, उसका क्या औचित्य है और उस औचित्य के आधार पर ही, आप आगे कदम उठावें।

मेरे पास बोलने के लिए समय कम है। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि जितनी चीजें हुई हैं, ये आपके समय से पूर्व हो चुकी हैं और ये बहुत ही नाजुक मामला है, लेकिन आप इसको आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से, नैतिक दृष्टिकोण से, नियमों में जो अनियमितताएं हुई हैं, उन सभी दृष्टिकोणों से, आप पूर्ण रूप से विश्लेषण करने के पश्चात ही आगे कदम उठावें। धन्यवाद।

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I stand here to support the Motion for the very simple reason that a rule cannot overrule the basic statute. A rule is a creature of statute. It is a subordinate legislation. But, here, they have put in the words, "by a person or a body of persons as specified". The point is, the original law, the Airports Authority, talks of authority. And, authority, by a simple logic, could be an authority constituted under a law or constituted by the Government for a particular purpose under some law. Now, if that is not there, then, how does a person come in?

Sir, my second point is, the original thing was on embarking passenger. But, embarking passenger does not include disembarking passenger. I just looked up the dictionary, which is here available, embarking passengers mean those who go into a boat, and disembarking passengers are those who come out of a boat.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There is only an addition of this.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Therefore, it cannot be there. They cannot, in any case, come under disembarking passengers at all. All said and done, we know the background, Sir. I do not want to get into the background. Some private contractors got into a big deal, failed to make adequate money; therefore, they are charging it also. There cannot be personlization of profit, 'profit, I gain; losses, you make.' It cannot go. So, on these two grounds, I support the Motion. Thank you, Sir.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि मंत्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश के दूसरे बड़े मंत्री हैं, जिनको इस विभाग की जिम्मेदारी मिली है। मैं तो यह चाहूंगा कि इस जिम्मेदारी को निभाते हुए, कुछ ऐसे परिवर्तन हों, कुछ ऐसा दिखाई दे कि एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी में काफी सुधार हुआ है। यह ठीक है कि PPP का फैशन चल गया है। मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि जब एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी इतना अच्छा काम कर रही है तो जो हमारे सबसे इम्पोर्टेंट एयरपोर्ट्स हैं, इनको प्राइवेट सेक्टर में क्यों दिया गया? आप देख लीजिए कि चाहे साउथ में हैदराबाद है, चाहे गोवा का नया एयरपोर्ट है, चाहे कोलकाता का एयर पोर्ट है, एक से एक अच्छे एयरपोर्ट हैं, जिनमें इतना ज्यादा शुल्क नहीं है, जितना कि निजी क्षेत्र के दोनों एयरपोर्ट्स पर है। चाहे आप मुम्बई को ले लीजिए या GMR, GV Tech को ले लीजिए। अगर इनको मात्र पैसा पैदा करने की छूट दी गई है, तो यह बहुत उचित नहीं होगा और यात्रियों के साथ न्याय भी नहीं होगा। मंत्री जी, वैसे भी आपकी एयरलाइंस में फेयर वसूलने का कोई तरीका नहीं है। एक आदमी एक समय में तीन हजार रुपए में टिकट लेता है और एक मिनट बाद वही किराया तेरह हजार रुपए हो जाएगा। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप किराए की कम से कम कोई एक गाइडलाइन तो तय करिए। एक जमाने में कुछ सीटें MPs के लिए रिजर्व रहती थीं, अगर हम लोगों को कभी सेशन में आना पड़ता और त्यौहार के दिन हों, तो पता चलता कि एयरलाइंस में हम लोगों के लिए जगह ही नहीं बचती थी। श्रीमन्, जो हमारा सेशन अटेंड करने का राइट है, हम यदि उसको भी अटेंड करना चाहें, तो एयरलाइंस में कोई अलग व्यवस्था नहीं है। हमको भी वैसे ही आना पड़ता है। यदि टिकट नहीं मिली तो नहीं है। आपकी एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी तो बड़े प्रॉफिट में है। माननीय मंत्री जी, आपने हिन्दुस्तान में बर्ड एक्सिडेंट्स को नहीं रोका और न ही आपने बर्ड एक्सिडेंट्स रोकने के लिए कोई निर्णय लिया है। आप अपना रिकार्ड निकलवा कर देख लीजिए कि हर साल कितने प्लेन बर्ड एक्सिडेंट्स में खराब होते हैं और उनको खड़ा कर दिया जाता है। नहीं तो फिर आप मेरी बात का जवाब दे दीजिए कि मैंने गलत कहा या सही कहा। आप बर्ड्स एक्सिडेंट्स का रिकार्ड निकलवा लीजिए। आपने बर्ड्स एक्सिडेंट्स को रोकने के लिए कौन से इंतजाम किए हैं? आप हीथ्रो एयरपोर्ट पर चले जाएं या शिकागो एयरपोर्ट पर चले जाएं, वहां प्लेन लाइन से उतरते हैं और वे उतरने में डिले नहीं करते हैं। हमारे यहां इतने बड़े-बड़े एयरपोर्ट होने के बावजूद भी वेटिंग काफी लम्बी होती है। मैं यह कहूंगा कि आप ATC को भी एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी के अंडर करिए। एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी एक जगह है और एयर ट्रेफिक कंट्रोल दूसरी जगह है, दोनों में कोई तालमेल नहीं है, जिसकी वजह से भी तमाम प्लेन लेट होते हैं और तमाम व्यवस्थाएं अव्यवस्थित हो रही हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इसको भी देखें। आप अभी परसों ही लखनऊ एयरपोर्ट का उदघाटन करने गए थे। मुझे यह जानकर बड़ी खुशी हुई कि आपने उत्तर प्रदेश और देश के

बहुत बड़े नेता, आपके पिता जी के नाम पर एयरपोर्ट का उद्घाटन किया है। मैं तो आप से एक दिन यह कहने वाला था कि मंत्री जी, आप थोड़ा समय निकाल कर उस एयरपोर्ट का भी उद्घाटन कर दीजिए। मुझे खुशी है कि उद्घाटन हो गया है। आप सोचते हैं कि जो आपने लखनऊ का एयरपोर्ट बनाया है, लखनऊ उत्तर प्रदेश के सबसे बड़े प्रदेश की राजधानी है, क्या वह दो एयर ब्रिज्स से एयरपोर्ट चल जाएगा, क्या इंटरनेशनल फ्लाइट्स चल जाएंगी। यह ठीक है कि आपने उसका उद्घाटन किया है, लेकिन पब्लिक का कमेंट बहुत अच्छा नहीं था। वहां जनता यह कह रही थी कि अगर इसको बनाना ही था, तो बड़ा एयरपोर्ट बनाते। क्योंकि लखनऊ एयरपोर्ट उत्तर प्रदेश का सबसे बड़ा एयरपोर्ट है और सबसे ज्यादा कहीं फ्लाइट्स जाती हैं, तो वे लखनऊ एयरपोर्ट से ही जाती हैं। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि आज आप घोषणा कर दीजिए कि आप उस एयरपोर्ट को इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट बनाएंगे। इससे उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों को यह लगेगा कि चौधरी अजित सिंह जी मंत्री थे, उन्होंने अपने जमाने में लखनऊ को कुछ दिया है। मैं तो आप से यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जितनी हवाई पट्टियां हैं, जो एयरपोर्ट में नई तरमीम हुई हैं,....(समय की घंटी). श्रीमन्, बस अभी खत्म कर रहा हूं। यूपी में आगरा में सबसे ज्यादा टूरिस्ट आते हैं। आगरा मिलिट्री का एयरपोर्ट है, बरेली में भी मिलिट्री का एयरपोर्ट है, इसी तरह से गोरखपुर और इलाहाबाद में भी मिलिट्री का एयरपोर्ट है। उन हवाई पट्टियों पर दूसरे प्लेन्स उतरने की इजाजत नहीं हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी डिवेलपमेंट के लिए पैसा मांग रही है, तो एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी को ज्यादा डिवेलपमेंट में लगाइए। अगर निजी क्षेत्र वाकई में यात्रियों को कुछ राहत देने के लिए आना चाहते हैं, तो निजी क्षेत्र को दिया जाए। मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप जब इस पर जवाब दें, तब जरूर कोई न कोई घोषणा करें और कुछ सही निर्णय लें, जिससे लगे कि आपके नेतृत्व में कहीं न कहीं परिवर्तन हुआ है। इतने ही शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूं। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI (Tamil Nadu): Thank you very much, Sir. There are a few questions, on this issue, that are to be raised before this august House. The Government has got all the authority to frame the rules with regard to collection of development fee. The point is that the rules have been framed on the basis of the Act. The Ministry has to clarify as to why this rule was delayed for such a long time, almost for several years, after the intervention of the Supreme Court. The PPP, who is the in-charge of this international airport, started collecting the development fee without any legal sanction. That is the moot question before us. And, the Supreme Court had rightly struck down the collection of development fee and termed it as illegal. About Rs. 1,481 crores, which have already been collected, are lying with the private partnership. One question is, the rules have to be approved by the Rajya Sabha. This development fee, even for the embarking passengers, is the question now, to the tune of about Rs. 1,300/- per international passenger and Rs. 200/- per domestic passenger. One apprehension, which is always expressed, is that this is an era in which the development cannot be done by the Government alone. There has to be a public-private partnership. So, any move that we take now should not jeopardize the further development in the country.

[Shri T.M. Selvaganapathi]

Especially in the road transport and the airways, the kind of private partnership work, investment is going on, is enormous which is coming to a level that is impressive. At the same time, the so-called PPP should not loot the public money. That is the concern. Now, you-frame the rules. But till then the Government is not waiting and it is pending for the approval of this House. The fee is being collected even today. Our question is whether this particular form of collecting the development fee was originally contemplated in the contract, which they had signed with the Authority. This is one question because originally these companies had entered into a contract. They had certain clauses how they raise their sources. For which, our understanding is that their lands, which have been given to these people, are worth several crores of rupees. And, these lands have not been utilized. Instead, they bounce on the consumer, the individual passenger, who has to shell out more money. The Government has to study these two things. Why have they not utilized the land given to them, which comes to several crores of rupees, which they can always reimburse? Cross subsidization was given worth about Rs. 20,000 crores, as far as the Delhi airport is concerned. No doubt, this is one of the finest airports in the world. It is the second finest airport in the entire world. But, at the same time, whether the collection of development fee can be allowed or not is the moot question. The Ministry has to look into it seriously because it is raising everybody's eyebrows that the Government is favouring the private parties. (*Time Bell rings*) This misgiving has to be cleared. (*Time Bell rings*) At the same time, Mr. Balagopal, right from the beginning when the Supreme Court had passed the judgement that unless a rule is there only the Authority can levy a tax, has relentlessly been writing to the Prime Minister and the concerned hon. Minister in this regard. All such misgivings have to be cleared. Thank you very much.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I support the Motion moved by my distinguished colleague, comrade Balagopal. The User Development Fee is, really, a distortion of policy. The Delhi Airport has managed to get this condition ordered by the Ministry of Civil Aviation. Sir, what we have found is that the parent company of the Delhi Airport, a private developer, took land from the Airports Authority of India and used it for massive commercial exploitation. I understand, Sir, that the property is now worth thousands of crores of rupees. It seems that the passengers are financing the investment choices of private developers. The Government of India should withdraw the concessions granted to all private companies and re-negotiate the agreements. The User Development Fee should not finance the other commercial activities of private companies. I understand, Sir, that the expenses incurred by the

private developers are added to the Airport account. Sir, if User Development Fee is collected, then, it should become part of the equity of the company. It is now working as a free grant to the private developers. The User Development Fee is being used as a tax on passengers and as a revenue for private developers and private companies. Instead, the User Development Fee, which is said to be for the development of the Airports, should not be a charge for a single journey, but should be an investment by the passenger for the future. Convert the User Development Fee into equity for the passengers. Sir, let every passenger get a share in the Company whenever he or she pays the User Development Fee. Now, the passengers are paying a hefty amount and the equity of private developers is going up, as if they brought the equity capital. Sir, in private airports, the User Development Fee is being forcibly collected and passengers have become prisoners at the Airports. The best solution, Sir, according to me, is to cancel these agreements and renegotiate these oppressive agreements. *..(Interruptions)..* I am making my point of view; you can have a counter point. Finally, it is for the Government to decide. The Government can approach courts and have these agreements declared oppressive. *..(Interruptions)..* I am making suggestions.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please address the Chair.

SHRI D. RAJA: If the courts can cancel the 2G Telecom licences, then, the Government can, surely, approach the courts. These agreements have enriched private companies, illegitimate private developers and the travelling public are treated as captive passengers. The national interest is not being served by the bad agreements, signed by the Government. So, I appeal to the Government to relook at these agreements and try to re-negotiate these agreements in the interests of the country and in the interests of the passengers.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): Sir, in fact, I was waiting for my turn in the Civil Aviation sector. But I will try to bring a few points to the notice of the House. सर, इस देश में जब भी हम नागरिक विमानन क्षेत्र के बारे में बात करते हैं, तो यह मान कर चला जाता था कि विमान में उड़ना बड़े लोगों की चीज है। लेकिन इस देश के इतिहास में दो ऐसे वक्त आए, एक वक्त आया 1980 में, जब इस देश में माधवराव सिंधिया जी कांग्रेस के मंत्री थे, उन्होंने यह तय किया कि एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइंस के बाहर देश में भी प्रतिस्पर्द्धा होनी चाहिए और लोगों के पास opportunity होनी चाहिए, ताकि इस देश में और भी विमान कम्पनियां आ सकें। उसके बाद 2003-2004 में दूसरा दौर आया, उस समय एनडीए की सरकार थी। उस समय देश में जोड़ने की बड़ी बात की गई, चाहे वह connectivity की बात हो, चाहे ग्रामीण सड़क की बात हो, चाहे विमानन क्षेत्र की बात हो, चाहे टेलीफोन की बात हो, चाहे मोबाइल फोन की बात हो।

[Shri Rajiv Partap Rudy]

इस देश में अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की सरकार ने ऐसा प्रयास किया कि छोटे से छोटे, गरीब से गरीब और देहात में बसे लोग भी इससे जुड़ सकें। हम सिर्फ यह बताना चाहेंगे कि 1950 से लेकर 2001 तक हमारे देश में जो यात्री विमान में उड़ते थे, उनकी संख्या 10 मिलियन थी। 2001-02 के बाद से लेकर 2012 तक इस देश में जो यात्री उड़ते हैं, उनकी संख्या 60 मिलियन है, यानी इसमें 600% की वृद्धि हुई है।

इस दौरान, आपको स्मरण होगा, मंत्री जी याद करेंगे, 2003-04 के बाद दुनिया में विमानन क्षेत्र में इतना बड़ा विस्तार कभी नहीं हुआ। उस समय लगभग 35% से 40% लोग बढ़े थे, जो इस विमानन क्षेत्र की यात्रा करते थे। देश और दुनिया के इतिहास में इतना बड़ा परसेंटेज ग्रोथ कभी नहीं हुआ था, जो हमने देखा है।

सर, यह मैं इसलिए बता रहा हूँ, लोग शायद भूल गए होंगे कि 2003-04 के बाद इस देश में एक बड़ा आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ था, जिसका लाभ आज तक हम देखते आज रहे हैं। चूंकि जब नागरिक विमानन क्षेत्र की बात होती है, हमारे मंत्री बैठे हैं, हमारा ऐसा मानना है कि 2003-04 के बाद हमने जो सुधार के कार्य किए और जो ग्रोथ देखी, उसमें जो और सुधार की गुंजाइश थी, उसको पूरा नहीं किया।

महोदय, सिर्फ आपके रेफरेंस के लिए मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि एक वर्ष के भीतर वाजपेयी जी की सरकार में कितने निर्णय लिए गए, जिनका परिणाम आज तक देखने को मिलता है। आज यूडीएफ लगाने की बात हो रही है, टैक्सिज़ लगाने की बात हो रही है, एक जमाने की एफटीटी, एफटीएफ और आईएटीटी टैक्स होता था, उस समय हम लोगों ने उसको हटाया था। हवाई जहाज के ईंधन के बारे में देश के इतिहास में जो एटीएफ की चर्चा होती है, इस देश के इतिहास में 2004 में पहली बार उसकी एक्साइज़ ड्यूटी को 16% से 8% घटाया गया। देश में जो इंटरनैशनल लेंडिंग चार्जिज़ थे, देश के इतिहास में पहली बार उसे 12% से 14% तक घटाया गया। जो विमान 80 सीटों से कम थे, उनको **declared goods** घोषित किया गया और उसमें 4% sale tax किया गया, जो आज भी पूरे देश में लागू है।

इसके अलावा, महोदय, आपको स्मरण होगा कि मैं 1990 में बिहार से विधायक बना था। 1990 में इंडियन एअर लाइन्स की सेवा होती थी, उस समय जब मैं पटना से दिल्ली आता था, तब विमान यात्रा की कीमत लगभग 6000 से 7000 रुपये होती थी और आज 2012 में भी जब हम पटना से दिल्ली आते हैं, तो मात्र 5000 से 7000 रुपये में यात्रा कर सकते हैं। इसकी देन 2004 है, जब हम लोगों ने इस देश में, जिसकी परिभाषा 'low cost carrier' के रूप में दी जाती है, लॉन्च किया और वह काम 2004 में हुआ।

एनडीए की सरकार वह सरकार थी, जिसने पहली बात प्रतिस्पर्द्धा के तौर पर प्राइवेट एअर लाइन्स को भी अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जाने की अनुमति दी, ताकि लोग विस्तार कर सकें और पूरी दुनिया में घूम सकें। छोटी से छोटी चीज, जैसे मोबाइल फोन का उपयोग जहाज उतरने के बाद, दरवाजा बन्द होने के बाद किया जा सकता है, आज भी आपने देखा होगा कि हाल-फिलहाल जब यह तय हुआ कि जहाज उतरने के बाद आप मोबाइल फोन कर सकते हैं, उसमें भी हमारे जैसे लोगों का हाथ रहा है। द्र

जो 36 non-metro airports का विकास किया जा रहा है, इसकी शुरुआत भी हम लोगों ने ही की थी और आज उनका निर्माण कार्य अच्छे तौर पर हो रहा है। इसके साथ-साथ हम लोगों ने चार्टर पॉलिसी भी रिवाइज की थी। उस समय 2003 में जो चार्टर विमानों की संख्या थी वह लगभग 160 थी और आज जो चार्टर विमान गोआ में, दिल्ली में आते हैं, उनकी संख्या बढ़ कर लगभग 2600 हो गई है। इस तरह हमने कई सारे क्षेत्रों में काम किया है। इसके अंतर्गत हम लोगों ने दो बड़े निर्णय और भी लिए थे, वे थे दिल्ली और मुंबई हवाई अड्डों का पुनर्निर्माण करना, इनको प्राइवेटाइज करना। Those were the two brownfield projects which we had taken up, and that was a major decision taken. And, thereafter, we decided about Shamshabad in Hyderabad and Devanahalli Airport. These were the four major projects. But, Sir, when we talk about these projects, we have to get back on to certain facts and figures as to how it has been done and what has gone wrong because the idea was, किसी भी देश में अगर आप देखें कि जो एविएशन का ग्रोथ होता है, अगर सरकार कुछ न करे, if the Government makes no effort, फिर भी लगभग डेढ़ गुना होगा। अगर आज हमारी इकॉनमी का ग्रोथ लगभग 8% है, तो अगर सरकार कुछ भी न करे, तब भी 12% तो अपने आप ही होगा। आज हमारा एविएशन का ग्रोथ लगभग 15-16% है। यह ग्रोथ अपने आप में प्रमाणित करता है कि हमारी सरकार की तरफ से इस इंडस्ट्री में जो इन्पुट और इन्सेंटिव होना चाहिए था, जिसकी शुरुआत हम लोगों ने 2004 के बाद की, शायद उसमें कमी आ चुकी है।

महोदय, भारत की आबादी लगभग 1.2 बिलियन है और हमारे यहां विमान यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या मात्र 7 मिलियन है। चीन की आबादी 1.6 बिलियन है, लेकिन वहां लगभग 300 मिलियन लोग उड़ते हैं। अमेरिका में 350 मिलियन लोग हैं और हर व्यक्ति औसत तौर पर 700 मिलियन बार उड़ता है, यानि हर व्यक्ति लगभग दुगुना उड़ता है। इसी प्रकार से आस्ट्रेलिया में, जिसकी आबादी 23 मिलियन है, वहां 46 मिलियन लोग उड़ते हैं। यह अपने आप में स्थिति स्पष्ट करता है। अगर हम आज विमानों की भी संख्या देखें, तो अमेरिका में 50 हजार लोगों पर एक विमान है, आस्ट्रेलिया में 50 हजार लोगों पर एक विमान है, चीन में लगभग एक मिलियन लोगों पर एक विमान है, लेकिन भारत में लगभग 4 मिलियन लोगों पर एक विमान है। यह अपने आप में दर्शाता है कि इतने बड़े देश में, जो कि बहुत बड़ा बाजार हो सकता है, आज भी इस मामले में हम बहुत पीछे खड़े हैं और कहीं-न-कहीं इन सब चीजों की यहां जरूरत है।

महोदय, मेरे पास क्योंकि समय कम है और एविएशन के क्षेत्र में बहुत-सारे विषय हैं...(व्यवधान)...उतना समय भी कम ही है। मैं अपनी बात को छोटा करने की कोशिश करता हूं। सर, एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी के पास जो अभी एयरपोर्ट्स हैं, जिनका ये संचालन कर रहे हैं, ये लगभग 125 हैं और देश में इनकी पूरी संख्या 449 है, जिनमें से 11 अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हैं, 81 डोमेस्टिक हैं और 25 सिविल एन्क्लेव्स हैं। महोदय, जैसा मैंने बताया कि 2001 में 10 मिलियन लोग उड़ते थे, आज ऐसे लोग लगभग 60 मिलियन हैं। हम लोगों ने तय किया, सचमुच यह हमारा निर्णय था, हमारी सरकार का निर्णय था, वाजपेयी जी का निर्णय था कि हम नए-नए

[Shri Rajiv Partap Rudy]

एयरपोर्ट्स का निर्माण करें। लेकिन, नये एयरपोर्ट्स का निर्माण किस प्रकार हो, इस बात को तय करने के लिए हम लोग सरकार में नहीं रहे, आप आ गये और वामपंथी मित्र आए। मुझे बड़ा कष्ट होता है, जब हमारे वामपंथी मित्र इन सब विषयों की चर्चा करते हैं। जिस दौरान ये सब निर्णय हुए, सब कुछ तय हुआ, तो सरकार के साथ ही थे। इसलिए, जब हमारे ये मित्र कहते हैं कि साहब, इसको कैंसल कर देना चाहिए, इसे हटा देना चाहिए, तो एक बड़ा सवाल उठता है। येचुरी साहब शायद नहीं सुन रहे हैं, ये दो बड़े निर्णय, जिस प्रकार से एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी ने 46 प्रतिशत रेवेन्यू लेकर तय किया कि इसमें अपनी भागीदारी होगी, ...**(व्यवधान)**... पी.पी.पी मॉडल पर हो, दो बड़े निर्णय में इनकी भागीदारी रही है। पता नहीं, ये भूल गये हैं, भूल जाना चाहते हैं या इनकी यह आदत है, लेकिन जब दिल्ली एयरपोर्ट के निर्माण का कार्य प्रारम्भ हुआ और टेंडर प्रोसेस शुरू हुआ, निविदाएं आमंत्रित की गईं, तो ये पूरे तौर से सरकार में थे। 2007 में भी, जब एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयर लाइंस का मर्जर हुआ, तब भी ये उसके साथ थे। मैं आपके विषय पर आ रहा हूँ। मंत्री महोदय, सुनिए तो सही, क्यों परेशान हो रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...इश्यूज तो उसी में आ रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...आप क्यों परेशान हो रहे हैं, कुछ सच्ची बातें जाननी चाहिए। शुरूआती तौर पर दिल्ली एयरपोर्ट पर इन लोगों ने लगभग 12 हजार 800 करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए।...**(व्यवधान)**...हां, काम की बात पर चले आएं। आप क्यों परेशान हो रहे हैं?...**(व्यवधान)**...उसके बाद मुम्बई में लगभग 9000 करोड़, लेकिन मैं यही बताना चाहूंगा कि आज कोलकाता में एयरपोर्ट का निर्माण हो रहा है। हम लोगों ने दिल्ली एयरपोर्ट का निर्माण किया, बहुत इच्छा निर्माण किया। उसमें क्या कमियां हैं, तकनीकी रूप से देखा जाएगा, लेकिन लगभग उसी अनुपात के एयरपोर्ट का निर्माण कोलकाता में हो रहा है, जिसमें हम मात्र 2400 करोड़ रुपए खर्च कर रहे हैं। एक तरफ 12 हजार 800 करोड़ रुपए से जिसकी शुरूआत हुई थी, एक बार हम लोगों ने शुरू में तय किया था कि लगभग 6000 करोड़ रुपए...**(व्यवधान)**...हां, 5 हजार 900 करोड़ रुपए खर्च करेंगे, उसको बढ़ा कर 8000 किया गया, उसको फिर बढ़ा कर 12 हजार 800 करोड़ रुपए किया गया। AERA ने कहा कि 12 हजार 800 करोड़ में से 300 करोड़ रुपए काट डालते हैं, आप उसको 12 हजार 500 करोड़ में बनाइए। फिर, उन्होंने अपना तर्क दिया कि उसमें ATC Tower नहीं था, फ्लां नहीं था, डेमका नहीं था। यह तो एक बड़ा तथ्य है, महोदय, कि इसमें आखिर किस तरह से यह तय किया गया। उसके साथ-साथ जो दो सहमति दायर की, उनमें एक OMDA था, जिसके तहत वह एयरपोर्ट दिया गया और दूसरा State Agreement था। अब महोदय, सरकार जब निर्णय लेती है या जब सरकार निर्णय लेगी, तो सरकार को मान्यता होगी, लेकिन State Agreement में कभी भी यह तय नहीं किया गया कि रिजनेबल रिटर्न क्या होगा। हम अगर निवेश करते हैं, तो तय करते हैं या बैंक जिस आधार पर लोन देती है, तो यह तय करती है कि रिजनेबल रिटर्न क्या होगा। स्वाभाविक है कि अगर हम व्यापारी हैं और बिजनेस के लिए आए हैं, तो हम अपनी मांग रखेंगे कि मेरा रेवेन्यू इंटेरेस्ट इतना होना चाहिए या इसमें मुझे इतना लाभ होना चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा कि हमें इसमें...**(समय की घंटी)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Rudy, if you conclude within two minutes, your colleagues would get three minutes!

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Yes, Sir. ठीक है, सर।

Sir, the Government did not specify the reasonable return और उसको ओपन छोड़ दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि हमें 24 प्रतिशत रिटर्न मिलना चाहिए। फिर, बाद में उससे कहा गया कि यह 14 प्रतिशत होगा, तब एक Independent Consultant बनाया गया, सरकार के द्वारा नियुक्त किया गया। उस Independent Consultant ने कहा कि ठीक है और उसने एक पत्र लगा कर AERA को भेजा। AERA ने कहा कि इसको 16 प्रतिशत किया जाए। आज भी जो सहमति बनी हैं, उसमें AERA ने यह कहा है कि इसकी सहमति तो मैं दे रहा हूं, लेकिन इसका ऑडिट मैं स्वयं कराऊंगा। तो स्वाभाविक तौर से सरकार ने जिस प्रकार से ये सभी निर्णय लिए और कहीं-न-कहीं कोई भी उद्योगपति अगर आएगा, निवेश करने आएगा, तब वह तो अपने प्रॉफिट के लिए ही आएगा। आज कहा जा रहा है कि उसमें बड़े losses हैं, उसकी उपयोगिता पूरी नहीं हो पा रही है, तो इसमें सरकार ही बता सकेगी कि आखिर यह क्या परिस्थिति थी, जिसमें इस प्रकार हुआ? उसमें बड़ा technical language है, Single Till, Double Till.

सर, जिस एयरपोर्ट के modernization की बात हम लोगों ने शुरू की, उसका basic fundamental क्या था? When the NDA Government decided to privatise the airports, what was the fundamental? The fundamental was that the Airports Authority of India, which were running the airports for the last 55 years, ये जो non-aeronautical revenue होते हैं, जो गैर-विमानन क्षेत्र का रेवन्यू होता है, उसको Airports Authority of India recognize नहीं कर पाती है, और in order to have the full potential of the non - aeronautical revenue, it is essential that we bring in the model of privatisation so that the best aeronautical revenue is received. What do we do here, Sir? We come back and sign an agreement where we say that of the non-aeronautical revenue, जो पूरे सौ फीसदी पैसा एक खाता में जाना चाहिए, उसको हम लोगों ने तय करके कह दिया कि यह non-aeronautical revenue का मात्र 30 प्रतिशत ही पूरे खाते में जाएगा, that is how the system of double till came कि खाते में एक पैसा जमा करो और दूसरे खाते में दूसरा पैसा जमा करो। (समय की घंटी)। स्वाभाविक तौर से जिस दिन सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया...(व्यवधान)...सरकार 46 परसेंट रेवन्यू सीधा Airport Authority of India को दे देगी, वह भी पता नहीं, किस प्रकार से किया गया? वह अपने आप में एक बहुत बड़ा रेवन्यू हैं, क्योंकि एयरपोर्ट ऑथोरिटी को जितनी कमाई एयरपोर्ट चला कर नहीं हो रही थी, उससे ज्यादा कमाई बिना एयरपोर्ट चलाए होने लगी। स्वाभाविक तौर पर वह भी पैसा लेना चाहेगा और जब कोई भी उद्योगपति पैसा लगा कर अपना पूरा पैसा वापस नहीं ले पाएगा, तो स्वाभाविक तौर से कोई न कोई रास्ता निकालेगा। यह एक बड़ा सवाल होता है कि यह जो डबल टिल करके जिस प्रकार से यह तय किया गया..क्योंकि इसकी capacity लगभग 60 बिलियन तक जाना है, अभी 37 बिलियन है। Out of this large plot of land, we will say, take 250 acres. Sir, the very fundamental of aviation success is how we can make the whole product cheap. The latest escalation which has come into existence between Delhi-Mumbai-Delhi. पहले आने वाले यात्री उतरने वाले passengers को पैसा नहीं लगता था, सिर्फ जाने वाले को लगता

[Shri Rajiv Partap Rudy]

था, जब एक प्रस्ताव के तहत...(व्यवधान)...आज जो escalation हैं, it is 346 per cent. इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि दिल्ली-मुम्बई-दिल्ली की यात्रा करने वाले यात्री को इस निर्णय के बाद 1800 रुपए अतिरिक्त देने पड़ेंगे, यानी की हवाई जहाज की कम्पनियां एक तरफ घाटे में चल रहीं हैं या घाटे में नहीं भी चल रही हैं, लेकिन जिस प्रकार से कीमत है और इस देश में इस एयरपोर्ट के निर्माण का उद्देश्य था कि यात्रियों की सुविधाएं बढ़ें, किराया कम हो और निश्चित रूप से आवागमन की सुविधा हो, वह पूरा नहीं हो रहा है।

The basic fundamentals which were achieved in 2004, after the reforms which were initiated in the NDA Government, have been completely lost. This Government has completely lost the track. With great pride, we can say that we were the people who started this revolution of aviation in this country, which has completely been lost in the track. That is one of the points. There are many more features, which we cannot take them up in such a short while, अगर हम चाहते हैं कि passengers का ग्रोथ हो, एयरक्राफ्ट का ग्रोथ हो, कर्मचारी बढ़ें, सर, प्राइवेट एयरलाइंस के बारे में चर्चा की जाती है, वहां भी हमारे ही बच्चे काम करते हैं, ऐसा नहीं है कि वह देश के खिलाफ है। We should have a policy.

Sir, Air India stands as a lead. We all understand that. Unfortunately, we cannot keep on harping on that issue. This is the time when the country is going through a crisis as far as the civil aviation is concerned, including the crisis which has emerged out Air India. I think, on that subject, we will expect a reply from the Minister, which has not come as far as the Air India is concerned. There are many more issues in this sector on which we would like to hear the hon. Minister. But the most unfortunate part is that despite the issue of civil aviation, which we need to discuss at large, being listed in this House, has not been discussed. It is very sad. Having said that, I still would feel that the Minister would respond to some of the issues which I have raised.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): सर, एयरपोर्ट modernization के समय बताया गया था कि बहुत अच्छा एयरपोर्ट देंगे, फ्री में देंगे, सब कुछ अच्छा होगा। यह भी बताया गया था कि सब कुछ कैसे होगा। बताया गया था कि जमीन के बदले प्राइवेट आदमी इसको डेवलप करेगा। जमीन कितनी है? 250 एकड़। उसमें से 5 परसेंट उनको कर्मागार exploitation के लिए दिया है। 250 एकड़ की कीमत आज क्या है? 25,000 करोड़ रुपए। आपका लॉस क्या है? कुछ हजार करोड़ बोल रहे हैं। यह कितना सही है, इसको बाद में देखते हैं। वे जमीन बेच कर लोगों को क्यों नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं? आपका ऑप्शन था कि वे 30 साल बाद जमीन बेचेंगे और अगर आज वे हमसे वसूल करेंगे, तो यह अन्याय है।

3.00 P.M.

दूसरी बात, इन्कर्मिंग फ्री के जमाने में इन्कर्मिंग पैसेंजर को टैक्स लगाना कितना सही है? तीसरी बात, यह दुनिया का सबसे मंहगा एयरपोर्ट कैसे बन गया? इसका जिक्र हमारे एक दोस्त ने किया कि सारी दुनिया 45 सेकंड में एक एयरक्रफ्ट लैंड होता है और 45 सेकंड में उड़ता है। Distance between two subsequent take-offs and two subsequent landings is 45 seconds. In our case, it is still 145 seconds. Then, what is the use of modernization?

सर, लास्ट, इसका ऑडिट कौन करेगा, ऐरा-गेरा, कौर करेगा? हमें तो चाहिए कि कैग को क्यों नहीं करना चाहिए? अगर हमसे पैसा ले रहा हो तो केट क्यों नहीं करेगा? इसमें 6 हजार करोड़ का 12,500 करोड़ कैसे हो गया? कोई हिसाब तो दे। एक कांट्रैक्ट दिया गया cost + 20% ऐसा कभी कांट्रैक्ट होता है। हमें इसका जवाब चाहिए। लास्ट में मेरी मांग है, सर, बहुत सवाल हैं, आपके मन में भी सबने पूछे हैं। क्या इस पर आप व्हाइट पेपर लाएंगे और क्या इसका आडिट कराएंगे? यह करना चाहिए, यह हमारी मांग है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Mr. Yechury, please finish it within five minutes. (*Interruptions*) I am not taking any new names. So many requests are there.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I thank you for giving me an out-of-turn chance to speak. Sir, our Party position has been stated by Mr. K.N. Balagopal, who moved the Resolution, but, I have been invoked as the Chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee by the former Minister., I do not want to go into those issues or clarify those issues. You mentioned that we were responsible at that time in the UPA-I Government. Yes, we were responsible for ensuring that beyond Delhi and Mumbai, which were already granted, no other airports would be privatized and all development would be done by the Airports Authority of India and that is what that Government did, and, that is what is happening. So, let that be clarified.

If you also remember, the number of Reports that we submitted to this august House raised this issue, and, on the basis of that, the AERA proposal was brought forward by the UPA-I Government. The AERA proposal came up, and, while examining the AERA Bill, we said, you should also include what is being given for commercial exploitation, and, even those tariffs must come under regulation. That was the recommendation of the Committee, but, despite the recommendation, only aeronautical services were included but the commercial ones were not. Even now, I urge upon the Minister to do that. That is a separate point, Sir.

The point here is that you have a peculiar situation where both for

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

embarkation and disembarkation, the passenger has to pay a development fee. This is unheard of anywhere in the world, and, if both the Airports are doing this, the fee that the passenger pays goes up four times. If you go from here to Mumbai and come back, as it was explained, you pay this fee four times, and, Sir, Rs. 1,800/- is what you pay. This is making the Delhi airport the most expensive in the world. I want to ask this question in the larger context. We have raised it in our Reports also. You, on the one hand, talk of incredible India, you, on the, one hand, talk of increasing flow of tourists into India, and, you, on the other hand, are making these airports most expensive. This is the first point.

Secondly, Sir, AERA itself has noted, and, I want the Minister to kindly take note of it, that 250 acres of land was given for commercial exploitation, of which only 46 acres has been commercially exploited so far and from these 46 acres, they get Rs. 1,480 crores annually. The rest of the 200 acres has not been commercially exploited so far. Now, where does this revenue go? Does it get added into the Aeronautical Services or not? If that is the case, is there a loss? This auditing has to be properly done, and, that auditing can be done only by the CAG. (*Interruptions*) No, I will tell you why? 46 per cent of this is with your public sector unit, the Airports Authority.

It has to be the CAG. As my colleague, Shri N.K. Singh, pointed out earlier, it is also a distortion of the bidding process. Earlier, it was known that you will allow them to do it. At that time, what was the norm? We have pointed it out in our report. The norm was, the Airports Authority of India was not allowed to levy user charges in any airport. You give this right to the private airports, but you do not give this right to the Airports Authority of India. Why? There was a point that was being made, which I think is a correct point, that you should not burden the passengers; you improve your efficiency and earn profits. But because it is a public sector and is under the Government, you say, "You will not be allowed to raise money, but I will give this right to a private operator". Now, this unfairness also breaks a certain principle and that principle is not to burden the passengers extra. In this situation, I would sincerely appeal to the Minister and the Government that when a statutory motion is moved here, that needs to be either adopted or dropped. These are serious issues that have been raised. Calculating non-aeronautical revenues on the land that was given and having a proper audit of their accounts through the CAG are the issues on which we would like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister. At least, on these two points, let the Minister give an assurance that these will be looked into. In the interest of our country, this assurance should be given. That is what I am appealing to him. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we are discussing a notice given by Shri K.N. Balagopal for a Statutory Motion for certain modifications in the Airports Authority of India Development Fee Rules. These rules pertain to the levy of Development Fee at major airports.

Sir, before I reply to the specific concerns raised by the hon. Members of this august House, I would like to give a brief summary of the events and legal provisions regarding development fee charged under the Airports Authority of India Development Fee Rules, 2011. The Central Government had notified Development Fee Rules in the Gazette of India dated 2nd August, 2011. As per the powers given under Section 41. of the Act, for levy of DF under Section 22A of the Airports Authority Act, 1994 read with Section 41 of the Act, the rules were laid before Lok Sabha on August 17, 2011 and Rajya Sabha on August 25th. As per Section 43 of Act, the rules under the Act are required to be laid as soon as after being made before both the Houses of Parliament for a total period of 30 days either in one Session or two or more successive sessions. Both the Houses, if agree, in making any modification of the rule, the rule or regulation shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form. That also makes it clear that that rules can operate in their original form until they are modified in the manner prescribed. As per the Order of the Airports Economic Regulator Authority or AERA dated 8th November, 2011, the Authority has allowed to charge at IGI Airport Delhi a DF of Rs. 200 for domestic passengers and Rs. 1,300 from international passengers with effect from 1st December, 2011. Earlier, the Central Government vide letters dated 9th February, 2009 and 27th February, 2009 had allowed the collection of DF in respect of Delhi Airport and Mumbai Airport. However, the fee levied *vide* these letters of the Central Government has been declared ultra vires of the Airports Authority of India Act, 1994 by the hon. Supreme Court in a Civil Appeal No. 3611 of 2011—Consumer Foundation *vs.* India and others. The Supreme Court in its order though has upheld the power of the Central Government to levy the fee, but has clearly said that the Central Government has no power to fix the rate at which development fee would be charged.

The power to fix the rate in respect of major airports lies with the AERA. The hon. Supreme Court, in the same case, has also directed the DIAL and MIAL, to account to the Airport Authority, the development fees collected pursuant to two letters of the Central Government of 2009 and has also directed the Airports Authority to ensure that the development fees levied and collected by the DIAL and MIAL, so far, has been utilized for the purpose mentioned in clause (a) Section 22 A of the 1994 Act. The Airports Authority of India has informed that the fee collected,

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before the judgement of hon. Supreme Court of India, has been utilized for the purposes as per Section 22 A of the Act. The hon. Supreme Court has also directed that, henceforth, the fee collected shall be credited to the Airports Authority of India as per the orders passed by the AERA and will be utilized for the prescribed purposes as per the Act and in the manner under the rules which may be made as early as possible. Consequently, rules have been notified in the Gazette dated 2nd August, 2011.

Now, I will reply to amendments in the Motion. Firstly, let us see the legal provisions of the Development Fee. Under the Airports Authority of India Act, 1994, as amended in 2003, and further amended in 2008, Section 22 (i) (a) of the Act gives power to the Airports Authority of India to levy and collect Development Fee from the embarking passengers at major airports at such rates as may be determined by AERA. The purpose for the levy of Development Fee is as under: Funding or financing of the cost of upgradation, expansion or development of the airport at which the fee is collected,; establishment or development of a new airport in lieu of the airport referred to in clause (a);—like, that was done in the case of Delhi airport—and investment in equity in respect of shares to be subscribed by the Airports Authority in companies engaged in establishing, owning, developing or operating or maintaining a private airport in lieu of the Airport referred to in clause (a)—the PPP was allowed to collect the dues. Now, under the AERA Act of 2008, Major Airport has been defined in Section 2 of the Act as an airport which has or is designated to have a passenger throughput in excess of one-and-a-half million passengers per annum. The I.G. Airport of Delhi is a Major Airport. In terms of sub-clause (a) of clause (1) of Section 13 of the Act, the AERA can determine the amount of Development Fee in respect of major airports. Now, ‘Action taken by AERA’: In terms of Section 13 (b) of the AERA Act of 2008, read with Section 22 of the AAI Act of 1994, the AERA determines the Development Fee to be levied at the I.G.I, New Delhi. It is Rs. 200 per embarking passengers and Rs. 1300 for international passengers. Accordingly, the AERA has also determined the Development Fee to be levied at the Mumbai Airport for a period of approximately 23 months. That means, both these levies will come to an end in March, 2014.

Rule 3, that is, collection of Development Fee: The Development Fee shall be collected by a person or a body of persons as is specified by the Authority and shall be deposited in such an account and at such intervals as may be specified by the Authority. Now, Sir, if you want, I will go into it word-by-word as mentioned in the Motion. Some words have been substituted for some words, etc.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Just give a general reply.

SHRI AJIT SINGH:- Sir, the Motion states, “That in rule 3 at page 7, after the word “collected” the words “by a person or a body of persons as specified” be deleted. Now, the words ‘by a person or a body of persons as specified’ be deleted is not practical. The Airports charges and fees are presently being levied on the passengers and are being collected through airline tickets.

It is only for the convenience of the passengers, the charges and fee be collected through the tickets. It is not practically possible to collect the fees/charges from the passengers directly by the Airports Authority. Sir, in the Motion ‘that in rule 3 at page 6 the following proviso and explanation be added: “Provided, the Development Fee shall not be collected for and on behalf of those operators/lessees who had been awarded contract to develop such airports before the introduction of Development Fee”. Sir, this proviso is added because the total value of contract was determined while awarding the contract without taking into consideration of Development Fee. Section 22 A of the Introduction of Development Fee was inserted in the AAI Act in 2003, much before the awarded contract to DIAL and MIAL in 2006. The motion is also *ultra vires*. The provisions of Section 22A of AAI Act have no such distinction, as has been made in the Act against the operators/lessees who had been awarded contract to develop such airports before the introduction of Development Fee. Further, the motion is against the facts contained in the contractual agreement with the Joint Venture companies, as in those agreements no mention has been made about the total value of the contract. The bidding parameter for such projects was the revenue share with AAI, and not the value of the contract or the project cost. Further, the Development Fees was levied and collected once the amount of this fee has been determined by AERA, under the AERA Act, 2008. In these statutes, no exception has been made about those airports which were awarded contract of development prior to the framing of the rules. Rule 4 (3): Every Development Fee escrow account shall have the following sub-accounts maintained, controlled and operated by a Scheduled Bank as per the escrow agreement to be executed by the authority with such scheduled banks. Sir, in the Motions, the word, “and managed” have to be inserted after the words, “to be executed.” Sir, the escrow accounts are jointly managed by the account holders. In this, AAI is required to frame a standard operating procedure for operation of the said accounts by the JVCs along with AAI. Giving the management function to AAI will unnecessarily burden without any commensurate benefit. Sir, Rule 4 (4): “The money collected as Development Fee shall be deposited in Development Fee receipt account.” The Motion says *after* the word “Account”, the following be *added*: “The

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money already collected before the introduction of the present Rule by certain operators shall be assessed and deposited in a separate account called “Development Fees Surplus Sub Account.” The money already collected by certain operators before the introduction of the present rule has already been utilised for the purpose assigned in Section 22A and to deposit it in a separate account called ‘Development Fees Surplus Sub Account’ is not practical. Even hon. Supreme court of India, in its judgment, while striking down the earlier levy, has not given any such directions, but has only said that DIAL and MIAL will account to the AAI the Development Fee collected, pursuant to the two letters of 2009 of the Central Government, and AAI will ensure that the Development Fee levied and collected by DIAL and MIAL have been utilised for the purposes mentioned in Clause (a) of Section 22A. Moreover, in this Motion, retrospective effect is being given to the rules which may not stand the test of the law. Rule 4(5): “The Authority shall make an arrangement with the scheduled bank to transfer the money deposited in the Development Fee receipt account in the following order of priority.” They have given three names of banks. You can give there. The Motion says the following shall be added to the sub-rule. “The amount remaining in the Development Fees Surplus Sub Account shall be taken into account while improving the facilities of the airports run by the Airports Authority of India. Sir, the provision is *ultra vires* of Section 22A of the AAI Act which allows the levy to be only for specific purpose and to be utilised at the airport where collected. Further, the above stated purpose is not covered in the said provisions.

Sir, Rule 5(9) says that if, at any stage, it is found that the Development Fee has not been utilized by the airport operator for the specified purpose, the airport operator shall pay penal interest at the SBI base rate plus 10 per cent per annum on such amount from the date of such withdrawal. The Motion says that for the word ‘ten’, the word ‘twenty-five’ be substituted. That is why they want the base rate plus 25 per cent should be the penalty. Sir, this penal interest is in line with the penal interest provided in the OMDA between the JVC and the AAI which was approved by the EGoM set up for this purpose.

Rule 7 relating to the accounts of the authority. It says that the authority shall keep account of all money received and expenditure by it in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Sir, the Motion says that after the word ‘Act’, the following shall be added:

“The all accounts pertaining to collection and disbursal of development fee shall be audited by C and AG.”

Sir, as per the provisions of Section 28 of the AAI Act, the accounts of the AAI have to be audited by the GAG. Automatically, this provision will be attracted in the case of this fee also.

Sir, I am extremely grateful to the hon. Member, Shri K.N. Balagopal, for raising such an important issue with regard to levy of development fee, airport charges and UDF. I am also grateful to Shri Balagopal for accepting that he is not blindly against the user fee. But, it should be as per legal provisions of the Constitution, legal provisions of the AAI Act and the Aircraft Act. I am in full agreement with the hon. Member in this regard.

One of the prime concerns raised by the hon. Member, Shri Balagopal, is that after determination of airport charges recently by the order of the AERA, the Delhi Airport has become the costliest airport in the world. Several other hon. Members have also mentioned this point. I would like to mention here that aeronautical charges at the hilly airports were earlier enhanced in 2009 by only 10 per cent over the base charges of year 2000. It means, since 2000, only 10 per cent hike was made in airport charges and that too it was in 2009. After the AERA came into existence, the authority to determine the charges for major airports was vested with the AERA as per the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority Act, 2008. The charges were to be determined for a period of 5 years *i.e.*, from 2009 to 2014. Sir, the AERA had to determine the charges by squeezing the period of recovery of 5 years to 2 years. These charges which were to be levied in 2009 for 5 years were only levied in 2012. That means, the AAI or DIAL is recovering the 5 years cost of charges in two years and that is why it seems so high.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I think, last year also it had raised.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: No, no.

Since 2000, the charges were raised only once by 10 per cent.

I may mention here that the claim which was submitted by DIAL was to enhance the charges by 776 per cent. However, the AERA has allowed a total enhancement of 346 per cent only after carefully examining the relevant facts.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: यह बताइए कि सरकार क्या करेगी? How can it be only 346 percent?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Not allowed. Let the Minister complete his speech.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Okay. I will strike down the word 'only.' If that makes the hon. Members happy, I will do that. So, I will read it again. The AERA has allowed a total enhancement of 346 per cent after carefully examining all relevant facts. This is also to submit that AERA is an independent, quasi judicial authority. The orders of AERA are appealable in the appellate court. Those who are unhappy with this increase, maybe the airlines or airport...(*Interruptions*)...

There seems to be some confusion regarding Development Fee, User Development Fee and Passenger Service Fee. I would like to clarify here that, while Development Fee for a major airport is to be charged as per the powers given under section 22A of the Airports Authority of India Act from the embarking passengers at such rates as determined by AERA for purposes mentioned in section 22, mainly for funding and financing the cost of upgradation, expansion or development of airports at which the fee is collected, Passenger Service Fee and the User Development Fee are determined by AERA as per the provisions of the Aircraft Act of 1934 and the rules made thereunder, that is, Aircraft Rules, 1937, wherein rule 88 and 89 of the Aircraft Act allows the licensee of airport to collect the PSF and UDF respectively. Under these rules, there is no bar on levy of these charges on disembarking passengers. The present Statutory Motion is regarding the Development Fee and not regarding PSF and UDF. The concern of the hon. Member that the fee collected as per the Executive Order of the Central Government should go to the Government exchequer has also been answered by the hon. Supreme Court as mentioned in para 23 of the hon. Supreme Court's order. The hon. Member, Shri Balagopal has also raised the issue that levy of Development Fee is against article 265 of the Constitution. This aspect has been dealt with by the hon. Supreme Court in detail and it is only after that that the hon. Supreme Court has passed its order. The hon. Member has also raised an issue regarding allocation of five per cent of Demise Premises for commercial purposes. I would like to bring to the kind knowledge of this august House that this was a pre-bid condition. It was not added later. The bidders knew about it and it was factored at the time of bidding. It is also pertinent to mention here that the use of this land is restricted for the purposes specified in the Airports Authority of India Act, 1994, as mentioned in the contractual agreement. I would like to express my gratitude to the hon. Member, Dr. Najma Heptulla for appreciating the development that has taken place at the Delhi Airport. Hon. Members shall be happy to know that the Delhi Airport has been rated as the second-best in the ranks under the category of '25-40 million passengers' and sixth-best for all categories of airports in the world. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Minister, be brief.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: I appreciate the suggestions made by the hon. Member, Shri Praveen Rashtrapal in regard to transparency and right to information in PPP projects and for exhibiting our culture and civilization at the airports. Sir, Mr. N.K. Singh has also raised the issue of levy of five per cent and ten per cent which has been answered. It was a pre-bid condition. Mr. Agrawal mentioned about the AAI making money earlier. They have made Rs. 1000 crores this year just from these two airports because they have 26 per cent share in the investment and more than 49 per cent of the revenue goes to AAL In DIAL, it is 30.7 per cent. I have already answered to the embarkation-de-embarkation issues raised by Shri Bandyopadhyay. Mr. Naresh Agrawal raised many other issues. He wanted ATC to be brought under the AAI. It is already under AAI. Because it is a very technical subject as to whether it should not be under the AAI, this is at present under the consideration of the Government. Then, he asked why there is such a small terminal at the airport in Lucknow, which is such an old and cultural capital of UP. After this new terminal becomes operational in June, the old terminal will be renovated and two more aerobridges will be added there. The Government is also considering both Varanasi and Lucknow Airports to be designated as international airports.

Sir, about other airports in Uttar Pradesh, I am glad that Mr. Agarwal has mentioned those.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): If you do not have the details, you can provide them in writing.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: I hope, the Government will provide the land so that we can extend the airstrips and develop new airports.

Sir, I would also like to add here that the suggestions made by many Members—including Mr. Yechury and hon. Members from the principal Opposition—will be given due consideration. We will look into them. Since the matter pertaining to the levy of development fee regarding DIAL and MIAL have already been decided by the Supreme Court, and for future cases the rules have already been framed, it may not be prudent to add any proviso or modify rules, as has been suggested by the hon. Member. I would, therefore, like to request the hon. Member to kindly withdraw the Statutory Motion for modification in the Airport Authority of India Development Fee Rules.....(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, please. So much time has been spent. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, we need to ask a few questions.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the hon. Minister has appealed the hon. Member to withdraw the Motion. According to the rules, since it is a Statutory Motion, either it is withdrawn or it should be decided upon by voting. He has appealed for withdrawal. For the withdrawal, what are the assurances given by the Minister? Please allow the Members to put questions.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Let Mr. Balagopal speak. I have already said that the issues raised would be looked into.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I thank all the hon. Members for participating in an active discussion. This is a very important Motion which has come before the House. It is a Statutory Motion; it is not a Private Member's Business. It is moved as per the Statute. The Minister has replied. But, from the reply it is not understood whether any single point is accepted by the Minister. Two aspects were raised in the issue. One is that technically and legally there are many flaws in the rules and hence that aspect needs to be corrected. The second is that there are many other aspects and, commercially, it is a total loot and nobody in the House is agreeing that a reasonable fee is charged. The right of the Parliament is to intervene into the rule-making also. As per the delegated legislation, we must see whether the order is in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution or the Act which is made. Then, it has to be seen whether the order contained imposition of taxation. There are many provisions. Actually, in our country, as our Leader of the Opposition said the other day, we are making laws; but, the actual rules are made by the Executive. We should take the law, over rules, as the watchdog. We are only making the brain; actually, the muscles and the teeth are made by the Executive. For biting, the rules are important. If a rule is against the concept or spirit of the Act, we need to question that then.

That is why I said, eleven years before, when hon. Pranab Mukherjee, Shri Dipankar Mukherjee and late Shri Arjun. Singh were there, a Statutory Motion was raised. At that time, there was some assurance. I went through the debate. When this Statutory Motion is raised, I got an answer that Rs. 1,480 crores were collected and the Supreme Court banned the collection saying, "it is illegal without the backing of the rules." Sir, I am aware of the time-constraint. I went into the aspect and I gave the notice for the Statutory Motion.

We gave notice for three Motions. One is this. The second was given by Comrade Yechury. The third was on the Nuclear Liability Bill. That is also not there. Here, every provision in this rule is against the spirit of the Act. That is why I moved. Section 3 of the Act says: "Collection of Development Fee—The

development fee shall be collected by a person or body of persons as specified by the authority and shall be deposited in such account and in such intervals as specified by the authority.” For this, I had said, “‘a person or body of persons specified’ should be deleted” because as per the AIRA Act, it is formed on the basis of the rules and provisions of the Aircraft Act, 1934.

There is a right for subordinate legislation or delegated legislation. There is a right for delegating the authority. Sir, Section 5(2) of the Aircraft Act, 1934 says, “Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may be provided for.” And Section 5(2)(a) says, “The authorities by which any of the powers conferred by or under this Act are to be exercised.”

Sir, I know it is very technical. But we have to say it technically. Because of this provision, the delegation is to be done only to the authorities. Here, it is given to a private party. My request to the hon. Minister is, please come with an amendment to the Aircraft Act, 1934, and we will accept. Here also, I know, this may be passed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Balagopal, be brief.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I will be brief. Why am I saying this? I am saying this because history should not blame us. This is the first time that such a serious question has come up. I have raised two-three points. One is that the private persons cannot collect it. Two, which is the main point, the CAG should look into the accounts. Sir, one project started with Rs. 8,000 crores. And, now, they are saying its cost is Rs. 12,500 crores. The AERA Report itself says that there is 245 acres of land for commercial development. We are not against that. They have already leased 46 acres, and recovered about Rs. 1,500 crores. Now, 200 acres are there. That is Rs. 20,000 crores...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Balagopal, you briefly say what you want, and then conclude.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, these kinds of things are there. The rule which you are making is not legally sound. One thing I said was about Section 5(2)(a). Another thing is...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There is no need of repetition. You say what you want. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, the hon. Minister said that they have collected five years' fees in two years. Sir, you also heard it. The Chair represents the whole House. They have collected five years' fees in two years. So, they are levying a

[Shri N.K.Balagopal]

huge fee. What the hon. Minister said was heard by the whole House. The Act very clearly says, "The authorities shall determine the tariff once in five years." Sir, this is the Act. The Act says, 'once in five years'; then, how can they fix it in every year? Sir, this is not proper.

Sir, the hon. Minister quoted Section 22(A) of the Airports Authority of India Act, several times.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Balagopal, do not go into the details again. It is repetition.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I am not going into the details. What I am saying is, it is gross violation of legal provisions, and we have to look into the subordinate legislative power and delegated legislative power. The Executive has to be careful that the Parliament would look into it. Therefore, we have to do justice to history. We have to say that Parliament is very serious about the rules they are making. There is no question of any whip. There is no ruling party and opposition for this. The Executive has committed some mistakes, and those mistakes should be corrected by the Legislature. That is all I am saying.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I have a question. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Only one Member; no more. Put one question. That is all;

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, the hon. Minister said that the AERA, the regulatory authority, is not under him; it is an autonomous body; he cannot give directions to it. Then, what can we all do? This is number one. So, my question is: can he give directions to the regulatory body or not? My very specific question on this is that the footfalls in the Airport, the expensive shopping, the restaurants, the bars, all that money is so much that the embarkation levy is not required. So, that is the point. If the hon. Minister cannot give directions to AERA, then, what is the point in arguing with him?

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, I have a very short point to request for the hon. Minister's response. My first point is, first of all, I am grateful that the hon. Minister has said that there will be compulsory audit by the CAG. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, Mr. Minister, would you like to respond?

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, my second point is this. Is it true that in absolute terms, Delhi now becomes one of the world's most expensive airports, which will deter tourism, which will deter the landing of aircraft... *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What is the question? You have already spoken.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Finally, has the AERA taken the total revenue stream into account before coming to a conclusion ?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point to make. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, Mr. Tapan. *(Interruptions)* There are so many requests. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it is my right. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There is no time. I can go on allowing this. *(Interruptions)* Where is the time? We have a lot of business to do. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the hon. Minister has told that there is no bar on charging a levy on the incoming passengers. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. Okay. That's all. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, there is no bar. It is very much within the rights of the Government to consider and direct that incoming passengers should not be taxed in this way. *(Time-Bell-rings)*

SHRI PRAKASH JAVEDKAR: Sir, I have also a point to make. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No; no. You have already spoken. *(Interruptions)* No; no. You have already spoken. *(Interruptions)* You have already expressed your viewpoint. *(Interruptions)* I have time constraint. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the hon. Minister has assured that the CAG has the right to go into the accounts related to Development Fee. My point is that the Delhi Airport, DIAL and the MIAL, all together, are PPP. So, the whole account of the DIAL and the MIAL should undergo the scrutiny of the CAG. *(Time-Bell-rings)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay; okay. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Gujral, just put your question. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the charges, which should have been recovered over five years, are, now, going to be recovered over two years. This is going to put a lot of pressure on the passengers. Why can't you go back and request them that will, again, be charged over five years so that the pressure on the passengers is reduced? (*Time-Bell-rings*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Javadekar, you put just one sentence question.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Okay, Sir, just one sentence question. सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे सदन की भावना को ध्यान में रखते हुए वे इस charges को कम करने के लिए क्या करेंगे?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Sir, first of all, I would like to say that this is a Statutory Motion, mentioning that the money collected by the DIAL and the MIAL, before the rules were framed by the AERA, is *ultra vires*, and, therefore, those rules should be changed. The Supreme Court has already said that money collected, before these rules were framed, should be accounted for by the AAI that money has been used according to the Act. They have already done it. So, that was the only issue. It is a Statutory Motion. I appreciate that the hon. Members, especially Mr. Rudy, wanted to discuss on the Ministry of Civil Aviation. And, that was Mr. Pathak's right to initiate the debate on that. Unfortunately, that has not come. But that does not give rights to the MPs to talk about all the other issues, which are not...(*Interruptions*) Please don't shout. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha): How can you... (*Interruptions*) We have a right to... (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Minister, you can respond to the questions. That's enough. (*Interruptions*)

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (उत्तराखंड): सर.....(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: How can he say like that? (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Whatever has been allowed by the Chair is on the record. Why do you bother? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Sir, I will answer that. (*Interruptions*) The House is debating....(*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please sit down. (*Interruptions*) You answer only the questions. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Punj, please take your seat. (*Interruptions*) Don't worry about the...(*Interruptions*) The Chair has allowed you to speak. (*Interruptions*) You don't worry. (*Interruptions*) Whatever you have said is with my permission. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Minister, you respond only to the questions. Don't say anything more. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Sir, what I said was that this Statutory Motion is about...(*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Would you like to give some concession or not? Or, would you like to reconsider that or not? Tell about this. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Sir, my hon. friends have become agitated. I would like to answer that. I said that the Statutory Motion is about certain things. Hon. Members certainly have the right to speak about anything under the sun, but I have a right to answer only the issues which are pertinent to the motion. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That's what I am saying.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: So, please don't get agitated.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): अगर यह बात आप पहले कह देते तो झगड़ा ही नहीं होता।

श्री अजित सिंह: पूरी बात नहीं सुनी थी।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please sit down.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Sir, I have already answered the issues relating to the Statutory Motion. Members have raised many other issues. Basically, they want to discuss the working of the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No; they don't want that. ..(*Interruptions*).. The simple question is: Would you like to give them some concession? Say that!

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Sir, I think, to the questions raised by Shri Balagopal, I have tried to answer them. If there are any suggestions made by Members, the Government will look into them.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes; that is the point. So, Mr. Balagopal, the Government gives an assurance that the Government will look into it. Would you like to withdraw on that basis?

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I am pressing my Resolution...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Minister has assured that he will look into your suggestions. Taking that as an assurance, would you like to...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: I am pressing, Sir...(interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I shall now put ...(Interruptions)... the Motion for modification of rules to vote. The question is:

“That this House resolves, in pursuance of section 43 of the Airports Authority of India Act, 1994, the Airports Authority of India (Major Airports) Development Fees Rules, 2011 published in the Gazette of India dated 2nd August, 2011 vide notification G.S.R. 597 (E) and laid on the Table of the House on the 25th August, 2011, be modified as follows:-

1. That in rule 3 at page 6, after the word “collected” the words “by a person or a body of persons as specified” be **deleted**
2. That in rule 3 at page 6, the following proviso and explanation be **added:**

“Provided, the Development Fee shall not be collected for and on behalf of those operators/lessees who had been awarded , contract to develop such airports before the introduction of Development Fee.”

Explanation: This proviso is added, because the total value of contract was determined while awarding the contract without taking into consideration of Development Fees.

3. That in rule 4, sub-rule 3, at page 6, **after** the words “to be executed”, the words “and managed” be **inserted**.
4. That in rule 4, sub-rule 4, at page 6, after the word Account”, the following be **added:**

“The money already collected before the introduction of the present Rule by certain operators shall be assessed and deposited in a separate account called “*Development Fees Surplus Sub Account*”.

5. That in rule 4, sub-rule 5(iii)i at page 7, the following be added as

sub rule 5(iv) namely:-

5(iv) "The amount remaining in the Development Fees Surplus Sub Account shall be taken into account while improving the facilities of the Airports run by Airports Authority of India."

6. That in rule 5, sub-rule 9, at page 8, for the word "ten" the word "twenty five" be **substituted**.

7. That in rule 7, at page 8, **after** the word "Act." the following be **added**:

"The all accounts pertaining to collection and disbursal of development fee shall be audited by C and AG." And

That this House recommends to Lok Sabha that Lok Sabha do concur in this Motion."

The motion was negatived.

...(Interruptions)..

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, we want division.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, we want division...(Interruptions)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That should have been asked at that time. ...(Interruptions).. How can you have division now? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, we have already gone for the vote. How can he intervene now? ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have not allowed. What are you saying? Please sit down. What do you want to say, Mr. Minister?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to assure Mr. Balagopal and the other hon. Members, who have made suggestions, that I will examine them and come back to the House. ...(Interruptions)..

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: I am pressing, Sir. ...(Interruptions).. I am pressing, Sir.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी के जवाब से हम सहमत नहीं हैं।...(व्यवधान)... सर, हम माननीय मंत्री जी के जवाब से संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। हम सदन से वाक आउट करते हैं।

(कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन से चले गए)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Are you insisting for division?

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Yes, I am pressing, Sir.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, it's an AREA's decision. We understand that; it's an AERA's decision. So, the Government or the Minister cannot give a categorical assurance. But the assurance he has given is that understanding the concerns expressed by the House and understanding the imposition of burdens on the travellers, this matter will be looked into by the Minister positively. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He said that he will examine it again. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Yechury is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: ... and he will come back to the House. He said that. Just repeat it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): And, Sir, till that time, these charges are to be kept in abeyance, till he comes back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Minister, are you accepting what Mr. Yechury said?.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Sir, I said, the issues raised by Mr. Balagopal and other hon. Members of the House will be examined and I will come back to the House.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The constitution (scheduled tribes) order (Amendment) Bill, 2012

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That's enough. Okay. The next item is the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2012.

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): Mr.-Vice-chairman, Sir, with your permission, I beg to move: That the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2012 as passed by the Lok Sabha be taken into consideration.

Sir, there, has been a long-standing demand for the inclusion of Medara in the 'List of Scheduled Tribes' in the State of Karnataka. To fulfil the long-felt demand, the entry at serial No. 37, occurring under Part IV, relating to. Karnataka, of the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 have to be amended

by inserting “Medara” community after the community “Meda” Scheduled Tribes of Karnataka. At present, there are 50 communities appearing in the List of ‘Scheduled Tribes’ in Karnataka.

Sir, the Government of Karnataka have been for long recommending the inclusion of “Medara” community as a synonym of “Meda” community. Way back in 1995, it had recommended the inclusion of “Medara” along with “Medari”, “Gauriga” and “Burud” communities as synonyms of “Meda”, which is already listed at Entry Serial No. 37 relating to Karnataka of the Schedule to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.

The State Government’s proposals were considered favourably by the Government of India, but it was found that while the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002., notified on 7th January, 2003, included “Medari”, “Gauriga” and “Burud” as synonyms of “Meda” in the ST list of Karnataka, “Medara” happened to be omitted.. This omission was pointed out by the State Government in 2003. Sir, the Registrar General of India supported the State Government’s proposal in 2006. The National Commission took up the matter, sought additional information from the State Government, which was obtained in 2007, and, thereafter, recommended it favourably in the year 2009.

Sir, the Bill thus seeks to achieve the above objective of redressing the omission of this community in the Constitution (SC and ST) Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002, and to also fulfil the longstanding demand from the “Medara” community in Karnataka.

The amendment will entail additional recurring and nonrecurring expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India on account of benefits likely to be provided to the persons belonging to the Medara community out of the continuing schemes meant for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes. The same will be sought to be accommodated in consultation with the Ministry of Finance within the Annual Plan and Non-Plan outlay of the Ministry at the Revised Estimates stage. Sir, I commend the Bill to this House.

The question was proposed

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Hon. Members, this is a non - controversial Bill which is being welcomed by every section of the House. The time allotted to it is one hour. If everybody cooperates, we can finish this Bill in half-an-hour. Therefore, I request everybody, who is speaking on this Bill, to speak for three minutes only. Three-three minutes each. Okay; Now, Shri Bhupender Yadav.

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान (अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ) आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2012 जो सदन में रखा गया है, यह कर्णाटक राज्य की एक अनुसूचित जनजाति को अनुसूचित जनजाति का दर्जा देने के लिए रखा गया है। संविधान के Article 342 में किसी भी जनजाति को जनजाति का दर्जा देने का अधिकार है, वह हमने legislative को दिया है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट भी आए हैं और उन निर्णयों में कहा गया है कि किसी भी अनुसूचित जनजाति को जनजाति का दर्जा देना, यह विधायिका का अधिकार है।

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शान्ता कुमार) पीठासीन हुए)

लेकिन अभी हाल में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का एक निर्णय आया है। वह निर्णय मेरे को लगता है कि न्यायपालिका द्वारा विधायिका के कार्य में हस्तक्षेप किया गया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय को जजमेंट बताना चाहता हूँ। यह जजमेंट ‘**Rameshbhai Dahyaabhai Nayika versus the State of Gujarat**’ है। इसमें सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने जो कहा है, मुझे लगता है कि उसने अपनी शक्तियों से बाहर जाकर कहा है जिसके बड़े दूरगामी परिणाम होने वाले हैं। इससे पहले जो जजमेंट सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के थे, जो इस पर स्थिति क्लियर करने वाला जजमेंट था, वह 1990 का था। उस जजमेंट में यह कहा था, “**The entries in the Presidential Order have to be taken as final, and the scope of inquiry and admissibility of evidence is confined within limitations. It is, however, not open to the Court to make any addition or subtraction from the Presidential Order.**” कोर्ट को किसी को एडिशन करने का अधिकार नहीं था। गुजरात के मामले से पहले जो आनंद वाला 2006 का जजमेंट सुप्रीम कोर्ट का था, उस जजमेंट में यह कहा गया था कि अगर कोई फॉरवर्ड कास्ट का आदमी किसी शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स महिला से शादी कर लेता है, तो जो बच्चे हैं, वे शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की कैटेगरी में नहीं आयेंगे। लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो अपना लेटेस्ट जजमेंट दिया है, उसमें यह कहा है कि अगर कोई भी फॉरवर्ड कास्ट का आदमी शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स महिला से शादी करता है और **evidence** के द्वारा यह प्रमाणित होता है कि वे बच्चे शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के रूप में पले हैं, तो वे शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की कैटेगरी में आ जायेंगे। इसका परिणाम केवल शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स पर नहीं होने वाला है। इसका परिणाम शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ओबीसी पर भी होने वाला है, क्योंकि कोई भी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट की महिला अगर अपर कास्ट में मैरिज करेगी, तो पिता की सम्पत्ति तो लेंगे वे अपर कास्ट के राइट से, लेकिन शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के जो राइट हैं, वे यह प्रमाण देकर करेंगे कि हमारा जो पालन-पोषण है, वह शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के रूप में हुआ। मेरे को लगता है कि यह बहुत गंभीर जजमेंट है। इसलिए Article 342 में, आप यह जो अमेंडमेंट लेकर आए हैं, यह आपका अधिकार है, यह **legislation** का अधिकार है। जब तक **legislation** इस चीज को तय नहीं करेगी, तब तक तो सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का यह निर्णय है, यह Article 342 का **violation** है।

महोदय, अभी एक दूसरा निर्णय और आया है। जो सबसे बड़ी समस्या इस समय शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में है, वह फर्जी कास्ट सर्टिफिकेट की है। फर्जी कास्ट सर्टिफिकेट के कारण काफी संख्या में, अलग-अलग स्टेट्स में हम लोगों ने कमेटियाँ बनाई हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहूंगा कि यह जो पहला जजमेंट है यह ‘**Rameshbhai**

4.00 P.M.

Dahyaabhai Nayika *versus* the State of Gujarat' है, जिसने judicial discipline को तोड़ते हुए 2006 के जजमेंट से अपने आप को distinguished करते हुए, यह तो सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने judicial discipline तोड़कर विधायिका के कार्य में हस्तक्षेप किया है, मुझे लगता है कि इस पर माननीय मंत्री जी को जवाब देना चाहिए।

दूसरा जो निर्णय आया है, वह "Anand *versus* Committee for Scrutiny and Verification of Tribal Claims and Others" है। जो ट्राइबल्स का verification है, उसके बारे में पहली बार सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने कहा है कि जो ट्राइबल आईडेंटिटी Article 342 में पहचान की जाती है, जो उनके anthropologically distinctive feature है, उसके कारण पहचान की जाती है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने कहा है कि pre-Independence documents देखे जायेंगे। मुझे लगता है कि Anandi *versus* Committee for Scrutiny and Verification और जो सबसे बड़ा जजमेंट Rameshbhai Dahyaabhai Nayika *versus* the State of Gujarat आया है, इसको re-consider करना चाहिए। जो Article 342 का स्कोप है, उस स्कोप में यह सीधा-सीधा हस्तक्षेप है और इसके दूरगामी परिणाम होंगे। जो आप इस प्रकार का अमेंडमेंट लायेंगे, उस अमेंटमेंट की आगे आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी, यह सीधा constitutional crisis का विषय है। मुझे लगता है कि इस पर विचार करना चाहिए और इस पर माननीय मंत्री जी को assurance भी देने चाहिए।

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, actually there is nothing to oppose in this particular Bill. One community of Karnataka, the Megara community, is sought to be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in that State. We support this Bill.

Sir, we know that there are about 500 communities in the whole country.

The Scheduled Tribes population is approximately 8.50 crore. Andaman and Puducherry are not included in this list. I would request the hon. Minister to bring a more comprehensive list. It has been discussed here many a time in this House that one community is recognized in one State and that particular community is not recognized even in an adjacent State. There are many examples of this. That is why repeated requests were made to prepare a comprehensive list and come back to the House. The Riang community in Tripura is enlisted there. But this Riang community is not recognized in adjacent Assam State. Similarly, one community is recognized in Andhra, but the same community is not recognized in Odisha. In Tamil Nadu also, the problem is the same. In Odisha, Baiga is included as a Tribe. It is called in West Bengal as Baghal, but it is not included there in the Scheduled Tribe List. Such types of discrepancies are there. Our request to the hon. Minister, while supporting this Bill, is that you come with a comprehensive list in the House so that, at a time, we can give our opinion.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, बाबा साहब डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद-342 के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों को जाति में शामिल होने की प्रक्रिया को विस्तार से रखा है, जिसके आधार पर कर्णाटक के दो समुदायों को SC, ST में शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव, आज मंत्री जी इस विधेयक के जरिए लाए हैं। हम इसके विरोध में नहीं हैं, लेकिन सरकार ने भारतीय संविधान की मूल भावनाओं को क्या इस रिजर्वेशन के जरिए या ST में शामिल करने के जरिए, पूरा करने की कोशिश की है? मैं आपके सामने यह प्रश्न इसलिए प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय संविधान के अनुसार, भारत में जब से अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति को रिजर्वेशन की पॉलिसी के आधार पर रखा गया है, क्या इस रिजर्वेशन की फॉर्मल्टीज को सरकार की ओर से पूरा करने की कोशिश की गई है? चूंकि संविधान का मत था कि जो सामाजिक, आर्थिक और शैक्षिक क्षेत्र में पिछड़े लोग हैं उनको SC, ST में शामिल करके देश की सरकारें मुख्य धारा से जोड़ने का प्रयास करेंगी। क्या 64 साल के लम्बे अंतराल के बाद हमारी सरकार ने इसमें कोई सफलता हासिल की है, जिसे माननीय मंत्री जी अपने उत्तर में बताने की कृपा करें।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन के संज्ञान में यह लाना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे एक बार अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप में जाने का मौका मिला। हमारे बहुत से सदस्य भी वहां पर गए होंगे। महोदय, हमने वहां पर दो जगह देखी हैं, जिनमें एक जगह जारवा है, जिसमें 381 ST रहते हैं और दूसरी जगह ग्रेट अंडमान है, 97 लोग रहते हैं। आज भी उस जगह ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि आज भी उनको देश के आम नागरिकों से मिलने का अधिकार नहीं है। हमारी कमेटी वहां गई थी और हमने भी उनसे मिलने की कोशिश की थी कि चलो, चलकर देखें कि आदिवासी लोगों के सामने कौन-कौन सी मुश्किलें हैं। हमें बताया गया कि किसी को उन लोगों से मिलने का अधिकार इसलिए नहीं है, कहीं उनकी संस्कृति बाधित न हो जाए।

महोदय, हमने यह जानकारी हासिल की कि भारतीय संविधान लागू होने के बाद भी उन आदिवासियों के हालात ऐसे हैं कि आज भी उनके पढ़ने के लिए स्कूल नहीं हैं, स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र नहीं हैं। हमें कई जगहों के बारे में पढ़ने को मिला है कि आज भी उनको कोई व्यक्ति छू भी नहीं सकता है।

उनको आज भी अछूत बनाकर रखा गया है। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी सदन के सामने इस दुष्प्रभाव को समाप्त करने का कोई आश्वासन देंगे?

मान्यवर, दूसरा मुद्दा यह है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर, जो हमारे देश का अभिन्न अंग है, मेरी निश्चित जानकारी है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में गुजर और बक्रावाल, ये दोनों ही जातियां अनुसूचित जनजाति में शामिल हैं, लेकिन राजनैतिक तौर पर उनको रिजर्वेशन देने की, सरकार के द्वारा आज तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो गई है। मेरा यह भी एक निश्चित मत है कि एस.टी. पॉप्युलेशन जम्मू-कश्मीर में 8 परसेंट है, लेकिन उनको केवल 2 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन मिलता है। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी, इस सदन में इस बात का भी आश्वासन देंगे कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में जनसंख्या के आधार पर आदिवासियों को रिजर्वेशन देने की व्यवस्था पर भी सरकार कोई विचार करेगी, अन्यथा आप इस प्रकार से अमुक-अमुक जातियों को शैड्यूलड ट्राइब्स में शामिल करके उनके विकास को आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं? मेरा अनुरोध है कि अगर सरकार किसी

जाति को अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित जनजाति में शामिल करने का फैसला लेती है, तो उससे पहले वह यह भी फैसला कर ले कि क्या आप इन जातियों के सर्वांगीण विकास की जिम्मेदारी निभाने के लिए भी तैयार हैं या केवल राजनीतिक स्वार्थ की पूर्ति के लिए ही सारे काम किए जाते हैं? मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस बिल को पास करने से पहले इन जातियों के विकास के बारे में सोचें। इनके साथ जो भेदभाव होता है, रिजर्वेशन की पॉलिसी पूरी नहीं होती है, आज भी छुआछूत का माहौल पैदा किया जाता है, आज भी उनसे दूर रहने की कोशिश की जाती है, मंत्री जी, क्या इन दुर्भावनाओं को निर्मूल करने की आपकी कोई कोशिश होगी, इस पर भी अपना विचार जरूर रखें? आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यावाद।

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. This short Bill is for introduction of one particular word for another but it raises a question which requires to be considered by the hon. Minister. Through you, Sir, I would urge upon him to consider my two points. Let the Anthropological Survey of India prepare a complete list of all the ethnic groups in India, who have been listed in different States in different ways, and, see whether that is an exhaustive list or not, and, thereafter, if they think that there are some communities left here or there, that should be reported to the National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes. Let the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes look into the whole thing and come up with a suggestion to the Government that the following Members should be included either by notification or, rarely, for de-notification, so that it should be made absolutely up to date. These tit-bits amendment to the Constitution is not highly desirable. So, let there be a comprehensive survey, bringing in the left-out ethnic groups, who deserve to be scheduled, and, for some reason or the other, have not been scheduled. With these words, I support the Bill.

डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुचू (झारखंड): सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक के पक्ष में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह विधेयक कर्नाटक की दो जातियों को सूचीबद्ध करने के लिए लाया गया है। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है, सरकार के द्वारा जो प्रयास किया गया है, इसकी जितनी भी प्रशंसा की जाए, वह कम है, लेकिन इसके बाद दूसरे राज्यों में भी ऐसे ट्राइबल्स हैं, जिनको सूचीबद्ध करना, शैड्यूल्ड करना अति आवश्यक है। जैसे झारखंड में लोहरा जाति और घटवार जाति हैं, इनकी जनसंख्या करीब 7 लाख, 10 लाख जितनी है, इसके साथ ही ओडिशा में सार जाति के लोग हैं, ऐसी और भी जातियां हैं, जिनकी स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है, जो बहुत गरीब हैं, वे आदिवासी संस्कृति वातावरण में रहते हैं, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी, अब तक, उनकी कोई पैरवी करने वाला नहीं है, कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। शायद इसके चलते आत तक उनको सूचीबद्ध नहीं किया जा सका। इस रिजर्वेशन को लाए आज 65 साल हो गए। जब एससी/एसटी के लिए रिजर्वेशन लाया गया था, उस समय उसका उद्देश्य था कि जो नीचे तबके के लोग हैं, जो ट्राइबल लोग हैं, उनको हम कैसे मुख्यधारा में जोड़ें। आज 65 साल हो गए, इसकी समीक्षा करने की जरूर आवश्यकता है कि सचमुच हमने जो रिजर्वेशन किया था,

[डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुच्यु]

रिजर्वेशन करने का जो उद्देश्य था, हम वहां पहुंचे या नहीं, मुझे याद है कि इंदिरा गांधी के समय 1974 में ट्राइबल सब प्लान लाया गया था, जिसके माध्यम से एक कंसोलिडेटेड फंड ट्राइबल क्षेत्र में, शैड्यूल्ड एरिया में भेजा जाता है। केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा इतना पैसा दिया जाता है, मगर इसके बावजूद उस फंड का उपयोग ठीक तरह से नहीं किया जा रहा है और इसका डायवर्जन भी किया जा रहा है। इसके चलते उसका डेवलपमेंट नहीं हो रहा है। जैसे तो खर्च हो रहे हैं। आज भी ऐसी स्थिति क्यों हो गई? डेवलपमेंट नहीं होने के चलते ही आदिवासी उग्रवाद से प्रभावित हो रहे हैं, देखें, चाहे ओडिशा की बात करें, चाहे झारखंड की बात करें, चाहे छत्तीसगढ़ की बात करें, सब ट्राइबल लोग उसमें इनवाल्व होते चले जा रहे हैं। जिसके हाथ में बांसूरी होनी चाहिए थी, उसके हाथ में बंदूक थमा दी गई। यह स्थिति पैदा हो गई। ऐसा क्यों हुआ? इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? मैंने यह जरूर कहा कि अगर यह डेवलपमेंट ईमानदारी से होता, तो मुझे लगता है कि जो नौजवान भटक रहे हैं, जो ट्राइबल भटक रहे हैं जो बंदूक पकड़ रहे हैं, शायद वे निश्चित रूप से मुख्यधारा में आते। आज भी मैंने कहा कि रिजर्वेशन जरूर है और इसके माध्यम से हम कुछ कर सकते हैं। जो उग्रवाद है, जो इतनी जड़ जमा रहा है, जिसके प्रति सरकार पूरी तरह से चिन्तित है, मेरे हिसाब से यह लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की प्रॉब्लम नहीं है, यह पूरी तरह से सोशियो-इकॉनॉमिक प्रॉब्लम है। इसलिए इसको दूर करने के लिए उसी तरह से सोचने की आवश्यकता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि इसमें जो लोग छूट गए हैं, जिन और ट्राइबल्स को लाना है, उनको भी मौका दिया जाए। हमें पूरा विश्वास है कि उन लोगों को इसमें लाने से, मुख्यधारा में जोड़ने से सब जगह शान्ति होगी और ट्राइबल्स का विकास होगा। धन्यवाद।

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा): आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज आप सभी महानुभावों के बीच आकर मुझे ऐसा लग रहा है जैसे भारतीय टीम में मेरा फिर से चयन हो गया है। इस सम्मान से मैं धन्य हुआ हूं। यहां बैठे भारतीय राजनीति के सभी मंजु हुए खिलाड़ियों को प्रणाम और दिल से धन्यवाद। आपकी आशा के अनुरूप अपनी इस संसदीय पारी को भी मैं उसी तन्मयता, लगन और सेवा भाव से खेलूंगा, जिसके कारण मैं आज यहां पहुंचा हूं।

श्रीमान जी, हॉकी का खेल मेरा जीवन रहा है। 12 साल की उम्र में मुझे भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण की योजना के तहत भवानी शंकर हायर सैकंडरी स्कूल, सुन्दरगढ़ में पहला हॉकी कोच मिला। घर और हॉकी मय माहौल में मैं पला-बढ़ा और आज आपके सामने खड़ा गर्व महसूस कर रहा हूं। मुझे 1995 में पहली बार देश के लिए हॉकी खेलने का अवसर मिला और उसके बाद मैं देश के लिए अपनी पूरी क्षमता के साथ खेलता रहा। मुझे भारतीय हॉकी टीम का सबसे लम्बे समय तक कप्तान रहने का सौभाग्य भी मिला। मैंने पद्मश्री, अर्जुन प्ररस्कार जैसे कई प्रतिष्ठित सम्मान पाए। इसलिए मैं मानता हूं कि व्यवस्था कमजोर हो सकती है, लेकिन नदारद नहीं। उसी व्यवस्था की बदौलत मैं आज इस महान संसद के सामने अपनी बात रख पा रहा हूं। बस, व्यवस्था को बेहतर करने की जरूरत है।

महोदय जी, मैं ओडिशा के जिस इलाके से आता हूँ, वहाँ भाषा, बोल-चाल और व्यवहार का अर्थ हॉकी खेल रहा है। संसदीय भाषा मुझे अभी सीखनी है, इसलिए मुझे विश्वास है कि मेरे भाषण की कमियों को आप माफ करेंगे और खेल भावना से अपनी बात कहने का मौका देंगे।

महोदय जी, हमारे बीजू जनता दल के खेलप्रेमी मुख्य मंत्री श्री नवीन पटनायक जी, उनके मंत्रिमंडल, सभी विधायकों और पार्टी के सभी कार्यकर्ताओं का मैं आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ और इस सुनहरे पल के लिए उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं राज्य सभा में अपनी पार्टी के नेता माननीय महापात्रा जी का भी आभारी हूँ। स्वर्गीय बीजू पटनायक जी एक खेल प्रेमी थे और फुटबॉल के भी वे अच्छे खिलाड़ी थे। उन्होंने सन् 1930 में भुवनेश्वर से पेशावर तक का रोमांचकारी सफर अपने मित्र के साथ साईकिल से तय किया था।

हालांकि मेरी इच्छा थी कि जब कभी खेल से जुड़े किसी मामले पर चर्चा हो तो मैं उसमें बोलूँ, लेकिन आज इस सदन में मैं अपना पहला भाषण इस संविधान संशोधन विधेयक पर देने जा रहा हूँ, जिसमें कर्णाटक के Medara समुदाय को ट्राइबल सूची में शामिल किया जा रहा है। इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि ओडिशा में बड़ी संख्या में ट्राइबल समुदायों को इस सूची में शामिल करने की काफी लम्बे समय, यानी 34 वर्ष से मांग होती रही है। ओडिशा के एसटी सूची में शामिल होने के लिए 137 समुदाय इंतजार कर रहे हैं। इसके बारे में आपके मंत्रालय में 1978 से प्रस्ताव लम्बित है। इसमें Amanatiya, Bhattara, Parajra, Gond, Kondh, Bhuyan, Bhumija, Gadaba, Dhurua, Kharia, Mankidia, Kolha, Koya, Savar, Oram, Jhodia और अन्य अनेक समुदाय के भाग शामिल हैं।

एसटी लिस्ट में 17 समुदायों का नये समुदाय के रूप में प्रवेश का मामला वर्षों से लटका हुआ है। इनमें सबसे पुराना मामला 1978 का है। इनमें Kandha Kumbhar, Chapua Kamar, Paba, Kalanga, Kadar Kalanga, Kandhia, Paharia Kamar, Konda Reddy, Routia, Puran, Bhil, Luhura, Lohar, Kygarm Kagaram, Mooka Dora, Nooka Dora आदि शामिल हैं।

उड़ीसा में 62 ट्राइब्स हैं और हम जनसंख्या के 23% हैं। पिछले तीन दशक में हमारी संख्या 25% से घट कर 23% प्रतिशत रह गई है। हम जनसंख्या में अपने अनुपात के आधार पर अपना हक चाहते हैं। अगर वाजिब समुदायों को इस सूची में शामिल कर लिया जाता है, तो हमारा दखल बढ़ेगा और मेरे वंचित भाइयों और बहनों को उन योजनाओं का फायदा मिल सकेगा, जो उनके लिए चलाई जा रही हैं। मैं यह मांग भी करना चाहूँगा कि ओडिशा को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाए ताकि ट्राइबल आबादी को वर्तमान दुःख और पिछड़ेपन के हालात से बाहर लाया जा सके।

राजनीति से मुझे परहेज नहीं है और मैं आने इस नये दायित्व के साथ खेलों की सेवा करने की आशा रखता हूँ। सुन्दरगढ़ के धीमें, शांत गति के गांव सौनामारा से निकल कर देश के लिए खेलने और आज राजनीति के गढ़ दिल्ली में आप जैसे विद्वानों के बीच बोलने का मुझे मौका मिला, इसके लिए मैं सदन का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद, जयहिन्द।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शान्ता कुमार): धन्यवाद, दिलीप कुमार जी। आपके इस प्रथम भाषण के लिए आपको बहुत-बहुत बधाई।

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, like all the hon. Members of this House, at the outset, I support this Amendment Bill. Sir, the Bill covers the States of Karnataka and Manipur, which have certain tribal community people. While I support this Bill, I want to put forth the long-pending demand of the Tamil Nadu Government to the hon. Minister. Sir, a tribal community in Tamil Nadu, namely, Padugas community, is living in the hill stations of Ooty, Koonur and Nilgiri districts of Tamil Nadu. They have been demanding for the Scheduled Tribed status to their community. In this regard, the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister has also written two letters to the hon. Prime Minister of India. Sir, I urge upon the Minister to include this community and 'tribal status' should be given to the community. Thank you.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. Ultimately, the Madera people of Karnataka State are going to get some benefit. Meanwhile, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister—fortunately, he belongs to my State also—a long-pending demand by certain sections of people in Andhra Pradesh. They are also demanding to include them in the 'ST List'. For example, the Boyas, we call them Valmiki Boyas. In certain parts of Andhra Pradesh, they are already STs. In certain parts, they are not STs. So, there is a long-pending demand from that section of people. Even in the remaining part of the State, they must be included as 'ST'. This is a very genuine demand, and, I don't know, perhaps, because of some political reasons they were not included in those days. It was because of the feudal nature of that area that some people obstructed them and for some political reason, they were not included as 'STs'. Kindly look into the matter, Sir; there is a long-pending demand from the people of Andhra Pradesh. Next is the Vodderas. Sir, in Karnataka they are STs. In majority of the States, throughout the country, they are all included in the List of STs, but not in Andhra Pradesh. They are BCs in Group A. There is also a long-pending demand from the Voddera community. Kindly look into that also because already, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent a request. There is a Resolution also from the State Assembly in this regard. Kindly include them in the ST List. The other people are also there, the Gangaputras, the fishermen communities are also demanding for inclusion in the ST List and Rajakas in the SC List and the others are Gangireddula, Budabukkala, Veeramusti, Thatupamala, Mondi, Poosala. Particularly, Mali, Sir, is in Adilabad district where predominantly, the majority of the people of that district are only tribals. Unfortunately, the Malis were left over. They are also demanding. Kindly look into this also. So, genuine demands from these communities are there. As early as possible, you bring it before this House and we will definitely support that.

Kindly look into this. I would like to give one suggestion to the hon. Minister. He also knows it very well. Sir, in the States, for all the purposes of reservations, we take State as a unit. Particularly, in the case of STs, what is happening is, in certain districts their population is very less. In certain districts, predominantly 30-40 percent of the district population belongs to STs only.

So, naturally, when you make 'State' as a unit, in certain pockets of the State where their population is more they are not getting proper representation. This is the long pending demand of these communities. Please kindly look into this demand, because in a State like Andhra Pradesh the population of a district itself is 40 or 50 lakhs. So, I request the hon. Minister once again to kindly look into that and consider their demand.

With these words, I support the Bill moved by the hon. Minister Thank you.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम): सर, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं ऐसी समस्या से जुड़ा हुआ एक व्यक्ति हूँ, इसलिए इसका मुझे अंदाजा है कि यह विषय कितना महत्वपूर्ण हो सकता है। असम में वहाँ की जनजातियाँ जिन समस्याओं का सामना कर रही हैं, उनके विषय में भी मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। असम में कास्ट और सब-कास्ट सब मिल कर कुल 58 अनुसूचित जनजाति हैं। वहाँ इनको दो भागों में बांटा गया है। कुछ लोगों को पहाड़िया जनजाति और कुछ लोगों को मैदानी जनजाति में बांट दिया गया है। एक ही राज्य में इनको दो भागों में विभक्त कर दिया गया है। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि जनजाति होते हुए भी उनको जनजाति का दर्जा नहीं मिलता है। उनकी कला, संस्कृति, रहन-सहन, आर्थिक व्यवस्था, आदि को लेकर जिस तरह से जनजाति को यह मर्यादा दी गई, यह मर्यादा प्राप्त होते हुए भी असम में जो लोग थोड़ा ऊपर यानी 50 फीट ऊपर रह गए, उनको अलग दर्जा दिया गया और जो लोग 50 फीट नीचे रह गए, उनको अलग दर्जा दिया गया।

असम में जिन लोगों को मैदानी जनजाति का दर्जा दिया गया, उन लोगों को हिल्स एरिया में वहाँ पर परमानेंट निवासी होते हुए भी अनुसूचित जाति के हिसाब से जो दर्जा मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल रहा है। विशेष कर इन दो जिलों, कारबी आंगलांग autonomous council district और NC Hills autonomous district, के ट्राइबल्स को, जो कि पहले से ही मैदानी इलाके में परमानेंटली रहते हैं, उन लोगों को भी ट्राइबल्स का दर्जा नहीं मिल रहा है। इसके लिए आज मूवमेंट चल रहा है। स्पेशली वहाँ के जो बोडो लोग हैं, बोरो लोग हैं, कोसारी लोग हैं, वे लोग लगभग 37 वर्षों से इसके लिए fighting कर रहे हैं, इस fighting में हजारों लोग मारे भी गए हैं। यह दुख की बात है कि वहाँ की जो बोरो जनजाति है, उस बोरो जनजाति को हमारे संविधान ने कई जगह में अलग-अलग नाम से स्वीकृति दी गई है। असम में हम लोगों को चार नाम से स्वीकृति दी गई है-बोरो, बोरो कोसारी, कोसारी और मेष। वहीं बोरो लोगों को नागालैंड में कोसारी नाम से स्वीकृति दी गई। इस बोरो को मेघालय में बोरो कोसारी के नाम से स्वीकृति दी गई। वही बोरो लोगों को वेस्ट बंगाल में मेष के नाम से स्वीकृति दी गई और इसी हिसाब से उसी नाम से हम लोग वहाँ

[श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी]

scheduled tribes की लिस्ट में included हैं। भारत सरकार में इसको समझने वाला पहले कोई मंत्री नहीं निकला, कोई ऑफिसर नहीं निकला। इसके लिए हंगामा हुआ, इसके लिए बहुत लोग मर रहे हैं, आज भी मर रहे हैं। इसी तरह आंदोलन करते-करते 2003 में भारत सरकार के होम मिनिस्ट्री, असम सरकार और बोडो लिबरेशन टाइगर के बीच एक accord भी हुआ और तब commitment किया गया था कि पहाड़ी जिला यानी कारबी आंगलांग और NC Hills autonomous district में रहने वाले बोरो लोगों को हिल्स में भी scheduled tribes का दर्जा दिया जाएगा। 2003 में इसकी स्वीकृति होने के बाद आज 2012 चल रहा है, लेकिन आज तक यह हो नहीं पाया। यह सिम्पल बात है। 1981 में PGI ने भी इसके लिए recommendation दिया, लेकिन recommendation देने के बाद भी यह हो नहीं पाया। वहां पर कोसारी का नाम enlisted है। लेकिन, 73 के बाद कोसारी के नाम में वहां के बोडो लोगों को, जिनको कि नागालैंड में भी कोसारी के नाम से जाति प्रमाण पत्र दिया जाता है, लेकिन कारबी आंगलांग और NC Hills autonomous district में उसको यह दर्जा 1973 से नहीं दिया गया है। तो कोसारी के नाम में भी वहां पर यह स्टेटस मिल सकता है, लेकिन यह होते हुए भी नहीं दे रहा है। लेकिन मामला सीरियस है इसलिए मैं रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूं कि इस विषय को, इस इश्यू को लम्बा नहीं करना चाहिए, क्योंकि कंटीन्युअसली इसके लिए आंदोलन चल रहा है और आंदोलन में बहुत सम्पत्ति का नुकसान होता है, लोग करते हैं और इसके लिए आर्म स्ट्रगल हुआ है और यह जितना लेट होता रहेगा उतनी वहां पर समस्या बढ़ती रहेगी। इसलिए बोरो ऑलरेडि शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स है। वहां का कला, इकॉनोमी, संस्कृति सब एक है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शान्ता कुमार): बस, आपकी बात आ गई।

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी: असम के शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की जो लिस्ट है, उस लिस्ट को मोडिफाई करके प्लेन को हिल्स और हिल्स को प्लेन सब में देना चाहिए, ताकि वहां की यह प्रॉब्लम परमानेंटली सोल्व हो जाए। थैंक्यू।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शान्ता कुमार): श्री फग्गन सिंह कुलस्ते। उपस्थित नहीं हैं।

श्री नंद कुमार साय (छत्तीसगढ़): धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कर्णाटक में एक जनजाति समूह को आदिवासी का दर्जा दिया जाए, इसका जो विधेयक संशोधन के लिए प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं। अभी हमारे बहुत सारे मित्रों ने पूरे देश की स्थिति को मंत्री जी के सामने और सदन के सामने रखा है। वास्तव में कई प्रदेश हैं, जहां एक्ज्युअल में जनजाति समूह हैं, गरीब हैं, उनको अभी तक वे सुविधाएं नहीं मिल पा रही हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि सारी लिस्ट को पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में चैक करना चाहिए कि जो एकदम गरीब हैं, आदिवासी हैं, उनको शामिल किया जाना चाहिए। जैसा हमारे भूपेन्द्र जी ने प्रस्तुत किया कि बहुत सारी दूसरी जातियों ने कहीं विवाह करके जनजपति समूह में शामिल होने के लिए बहुत सारे

उपक्रम अलग-अलग राज्यों में करवाए हैं। उनका बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होने वाला है। इसको भी रोकने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। लेकिन एक्ज्युअल में जो जनजाति हैं, उनको शामिल किया जाना चाहिए। जैसा सुप्रीम कोर्ट का एक निर्णय आया है, जिसको भुपेन्द्र जी ने अभी प्रस्तुत किया था, वह तो बहुत खतरनाक है। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं चाहूंगा कि उस विषय को भी एग्जामिन करें। इस तरह का कोई निर्णय नहीं आना चाहिए, जिससे जनजाति समूह में या अनुसूचित जाति या बैकवर्ड क्लास में कोई विवाह करके उस वर्ग में शामिल हो जाए, उसकी बहुत सारी सामाजिक विकृतियां और कठिनाइयां पैदा हो सकती हैं। इसलिए इस तरह के कोई फैसले है तो उनको आप जरूर चैक करें, ऐसा मैं आपस निवेदन करूंगा। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है, इसको तो हम पास करेंगे लेकिन जो शेष जातियां अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में, अलग-अलग राज्यों में बाकी हैं, उनको एग्जामिन करके पूरे देश की नए रूप में एक नई लिस्ट आनी चाहिए। आजादी के 60 साल, 65 साल होने को हैं, जो जरूरतमंद जो किनारे पड़े हुए हैं उनको इसमें लाना चाहिए, शामिल करना चाहिए। ऐसा मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा। मैं इन्हीं बातों के साथ माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this is a Bill which is going to enable certain sections of the population to the historic Constitutional benefits of the Scheduled Tribes. All across the country, particularly in my State of Andhra Pradesh, there is a decades-long demand and urge to ensure the provision of Scheduled Tribes status by certain essentially forest-living and essentially tribal-cultured populace.

As mentioned just before by a Member, Boya Valmiki, the community which is even now completely dependant upon living by using oldest instruments in procuring fruits and other forest produce, as well as Waddaa, the stone-crushing community, even after the advanced technological support of stone-crushing, their dependence on manual stone-crushing is still in vogue.

Keeping the living standards of these two important communities in view, as there is every necessity to bring in a perceptible change in their living standards, I urge upon the hon. Minister, the Union Government, to ensure a socio-anthropological assessment to arrive at an understanding about their urge. Their urge is decades-long. They deserve the expeditious consideration. The Boya Valmiki and Waddaa community of my State certainly deserve to be among the Schedule Tribes for which I request the Union Government to seriously look into the matter.

[Shri A

With this request, I appreciate and support the Bill which will bring in a wonderful light in the living, which will improve their living stanards in certain pockets of Karnataka.

I welcome this and thank you very much.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I am standing here to support this Bill with certain observations. Sir, I welcome the move of inclusion of Medera community of Karnataka in the list of Scheduled Tribes Communities and they would get the Constitutional benefits. It is a welcome move.

In this circumstance, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that for the last several years, Tai Ahom, Moran Matak, Koch Raj Banghri, Tea Garden and Ex-Tea Garden communities of Assam, are demanding inclusion of their communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes Communities. Among those communities, a few of them are already enjoying the Scheduled Caste status in other parts of the country. But, there is an exception in my State; there is discrimination in my State. In other parts of the country, they are getting the ST status and, in my State, they are not getting the ST status; they are demanding for inclusion of their community name in the list of ST Communities for the last several years.

Sir, in the year 1996, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the Union Government included Koch Raj Bansi community of Assam as an ST community. From 1996 to 1997, they enjoyed the status of ST community in Assam. Right now, the Raj Bansi community in West Bengal enjoys the ST status. There is discrimination in my State. A grave injustice is done towards this community because as the Government of India in the year 1996-97 gave them the ST status, many students belonging to this community took admission in the engineering and medical colleges. Even persons belonging to this community, as ST communities, were elected as Members to the Assam Legislative Assembly also. But, later, this status was withdrawn because a Bill got introduced in the Lok Sabha in the year 1997. Then, this Bill was sent to the Select Committee. The Select Committee also recommended for giving ST status to Koch Raj Bangshri community. But, for the last several years, they are not getting justice. Ultimately, what is happening is this. The students of this community took admission in engineering colleges, medical colleges as ST students, but they are no longer getting the benefit of ST students. The Government has recognised them as OBC category students. It is a great injustice done to these students. Earlier, your Government, the Union Government, gave them the ST status. And, now, this Government has withdrawn ST status from those people, and now they are in OBC category. This is grave injustice to these people. This is against the principle of natural justice. I request the hon. Minister to kindly look into this immediately. Sir, we have raised this issue several

times in this House. Today, I want an assurance from the hon. Minister that they would be included in the ST category. Sir, the Koch Raj Bangshri community, the Tai Ahom community, the Moran and Motak community, the tea garden and ex-tea garden community are also demanding ST status. Sir, tea garden and ex-tea garden communities are enjoying ST status in other parts of the country. (*Interruptions*)

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

Yes, Sir, in Assam, they are not getting ST status. This is great discrimination against my community. Sir, I once again request the hon. Minister to kindly include Koch Raj Banshi community as ST community. The other six communities, like, Tai Ahom community, Moran and Motak community, tea garden, ex-tea garden community should also get ST status. I hope the hon. Minister would come forward to recognize them as ST communities. With these words, Sir, I support this Bill. Sir, I congratulate the Medera community of Karnataka for getting the ST status. With their inclusion as ST community, they will get the constitutional benefits. Thank you very much, Sir. .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri A.V. Swamy. Take only three minutes.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY (Odisha): Sir, I am speaking for the first time. Mine is the maiden speech, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): मैडन स्पीच है, तो don't speak today. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Sir, this is a subject very close to my heart.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Kindly take my advice. Don't speak today. You take my advice. That is good for you. (*Interruptions*) I know that. I am only helping him. Swamyji, you are categorized in "Others". In the "Others Group", no time is left. माइनस 3 मिनट ज्यादा हो गए हैं, इसलिए मैडन स्पीच है, तो अगली बात बोलिए। You take another time. Please cooperate. (*Interruptions*) That is good for you. Shri Kumar Deepak Das, take only three minutes; not a single minute more than that.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, I will take only two minutes. Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on this Bill. Sir, I am here to support the Bill. Our demand has already raised by hon. Member, Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya. The demand for granting ST status to Koch Raj Banshi,

[Shri Kumar Deepak Das]

Moran and Motak, etc., the six tribes of Assam, has not been met so far. This demand has been passed by the Assam Assembly with a unanimous Resolution. But, till date, the Government has not taken any decision on that. This is a sorry state of affairs, Sir. I have only one request for the hon. Minister. Sir, recently, approval for inclusion of three communities, namely, Koch Raj Banshi, Moran and Motak, has come from our State, and it has been forwarded to the Registrar General and other concerned Departments. So, I would request the hon. Minister to give ST status to Koch Raj Banshi community, and declare them STs because they are recognized as STs in other parts of the country, like West Bengal.

I would like to make one more request. After withdrawal of their ST recognition, they fall under general category in Delhi. Last time, when they sought admission in colleges under the OBC quota, the university authorities denied them admission under the OBC quota. So, they are, now, under the general category. I would like to request the hon. Minister to reconsider their case and give them justice because they are underdeveloped and backward community of our country.

With these words, I conclude my speech, Sir.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सरकार ने कर्णाटक प्रदेश की एक गरीब और बहुत ही पिछड़ी मेदार नाम की कम्युनिटी को शैड्यूलड ट्राइब में जोड़ने का महत्वपूर्ण काम किया है। यह लोक सभा में पास होकर, इस सदन में आया है। मैं अपने हृदय से सरकार का समर्थन करते हुए, बधाई देता हूँ। इस बारे में माननीय सदस्यों की अच्छी भावनाएं आई हैं। देश के छोटे-बड़े, अलग-अलग प्रांतों में, ही चार सौ और कहीं पांच सौ की संख्या में ट्राइब्स की कम्युनिटी है। ऐसे ही कर्णाटक में वाल्मीकि है और गोई नाम की कम्युनिटी आन्ध्र प्रदेश में बताई गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को कोई एक ठोस निर्णय लेना चाहिए और इस प्रकार की समस्याएं बार-बार नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं सरकार से इस प्रकार की मांग करते हुए, इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले तो आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर चर्चा करने का अवसर प्रदान किया। महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और माननीय मंत्री जी के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने कर्णाटक की उस जाति को, जो वर्षों से छूटी हुई थी, आदिवासी की श्रेणी में लाने का काम किया है। इससे उनका जीवन स्तर ऊंचा होगा। महोदय, देश को आजादी मिले 65 साल हो गये हैं। आज भी आदिवासियों की संख्या अधिक है मगर उनको जो सुविधा मिल रही है, वह पूरे तौर पर नहीं मिल पा रही है, जिसकी वजह से उनकी स्थिति में सुधार नहीं हो रहा है। माननीय मंत्री को निश्चित तौर पर इसका ख्याल रखना चाहिए ताकि उनका जीवन स्तर ऊंचा हो और शैक्षणिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्तर पर, उनकी स्थिति सुदृढ़ हो।

महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि आज भी बहुत से ऐसे प्रदेश हैं, जहाँ कई ऐसे समुदाय के लोग आदिवासी में आने के योग्य हैं, नहीं आ पा रहे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि एक सर्वे करना चाहिए और आपके पास बहुत से राज्यों से आए प्रस्ताव लम्बित हैं। पहले बिहार और झारखंड एक ही था तो उसमें लगभग 22 से 24 परसेंट आबादी आदिवासियों की थी। अब वह आबादी घटकर दो परसेंट रह गई है। कई ऐसी जातियाँ हैं, जो एजिटेटिड हैं कि उनको आदिवासियों की श्रेणी में नहीं लाया गया है। उनमें से एक लुहार जाति है, जो बिहार में बड़े पैमाने पर आंदोलन कर रही है। उन लोगों की बहुत दिनों से डिमांड है कि उन्होंने भी आदिवासी की श्रेणी में लाया जाए। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि बिहार के इस प्रस्ताव पर निश्चित तौर पर गौर करने का काम करें। माननीय सदस्यों ने कई बार इस सदन में और उस सदन में इस मामले को उठाया है। इसलिए आप निश्चित तौर पर इस पर गौर करें और उनके हक को देने का काम करें।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि 1953 से लेकर 2004 तक दिल्ली में शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स से लोगों के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था थी, लेकिन इसके बाद से यह व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग दिल्ली से चले गए? जिसकी वजह से आपने आरक्षण समाप्त कर दिया या उनके लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं हुई, उनको टॉचर किया गया, उनको हक नहीं दिया गया, उनको परेशान किया गया, जिससे कि वे मजबूरी में पलायन करके दूसरे राज्यों में चले गए।

सर, मेरा एक और महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। एक दूसरी बात यह है कि सभी जातियों का एक धर्म कोड है। मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि जो आदिवासी जाति हैं, उनका कोई धर्म कोड नहीं है। पूरे देश के पैमाने पर जनगणना हो रही है और उसी आधार पर रिजर्वेशन या दूसरी अन्य सुविधाएँ मिलेंगी, केवल आदिवासी ही ऐसा है, जिसकी कोई धर्म कोड नहीं है। आदिवासी खासतौर पर वह तबका है, जो प्रकृति की पूजा करने वाले लोग होते हैं, मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका कोई धर्म कोड नहीं है। सरना कोड, जो खास तौर पर उनके लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि सरना कोड को उनके धर्म कोड के रूप में निश्चित तौर पर परिवर्तित जाए, ताकि उनके धर्म की एक आइडेंटिफिकेशन हो सके, उनकी एक पहचान बन सके। **(समय की घंटी)**. मंत्री जी, क्योंकि यह नहीं हो पा रहा है, इसलिए मैं यह समझता हूँ और निश्चित तौर पर यह चाहूँगा भी कि आप एक आयोग का गठन किजिए, क्योंकि कई राज्यों से यह मांग आई है, मैं इनको पुनः दोहराना चाहता हूँ, आप विभिन्न प्रदेशों में जाकर, जो आदिवासी लोग हैं, उनको आइडेंटिफाई करके, यहाँ जो संविधान संशोधन करने की बात ही जा रही है, उसको कीजिए और उनको उनके अधिकार देने का काम किजिए। **(समय की घंटी)**.. मैं अंत में यह कहता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं यह समझता हूँ कि आज भी आदिवासी बड़े पैमाने पर पीड़ित और आदिवासियों को उनका हक नहीं मिल रहा है, जैसा कि प्रदीप बालमुचू जी ने कहा, मैं इस बात से बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ कि क्योंकि उनको हक और न्याय नहीं मिल रहा है, इसलिए वे नौजवान मजबूरी में भटक रहे हैं और नक्सल और दूसरे अन्य उग्रवाद की तरफ भाग रहे हैं। यह चीज वहाँ पर ज्यादा देखी गई है, जहाँ पर खास

[श्री बसावाराज पाटिल]

तौर पर आदिवासियों की संख्या ज्यादा है, इसलिए मेरा निवेदन होगा कि उनके हालात को सुधारने के लिए, उनकी ठीक ठाक व्यवस्था हो जाए, उनकी आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिति सुधारने उनको रोजगार मिले, उसके लिए सरकार जरूर पहल करने का काम करेगी। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी आ गए हैं, इसलिए मेरा उनसे विशेष तौर पर निवेदन होगा कि वे इस महत्वपूर्ण काम में योगदान देकर सरकार की एक पहचान बनाने का काम करें। यदि इस देश का आदिवासी पिछड़ा रहेगा, पिछड़ी पंक्ति में रहेगा तो इस देश सुधार कभी नहीं हो सकता है।...**(समय की घंटी)**...इतना बड़ा जो आदिवासियों का समूह है, उसका जरूर ख्याल रखिए। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, आपसे निवेदन करते हुए और उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, विशेष तौर पर आपके प्रति आभार प्रकट करते हुए कि आपने 3 मिनट से ज्यादा बोलने का मौका दिया है, आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आप बैठिए।

SHRIMATI B. JAYASHREE (Nominated): Sir, I support this Bill. At the same time, I would like to say that there is another tribe in HD Kote, near Mysore district, called 'Betta Kurubaru.' But those tribes are not included in any of the Scheduled Tribe groups.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): So, you want them all to be included.

SHRIMATI B. JAYASHREE: Yes, Sir. They are totally different kind of a people. They are not getting any kind of facility, not even education, food and other things. I will give the project regarding this to the hon. Minister. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, reply by the hon. Minister.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Sir, I would first like to make it clear that this Amendment Bill, which is there before the House today, actually, seeks to correct an error that had taken place. Sir, in the year 2002, three communities were notified as synonyms of the Meda community. They were Medari, Gauriga and Burud. Due to some reason or the other, Medari happens to be omitted. So, actually, what they are seeking to do is to just amend this Schedule Order by correcting a mistake that had taken place about a decade ago. If you look at it that way, actually, the Medaris have been victimised to some extent. They had to suffer for a decade because of this lapse. So, there is only one community, and not two, as some hon. Members have stated, which is a synonymous of Meda. This is, basically, a correction that is being sought to be made.

Sir, while speaking, at the outset, hon. Member Bhupender Yadav, referred to a Supreme Court judgement, *Shri Rameshbhai Dayabhai Nayak Versus State of Gujarat*. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have not gone through this judgment. It is not there in my records. But, however, I would like to inform the hon. Member that I will go through this judgment. I will get it examined by my Ministry. I have noted the points that the hon. Member has made, and if there is anything that has to be done from the side of my Ministry, we will certainly intervene.

Sir, the hon. Members, Shri Prasanta Chatterjee and Shri Bandyopadhyay, had wanted a comprehensive list to be made for the entire country. Sir, it is a fact that some communities which are recognized as 'Scheduled Tribes' in one State are not recognized as 'Scheduled Tribes' in another State. Even within the same State, in some districts, certain communities are recognized; in other districts, they are not recognized. These discrepancies do exist; I am aware of them. I would like to apprise the hon. Members, through you, Sir, about the procedure for either including or deleting a particular community in the 'List of Scheduled Tribes'. Sir, there are certain criteria, of course, which are there as basic guidelines to be observed before a community is recommended to be included in the List of Scheduled Tribes. Sir, basically, they are: indications of primitive trades, a distinctive culture, the geographical isolation, shyness of contact with community at large, and backwardness. These include anthropological studies and ethnographic studies related to these communities. It is based on these studies and other statistics that these communities are recognized. Sir, I would like to make it very, very clear that every State has its own List of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other communities. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, basically, this is a State subject, and in our federal scheme of things, it actually devolves upon the State to first recommend that a community be included or removed from a particular list. So, without the recommendation of the State, there is nothing that I can do in this particular matter. You will appreciate this fact because I don't think it would be appropriate or proper for the Central Government to intervene in this sphere which is the domain of a particular State or a Union Territory. So, Sir, the procedure is that after basing the facts on these criteria which I had mentioned, State recommends these cases to be included in the Scheduled Tribe List or to be deleted from it because it is the same procedure that has to be adopted either for inclusion or for deletion. So, once it comes over here, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs refers it to the Registrar General of India. Based on certain statistics and other records which are available with them, the Registrar General of India either accepts it, gives us a clearance for a particular

5.00 P.M.

[Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo]

community to be included, or they reject it. Sir, when they reject it, sometimes, they give reasons for its rejection, and, in such cases, we refer it back to the State Government for further information or for providing comments as far as those communities are concerned. So, if that process is successfully cleared, then it has to go to the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, and only after the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes recommends it and sends it to me can I bring it before this House, and after the consent of both Houses of Parliament, send it to the President for getting it notified. So, this is the procedure involved.

So, if we try to make a comprehensive list, that list will never come because I will have to wait for all the States, all the Union Territories. It is their exclusive preserve; it is their right. So, if I start waiting for all Union Territories, for every State, the whole procedure will have to be stalled—and they don't send these suggestions at one time. Sometimes, they come periodically; sometimes they come in batches; and the whole procedure will have to be stalled, if I have to make a comprehensive list. The comprehensive list is very, very difficult because it is not necessary that one community which is recommended to be included by one State in the List of Scheduled Tribes will also be recommended by another State. So, these are certain discrepancies which do exist, and I think it is beyond me to change this until, of course, this whole thing is brought into the Central List. Then, it would be a different ball game altogether. Now, it lies with the States. So, as things stand today, we will have to follow certain procedures which are being followed. Of course, my Ministry can take an active role by trying to persuade the Registrar General when some matters are pending there for a long time.

We can write back to the States and request them to send their clarifications or suggestions, at an earlier date. We have been doing this. The Ministry has been pursuing it with these authorities, but it will not be possible for us to overrule them.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Just a minute, please. Hon. Members, it is 5.00 p.m. now. There is a Half-an-Hour Discussion listed here. If the House agrees, we would take it up immediately after disposing of the present business, in a couple of minutes from now.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, let the Minister conclude. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I said, there is a Half-an-Hour Discussion to be taken up at 5.00 p.m. We would take it up after disposing of the Bill, in a couple of minutes from now.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, what about discussion on the Lokpal? (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, I have already spoken about it with the hon. Member concerned, and we have agreed to take it up tomorrow. I have already spoken to the concerned Member and he has agreed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): All right. Hon. Members, you have heard the hon. Minister's statement. He has said that it would be taken up tomorrow. I hope, you all agree.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please carry on, Mr. Minister.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Sir, Shri Prasanta Chatterjee had raised the point about a particular community, the Riyang community, which he said, is not listed in Assam. That is correct. It is not only the Riyangs, but even the Santhals are not listed in Assam. They are listed in Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh, but not in Assam. The fact is, the proposal will have to come from the Government of Assam, it will have to go through this process and only then will I be able to take a call on this.

Sir, Shri Narendra Kashyap referred to certain communities living in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. He is absolutely right about them, and I agree with what he has said. It is a matter of concern to all of us that these primitive communities in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are still in a rather backward and primitive stage. Sir, I would like to mention to the hon. Member that actually, there are two extreme views as far as these communities are concerned. There is one school of thought that feels that these communities should be kept in isolation, left as they are, at the mercies of nature. There is yet another school of thought which says that they should be immediately drawn into the mainstream, exposed to the mall culture, or the junk-food culture, whatever you may call it. These are two extreme views. I think, we must take a moderate view. As far as the Ministry is concerned, we are taking into consideration the views of anthropologists, experts and the people who have visited these areas. And after getting a report and going through it, we would decide on the course of action that needs to be taken.

[Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo]

Sir, the hon. Member also spoke about the pitiable condition of certain people in Jammu and Kashmir. Some suggestions have been received from the Jammu and Kashmir Government. We have sent them back to the Jammu and Kashmir Government for clarifications, which the RGI had wanted. Once they are cleared, we will be able to take a decision on that.

Dr. Balmuchu from Jharkhand has mentioned about diversion of funds meant for tribal areas. Mr. Vice-Chairman Sir, I would like to mention here that funds are sent by the Centre to the State Governments, and it is for the State Governments, actually, to see to it that these funds reach the people and for the right purpose that they are sent for. Wherever there is any misuse or diversion of funds, if hon. Members bring such matters to my notice, I shall certainly get these matters inquired into.

Sir, Shri Dilip Tirkey and another hon. Member from Odisha had referred to certain tribes in Odisha, which the State Government had recommended for inclusion. The State Government of Odisha had recommended 167 communities to be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes. Out of the 167, 149 cases are pending with the Registrar General of India; 16 cases have been sent back to the State Government for further clarifications and justifications. As far as one tribe, called the Sahara tribe, is concerned, in 2010, we had asked for clarifications. We have just received them. And in the month of March, we have sent it back to the RGI, along with the clarifications that have been received from the State Government of Odisha.

Shri Balaganga of Tamil Nadu spoke about the Paduka Tribes in Tamil Nadu. It is true that Paduka tribes were recommended by the State Government. They are from the Nilgiris. They were twice rejected by the Registrar General of India. Normally, once the case is rejected twice, we drop the case. But in this particular case, since the hon. Chief Minister had written to the hon. Prime Minister and the Prime Minister had referred it to me, we had again, after getting inputs from the State Government, referred it to the Registrar General of India with clarifications that were required. The moment it is cleared from there, we will be able to take some decision. Sir, hon. Member from Andhra Pradesh, Shri Devender Goud, mentioned about the Valmikis. He is right that the Valmikis, living in Scheduled Areas, are declared as Scheduled Tribes. The Valmikis, living outside the Scheduled Areas, are categorized as Backward Class. The Vodderas also, he says, require the ST status in Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Assembly might have passed a Resolution, as you rightly mentioned. As far as I am concerned, the Resolution of the Assembly will not be sufficient. A specific recommendation will have to come from the State Government with justifications, justifying those norms and criteria which have been laid down. Once the State Government sends it officially to me, only then can I process it and

send it to the Registrar General of India for further action. Shri Nand Kumar Sai has said that the entire List should be reviewed and the entry of new community should be reviewed. The entry of all new communities is reviewed in the manner in which I have explained earlier. But to review the entire List will be undoing what has already been done. I think, that will not serve any purpose. In fact, it may put a lot of people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes into great difficulty. But as far as new entries are concerned, one has to be very careful about it. After all, this should not be misused. Every new entry that comes has to go through the process, which I have mentioned earlier. Shri Biswajit Daimary, Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya and Shri Kumar Deepak Das have all mentioned regarding certain Tribes in Assam. As far as Assam is concerned, the Karbis and the Dimas of the plain districts have been referred to the Registrar General of India. We are awaiting remarks of the Registrar General. As far as other communities are concerned, the Ahoms, the Muttocks, the Moran, the Chutias, which were all mentioned by my friends, have been referred to the State Governments for further clarifications and justifications to certain points that were raised by the Registrar General of India. Once the State Government sends them back to us, we will again send them with these clarifications to the Registrar General of India. Sir, the change of nomenclature of 'Miri' to 'Mising' and inclusion of Thengal Kacharis have all been referred to RGI for comments. As far as the Bodo-Kacharis are concerned, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes has asked for additional information and this is under process. Once the NCST clears it, it will have to be ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: What about the Koch Rajbongshi?

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Sir, the Koch Rajbongshi has been rejected by the RGI on the ground that they are already in the List of OBCs. If there is any further justification, we shall again send it up to them for the second time. Shrimati B. Jayashree mentioned about the Kurubas. All these things, as I mentioned to you, will have to come first ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Basawaraj Patil from Karnataka has also raised certain issues. Once they come from the State Governments, we will certainly do our best and, without wasting any time over it, send it to the RGI for his comments and do our best. These are case specific and you cannot generalize them or group them together as one. But as and when anything comes before us, we shall do our best. With these words, I commend that this Bill be passed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, the question is:-

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 to modify the list of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Karnataka, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO: Sir, I beg to move: That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, let us have further discussion on the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010. (*Interruptions*) The Anand Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 2012 is a non-controversial Bill. If the House agrees, we can take it up first, and, I think, no discussion is needed. (*Interruptions*) Okay, let us take up the Anand Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 2012. Hon. Minister to move the Bill.

The Anand Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 2012

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Sir, I move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Anand Marriage Act, 1909, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, the hon. Members are fully aware of the purpose of bringing this Bill. It has a very positive and beneficial purpose. I do want to acknowledge that across the floor, everybody, in a very positive manner, has participated in this consensual approach to reach out to a community that, for many, many years...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Then, should we pass it without discussion?

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, this is a small amendment but it is a very significant amendment for those who have been asking for it. I request the House to pass this Bill without further discussion.

The question was proposed.

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा (पंजाब): धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। महोदय, मैं आनन्द विवाह (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2012 पर अपनी भाषा पंजाबी में बोलने के लिए इजाजत चाहता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): ठीक है, आप पंजाबी भाषा में बोलिए।

SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA*: Chairman Sir I want your permission to speak on the Anand Marriage Act in my mother tongue Punjabi, I am thankful to you.

Firstly I am thankful to the law minister who has accepted the long pending demand of the Sikhs. I am especially thankful of the Hon'ble Prime Minister who after having got passed the bill from the cabinet has brought it today in the August House.

As law minister has said that it is a very small bill. This Act came into being in the year 1909 but the N.R.I's who are about 40 lakhs in number faced one major problem under the Act that when they wanted to get there marriage registered it was not done under The Anand Marriage Act. So when they went to embassies for Visa's for their spouses than they were questioned that in the passport the religion is mentioned as Sikh but the certificate of marriage is under the Hindu Marriage Act and so there visa application was rejected.

This demand for registering Sikh marriages has been pending for long and Sardar Tarlochan Singh who was a member of this August House had brought a Private members bill in this regard also. I am thankful of the Parliamentary Standing Committee of law and justice who under the chairmanship of Dr. Natchiappan had passed it unanimously in December 2007 with a recommendation that this amendment in the bill be accepted. I am thankful of all the sections who have accepted it and have chosen to unanimously pass it.

Lastly I want to put across to the law minister two three things that this issue was a smaller one and it got accepted put there are other bigger pending issues.

Shrimoni Akali Dal is a party representing the Sikhs but it is a Secular Party and also includes Hindus and Muslims as members who are M.L.A's and Ministers. But anywhere in the world if any Sikh faces problem he is represented by Shrimoni Alali Dal so it is called the Party of the Sikhs but it is a secular party.

I would not take extra time but I want to raise a major issue that one big demand of the Sikhs is about Article 25 of the Constitution I don't want to raise this matter now but as you are also from minority community and don't hesitate to take bold steps kindly think over this demand. Big agitations have been held against Article 25 in the past. The real issues of the Sikhs would be solved when Article 25 of the Constitution is amended. I request that in future kindly think over this long pending demand of the Sikhs, this is my demand from the Shrimoni Akali Dal, thank you Sir.

* English version of the original speech made in Punjabi.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना जी। सिर्फ दो मिनट।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, आज एक इतिहास रचने जा रहा है। मैं सिख इतिहास की दो-तीन बातों को यहां रखना चाहता हूं। जो गुरु ग्रन्थ साहिब है, हमने इसको लाइव गुरु माना है, क्योंकि अगर हम गुरु ग्रन्थ साहिब की formation को देखें, उसमें जो लिखा है, उसको देखें तो सभी पंथों, सभी ग्रन्थों और सभी महापुरुषों को बाणी को लेकर इस ग्रन्थ को तैयार किया गया है। जो सिख मैरिज होती हैं, वे इस ग्रन्थ की हाजिरी में होती हैं। यह मान्यता है कि मेरी मैरिज जो Sikh rites से हुई है, वह मेरे गुरु के सामने हुई है, इसलिए कई बार जो difficulties, जिनके बारे में ढिंडसा साहब ने बताया है, उनको मिटाने के लिए आनन्द कारज एक्ट में जो थोड़ी-सी अमेंडमेंट की गयी है, इसके लिए मैं बधाई देता हूं।

इसके लिए मुझे अपने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से शिकवा भी है और गिला भी है। जब हमने अमृतसर में गुरुग्रन्थ साहिब के 400वें साल का दिवस मनाने की घोषणा की, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी वहां गये, लेकिन वहां इन्होंने पंजाब के बारे में कोई भी घोषणा नहीं की। हमने जब आनंदपुर साहिब में सिख हेरिटेज बनाया, तो वहां भी उनको बुलाया, लेकिन वहां ये नहीं आए। मैं कहता हूं कि जब देश को एक सिख होम मिनिस्टर मिला, तो पंजाबियों को एक खुशी थी, जब राष्ट्रपति मिले, तक भी खुशी थी और जब सिख प्रधान मंत्री आए, तक भी हमें बहुत खुशी हुई।..(व्यवधान).. लेकिन सर, जो sentiments हैं, उनकी भी थोड़ी respect करें। आज बहुत देर के बाद यह अमेंडमेंट आयी है, तो इसके लिए आप सब का धन्यवाद करता हूं, लेकिन आगे से जब भी ऐसे कार्यक्रम हों, तो ये हमारी रिक्वेस्ट से वहां जरूर आए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

डा. एम.एस. गिल (पंजाब): सर, मैं बड़ी खुशी से इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। बात बड़ी सीधी-सादी है कि हम सब, जो पगड़ी वाले यहां बैठे हुए हैं, हमारी शादी गुरुद्वारे में ग्रन्थ साहिब के चार चक्कर लगा कर बीच में पंथियां पढ़ कर होती है। यह nineteenth century से हो रही है। सन् 1909 में इसी फेडरल पार्लियामेंट ने इसका छोटा-सा कानून बनाया और मान्यता दी। अब, आज के जमाने में एक दिक्कत आ गयी। हम बड़ी देर से यह कह रहे हैं कि आज के युग में authenticated certificate चाहिए, जिसे दुनिया मान ले, वह नहीं मिल रहा था और खास कर कहीं और जाकर लो, वह अच्छा नहीं लगता था। मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि सिखों का, पंजाबियों का, उनका-हमारा, सबका इकट्ठा जो थोड़ा गिला था, अर्ज थी, उसे आज आप सर्वसम्मति से पूरा कर रहे हैं। मुझे यह तसल्ली है कि आपने भी कह दिया और ऐसा ही होना चाहिए। इससे हमें थोड़ी-सी राहत मिल जाएगी, क्योंकि अगर इस रूल के अंतर्गत आप सर्टिफिकेट नहीं देंगे, तो उससे ले लेंगे, क्योंकि हम तो अपनी शादी का सर्टिफिकेट ले चुके। तो, ऐसी बात नहीं है, लेकिन यह चीज़ समझनी चाहिए। मैं सारी उम्र से खन्ना जी और ढिंडसा जी को जानता हूं और इनके साथ मेरे रिश्ते हैं।

उन पर यह ख्याल आया कि यार, कभी तो खुले दिल से थोड़ा धन्यवाद भी कर दो। पहले भी बहुत सरकारें रहीं, लेकिन यह नहीं हुआ। मैं भी देखता रहा हूं, मैं 2004 से यहां बैठा हूं, मैंने ऊपर-नीचे बहुत हाथ जोड़े, लेकिन नहीं हुआ। मैं आज बड़े स्पष्ट रूप में प्रधान

मंत्री, केबिनेट, खासकर सलमान खुर्शीद जी, आज के लॉ मिनिस्टर और हमारी कमेटी के जो श्री नाच्चीयप्न जी हैं, जिस कमेटी ने यह किया था, धन्यवाद करता हूं।.....(व्यवधान) मैं जो कह रहा हूं, मुझे कहने दीजिए। I think what I want to say. आज यह पास हो रहा है। हम इनका धन्यवाद करते हैं, आभारी हैं। यह आप मुफ्त में पंजाब को और सिखां को खुशी दे रहे हैं। बहुत मेहरबानी।

SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI (Uttar Pradesh)*: Sir I with your permission, because this is an issue involving the Sikhs all over the, would wish to speak in my mother tongue Punjabi about The Anand Marriage amendment bill 2012. Which is welcomed by the Sikhs all over the world and we also welcome this. In the year 2007 the Parliamentary Standing Committee had unanimously recommended that the Government should immediately address the demands of the Sikhs after bringing in the Anand Marriage amendment bill. But despite the unanimous recommendation of Parliamentary Standing Committee the Government has staken this step after 5 long years. But despite this delay in taking this step it is a right step in the right direction. It has some weaknesses but we want it to be passed at this stage and in future as per the demands of the Sikhs steps should be taken i.

Amongst the Sikhs marriage is a very sacred ceremony in. Shri Guru Granth Sahab it is written that the relationship of husband and wife is not limited to being together but there should be trust, love and understanding amongst them, though they are two individuals but they should be one soul. Such should be the level of understanding amongst the married couples.

The beginning in this regard was made in the year 1909 and we have moved further in this direction in the year 2012. I while supporting this suggest that we should think on the weaknesses in this in the future.

Especially I thank Ms. Mayawati the National President of the Bahujan Samaj Party and leader of the Bahujan Samaj Party Parliamentary Board under whose presence I have been allowed to speak on this issue regarding the Sikh Community and I also thank her for the regard she has in her heart about the Sikh Community. (Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. Now, Shri Kanwar Deep Singh. Please take less than three minutes. (Interruptions) I told you that I will call you. There is an order. Your name is here. Now, Shri Kanwar Deep Singh. (Interruptions)

* English version of the original speech made in Punjabi.

श्री कनवर दीप सिंह (झारखंड): सर, हमें तीन मिनट में कुछ करने के लिए नहीं सिखाया जाता। Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for providing me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. I welcome the provisions of this Bill and I feel it addresses the main identity crisis amongst the Sikhs that while the wedding rituals were true to the Sikh religion, the certificate of registration was under the Hindu Marriage Act. I am also thankful to Shri Salman Khursheed, the Union Law Minister, who has very kindly agreed to the genuine demand of the Sikh minority community and has introduced this Bill.

Sir, the Sikh community has always stood with the nation. They have made maximum sacrifices for the freedom of the country. Even now it is Punjab which has been producing enough food grains to keep India free from famine.

I am personally aware that wherever a Sikh is settled in the world, he becomes a flag-bearer for India. The Sikh NRIs have attained quite high positions in many countries. The new Bill will be of great help particularly to Sikhs residing abroad, as they prefer organising weddings in India, but have difficult times convincing Governments abroad that though the Anand Karaj is a Sikh act, the marriage certificate is under the name of a different religion.

I am sorry to point out that this small demand of the Sikhs has come too late. Every community in India has a separate marriage law, but the Sikhs have been denied of their basic rights. Till today, they are given a certificate under the Hindu Marriage Act.

I am happy that the Indian Government headed by Dr. Manmohan Singh has realized it and to fulfill their small genuine demand, has brought forward this Bill in this House. We should support the Bill and pass it unanimously.

Sir, I must here add for the information of the hon. Members of this House, through you, that when Ms. Mamata Banerjee became the Chief Minister of West Bengal, she appointed a Sikh as Minister in her Cabinet. She also issued directions that the Punjabi language should be given the status of a second language along with other languages in the State.

When she was the Railway Minister, she started Sikh pilgrimage trains from various parts of the country. Ms. Mamata Banerjee has truly proven how the minorities are to be given help, not just by issuing statements but by taking proper actions.

I request the Government that the various other demands of the Sikhs should

also be accepted and all minorities should be given due respect and other facilities all over the country.

In the end, while thanking the Law Minister, I would say, “देर आयद दुरुस्त आयद” Thank you.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर, तीन मिनट।

SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER (Punjab)*: Chairman Sir firstly I want to withdraw the amendment I had moved as I don't want to pursue this amendment, Secondly I want to thank the Prime Minister and the concerned minister, third important point is that the Venkataramiah Chaliah Commission which had recommended that the word 'Sikh' which has been incorporated in the Explanation II to Article 25 of the Constitution be removed which has been a long pending demand of the Sikhs. I request this demand be also accepted. I am happy that after a long time without an agitation our small demand has been accepted and we are very happy and thank the whole house, the Law Minister and the Prime Minister. The Sikh Community thought it is small in numbers but has been known for its bravery all over the world.

Though we have our separate religion under “Sri Guru Granth Sahib ji”, separate appearance, separate culture and the traditions than why our demands are not being met if they have been considered and met in the case of Parsis and Jews; Muslims have their own separate code, and Hindus also have there own separate code then why the Sikhs have been clubbed with Hindus. While thanking I want to say that the Hon'ble Law Minister who also belongs to the Minority Community and is known for his kindness and large heart should look into our demands and extend this large-heartedness so that we get our due for the sacrifices we have made for the Country.

I request that this bill be passed tomorrow in the Lok Sabha so that this genuine long pending demand of the Sikh Community is met.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी और माननीय लॉ मिनिस्टर को समाजवादी पार्टी की तरफ से बधाई देता हूँ कि सिख समाज की जो बहुत बड़ी समस्या थी, उसको सॉल्व करने के लिए आज वे यह अमेंडमेंट लाए। सर, उत्तर प्रदेश में लाखों की संख्या में सिख बसते हैं। वहां पर चुनावों में जिस तरह से सिख समाज ने समाजवादी पार्टी का साथ दिया, उसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। हमारी सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश में है। आपने सिखों की इस समस्या का समाधान किया है। हम सदन को विश्वास दिलाते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सिखों की अन्य जो समस्याएं होंगी, हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार तत्काल उन समस्याओं का समाधान करेगी और सिख समाज का जो गौरव है, उसको बनाए रखेगी। इतना ही कहकर मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

* English version of the original speech made in Punjabi.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, I am grateful to all the hon. Member, and I do want to underscore this spirit of co-operation, understanding and sensitivity that is being displayed about each other's aspirations and concerns. मेरे सम्मानित साथी श्री जयराम रमेश जी ने मुझसे कहा है कि इस शुभ काम को हिन्दी भाषा में ही आगे बढ़ावा देना चाहिए इसलिए मैं अंग्रेजी छोड़कर आपको हिन्दी में ही संबोधित कर रहा हूँ। मैं सभी सम्मानित साथियों के प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूँ, विशेषतः अपनी स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि उन्होंने इतनी दूरदर्शी और उदार सोच से आज हमें एक ऐसे काम को करने का अवसर दिया है, जिससे एक बात बड़ी स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि यह सरकार, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी मौजूद हैं, हमेशा हर उचित मांग को, हर समुदाय के, हर वर्ग के और हर क्षेत्र के लोगों को सहानुभूतिपूर्वक और पूरी उदारता के साथ सहयोग देने के लिए तत्पर रहती है, तैयार रहती है। सिर्फ एक निवेदन है कि कभी-कभी हम एक-दूसरे के बारे में शायद गलतफहमी में यह समझ बैठते हैं कि हमारी मांग अनुचित है, उचित नहीं है। जो भी मांग आती है, उस पर हमें संतुलित विचार करना चाहिए और हम लोग करेंगे। अगर आप समझते हैं कि इसके आगे भी कुछ संभव है तो हम बैठकर, एक-दूसरे से विस्तार से बात करके, संवाद करके, डायलॉग के माध्यम से आगे क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं वे कदम उठाने के लिए हमेशा तैयार रहेंगे। मैं फिर से हाऊस को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि इस बिल को पारित किया जाए।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I would just take half-a-minute. Since this historic Bill is going to be passed now, I would like to mention this. Many Sikhs, who were married under the Anand Marriage Act, got the certificate under the Hindu Marriage Act. Many of them are settled abroad. They may wish to change their certificates. They have been married before, but they may now wish to change their certificate. So, kindly issue instructions to the Embassy that those Sikh families, which wish to change their certificate, may be allowed to do so.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, I put the motion to vote. The question is: ,

“That the Bill further to amend the Anand Marriage Act, 1909, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we shall take up Clause 3.

There are four amendments, Amendment (Nos.1 to 3) by Shri Balwinder Singh Bhunder and Amendment (No. 4) by the Minister. Mr. Bhunder, are you moving your amendments?

SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: No, Sir.

Clause 3—Insertion of new Section 6 (Registration of Marriages)

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, I move:

“That at page 2, lines 16 and 17, the words and figure “the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths Act, 1969 or” be deleted.”

I would just like to say that this Amendment has become necessary because the Amendment relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths Act, 1969, has been referred to the Standing Committee, and therefore, it will be inappropriate to have u-this included in the text of the Bill at this stage.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, I wanted to request the Foreign Minister to make the statement that whatever is necessary to make it convenient for Sikhs to get their certification will be done.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): He can do that later if he wants.

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा: सर, क्या आप इस बिल को कल लोक सभा में ले जायेंगे?...*(व्यवधान)*...

The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Hon. Members, we have completed the discussion on the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010. What remains was the reply by the Minister. Hon. Minister may now reply to the discussion.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Sir, I am ready with my reply. I have had extensive consultations with hon. Members. I have discussed with the Leader of the Opposition. Hon. Member, Jaya Bachchanji, who has some very, very serious concerns about family values and...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): मंत्री जी, आप हिन्दी में बोलिए।

श्री सलमान खुरशीद: मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे याद दिलाया कि मुझे मातृभाषा में बोलना चाहिए और ममता की भाषा में ही बोलना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...मुझे पंजाबी में बोलने के लिए थोड़ा और समय दीजिए। अभी हिन्दी में बोलने दीजिए।

सर, मैं यह कहना चाह रहा था कि बहुत सदस्यों से मेरी चर्चा हुई और बहुत सारे स्टेक होल्डर्स हैं, जिनके विचार इस पर आए हैं, उनसे भी विस्तार से बात हुई है। हम एक बहुत बड़ा कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं, पहली बार हमारी व्यवस्था में *irretrievable breakdown of marriage* को हम recognise करने जा रहे हैं। यह स्वाभाविक है कि इस पर बहुत सारे प्रश्न उठे हैं कि क्या उससे महिलाओं को तो असुविधा नहीं होगी, क्या इसको लेकर परिवार में अव्यवस्था तो पैदा नहीं होगी? इस पर हमने विस्तार से चर्चा की है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि जो हम आपके सामने, हाउस के सामने, अब जो संशोधन लेकर आ रहे हैं, उन पर इस चर्चा के प्रकाश में, मैं समझता हूँ कि ये सब लोगों को संतुष्ट कर देगा। क्योंकि अभी भी, कुछ लोगों के मन में कुछ संदेह होंगे, मैं यह मानता हूँ कि इसमें कुछ और समय लगेगा। सर, अगर हाऊस चाहे, तो मैं आज ही जबाव आपको प्रस्तुत करता हूँ और अगर हाऊस का विचार यह है कि इसको थोड़ा रुक कर आपके सामने लाऊँ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप रुककर ले आइए।

श्री सलमान खुरशीद: मैं आपसे सिर्फ निवेदन यह करूंगा कि हमने प्रयास यह किया है कि जो हम इस समय कदम उठा रहे हैं, उससे किसी को कष्ट न हो। सर, यह फैमिली वेलफेयर का ऐसा क्षेत्र है, इसमें बहुत सारे अनुभवी लोग, नये-नये विचार लेकर आते रहेंगे और आगे चलकर इस पर और भी जो कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता है, समय-समय पर वह कार्यवाही की जा सकती है। लेकिन आज अगर हम ऐसी कोई दीवार खींचकर यह कह देंगे या खाई बनाकर यह कह देंगे कि हमें अपने कानून में और परिवर्तन इस समय नहीं करना है, तो फिर दुनिया की तुलना में हम बहुत पीछे हो जायेंगे। यह परिवर्तन इसलिए अनिवार्य हो गए हैं कि समाज बदल रहा है और बदलते समाज के परिप्रेक्ष्य में हमें अपने कानून में भी संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन सूझबूझ से और समझदारी से करें, विशेषतः बच्चों को और उन बच्चों को जिनकी देखभाल में कोई विशेष समस्याएं आती हैं या महिलाओं को कोई कष्ट न हो, इस पर हम पूरी तरह से संवेदनशील रहे हैं। अगर सबका विचार यह है, आज हाउस की सेंस यह है कि इसको आज नहीं लेकर कभी और हम लें, तो मैं अपना जबाव आपके सामने तब प्रस्तुत कर दूंगा।

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा (पंजाब): यह तो हमने भी कहा है कि इसमें कुछ कमियां हैं, इसको बाद में लिया जाए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह सेंसेटिव मैटर है। तमाम पुरुषों की तरफ से बातें कही गई हैं। तमाम महिला संगठनों ने अपनी बातें कही हैं और माननीय मंत्री जी के पास तमाम प्रतिवेदन आए भी हैं। मैं कहूंगा कि इस पर एक बार फिर से विचार कर लिया जाए, क्योंकि जीवन का एक रिश्ता ऐसा होता है, जो पवित्र माना जाता है। इसमें अगर कहीं दरार पड़ती है, तो उसका जो भी हल निकले, वह अच्छा निकलना चाहिए। आप थोड़ा-सा रुक जाइए। कोई जल्दी नहीं है, आप इसको अगले सेशन में ले आइए। जो अन्य सुझाव आपके पास आए हैं, आप उन सुझावों को भी देख लीजिए। उसके बाद आप बिल लेकर आएँ, तो ज्यादा उचित होगा। इसको पूरा हिन्दुत्व स्वीकार भी करेगा। मेरा आपसे यही निवेदन है।

श्री सलमान खुर्शीद: सर, अगर यह पूरे सदन का मत है, तो मैं अवश्य उसको मानूंगा। वैसे कहने को दो extreme views मेरे सामने आए हैं, कुछ लोगों ने कहा है कि आप इसको छूएं भी नहीं और कुछ लोगों ने कहा है कि आप जो कर रहे हैं, वह बहुत कम है। इसलिए हमारे लिए कहीं न कहीं बीच का रास्ता निकालना अनिवार्य था और हमने बीच का ही रास्ता निकाला है। जब मैं जवाब दूंगा तब मैं इन चीजों को हाऊस के सामने विस्तार से रखूंगा। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि जब हाऊस के सामने ये सारी बातें आएंगी, हमने जो प्रस्ताव रखें हैं, सबको तौलने के बाद, हाऊस उनको स्वीकार करेगा। इसके लिए जो भी उचित समय हाऊस तय करेगा, मैं तभी अपना जवाब दूंगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): So, if it is the consensus of the House that this Bill be deferred, it is deferred.

MOTION FOR REFERENCE OF THE BILL TO A SELECT COMMITTEE

The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011

Now, we will take up the Supplementary List of Business *i.e.*, further consideration of the motion moved by Shri V. Narayanasamy *i.e.*, the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011. Mr. Minister, you move the Bill be passed.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, what about the Item No. 4 of today's List of Business? It has to be taken up before the Supplementary List of Business.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): We will consider after the Lokpal.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): After this, we will take that up.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I am grateful to you for considering to take up the Bill. The discussion on this Bill, to provide for establishment of a body of Lokpal for the Union and Lokayukta for States to inquire into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto as passed by Lok Sabha, is continuing.

[Shri V. Narayanasamy]

Sir, on 29th December, 2011, there was an elaborate discussion in this august House on the Bill that has been passed by the Lok Sabha. Sir, more than 197 notices of amendments were given by the hon. Members. After elaborate discussion and participation by hon. Members, I started my reply but could not complete the same. Therefore, I would like to continue my reply from where I had left. I will be brief and will not take much time of the House. The Bill has gone through not only the Standing Committee but also the Lok Sabha and there was an elaborate discussion in the Rajya Sabha. Actually, the hon. Leader of the Lok Sabha, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, came and expressed his views on the Bill. Apart from that, the hon. Prime Minister had called four meetings with the political leaders for the purpose of arriving at consensus on the Bill. Therefore, I would like to submit, after it was passed by the Lok Sabha, several views were expressed by the hon. Members of this House on the Bill. Some of the issues raised by the hon. Members were contradictory to each other. Therefore, after the Bill was deliberated upon in this House on 29th December, 2011, hon. Prime Minister has called a meeting of the floor leaders of the Rajya Sabha on 23rd March, 2012, heard their views and the differences have been narrowed down. Thereafter, the Government considered them.

I would like to dwell upon, very briefly, about the salient features of the Bill. I briefly mentioned the same last time. The Lokpal takes care of the categories of public servants—Group “A”, “B”, “C” and “D.” There was a sense in this august House on three issues—Citizens Charter, the Lokayukta has to be in line with Lokpal and third issue deliberated upon was to bring in bureaucracy within the ambit of Lokpal. These are the issues on which there was consensus in this House. Therefore, in line with that, the Bill has been brought in this august House.

As far as Lokpal is concerned, the Selection Committee is headed by the Prime Minister.

The members of the Committee include hon. Speaker of the Lok Sabha, hon. Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha, Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the hon. Supreme Court nominated by the Chief Justice of India and an eminent jurist nominated by the President of India. They have been given the authorization to select the Lokpal. There is also a provision for a Search Committee. There is adequate representation both in the Selection Committee and the... (*Interruptions*) I am not going into the details. I am only mentioning it briefly.

Sir, as far as the Lokpal Bill is concerned, there is an inquiry wing, there is a

prosecution wing and, whenever a matter is referred to the Lokpal, the CVC will inquire into it and submit its report to the Lokpal. Investigation will be done by the CBI and the CBI will also submit its report. Sir, the Bill has provisions in regard to attachment of property, confiscation of property, etc. There is a provision detailing the procedure of removal of the Lokpal. If there are any wrong doings on the part of officers of the inquiry wing or the prosecution wing of the Lokpal, the Bill has provisions under which action can be taken against such officers. All these things have been covered in the Bill. Some major issues were raised by hon. Members in this House. They have all been addressed. Sir, I do not want to go into the details. But I do want to say that for the purpose of preliminary inquiry, investigation and trial, a time-frame has been fixed. Therefore, I request this hon. House to consider it for the purpose of passing it. The Bill should be passed on the basis of consensus and in line with the sense of the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Does anybody want to speak on this?

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Do you want to say something?

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: I want to move a Resolution.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Yes, please. (*Interruptions*) No, I have called him.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, I move:-

That the Lokpal and Lokayukta Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of the following Members

1. Shri Shantaram Naik
2. Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi
3. Shri Shadi Lal Batra
4. Shri Arun Jaitley
5. Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy
6. Shri Bhupender Yadav

7. Shri Satish Chandra Misra
8. Shri K.N. Balagopal
9. Shri Shivanand Tiwari
10. Shri D. Bandyopadhyay
11. Shri Tiruchi Siva
12. Shri D.P. Tripathi
13. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav
14. Dr. V. Maitreya
15. Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly

The Select Committee will submit its report within three months and it will be taken up for consideration by the Rajya Sabha in the Winter Session.

श्रीमन्, मैंने इसी वजह से यह प्रस्ताव किया था, क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं...(व्यवधान)... I have said within three months. The Select Committee will give its report to the House within three months. (*Interruptions*) एक मिनट सर, ..(व्यवधान).. कमेटी अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी, जिसको अगले सत्र में लाया जाएगा...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): All right. Now, you take your seat. You have moved it! (*Interruptions*) Listen please. (*Interruptions*) No, please. You allow me to do my job. (*Interruptions*) Please. (*Interruptions*) Let me, please. (*Interruptions*) What is this? (*Interruptions*) What do you want?

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (बिहार): उनके पास सूची थी, उन्होंने पूरी सूची पढ़ दी। यह क्या है?...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, what do you want?

श्री माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): इन्होंने पूरी लिस्ट पढ़ दी...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, the Bill is the property of the House. The matter has been taken up by the Government.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, please. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Rudy...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Why can't you listen? This is a matter which is very important. The matter was listed. A special supplement was given to us. It was taken up by the Minister. We all admit that. He has raised a point of view. There are no views and, already, a proposal to send it to the Select Committee...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, no.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: He has read out the names. What is this procedure? (*Interruptions*) Where has this come from? Who gave this list? सर, यह बड़ा अजीब सिस्टम है, नई परम्परा है..(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: How has this happened?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please. (*Interruptions*) Now, let me explain. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Rudy, let me explain. Please take your seat. (*Interruptions*) That is not going on record. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir,*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Rudy, I have heard your point. Allow me to say now. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): How could suddenly a Member move for referring it to a Select Committee? (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Hon. Members, the hon. Minister has spoken and he wants to have it passed today. Shri Naresh Agrawal moved a motion. (*Interruptions*) Please, let me say. Having names or not is up to him, the mover. (*Interruptions*) Hon. Leader of the Opposition indicated just now that he would like to intervene. Hence, I am calling the Leader of the Opposition. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, then I too would like to say.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, you also will get a chance. (*Interruptions*) I have not put the motion to vote.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, we have great regard for your experience as a Presiding Officer. Now, hon. Minister has proposed the Bill. We have discussed it earlier. We are yet to intervene and put our points across. Not even a remote suggestion came about a Select Committee and suddenly we find a Resolution with names! (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is his view. I will allow you also. (*Interruptions*)

* Not recorded.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: The country is watching us. No one has ...*(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will allow you. You can rule it out by whatever Motion you bring. I have now called the Leader of the Opposition.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, before the hon. Leader of the Opposition speaks, I only wish to bring to the notice to the hon. Member, Shri Rudy, who often refers to the rules, that the procedure that has been followed is of amendment by a particular Member. Kindly look into the rules relating to a Select Committee. A motion for sending a Bill to a Select Committee can be moved by any Member at any time giving whatever names he considers fit. If you are not agreeable to the names, you may please discuss amongst yourselves. You can even mention different names. *(Interruptions)* I would only request that if there is ...*(Interruptions)* I would only request that you may move any Motion. The rule is clear. *(Interruptions)* If the Motion for referring a Bill to a Select Committee is made, then it acquires precedence over everything.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I have to make it clear, Sir. If a Motion for referring a Bill to a Select Committee is moved, that has to be taken up before anything else. It is for the House to accept it or not.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I know it. *(Interruptions)* Mr. Mitra, Mr. Rudy, please sit down. *(Interruptions)* Everybody knows that a Motion for Select Committee can be moved by any Member. *(Interruptions)* Please allow me to say. I am ready to listen to you. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, it is Rule 72(1), which says, “The Members of a Select Committee on a Bill shall be appointed by the Council when a Motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, is made.”

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I think there is no dispute over that. The Minister has read it. I need not read it. See, the point I am making is, it can be moved at any time, by any Member. This is in the rules. That is what I am saying. *(Interruptions)* Listen to me, I am on my legs. *(Interruptions)* Don’t do that. I am on my legs. Now, Mr. Naresh Agrawal has moved a Motion. It is listed with his name. It is up to the House to accept it or reject it; there is no problem. Now, the floor is for the hon. Leader of the Opposition. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I have a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Under which rule?

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, it is under Rule 71. (*Interruptions*) It says, “No motion that a Bill be taken into consideration or be passed shall be made by any Member other than the Member in charge of the Bill and no motion that a Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the Council or a Joint Committee of the Houses or be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon shall be made by any Member other than the Member in charge except by way of amendment to a motion made by the Member in charge”. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He said it is amendment. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: But the names cannot come.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You reject the names. He said it is his amendment. (*Interruptions*) Shri Agrawal said it is amendment. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, the point is, he cannot give the names. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can reject the names. He said it is amendment.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, under this, there is no mention. He cannot mention the names.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): See, he already said, it is amendment.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: That is not his prerogative. He cannot do it. (*Interruptions*). He can't do it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He said, it is amendment. It is already said. (*Interruptions*)

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश): यह रूलिंग पार्टी का ...(*व्यवधान*)

श्रीमती माया सिंह: उन्होंने मोशन मूव किया है, लेकिन नाम की जो लिस्ट बनाई है...(*व्यवधान*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, in reply to what the hon. Member has said, I would like to draw the attention of the House to two rules, very briefly. First

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

is, Rule 69, which says, “When a Bill is introduced, or on some subsequent occasion, the Member in charge may make the following Motion in regard to his Bill. One of it is that it be referred to a Select Committee of the Council.

Now, Sir, I refer to Rule 71, the last part, which the hon. Member read. I am just reading the last words, “... Many Members other than the Member in charge except by way of amendment to a motion made by the Member in charge”. Now, here the case is, a motion was moved by the Member in charge, that the Bill be taken for consideration. The hon. Member, Shri Naresh Agrawal moved a Motion, which is an amendment to that Motion. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I said it is an amendment. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I have a point of order.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, it is most unfortunate the way things are taking place in the House. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Under which rule?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, it is Rule 69, page 28, it clearly stipulates, what the hon. Minister was referring to, “When a Bill is introduced or on some subsequent occasion the Member in charge may make one of the following motions in regard to the Bill: (ii) that it be referred to a Select Committee of the Council.” Sir, under that, a proviso is there, which is the procedure part. The point of order is that any request for reference to Select Committee can be made only and only by the Member in charge. That is my submission. (*Interruptions*) The point is, here the Member in charge of the Bill is, obviously, the hon. Minister of State for Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, who moved the Bill. In this light, with greatest of respect, any other Member, in terms of this Rule, and in teeth of this Rule, cannot move a Motion for referring it to a Select Committee. Therefore, Sir, with the greatest respect, the motion moved is not permissible in terms of this Rule. That is very wrong. (*Interruptions*) This is a wrong tradition. Don’t encourage it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, the whole country is looking at us. (*Interruptions*) They will hold us responsible for this. (*Interruptions*)

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सर, रूलिंग पार्टी पहले से ही मन बना कर बैठी है कि सिलेक्ट कमेटी में इसे भेजेंगे ... (व्यवधान)

6.00 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please allow me to speak. *(Interruptions)* Let me respond to Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad.

श्रीमती माया सिंह: रूलिंग पार्टी सिलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजने का मन पहले से ही बना कर बैठी है ...(व्यवधान) सर, यह कोई बात नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Let me respond to Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad. *(Interruptions)*

Let me respond to Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad. *(Interruptions)* Hon. Members, it is in your hands; it is not in my hands. *(Interruptions)* You can decide anything and in any way. I have no problem. But let me clarify what he has said. According to Rule 71 any Member can move an amendment. *(Interruptions)* That is what he said, I allowed him to move an amendment; and, he said that it is an amendment. If the amendment is not in order, you can reject it. *(Interruptions)* But I have allowed him to move an amendment. He said that it is an amendment. *(Interruptions)*. The House has every right to reject the amendment. *(Interruptions)* The name is up to him. You need not accept. *(Interruptions)* The House need not accept. *(Interruptions)* But please don't say that a Member has no right to move an amendment. That is not the correct position. *(Interruptions)* Please listen to me. *(Interruptions)* A Member has a right to move an amendment. *(Interruptions)* It is about the Select Committee. *(Interruptions)* He has moved an amendment. You may or may not accept that amendment. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I have a point of order under Rule 71. *(Interruptions)* Let me read; rule 71. *(Interruptions)* It says, "No motion that a Bill be taken into consideration or be passed shall be made by any Member other than the Member in charge of the Bill and no Motion that a Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the Council or a Joint Committee of the Houses or be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon shall be made by any Member other than the Member in charge..." *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It further says, "... except by way of amendment to a motion. "*(Interruptions)* What do you mean by that? Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, I am not a lawyer. *(Interruptions)* What I have read is, "Except by way of amendment to a motion." *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Where is the motion? *(Interruptions)* Where is the motion? *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That's what I said. That is the question of procedure. You can raise it. *(Interruptions)* You can raise it. *(Interruptions)* You can raise it. *(Interruptions)* I agree, you can raise it. *(Interruptions)* You can raise that point. *(Interruptions)* The Member has moved, you may reject it. *(Interruptions)* What are you saying? *(Interruptions)* That is for the Member. *(Interruptions)* Now, I have called the hon. Leader of the Opposition. *(Interruptions)* I have called the hon. Leader of the Opposition. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: There is a proper procedure to be followed in this House. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Where is the motion?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Hon. LoP please. *(Interruptions)* Hon. LoP please. *(Interruptions)* Please sit down. I have called the hon. LoP. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: There is a point of order, Sir. *(Interruptions)* There has to be a motion for an amendment to be moved. Where is the motion? *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is up to you. *(Interruptions)* You can say that it is... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: How can you have an amendment without a motion? *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have not put the motion. *(Interruptions)* I have not put the amendment. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Where is the motion? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I have a point of order. *(Interruptions)*

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आप अपना point of order बोलिए...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, kindly see sub-clause 2 of rule 70. *(Interruptions)*

श्रीमती माया सिंह: नारायणसामी जी, आप तो पहले से ही हैं!...(व्यवधान)... आप यह क्या पढ़ रहे हैं?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वी. नारायणसामी: अफ kindly सुनिए!... (व्यवधान)... आप मेहरबानी करके सुनिए।(व्यवधान)...It says, At this stage no amendments to the Bill may be moved, but if the

Member in charge moves that the Bill be taken into consideration, any Member may move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the Council.” *(Interruptions)* Kindly read it. *(Interruptions)*

....any Member may move as an amendment that the Bill...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly read. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रुपाला (गुजरात): सर, amendment कहाँ है?...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: ...be referred to a Select Committee of the Council or a Joint Committee of the House with the concurrence of the House, or be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by a date to be specified in the motion.” ..*(Interruptions)*.. Members have got every right to move a Motion for Select Committee under rule 70, sub-clause 2. ..*(Interruptions)*..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, hon. Members, it is very clear. ..*(Interruptions)*..

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: सर, सरकार नहीं चाहती है....*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please read Rules 70 and 71. Please read rules 70 and 71...*(Interruptions)*...It is very clear. Any Member can move. ..*(Interruptions)*.. The Rules, 70 and 71, are very clear. Now, I call the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, I have a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No point of order. Sit down. Hon. Leader of the Opposition is on the floor. I have given the floor to him. He is on his legs.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): सर, इसको लाने की जरूरत नहीं है!....*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आप नाराज मत होइए, कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। You are my friend, I have told you.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Government last evening circulated an amendment to the Official Bill of the Government. We received copies of it yesterday evening. It was suddenly added in the agenda today, knowing fully well that today is the last but one day of the Session of the House. Now, a proposal came today that the matter be referred to a Select Committee. Sir I am glad the hon. Prime Minister is here. Let us all bear in mind that the credibility of the Parliamentary institution now is at stake. This debate

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

started in the 1960's. This Bill was first introduced in another shape 42 years ago. And, for one reason or the other, we have kept delaying it, postponing it, and dribbling the ball. We almost came close to taking a decision on 29th of December last year. The numbers in this House were very clear. To the Government's proposal, we had certain reservations. It is very easy for the Government to say that 190 amendments were made. The proposed amendments were really, broadly under four heads—with regard to control of the investigative agency, with regard to the appointment and removal mechanism of the Lok Pal, who all are going to be covered by the Lok Pal, and whether the Lokayukta should be appointed under a Central legislation or every State's own system must decide as to what the character of the Lokayukta in the States is going to be. These were the four broad heads on which there was a serious difference of opinion between the Government and the Opposition. If on 29th of December the vote had been taken, perhaps, some of these amendments would have gone through. What would have happened? We would have had the Lok Sabha reconsidered or a Joint Session, which is something which is known to Parliamentary democracy. Instead, we were told around midnight—reasons were raised— 'that Parliament cannot sit on or after midnight.' Disturbances were caused and again, after 42 years, we deferred. I will only urge the Government and the hon. Prime Minister, let us be upfront and straightforward. Let us answer one basic question: Do we want a Lokpal or don't we want a Lokpal? You had, from 29th of December till today, throughout the Budget Session, enough time to consult everybody. The Government has consulted us in an all-Party meeting. The Government has also consulted us informally. We have given our view. Now the Government is to take a call. Look at the amendment which was moved yesterday. We got an impression that the Government is suddenly on the last but one day going to come with this amendment. The amendment is all right; we accept your suggestion. Under Article 252, the Lokayukta now will only be a model law. It will, otherwise, be subject to Resolution passed by each of the States.

The competence of Parliament to decide that, the condition precedent is that two State Legislatures must have passed a Resolution. Sir, the Government yesterday came out with an incompetent proposal, something not in consonance with the Constitution. Without a Resolution of two States, an amendment under Article 252 is proposed here, knowing fully well that without a Resolution of two States, that amendment can't even be considered by Parliament. Obviously, if it would have come up for consideration, the matter would have been deferred again, and some more months, if not years, would be added to these forty-two years.

Today, if the Government feels that on these four issues, there is a serious conflict of opinion, the Government can be upfront, straightforward and say, 'This is the last but one day. It can't be decided tomorrow. We want a Select Committee.' The Minister can get up and make a proposal. It does not need a friendly Opposition on whose shoulders it will rest this proposal. Let the Government be upfront and say, 'Do we want a Lokpal or Do we not want a Lokpal? What do we do about these four areas on which there is a difference of opinion?' And, what is the mechanism that they want? If they want a Select Committee, let the Government come up and say, 'Yes, we want a Select Committee. Let this be sorted out by a Select Committee in the House.'

But we want, and the country expects a straightforward answer from us rather than these kind of games being played either on the 29th of December last year or today.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, about the question of Select Committee, I entirely agree that if the Government wants the Select Committee, we have no objection. Let there be a Select Committee. But the Rules are clear. Sir, you have been reading Rule 71. It is: 'an amendment to a Motion may be made by a Member.' Where is the Motion for the Select Committee? ...*(Interruptions)*... A Motion that this be considered by a Select Committee must be moved by the Government, and anybody can move an amendment. Without a Motion, you are talking of an amendment. If you read both Rules, 73 and 71, together, in conjunction, you will see that first, a Motion has to be moved and then an amendment can be considered.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Rule 72 says, 'any Member can move.' ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, my point is, let the Government, let the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs move a Motion for a Select Committee. Let Mr. Naresh Agrawal, our esteemed colleague, the hon. Member, move the amendment to give the names of whom he suggests. We may agree; we may disagree. Or, if the Government so decides, they can give the names themselves, which shall be the most appropriate and the correct way. Please understand it. The hon. LoP has explained the history. We have said this before a number of times here in the House; we have said it in the All Party meeting called by the hon. Prime Minister; we have said it also to a delegation of Ministers who came to meet us to discuss all these amendments. There are broadly the four areas, and we have a fifth area in addition

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

to what the LoP said. The question of Lokayuktas is a State subject; the question of appointment and removal must be more transparent and democratic; the question of investigative agency being under the Lokpal for the cases referred to them, etc. And, the fifth issue that we have is the question of 'including private corporates', which I mentioned. You are now putting a check on the demand side of corruption, but you are not putting a check on the supply side of corruption from where it comes, and unless you check the supply of this money that goes into corruption, you cannot really control the demand. So, these were the areas. Now, we all know those areas. We debated it for a long time, and I think all of us have spoken, at least, three times on this issue. Now, these issues cannot be discussed and decided by us. I have, again, submitted amendments to the Bill that they have given. Now, if you want to consider all those amendments one-by-one in the House and then discuss it, fine. If you don't think that that is feasible, then you propose a Select Committee. That will be perfectly agreeable to us. You propose a Select Committee. But, as the Rule Book says, the Member or the Minister-in-charge has to do it. So, the hon. Minister has to do it. Let him propose it, and we have no objection to accept it.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : Sir, I move:

That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a body of Lokpal for the Union and Lokayukta for States to inquire into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of the following Members:-

1. Shri Shantaram Naik
2. Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi
3. Shri Shadi Lal Batra
4. Shri Arun Jaitley
5. Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy
6. Shri Bhupender Yadav
7. Shri Satish Chandra Misra
8. Shri K.N. Balagopal
9. Shri Shivanand Tiwari
10. Shri D. Bandyopadhyay

11. Shri Tiruchi Siva
12. Shri D.P.Tripathi
13. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav
14. Dr. V. Maitreya
15. Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly

Sir, the hon. Leader of Opposition and the hon. Leader from CPI(M), Shri Sitaram Yechury, have raised some issues.

Sir, it is the commitment of this Government to have a Lokpal at the Centre, in the Government of India, dealing with public servants. That is our commitment, and there is no going back on it. I would like to reiterate this on the floor of this august House today.

Sir, questions on technicalities have been raised by hon. Members. The hon. Member from SP has moved the Motion. To remove all doubts on technicalities, which the hon. Members have talked about, I would like to submit that the Lokpal and Lokayukta Bill, 2011, will be referred to the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha, which would consist of 15 Members. The Select Committee may be allowed to submit its Report on the deliberations on the first day of the last week of the Monsoon Session of Parliament.

The question was proposed.

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सरकार ने लोकपाल बिल को लेकर जो अपनी बात रखी और उसके बाद एक माननीय सदस्य ने यह प्रस्ताव रखा कि इसको सलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजा जाए, मैं समझती हूँ कि यह नियामें के हिसाब से बिल्कुल सही नहीं है। और इस बारे में सदन के नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने जो कुछ अपनी बात कही है, मैं उससे आपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी शुरू और बाद में प्रस्ताव के बारे में जो आपकी बात रखी और प्रस्ताव रखा है, तो उसको आप हाउस में एक अन्य पार्टी के माननीय सदस्य का रिफ्रेंस देकर बार-बार यह कहें कि उन्होंने यह प्रस्ताव रखा तथा इसमें उन्होंने नाम सजेस्ट किए हैं, मैं समझती हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं है। माननीय मंत्री जी को अपनी जिम्मेदारी का अहसास होना चाहिए, आपको अपना प्रस्ताव रखना चाहिए तथा वे यह कहें कि हम इस लोकपाल विधेयक पर अभी चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं, हम इसको सलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजना चाहते हैं और हम यह चाहते हैं कि कमेटी में फलां-फलां पार्टी से सदस्य अपनी ओर से रखें। आप अपनी कमजोरी दूसरी पार्टियों के ऊपर डालकर अपनी जिम्मेदारी से नहीं हटें। जो लोकपाल विधेयक है। इसके बारे में आप जनता के बीच में यही कहते हैं कि हम इस विधेयक को जल्दी लाएंगे, इसी सत्र में लाएंगे, जबकि इसको किसी न किसी बहाने हर

[सुश्री मायावती]

बार आगे के लिए टाल दिया जाता है। हमारी पार्टी भी नहीं चाहती है कि यह विधेयक जल्दबाजी में पास हो। इसके हर पहलू के अंदर डिटेल् में चर्चा हो। आप सलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजें, लेकिन आप उसको जल्दबाजी में नहीं, हाऊस को चलाने का जो एक नियम है, उसकी जो नियमावली बनी हुई है उसके तहत आप अपनी जिम्मेदारी को निभाएं और properly प्रस्ताव को रखें और उसके ऊपर सभी दलों के नेताओं की आप राय लें। उस राय पर जो आम सहमति बनती है तथा यदि सभी की यही राय है कि इसको सलेक्ट कमेटी को दे दिया जाए, तो ज्यादा ठीक रहेगा। लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी यह कहे कि हम इसको लाना चाहते थे और इसी बीच उठकर एक मेम्बर बोल दें कि हम इसको सलेक्ट कमेटी को देना चाहते हैं, तो यह तो कुछ समझ में नहीं आ रहा कि यह क्या तरीका है। क्या यह सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी को बराबर निभा रही है? मैं समझती हूं यह सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी को बराबर नहीं निभा रही है। हम चाहते हैं कि लोकपाल विधेयक के ऊपर गंभीरता से विचार-विमर्श हो।

लेकिन वह मोशन गवर्नमेंट की ओर से आए। अगर आप इसको सलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजना चाहते हैं, तो मिनिस्टर प्रोपली इसे हाऊस में रखें। सभी दलों के नेताओं से इसके बारे में राय ले कि वे इसके लिए सहमत हैं या नहीं। मुझे लगता है कि अगर आप इसको प्रॉपली हाऊस में रखेंगे, तो सभी दलों के नेता यह मानेंगे, क्योंकि वे भी नहीं जानते हैं कि यह जो करप्शन को लेकर बिल है, यह जल्दबाजी में पास हो जाए। आप इसको प्रॉपली लेकर चलें और अपनी जिम्मेदारी से न हटें, माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा यह कहना है। इन्हीं लफ्जों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Sir, I will take one minute. I am sorry to say the way the Government is trying to push it up ...*(Interruptions)*... The whole nation is looking to us कि इसके बारे में यहां पर क्या करने वाले हैं? Sir, I want to bring to your notice the seriousness of this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप एक मिनट में without any preparation, the Government wants to send it to the Select Committee. Let them do it. Straightaway, they can move the Motion itself. Why are you troubling the other Members unnecessarily? ...*(Interruptions)*... दूसरे के कंधे पर बंदूक लगाकर आप क्यों मारना चाहते हैं? Take appropriate time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Discuss it with Members and then pass the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, पूरे सदन को स्मरण होगा कि जब बिल पर चर्चा हो रही थी, सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने अपनी बात रखी थी और सदन में एक ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई थी, जिसकी वजह से माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब देने का काम नहीं किया और सदन स्थगित कर दिया गया। आज आपने दुबारा इस बिल को सदन में इंटरोड्यूस किया है। मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत सारे प्रश्न, जैसे प्रश्न को मैंने उठाया, था वह आज भी वैसे ही खड़ा है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल के माध्यम से हमारी पार्टी का अपना स्टैंड है। क्या हम चाहते हैं कि इस बिल के माध्यम से कि जनतांत्रिक व्यवस्था को इस देश में खत्म किया जाए?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): हो गया। श्रीमती माया सिंह।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, मुझे बोलने दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...आपको क्या मेरी बात अच्छी नहीं लगती?... (व्यवधान)...हमें सदन से बाहर कर दीजिए। मुझे बोलने दीजिए। सर, आप हमारी भावना को तो सुन लीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You mentioned your point. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, मैंने कोई पॉइंट नहीं रखा। सेलेक्ट कमेटी को जो कहा गया, उस पर बोलने का मेरा विचार है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): बोलो, जल्दी बोलो।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, मैं कह रहा था कि जनतांत्रिक व्यवस्था को खत्म करने का यह बिल है। जब ऑल पार्टीज की मीटिंग माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बुलाई थी, मैंने पार्टी की तरफ से अपना स्टैंड रखा था कि इस बिल की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, क्योंकि अगर यह बिल आएगा तो देश में लोकतंत्र समाप्त होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि निश्चित तौर पर .. (व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You are not speaking about the motion. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: इस देश की महान जनता का आपने सोचा है। क्या आप इस बिल के माध्यम से जनतांत्रिक व्यवस्था खत्म करना चाहते हैं?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आपने मोशन के बारे में कुछ बोलना है तो बोलो।...(व्यवधान)... This is not the time for speech. ... (Interruptions)... Let me say. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, सुन तो लीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आप बैठिए। This is not the time to speak about the Bill. The Motion has come. I have to put the Motion to vote. I allowed some Members to speak. So, speak on that Motion. There is no rule allow you to speak on the Bill. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: How can we speak on a loose motion? ... (Interruptions)... Let the Government come with a concrete motion. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: ठीक है, सर। एक मिनट में मैं अपनी बात खत्म करूँगा। मैंने निवेदन किया कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने एक प्रस्ताव दिया है, समाजवादी पार्टी के माननीय सदस्य नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने एक प्रस्ताव दिया है, कि इस बिल को प्रवर समिति को सौंपा जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने 100 से अधिक संशोधन देने का काम किया

[श्री राम कृपाल यादव]

था और उन संशोधनों पर मंत्री जी अपना उत्तर नहीं दे पाए हैं न उनका कोई सोल्युशन निकला है। मेरी पार्टी का मानना है, हमने कहा था इसमें से प्रधान मंत्री को हटाओ। इसमें और भी कई तरह की समस्याएं हैं, जिनको माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने ढंग से रखने का काम किया है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि निश्चित तौर पर सेलेक्ट कमेटी का प्रस्ताव बहुत उत्तम है, लेकिन वहीं दूसरी ओर मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि मुझे अफसोस हुआ कि जो प्रस्ताव गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से आया है उसमें हमारे जैसी छोटी पार्टियों को स्थान नहीं दिया गया है, महिलाओं को स्थान नहीं दिया गया है, माइनोरिटी को स्थान नहीं दिया गया है।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): बस, अब हो गया। श्रीमती माया सिंह।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: हमारे जैसी छोटी पार्टियों की आवाज को क्या नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please sit down. (*Interruptions*)

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: कुछ लोगों के माध्यम से प्रवर समिति बनाकर हमारे विचारों को...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have called Shrimati Maya Singh. (*Interruptions*) What do you want to say? (*Interruptions*) That is not going on record.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव:*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is not going on record. I have called Shrimati Maya Singh. (*Interruptions*)

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरी बार हमारे साथ पहली बार, जब यह बिल आया था, तब पूरी तैयारी के साथ और लेट नाइट तक हम बैठने के लिए तैयार थे, लेकिन सदन की चेयर से जो निर्णय आया, वह निर्णय सबको मालूम है, मैं उसे दोहराना नहीं चाहती हूँ। इस बार भी हमारे पूरे सांसद यहां पर तैयार थे कि इस बिल पर चर्चा होगी। हमारे स्पीकर्स पूरी तैयारी के साथ आए हैं, लेकिन हमारे साथ फिर* इस बात की मुझे पीड़ा है, यह मैं आपसे अधिकार से कहना चाहती हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have to make one point clear. The hon. Member has said something about the Chair. It is not that. After the motion has been moved, one hon. Member wanted to move an amendment. He said

* Not recorded.

* Expugned as ordered by the Chair.

that he wanted to move an amendment. *(Interruptions)* Let me complete. *(Interruptions)* Let me say. *(Interruptions)* I agree. In any case, in this House, it has always been the practice by any Chair, including me, to allow the Members from every Party to speak or say whatever they want after the Minister's reply. I have not done this for the first time. I am sorry for what has been mentioned by my sister, Shrimati Maya ji because this is not the first time that I am allowing Members to ask questions or raise their points after the Minister's reply. Please go through ...*(Interruptions)* Please.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, the hon. Member... *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I am more sinned against than sinning. *(Interruptions)* Please go through the records. I say it for all the Members of the House and for all those people watching this House. Whenever I have been sitting in the chair, if a Minister has replied on a Bill, I have allowed everyone, who wanted to speak, not one or two Members but everyone. That is all what I did in this case. *(Interruptions)* Therefore, if you allege that, it is unfair. I have to say this. If Mr. Naresh Agrawal has mentioned some names, it is not my fault. I have not given him any names. So, this kind of allegation... *(Interruptions)*...Please. Please. I am on my legs.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, I have a point of order. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, I am on my legs. No point of order. *(Interruptions)* So, I submit to the House that I have done only what I always used to do after the Minister's reply. This House has witnessed that. Secondly, Shri Naresh Agrawal has moved something. It is for the House to consider it as what they want. They can reject it, they can accept it as amendment, whatever. I have no view on that. *(Interruptions)* Please. I have only said that according to the Rule 70 and 71, as I understand, a Member can move that. That is all what I said. If I am wrong on the rule side, hon. Leader of the Opposition, who is a very erudite and learned lawyer, can correct me. I am ready to accept that. There are lawyers on this side also but according to my understanding of Rule 70 and 71, a Member can move it.

That is number two. If the Chair's ruling is wrong, there are ways to correct it. Three, there is an official motion from the Government before the House. It is for the House to decide ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have not taken my seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not taken my seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me sit first. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should know the rules. I am on my legs. Regarding what Naresh Agrawalji said, it is up to you to decide it. I have nothing to do with it. I usually allow Members to speak after the Minister. So, this time also I allowed you. But here is a Motion which is moved by the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is already moved. The House has to decide on it. That's all what I have to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri V.P. Singh, what is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, we have agreed to what you have said. The motion has been moved by the Minister. The reference is to Rule 72. It says that the members of a Select Committee on a Bill shall be appointed by the Council, not by a Minister, when a motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee is made. He has given the names. He can't give the names. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, listen to me. Two, no member shall be appointed to a Select Committee if he is not willing to serve on the Committee. So, you have to take permission of the Member first, then only names will come. They have to take the consent of the Member. How can you do it in an ad hoc manner? You cannot do it in an ad hoc manner. Sir, it cannot be done in an *ad hoc* manner. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी।...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It need not be a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Leader of the Opposition has spoken on it. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... The point of order is ruled out because the House is deciding whether to send it to a Select Committee, not a Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have : to put the motion to vote. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have a suggestion. Let the Government not come up with loose motion. Let them do something concrete. ...*(Interruptions)*... You put it before us, we will support it. ...*(Interruptions)* . . .

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Whatever it is, I have moved the motion. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can move the motion any time....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, what is happening here?...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Don't be angry. Why Members get angry? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शान्ता कुमार (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, मुझे दो मिनट बोलने का समय दे दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...सर, मैं एक निवेदन यह करना चाहता हूँ कि जो मोशन अभी पेश किया गया है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will allow you after him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शान्ता कुमार: सर, इसे सलेक्ट कमेटी के पास भेजने के लिए जो मोशन पेश किया गया है, इसके बारे में, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूरा देश हमें देख रहा है। बजट सेशन शुरू हुए इतने दिन हो गए, 29 दिसम्बर को हम सब इस बिल को पास करने के लिए बिल्कुल तैयार थे। मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट हिमाचल के एक मामले में रूलिंग दे चुका है, "मास्टर इज द हाउस, नॉट द प्रेजाइडिंग ऑफिसर।" उस दिन पूरा House उस बिल को पास करना चाहता था, लेकिन आपने इस बिल को पास नहीं होने दिया। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज बिल को पास न करके सलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजने की जरूरत क्या थी? आप इस बिल को पास क्यों नहीं करना चाहते हैं?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shanta Kumarji, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शान्ता कुमार: आप वाद-विवाद में बिल पास कर लेते।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Baishyaji.

श्री शान्ता कुमार: पूरा भारत यह सोच रहा है कि जिस किसी तरीके से भ्रष्टाचार के सवाल को आप टरकाना चाहते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Baishyaji.

श्री शान्ता कुमार: आप इस बिल को पास नहीं करना चाहते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...आपकी इस बिल को पास करने की नीयत नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shanta Kumarji, please take your seat....*(Interruptions)*...It is not going on record.

श्री शान्ता कुमार:*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shanta Kumarji, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not going on record. That is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Baishyaji.

श्री शान्ता कुमार:*

* Not recorded.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What Shanta Kumarji says will not go on record, (*Interruptions*)... Baishyaji, what do you want to say?

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, I want to speak. Please allow me to speak. Sir, we are discussing a very important topic today. For the last several months, we have been discussing about the Lokpal.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please speak on the Motion. Nothing more will go on record. If you want to speak on the Motion, you speak.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, I am totally speaking on the Motion. Please allow me to speak.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Do you have any objection?

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Yes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please state that.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, from the very beginning, we are in favour of Lokpal. Today, we are discussing a very important issue. But, there is a procedural lapse. According to rule 71, every Member has a right to move the amendment. But, without moving the Resolution, how can he move the amendment? And how can he give the names of the Members? What is this? This is the problem, (*Interruptions*) Sir, one minute please. (*Interruptions*)

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (बिहार): मान्यवर, सरकार इसको सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजना चाहती है। हमारी पार्टी का इसमें कोई सदस्य नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी जैसी एक छोटी पार्टी को या किसी और दूसरी पार्टी के, जिनके अपने व्यूज हैं, उनको क्यों नहीं मौका दिया जा रहा है और कमेटी में क्यों नहीं इन्क्लूड किया गया है? क्या हमारी पार्टी के कोई व्यूज नहीं हैं...(व्यवधान)...एक महिला को भी रखिए। हम इसके लिए कहां मना करते हैं? आप महिला को रखिए, आप मर्दों को रखिए या किसी को भी रखिए, लेकिन हमारी पार्टी को क्यों नहीं रखा गया है?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, hon. Members. (*Interruptions*) Shri Agrawaiji, do you want to say anything about your Motion? (*Interruptions*) Would you like to withdraw that in view of the Government Motion?

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: I don't want to withdraw. I want to say something. (*Interruptions*)

श्रीमन्, हम संशोधन का प्रस्ताव लाए हैं और नियम के अधीन लाए हैं। इसको तमाम माननीय सदस्यों ने उठाया है। हमने समिति में नाम दिए हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि वे नाम काफी ठीक थे, लेकिन नियमों में भी दिया हुआ है, ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. (*Interruptions*) Agrawaiji, I am not permitting you. (*Interruptions*)

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमान, मैंने जो नाम दिए,...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Agrawalji, Government Motion is there. आप बैठिए। Then, nothing to say. (*Interruptions*) You have already spoken. Please sit down. (*Interruptions*) It is over. Please sit down. (*Interruptions*) Hon. Members, all what happened is, the Minister replied and there was a Motion. But, Government Motion came. Therefore, that Motion is invalid or infructuous. Now, only the Government Motion stands. I am going to put it to vote.

I shall now put the Motion moved by Shri V. Narayanasamy to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a body of Lokpal for the Union and Lokayukta for States to inquire into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of the following Members:-

1. Shri Shantaram Naik
2. Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi
3. Shri Shadi Lal Batra
4. Shri Arun Jaitley
5. Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy
6. Shri Bhupender Yadav
7. Shri Satish Chandra Misra
8. Shri K. N. Balagopal
9. Shri Shivanand Tiwari
10. Shri D. Bandyopadhyay
11. Shri Tiruchi Siva
12. Shri D.P.Tripathi

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13. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav

14. Dr. V. Maitreyan

15. Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

The House then adjourned at thirty-nine minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 22nd May, 2012.
