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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, 17th December, 2012/26th Agrahayana, 1934 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

RE: DEMAND FOR SUSPENSION OF QUESTION HOUR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 321. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, मैंने क्वेश्चन आवर सस्पेंड करने का नोटिस दिया है। नोटिस मैंने इसलिए दिया है, क्योंकि सच्चर कमेटी में यह माना गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों की स्थिति दलितों से भी बदतर है।

श्री सभापति: आप इसे ज़ीरो आवर में उठा लीजिए...*(व्यवधान)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: जब दलितों के लिए प्रमोशन में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था हो सकती है, तो मुसलमानों के लिए नौकरियों में एंट्री के लिए संविधान में संशोधन की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं हो सकती?

श्री सभापति: राम गोपाल जी, आप इसे ज़ीरो आवर में उठा लीजिए!...*(व्यवधान)*... आप पहले बात सुन लीजिए...*(व्यवधान)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : श्रीमन्, मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि संविधान में संशोधन लाया जाए और मुसलमानों की आबादी के अनुसार आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की जाए।

श्री सभापति : आप इसे क्वेश्चन आवर के बाद उठा लीजिए...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, हमारे दल ने नोटिस दिया है...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : नरेश जी, आप बैठ जाइए...*(व्यवधान)*... आप ठहर जाइए...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, हमने नियम के अनुसार नोटिस दिया है...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : हमने नियम में नोटिस दिया है...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : आप इसको क्वेश्चन आवर के बाद उठा लीजिए...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : हमारे क्वेश्चन पर जब तक बहस नहीं हो जाती, जब तक व्यवस्था नहीं आ जाती, तब तक मेरा नोटिस जिन्दा रहेगा...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, आप बैठ जाइए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश): क्वेश्चन आवर में व्यवधान डालना उचित नहीं है
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, ये बीच में बोलने वाले कौन होते हैं?... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : एक मिनट...(व्यवधान).... एक मिनट...(व्यवधान).... नरेश जी, बैठ जाइए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : नहीं, ये बीच में क्यों बोल रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : इनसे नहीं, हम तो सरकार से मांग कर रहे हैं...(व्यवधान).... हम तो पीठ से मांग कर रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : बैठ जाइए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : हम सरकार से और सभापति जी से मांग कर रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : नहीं-नहीं, आप लोग बैठ जाइए...(व्यवधान).... Please don't come into the well. ...(Interruptions).... This is not allowed. ...(Interruptions).... Please don't come into the well. ...(Interruptions).... प्लीज़, आप लोग अपनी जगह वापिस जाइए...(व्यवधान).... आप अपनी जगह वापिस जाइए...(व्यवधान).... The House is adjourned for thirty minutes.

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

The House reassembled at thirty-two minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM IRAQ

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we have with us, seated in the Special Box, Members of a Parliamentary Delegation from Iraq, currently on a visit to our country, under the distinguished leadership of His Excellency, Mr. Osama Abdul-Aziz-Mohamd Al-Nujaefi, President (Speaker) of the Council of Representatives of Iraq.

On behalf of the Members of the House and on my own behalf, I take pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to the leader and other Members of the Delegation and wish our distinguished guests an enjoyable and fruitful stay in our country. We hope that during their stay here, they would be able to see and learn more about our Parliamentary system, our country and our people, and that their visit to this country will further strengthen the friendly bonds that exist between India and Iraq.

Through them, we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament and the friendly people of Iraq.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cancellation of contracts awarded under JNNSM

*321. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government would cancel the contracts awarded to private firms, in view of large scale irregularities under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) No, Sir. There have been significant achievement during the 1st phase (January, 2010 to March, 2013) of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission and several projects under various programmes have been completed. Grid connected projects of total capacity of 1047.16 MW have already been commissioned. Under off-grid scheme, 160.8 MW of photo-voltaic based systems have been sanctioned and 6.07 million square meter of collector area of solar water heating has been installed.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Policy guidelines for implementation of various schemes under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) are formulated by the Government. Accordingly following schemes were issued under Phase-I of JNNSM:—

1. Migration Scheme for Grid Connected Projects
2. Guidelines for Selection of New Grid Connected Solar Power Projects under Batch-I, Phase-I of JNNSM
3. Guidelines for Selection of New Grid Connected Solar Power Projects under Batch-II, Phase-I of JNNSM

4. Rooftop PV and Small Solar Power Generation Programme (RPSSGP)
5. Off-Grid and Decentralized Solar Applications

The schemes at Sl. No. 1 to 3 and 4 are being implemented by NVVN (NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam) and IREDA respectively which are central PSUs. These organizations have their own vigilance department and allegations, when received, are dealt as per the applicable rules.

The Off-grid and Decentralized Solar Applications are implemented through State Nodal Agencies and Channel Partners. Allegations on irregularities if received, are forwarded to the concerned department in the State Government to address the issue.

If any irregularity is proven and it warrants cancellation of awarded contracts to private firms, such an action can be taken by the appropriate authority as Government of India does not award any contract directly.

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह : सभापति जी, सरकार की गाइडलाइंस के अनुसार, जवाहरलाल नेहरू नेशनल सोलर मिशन के तहत एक कम्पनी को सिर्फ एक प्रोजेक्ट आबंटित किया जाना था, परन्तु लैन्को इन्फ्राटेक ने अपने कर्मचारियों एवं उनके रिश्तेदारों के नाम पर 9 फर्जी कम्पनियां बनाईं, सोलर मिशन के 40 परसेंट कांट्रैक्ट हासिल कर लिए और लगभग 13000 करोड़ रुपये के घोटाले को अंजाम दिया गया। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि 9 प्रोजेक्ट्स, जो लैन्को इन्फ्राटेक द्वारा हासिल किए गए, एक ही साइट पर राजस्थान के जैसलमेर में नौ कम्पनियां चला रही हैं और इन सारी कम्पनियों के कांटैक्ट नम्बर एक ही मोबाइल नम्बर के रूप में दर्ज हैं, जो लैन्को इन्फ्राटेक का है।

मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार लैन्को इन्फ्राटेक एवं इसकी फ्रंट कम्पनियों को ब्लैकलिस्ट करके आबंटित प्रोजेक्ट्स का फिर से टेंडर करेगी? यदि नहीं, तो क्यों?

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Sir, allegations were made in the media that one company had acquired nine projects in Batch-I of the Phase-I of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission. Though guidelines permitted only one PV project and one thermal project per company, it was alleged that this company had later acquired majority share-holding in seven other companies, thereby, taking over the control of the projects.

On hearing about these allegations, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy set up an Inter-Ministerial Inquiry Committee with Joint Secretary-level officers from the MoNRE, Ministry of Power and the Department of Corporate Affairs. The Committee found out that one company was the EPC contractor for these projects, and they had also got some Preferential Shares in the companies in those projects.

While guidelines were not very clear about acquisition of Preferential Shares, NVVN, to be on the safeside, had itself allowed this and ensured that the shareholding was reduced to less than 49 per cent. All this had happened much before the allegations were made in the Press.

As the allegations are based on the Annual Report filed with the Department of Corporate Affairs and as the next Annual Report had not yet been uploaded on the website, complainants were not aware that corrective action had already been taken. The Committee, therefore, observed that while the intention of acquiring these companies on a later date could be there, but, as of now, there was no violation of guidelines. MoNRE had made amendments in guidelines while going in for procurement under Batch-II to bring in strict provisions regarding acquisition of Preferential Shares. This had also happened much before the allegations were made.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति महोदय...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: उनको दूसरा सवाल पूछ लेने दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : नहीं, माननीय सभापति महोदय...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : नरेश जी, उनको दूसरा सवाल पूछ लेने दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सभापति महोदय, 13 हजार करोड़ रुपए का घोटाला हुआ...(व्यवधान)...

हमारे सदस्य ने आरोप लगाया है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : नरेश जी, कृपया आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय मंत्री जी यह मंजूर कर रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : उनको दूसरा प्रश्न पूछने दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, इतने बड़े घोटाले को इतना easily लिया जा रहा है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप उनका हक क्यों मार रहे हैं, उनको अपना दूसरा प्रश्न पूछने दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह : सभापति महोदय, लैन्को इन्फ्राटेक की फ्रन्ट कम्पनी DDE Renewable Energy की 2010 की बैलेन्स शीट, जिसे वेबसाइट पर 8 अक्टूबर, 2010 को अपलोड किया गया था, के अनुसार इस कम्पनी का बैंक बैलेन्स मात्र 99,850 रुपए था। टेण्डर भरने की अंतिम तारीख 24 सितम्बर थी और रिक्वेस्ट फॉर सेलेक्शन (RFS) गाइडलाइन्स के अनुसार RFS की अंतिम तारीख से पहले कम्पनी का नेटवर्थ कम से कम 15 करोड़ रुपए होना चाहिए था, परन्तु इसके बावजूद इस कम्पनी को लेटर ऑफ इन्टेन्ट जारी कर ठेके दे दिए गए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : कृपया आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री आरविन्द कुमार सिंह : क्या सरकार इस पूरे मामले की न्यायिक जांच कराएगी? यदि नहीं, तो भ्रष्टाचार को संरक्षण देने के क्या कारण हैं?

डा. फारुख अब्दुल्ला : सर, मैं एक बात माननीय सदस्य से कहूँ कि इस मिनिस्ट्री की एक सबसे बड़ी और अच्छी बात यह हुई कि जब सोलर मिशन शुरू हुआ, तब इसमें transparency रखी गई। दोनों, MoNRE और NVVN ने जब ये contracts दिए, they were absolutely transparent. There was no such allegation that anything wrong was done. It was only then that in one of these companies, the name of which he has mentioned, came into existence, there was some problem about which we read in the newspaper. So, we appointed three Joint Secretaries from three Ministries — MoNRE (NVVN), the Power Ministry and the Ministry of Corporate Affairs. They looked into these allegations. It was clarified that the projects were allotted through transparent, open tendering process and the rates quoted were very competitive. To start with, the rate was Rs. 18; lately, we went to Rs. 7 in the last bidding that was done. And I am very happy to tell this House that now Andhra Pradesh is demanding Rs. 6.50. So, the price is coming down. That is the good thing as far as solar energy is concerned.

Sir, it was also alleged that the benefit of Rs. 13,000 crores would flow to one company. Sir, Rs. 13,000 crores was calculated as the total revenue that would accrue with sale of power in 25 years. The entire revenue is not profit, or cannot be treated as undue benefit, as this is the cost of power which has been arrived at with rates which are very competitive. Payments are to be released only if power is supplied and there is no loss to the Government whatsoever. There is no loss to the Government whatsoever!

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, in the solar energy sector, the players, whether from the public sector or the private sector, are operating with heavy financial support from the Government. That was precisely the mission — to expand solar energy where conventional energy cannot reach. So, when the national exchequer is playing such a crucial role in ensuring returns to the players in the solar energy sector, certain extra caution is required. Would the Minister let us know, while both the Government side and the private side are operators in this field, what is their respective contribution to the total solar energy generation in the country? Also, what is the share of consumption of Government support by the respective sectors?

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Sir, first of all, I would like to say that solar energy came up for the first time in our country in 2009. It was a totally new

experience. In wind energy, we had gone quite far. But in solar energy, we were zero. We started from zero level. We started with 1300 MW; that is, upto 2013, we should have 1300 MW, out of which 1100 MW would be from the grid and 200 MW from small units that were being put up.

Now, as far as the contribution part is concerned, 99 per cent is private contribution. We do not contribute in this. That is the contribution that the private sector makes. I must tell you one of the good things that have happened. We had no studies to know where solar intensity was the best, but now CVET has put up over 50 units in the country, and another 60 units are going to be put up, so that we can now measure solar intensity as well as wind intensity in areas. Also, developers are now coming into the next phase, which starts in April next year and which would go upto 10,000 MW capacity, and for those these studies would be important. Let me assure this House that we are progressing at a very rapid rate, not only in the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, but also in some States that have done very well, like Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh now is coming up; Karnataka is coming up. So, a lot of States are now looking at solar energy in a big way so that the consumption of fossil fuels is brought down. At the same time, I must tell Members that we are trying to convert the mobile towers that we see in so many numbers into solar and wind systems so that the use of diesel is brought down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri V.P. Singh Badnore. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. Only one question, please.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I just wish to make this information a bit more complete. He has said that 99 per cent of the contribution came from the private sector. Is it a fact that the solar photovoltaic cells which are being produced in India are being produced by the private sector? Is it a fact? Could you kindly confirm that? The Central Electronics Limited and BHEL are the major producers of solar cells in our country.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Sir, as far as the solar panels are concerned, majority of the solar panels, before the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission was announced, were all going abroad. They were being produced in the country but were being sold abroad. Since the time the Solar Mission has come, majority of these companies are now supplying them within the country. I must also confess to the House that

dumping is taking place from our neighbour. That is where we have to safeguard our industry. Without mentioning the name of the country, we have requested our Commerce Ministry to look into the ways of safeguarding our companies so that they grow and our jobs are not lost because our companies are finding it very difficult.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, through you, the first question I would like to put to the hon. Minister is: Is it not a fact...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Put only one question, please.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, I do recognize the fact that the Solar Mission has done well, the Minister is really taking interest and that he has a lot of ambitious programmes. My question is on the rooftop programme that he has put on the anvil. I am surprised about the name 'rooftop'. Is it possible to produce more than one MW on the rooftop and feed it into the grid? It is not possible because frequency mismatch and voltage mismatch would be there. Even if it is not one MW, I am still to find a rooftop. I do not know if the Minister can mention about a rooftop which is four acres that can produce one MW. How have you named it the rooftop programme? Because, it cannot come into the grid if it is not one MW and one MW will not be possible from a rooftop.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Sir, it is a very vital question. We do feel that the rooftop programme is very important. In this, I would like to say that for all the Government buildings that are on Rajpath, my Secretary has thought of a plan—if all those buildings have this rooftop programme, then we will be able to generate between three and four MW of power which would run most of these buildings and they would not need the conventional power. We are promoting it in a very big way. If you come to my Ministry, you will see us generating the solar energy from the top of the Ministry's office building. I think, this is what we wanted to do it here in Parliament also. But, they said that Parliament building is too old and that it will not be able to stand the weight of the panels. We are hopeful, in the years to come, that the weight of these panels would be brought down and one day you will find the solar energy even in Parliament also.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I congratulate the Minister for his excellent beginning. Sir, India is blessed with abundant solar energy. Renewable energy is the answer for the future needs. The problem is the cost of production. There is a research to indicate vast reservoir of thin films in India. Is there any progress

in the thin films to replace the photovoltaic cells? Because, that is the crux of the problem—how to offer cheaper production cost per MW. Then, it would be more popular. Specially, I would like the Minister to inform us on what the Ministry's efforts in reaching the remote and hilly regions are, where the tribals live, so that they too get the benefit of this electricity since the power grid connectivity is not there in those areas.

Secondly, when is India reaching the grid parity so that it achieves universalisation?

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Sir, I would request the hon. Members to visit our centre of research that we have in Gurgaon, if they have time, where they would see the panels being studied for the complete year with all the weather changes and things like that. You will see the data right there. We are also working now on the solar energy to be used for cooling the homes. That also you will see being done in that place. We are also intending to convert that into the National Institute of Research For Solar Energy. We are hopeful that the solar panels, as new developments are coming, for that we are going in for thin films. We are also thinking of reducing the weight of these things which is happening and Insha-Allah, very shortly, you will find India will lead in this. We have a number of institutions, IITs, whether in Mumbai, whether in Jodhpur, if you people go and see, you will find the amount of research that is being done. Here in Pusa, we have a research laboratory where major studies are being done on this. I hope Members will find some time to come and have a look at what is being done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No. 322. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have to go to the other Question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Balbirji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: From all Members of Parliament, you take a consensus on how these panels work...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: From all Members of Parliament, you take a consensus on how these panels work and in how many houses you have to use geysers. आप ने एम.पी.जे. के घरों के ऊपर सोलर पैनल्स लगाए गए थे...*(व्यवधान)*... इन सोलर पैनल्स से हीटिंग होती है और कितने लोग गीजर का उपयोग करते हैं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Balbirji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us go to the next Question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डॉ. फारूख अब्दुल्ला : आप ने बिल्कुल सही फरमाया। मैं जब इस मंत्रालय का मिनिस्टर बना, मेरे घर पर भी पानी गरम करने वाला सोलर पेनल लगा हुआ था, मगर वह काम नहीं करता था।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)... We will go on to the next Question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Sir, I will answer this question. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is a very good question. ...(*Interruptions*)... उसे वापिस बुलाया गया। वह जिस घर में काम नहीं करता, आप मेहरबानी कर के मुझे लिखें। मैं उसे चैक कराऊंगा और वह काम करना शुरू कर देगा। अब यह मेरे घर में भी काम करता है। ...(*Interruptions*)...

*322. [The questioner (Shri Nand Kumar Sai) was absent.]

Projects under NRDWP

*322. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects started under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, State-wise;

(b) the present status of such projects;

(c) the details of allocation made to various such projects during the Plan period;

(d) the details of projects proposed to be taken up under NRDWP during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period, State-wise; and

(e) the details of steps taken by Government for timely completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is under implementation from 1.4.2009. The details of the rural drinking water supply projects started under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in the country, in the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, of the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, State-wise, and their present status as on 10.12.2012, as reported by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). In the first two years of the Plan period, *i.e.*

2007-08 and 2008-09, the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) was being implemented. The IMIS is in operation from 1.4.2009, and therefore details of projects for 2007-08 and 2008-09 are not maintained at the Central level.

(c) The allocation and releases made to the States in the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) for the years 2007-08 and 2008-09 and under the NRDWP for the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Drinking Water supply is a State subject. The Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to States under the NRDWP to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to the rural population. Under the NRDWP, the State Governments are vested with the powers to plan, execute and implement drinking water supply schemes. The State Governments, in consultation with the Ministry, prepare Annual Action Plans each year, to implement rural water supply schemes to cover partially covered and quality affected habitations and for other activities. Drinking water supply projects prepared thereafter by the States are examined and sanctioned at the State level by the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC). As States prepare their Action Plans annually, the details of projects proposed to be taken up under NRDWP during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period, are not finalised.

(e) To ensure timely completion of the projects taken up by the States, the Ministry monitors the progress of implementation of NRDWP through the online IMIS, holds conferences of the State Secretaries in charge of rural water supply, conducts State-wise and regional review meetings and video conferences periodically, in which implementation status of the schemes is reviewed and States are urged to expeditiously complete the targeted projects. Senior officers/Technical officers of the Ministry visit the States to see the progress of implementation.

Further, the Ministry requires the States to certify that (a) they are giving priority to the unfinished works and (b) that all schemes approved by the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee six months ago have been taken up for implementation before considering release of NRDWP funds.

As a disincentive for delay in completion of schemes, it is prescribed that NRDWP funds cannot be utilised for cost escalation of schemes or excess expenditure over and above the approved cost of schemes in the previous years.

In order to ensure sufficient availability of funds for completion of projects the allocation under ARWSP/NRDWP has been increased from Rs. 6400 crore (Revised Estimate) in 2007-08 to Rs. 10500 crore (Budget Estimate) in 2012-13.

Statement-1

Details of rural drinking water supply Projects started under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), in the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, of Eleventh Five Year Plan period, State-wise, and their present status (as reported on IMIS on 10.12.2012)

		2009-10				2010-11				2011-12				2012-13			
Sl. No.	State Name	Ongoing		New		Completed		Ongoing		New		Completed		Ongoing		Completed	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10219	12878	16859	6238	8276	10084	4430	6697	5507	5620	2273					
2.	Bihar	7956	24991	27627	5320	15692	17654	3358	10061	10897	2522	1703					
3.	Chhattisgarh	2564	30132	30103	2593	29622	27915	4300	38262	36102	6460	711					
4.	Goa	8	0	6	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	0					
5.	Gujarat	2883	3439	3945	2377	3251	3591	2037	2313	1712	2638	1250					
6.	Haryana	1778	573	1074	1277	1159	1265	1171	1995	1139	2027	416					
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2738	2076	2262	2552	1983	2035	2500	2299	2785	2014	393					

Number of projects

8. Jammu and Kashmir	1388	263	224	1427	1342	298	2471	1350	553	3268	185
9. Jharkhand	3522	35634	35176	3980	39047	37658	5369	44825	41952	8242	5139
10. Karnataka	12383	17532	18646	11269	26688	25512	12445	39348	39598	12195	5028
11. Kerala	466	121	123	464	65	121	408	58	75	391	44
12. Madhya Pradesh	1202	19067	18816	1453	46272	46159	1566	39390	38083	2873	1203
13. Maharashtra	18482	3621	7629	14474	8477	11181	11770	21604	21199	12175	2015
14. Odisha	3648	13417	12633	4432	14472	15363	3541	16045	15502	4084	1597
15. Punjab	1564	1106	1526	1144	1795	1517	1422	1469	1364	1527	437
16. Rajasthan	3195	7152	7584	2763	20271	19778	3256	22082	17880	7458	3206
17. Tamil Nadu	919	11154	11391	682	11731	11971	442	6702	6479	665	567
18. Uttar Pradesh	3442	104918	106528	1832	94394	93846	2380	98549	99636	1293	1167
19. Uttarakhand	1419	1113	722	1810	1246	1345	1711	2974	1501	3184	1570
20. West Bengal	812	5417	5491	738	3803	3501	1040	1953	1974	1019	273
21. Arunachal Pradesh	1091	507	1056	542	1444	1123	863	914	1126	651	486

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
22.	Assam	3295	13664	13710	3249	10372	8952	4669	11037	9416	6290	2345
23.	Manipur	724	341	333	732	361	287	806	290	542	554	238
24.	Meghalaya	1969	865	577	2257	1406	1119	2544	2240	1701	3083	234
25.	Mizoram	144	35	149	30	110	131	9	129	47	91	64
26.	Nagaland	45	155	63	137	116	223	30	262	219	73	67
27.	Sikkim	168	464	273	359	86	260	185	209	76	318	197
28.	Tripura	940	1033	705	1268	1945	1320	1893	4624	3518	2999	815
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	18	3	15	0	15	0	0
30.	Puducherry	7	28	25	10	11	21	0	2	0	2	2
TOTAL:		88971	311696	325256	75411	345457	344235	76633	377683	360598	93718	33625

Statement-II*ARWSP/NRDWP funds allocated and released to States during the Eleventh Five Year Plan*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Total	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	295.30	305.24	394.53	395.05	437.09	537.37	491.02	558.74	546.32	462.47	2164.26	2258.87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	112.41	112.41	146.12	162.46	180.00	178.20	123.35	199.99	120.56	184.83	682.44	837.89
3.	Assam	189.59	189.59	246.44	242.78	301.60	323.50	449.64	487.48	435.58	522.44	1622.85	1765.79
4.	Bihar	279.37	169.69	425.38	452.38	372.21	186.11	341.46	170.73	374.98	330.02	1793.40	1308.92
5.	Chhattisgarh	95.95	95.95	130.42	125.26	116.01	128.22	130.27	122.01	143.57	139.06	616.22	610.50
6.	Goa	3.31	1.66	3.98	0.00	5.64	3.32	5.34	0.00	5.20	5.01	23.47	9.99
7.	Gujarat	205.89	205.89	314.44	369.44	482.75	482.75	542.67	609.10	478.89	571.05	2024.64	2238.23
8.	Haryana	93.41	93.41	117.29	117.29	207.89	206.89	233.69	276.90	210.51	237.74	862.79	932.23
9.	Himachal Pradesh	117.46	130.42	141.51	141.51	138.52	182.85	133.71	194.37	131.47	146.03	662.67	795.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	329.92	329.92	397.86	396.49	447.74	402.51	449.22	468.91	436.21	420.42	2060.95	2018.25
11.	Jharkhand	113.88	84.46	160.67	80.33	149.29	111.34	165.93	129.95	162.52	148.17	752.29	554.25
12.	Karnataka	278.51	283.16	477.19	477.85	573.67	627.86	644.92	703.80	687.11	667.78	2661.40	2760.45
13.	Kerala	82.93	84.25	103.33	123.33	152.77	151.89	144.28	159.83	144.43	113.39	627.74	632.69
14.	Madhya Pradesh	251.62	251.62	370.47	380.47	367.66	379.66	399.04	388.33	371.97	292.78	1760.76	1692.86
15.	Maharashtra	404.40	404.40	572.57	648.24	652.43	647.81	733.27	718.42	728.35	718.35	3091.02	3137.22
16.	Manipur	38.59	45.59	50.16	45.23	61.60	38.57	54.61	52.77	53.39	47.60	258.35	229.76
17.	Meghalaya	44.46	55.29	57.79	107.79	70.40	79.40	63.48	84.88	61.67	95.89	297.80	423.25
18.	Mizoram	31.88	38.88	41.44	54.19	50.40	55.26	46.00	61.58	39.67	38.83	209.39	248.74
19.	Nagaland	32.72	39.75	42.53	42.53	52.00	47.06	79.51	77.52	81.68	80.91	288.44	287.77
20.	Odisha	168.85	171.95	298.68	298.68	187.13	226.66	204.88	294.76	206.55	171.05	1066.09	1163.09
21.	Punjab	52.91	51.80	86.56	86.56	81.17	88.81	82.21	106.59	88.02	123.44	390.87	457.20
22.	Rajasthan	606.72	606.72	970.13	971.83	1036.46	1012.16	1165.44	1099.48	1083.57	1153.76	4862.32	4843.95
23.	Sikkim	13.42	20.13	17.45	32.45	21.60	20.60	26.24	23.20	28.10	69.19	106.81	165.57

24. Tamil Nadu	190.90	190.90	241.82	287.82	320.43	317.95	316.91	393.53	330.04	429.55	1400.10	1619.75
25. Tripura	39.43	54.43	51.25	41.01	62.40	77.40	57.17	74.66	56.20	83.86	266.45	331.36
26. Uttar Pradesh	401.51	401.51	539.74	615.78	959.12	956.36	899.12	848.68	843.30	802.32	3642.79	3624.65
27. Uttarakhand	89.30	89.30	107.58	85.87	126.16	124.90	139.39	136.41	136.54	75.57	598.97	512.05
28. West Bengal	191.37	191.37	389.39	389.39	372.29	394.30	418.03	499.19	343.60	342.51	1714.68	1816.76
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01	0.00
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.47	0.00
31. Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.00
32. Delhi	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.62	0.00
33. Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00
34. Puducherry	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.85	0.00
35. Chandigarh							0.40		0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00
Others	1642.99	1743.09	403.28	126.78	13.57	0.00	450.00	44.93	170.00	19.13	2679.84	1933.93
GRAND TOTAL:	6400.00	6442.76	7300.00	7298.79	8000.00	7989.72	9000.00	8986.74	8500.00	8493.15	39200.000	39211.16

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is there any supplementary?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, through you, I appreciate the efforts of the UPA Union Government in hiking the budget from Rs. 6,400 crores to Rs. 10,500 crores in 2012-13 for National Rural Drinking Water Programme. This is one of the very important infrastructural building programmes in rural India. Regarding the cost overruns I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the facility of completion of the projects which are having cost escalation and excess expenditure due to which there are several schemes which are pending, including in my own State of Andhra Pradesh, throughout the country. Several schemes are pending due to cost overruns. I would like to know from the Minister about the programme and support for the overruns.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme, the primary responsibility for identifying the projects and executing the projects is that of the State Governments. The NRDWP which is run by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides financial support to the projects that are sanctioned and approved by the State Governments. Now, Sir, this year, 2012-2013, a total allocation for the National Rural Drinking Water Programme is Rs. 10500 crores and broadly a similar amount would be spent by the State Governments. Roughly 50 per cent is coming from the Centre and 50 per cent is given by the States. Now regarding the specific question on cost escalation, this is entirely in the domain of the State Government. These are projects that are executed by the State Governments and when a project is sanctioned under NRDWP, we sanction it on the basis of an amount that is indicated in the detailed project report. Over and above that, whatever expenditure is spent, it has to be incurred by the State Government.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल : सर, 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण पेयजल कार्यक्रम चलाया जाता है जिससे देहात में पीने के पानी की टंकियां विभाग के द्वारा पहुंचायी जाती हैं और वहां लोगों को पीने का पानी मिलता है। सर, आज के इस युग में पानी पिलाना इतनी महत्वपूर्ण बात नहीं है जितनी महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि हम कौन सा पानी पिला रहे हैं।

जो देहात में टंकी हैं, उनमें बोरवेल के माध्यम से जो भी जैसा पानी है, वह सीधे लोगों को पीने को मिल रहा है। अब उस पानी में प्राकृतिक रूप से जो भी कैल्शियम, मैग्नीशियम, आयरन, फ्लोराइड आदि का कुदरती, अनबेलेन्सड पीएच मान है, वह सीधे-सीधे गांव की जनता पी रही है। तो क्या वह पानी पीने योग्य होता है? आप टंकी बनाते हैं, सीधे बोरवेल से आता है और वहां लोग डायरेक्ट उसे पी रहे हैं, जबकि शहरों में थोड़ा बहुत क्लोरोनाइज होता है।

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल : सर, क्वेश्चन यह है कि क्या एक घूंट भी पानी, जो देहात की टंकियों से गांव की जनता पी रही है, यह पूरा सदन पीने की कभी हिम्मत कर पाएगा? क्या आप वहां के लिए पैसा बढ़ाकर देंगे, ताकि वहां आरओ प्लांट भी लगाये जा सकें? हम जितने लोग यहां बैठे हैं, कभी भी एक घूंट पानी नॉन-आरओ के पीने की हिम्मत नहीं कर पाते हैं। अगर आप इसमें पैसा बढ़ा देंगे और स्वास्थ्य विभाग का पैसा कम भी कर देंगे, तो भी काम चल जाएगा। दुनिया में जितनी बीमारियां हैं, उनमें 90 परसेंट बीमारियां शुद्ध पानी न मिलने की वजह से होती हैं। अगर आप अपनी लैब से उसका सीधे-सीधे पीएच मान निकलवाएंगे, जो यह पानी पिया जा रहा है तो पता चलेगा कि कैल्शियम का मान दो गुना है, जो जमीन में 12 है, इसी तरह अगर फ्लोराइड 8 है तो पता चलेगा कि 25 आ रहा है।

श्री सभापति : आप मंत्री जी का जबाब तो सुन लीजिए।

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल : सर, मेरा कहना यही है कि आप जो देहातों में टंकियां लगवा रहे हैं, उसमें आरओ की व्यवस्था जरूर करें।

श्री जयराम रमेश : सभापति जी, हमारे देश में करीब 17 लाख ग्रामीण बसावटें हैं और इन 17 लाख ग्रामीण बसावटों में, राज्य सरकारों से आई हुई सूची के अनुसार, हम कह सकते हैं कि करीब 6-7 प्रतिशत बसावटों में गुणवत्ता की समस्या है, भारी समस्या है। इसे मैं स्वीकारता हूं। इसमें आर्सेनिक है, फ्लोराइड है, सेलिनिटी है, नाइट्रेट है और अलग-अलग रासायनिक संदूषण के कारण पानी की गुणवत्ता में काफी कमी आई हुई है। यह मैं स्वीकारता हूं और इसीलिए हमने पहली बार 2012-13 में नेशनल रूरल ड्रिंकिंग वाटर प्रोग्राम के तहत पानी की गुणवत्ता से संबंधित समस्या से निपटने के लिए अलग से प्रावधान किया है और राज्यों को पेयजल गुणवत्ता के लिए हम अलग से समर्थन दे रहे हैं। खासतौर से आर्सेनिक की समस्या उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, असम, पश्चिमी बंगाल, झारखंड जैसे राज्यों में है, फ्लोराइड की समस्या मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात, आंध्र प्रदेश जैसे राज्यों में है। सबसे ज्यादा खतरनाक आर्सेनिक और फ्लोराइड होता है। इस आर्सेनिक और फ्लोराइड से निपटने के लिए हमने यह प्रावधान किया है। पंजाब में अभी युरेनियम की समस्या देखने को मिल रही है, हैवी मेटल कांटेमिनेशन की।

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम पहली बार अलग से प्रावधान करके पेयजल की समस्या को प्राथमिकता देना चाहते हैं और मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि राज्य सरकारें भी गुणवत्ता पर और जोर देंगी। हरेक जिले में एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्रयोगशाला खोली गई हैं। हम डिस्ट्रिक्ट के नीचे ब्लॉक स्तर पर भी प्रयोगशालाएं खोल रहे हैं, लेकिन प्रयोगशाला खोलना एक चीज है, बसावटों को, परिवारों को साफ पेयजल पहुंचाना दूसरी चीज है। इस समय सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि हम 85 प्रतिशत पेयजल ग्राउंट वाटर से ही देते हैं, पाइप वाटर सप्लाई स्कीम से नहीं देते हैं। अब हमारी योजना यह है कि 2017 तक ग्रामीण इलाकों में पाइप वाटर सप्लाई के जरिए 55 प्रतिशत पेयजल जाएगा और तब यह पानी की गुणवत्ता की समस्या काफी हद तक हल को जाएगी।

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I appreciate that the Government has taken a decision to increase the Revised Estimate of ARWSP to 10,500 crores of rupees. Sir, I come from a State where there is highest arsenic-contamination of drinking water. This increase in the Revised Estimate which has been...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: It should be our target to get rid of arsenic-contaminated drinking water in our State. My question is whether the Government has taken any steps to remove this contamination? We are suffering a lot because of contaminated drinking water.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Let us quickly have an answer.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, in Assam, about 1,200 habitations have been identified as arsenic contaminated and about Rs. 30 crores have been specially allocated under the NREWP for Assam alone for dealing with the arsenic contamination problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Any other question.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने कहा कि केन्द्र के अलावा राज्यों का भी दायित्व बनता है कि शुद्ध पेयजल मुहैया कराया जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

State Advised Price of sugarcane

*323. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that sugarcane farmers are agitated over the demand to raise the State Advised Price (SAP) of sugarcane to Rs. 300 per quintal; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken to settle the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD, AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Central Government fixes the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane, a benchmark guaranteed price of sugarcane, below which no sugar mill can purchase sugarcane from cane growers. However, State Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand are announcing State Advised Price (SAP), which is generally higher than FRP fixed by the Government of India. Only the State Government of Tamil Nadu has informed that there is an agitation in the State by sugarcane farmers over the State Government's decision to fix the SAP at Rs 235 per quintal and they are demanding to increase it to Rs. 300 per quintal.

Remedial measures, if any, in the matters relating to SAP are to be taken by the State Government concerned.

Appointment of Assistant Solicitor Generals

†*324. CHAUDHARY MUNABBAR SALEEM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Assistant Solicitor Generals who have been appointed by the previous Minister of Law and Justice;
- (b) the number of appointments out of the above which have been validated and invalidated by the present Minister; and
- (c) if invalidated, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The previous Minister for Law and Justice had approved the extension of the term of engagement of seventeen Assistant Solicitors General for two years and that of seven Assistant Solicitors General until further orders. He had also approved fresh engagement of four Assistant Solicitors General.

- (b) No change has been made so far in the engagement of Assistant Solicitors General approved by the previous Minister.
- (c) Question does not arise.

Vacancies in AIR

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

- (a) the details of various categories of vacancies in All India Radio;
- (b) whether it is a fact that shortage of staff has affected the Urdu services and programmes the most;
- (c) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps being taken to fill up the vacancies speedily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) The vacancies in different categories of posts in All India Radio (AIR) as on 01.01.2012 are as under:—

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Group (A)	1314
Group (B)	1596
Group (C)	3618
Group (D)	1934
<hr/>	
TOTAL:	8462
<hr/>	

(b) and (c) The non-availability of language experts on the permanent rolls has some effect on the quality of Urdu programmes though services are being managed through engagement of retired personnel and through outsourcing. The duration of broadcast of Urdu services and programmes on AIR was only half an hour on 24th October, 1965 but has since been increased to 24 hours. The shortage of staff has arisen primarily because very little fresh recruitment has taken place since the formation of Prasar Bharati in 1997.

(d) The vacancies falling under promotional quota are being filled up by holding meetings of Departmental Promotion Committee (DPC) periodically which is a continuous process. Under the Direct Recruitment quota, Government has recently granted approval to Prasar Bharati for filling up 1150 posts. Government has also recently granted approval for undertaking recruitment against Group B and C posts through the Staff Selection Commission as a one-time special dispensation, so as to enable filling up of the critical posts expeditiously.

Shortage of drinking water in North Eastern States

*326. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the districts in the North Eastern States are facing acute shortage of drinking water due to arsenic and fluoride contamination in ground water, especially in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government has received proposals from these States seeking financial assistance to provide safe drinking water facility;

(d) if so, the details of funds released, so far; and

(e) if no funds have been released the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As reported by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 01.04.2012, in the 8 North Eastern States (*viz.* Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura), out of the 1,17,651 rural habitations in 89 districts, there are 1030 rural habitations in 19 districts with drinking water sources contaminated with excess arsenic and 71 rural habitations in 2 districts with drinking water sources contaminated with excess fluoride, all in the State of Assam, that are yet to be covered with provision of safe drinking water. No other North Eastern State has reported contamination with excess arsenic and fluoride in drinking water sources. District-wise details of the habitations affected by excess arsenic and fluoride contamination in drinking water sources in the North Eastern States are at given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India, through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), provides technical and financial assistance to the States to supplement their efforts in providing adequate and safe drinking water supply to the rural areas. States submit Annual Action Plans with broad outline of habitations, including quality affected habitations, to be covered and other activities under NRDWP. These are finalized after discussions with this Ministry and funds allocated as per approved criteria and released to the States. Thereafter, States are vested with powers to select design, approve, execute and monitor drinking water supply facilities for providing safe drinking water to their rural populace. No project proposals are received under NRDWP in this Ministry.

(d) and (e) Under NRDWP, 10% of the total allocation is earmarked for North Eastern States. Upto 67% of the funds allocated and released under NRDWP can be utilised for providing safe drinking water facilities to habitations affected with chemical contamination, including arsenic and fluoride contamination. In addition, 5 % of NRDWP funds have been earmarked for Water Quality of which 75% is allocated to States to cover habitations with chemical contamination, including arsenic and fluoride, in drinking water sources. During the current year 2012-13, Rs. 452.32 crore has been released under NRDWP and Rs. 0.85 crore under the earmarked Water Quality Fund upto 10.12.2012 to the 8 North Eastern States. Details are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*District-wise details of arsenic and fluoride affected habitations in North Eastern States*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the District	Number of fluoride affected habitations	Number of arsenic affected habitations
1.	Assam	Baksha	0	11
2.	Assam	Barpeta	0	59
3.	Assam	Bongaigaon	0	46
4.	Assam	Cachar	0	6
5.	Assam	Darrang	0	37
6.	Assam	Dhemaji	0	14
7.	Assam	Dhubri	0	45
8.	Assam	Goalpara	0	11
9.	Assam	Golaghat	0	150
10.	Assam	Hailakandi	0	2
11.	Assam	Jorhat	1	448
12.	Assam	Karimganj	0	5
13.	Assam	Kokrajhar	0	1
14.	Assam	Lakhimpur	0	2
15.	Assam	Marigaon	0	22
16.	Assam	Nagaon	70	1
17.	Assam	Nalbari	0	93
18.	Assam	Sibsagar	0	53
19.	Assam	Sonitpur	0	24
TOTAL:			71	1030

Statement-II

Details of the NRDWP fund allocated and released to North Eastern States in 2012-13 upto 10.12.2012

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2012-13		5% water quality fund	
		Allocation**	Release	Allocation	Release
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	143.51	78.82	0	0
2.	Assam	481.61	225.92	29.35	0.80
3.	Manipur	63.72	27.33	0	0
4.	Meghalaya	73.35	33.61	0.05	0
5.	Mizoram	41.66	19.26	0	0
6.	Nagaland	60.31	28.35	0.11	0.05
7.	Sikkim	18.03	8.38	0	0
8.	Tripura	62.86	30.65	1.42	0
TOTAL:		945	452.32	30.93	0.85

**Allocation for Incentive Fund is yet to be made.

Rising prices of wheat

†*327. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has framed any policy to check the rising prices of wheat;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any concrete policy to take action against those hoarding the stocks illegally; 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) Government has initiated several measures to contain the price rise of wheat. These measures include allocation of wheat under Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS) and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

maintenance of the Central Issue Price (CIP) of wheat at Rs. 4.15 per kg. for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families and Rs. 2 per kg. for Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families since 2002. In order to ensure adequate supply of wheat, the Government have decided to release 2 million tonnes under OMSS. The Government is alert to the demand for further release under OMSS. As and when the situation arises, State Governments are urged to invoke the relevant provisions of the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, and the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

Increase in irrigated area

*328. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the latest available report on 'the Land Use Statistics at a Glance 2009-10', the net irrigated area as percentage of net sown area has increased from 44.8 per cent in 2007-08 to 44.9 per cent in 2008-09 and further to 45.2 per cent in 2009-10;

(b) what is the present scenario;

(c) out of the net irrigated area, how much is by surface water and how much is by groundwater, State-wise; and

(d) whether race for bringing more and more land under irrigation would lead to irreversible depletion of groundwater?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The net irrigated area as percentage of net sown area has increased from 44.77% in 2007-08 to 45.18% in 2009-10. However, data is available only till 2009-10 and the present position is yet to be compiled.

(c) During 2009-10, out of 632.6 lakh hectare net irrigated area, contribution of surface water is 242.2 lakh hectare (Canals 167.0 lakh hectare, Tanks 16.4 lakh hectare and others 58.8 lakh hectare) and that of ground water 390.4 lakh hectare (Tube-wells 289.5 lakh hectare and other wells 100.9 lakh hectare).

State-wise details for the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, as furnished by Ministry of Agriculture, are at given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Increase in withdrawal of groundwater for bringing more land under irrigation may lead to further depletion in groundwater levels. The declining trend of groundwater levels can be arrested/reversed by adopting appropriate artificial recharge and water conservation measures along with regulation of groundwater withdrawal and more efficient use of water.

Statement*State-wise net area irrigated by sources and net area sown 2007-08 to 2009-10 (Provisional)*

State/Union Territory/Year	Net Area Irrigated from							Net irrigated area (col. 4 to 8)	Net area sown	
	Canals		Tanks	Well		Other sources				
	Government	Private		Total	Tube- wells		Other wells			
			1							2
Andhra Pradesh										
2007-08		1609		1609	585	2287		163	4644	10756
2008-09		1669		1669	648	1610	713	180	4820	10868
2009-10		1445		1445	332	1696	588	153	4214	9991
Arunachal Pradesh										
2007-08								54	54	210
2008-09								56	56	211
2009-10								56	56	212

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam									
2007-08	33		33	3		2	101	140	2753
2008-09	33		33	3		2	101	140	2810
2009-10	162		162	2	7	0	26	197	2811
Bihar									
2007-08	971		971	155	2264	7	132	3529	5662
2008-09	887		887	132	2436	5	75	3536	5554
2009-10	852		852	127	2339	5	72	3394	5332
Chhattisgarh									
2007-08	913	0	914	56	251	31	82	1334	4727
2008-09	886	1	887	51	288	28	84	1339	4710
2009-10	870	0	870	50	297	27	79	1323	4683
Goa									
			0						
2007-08	8		8			27		35	134
2008-09	8		8	1	0	20	7	35	135

2009-10	8	8	12	5	1	2	29	132
Gujarat								
2007-08	835	835	50	1124	2216	111	4336	10302
2008-09	835	835	50	1124	2216	111	4336	10302
2009-10	835	835	50	1124	2216	111	4336	10302
Haryana								
2007-08	1380	1380	0	1630	0	14	3025	3594
2008-09	1274	1274	0	1600	1	2	2877	3576
2009-10	1282	1282	0	1783	2	2	3069	3550
Himachal Pradesh								
2007-08	4	4	1	16	3	85	108	542
2008-09	4	4	1	16	3	85	108	542
2009-10	4	4	1	16	3	65	108	542
Jammu and Kashmir								
2007-08	129	157	4	1	0	17	308	734
2008-09	161	127	5	3	1	17	314	739
2009-10	162	125	5	3	1	20	317	735

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jharkhand									
2007-08	13		13	21	12	51	19	117	1536
2008-09	8		8	21	17	46	17	110	1504
2009-10	5		5	19	25	33	20	102	1250
Karnataka									
2007-08	991		991	208	1079	434	420	3132	10419
2008-09	1061		1061	206	1140	406	424	3238	10174
2009-10	1105		1105	196	1252	425	413	3390	10404
Kerala									
2007-08	88	4	93	42	18	131	105	388	2089
2008-09	96	6	102	40	18	133	96,	390	2089
2009-10	95	3	97	41	18	126	104	386	2079
Madhya Pradesh									
2007-08	1048	2	1051	138	1981	2275	973	6418	14687
2008-09	1065	1	1066	130	1985	2385	941	6506	14941
2009-10	1109	0	1109	157	2087	2588	950	6892	14972

Maharashtra

2007-08	1088	1088	2180	3268	17473
2008-09	1085	1085	2174	3259	17422
2009-10	1083	1083	2171	3254	17401

Manipur

2007-08				51	235
2008-09				52	236
2009-10				52	233

Meghalaya

2007-08	16	42	58	58	235
2008-09	17	45	62	62	284
2009-10	18	44	62	62	283

Mizoram

2007-08	1	8	9	9	96
2008-09	2	9	11	11	95
2009-10	2	8	10	10	123

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nagaland									
2007-08							76	76	316
2008-09							77	77	316
2009-10							73	73	361
Odisha									
2007-08	1420		1420		306	101	331	2158	5624
2008-09	1418		1418		331	101	341	2192	5604
2009-10	1411		1411	0	329	101	340	2180	5574
Punjab									
2007-08	1142		1142		2967		4	4112	4187
2008-09	1109	4	1112		2963		4	4079	4169
2009-10	1111	3	1115		2956		2	4073	4158
Rajasthan									
2007-08	1688		1688	102	2179	2393	83	6444	17096
2008-09	1583		1583	31	2437	2122	73	6245	17551

2009-10	1424	1424	17	2580	1758	71	5850	16974
Sikkim								
2007-08			0			14	14	77
2008-09			0			14	14	77
2009-10			0			14	14	77
Tamil Nadu								
2007-08	752	1	508	389	1204	11	2864	5062
2008-09	765	1	540	387	1227	11	2931	5043
2009-10	757	0	503	391	1203	9	2864	4892
Tripura								
2007-08	9		2	6	2	40	58	280
2008-09	9		2	6	2	40	58	280
2009-10	9		2	6	2	40	58	280
Uttarakhand								
2007-08	86	3	89	202	14	35	341	755
2008-09	98	2	100	199	16	26	340	754
2009-10	80	4	84	214	14	26	338	741

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Uttar Pradesh									
2007-08	2358		2358	105	9576	1004	41	13085	16417
2008-09	2667		2667	125	9603	996	44	13435	16562
2009-10	2671		2671	125	9619	998	45	13457	16589
West Bengal									
2007-08							3136	3136	5296
2008-09							3135	3135	5294
2009-10							3112	3112	5256
Andaman and Nicobar Islands									
2007-08				0		0	0	0	15
2008-09				0		0	0	0	14
2009-10				0		0	0	0	15
Chandigarh									
2007-08					1			1	1

2008-09					1				1	1	1
2009-10					1				1		1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli											
2007-08	3	3	0	2	3	8	20				
2008-09	1	1	0	1	2	4	20				
2009-10	1	1	0	1	2	4	20				
Daman and Diu											
2007-08							2				
2008-09							5				
2009-10							4				
Delhi											
2007-08	2	2	18	0	1	22	23				
2008-09	2	2	20	0	0	23	23				
2009-10	2	2	20	0	0	22	22				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Lakshadweep									
2007-08				0		1		1	3
2008-09				0		1		1	3
2009-10				0		1		1	3
Puducherry									
2007-08	6		6		11		0	17	20
2008-09	6		6		10		0	16	19
2009-10	6		6		10		0	16	19
ALL INDIA:									
2007-08	16595	217	16812	1978	28499	9901	6103	63291	141377
2008-09	16750	195	16945	1985	28369	10426	6015	63740	141929
2009-10	16508	188	16697	1638	28948	10094	5680	63256	140022

Note: '0' relates to the area below 500 hectares.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture

Surface water includes that from canals, tanks and other sources (columns 4, 5 and 8) and Groundwater from tubewells and other wells (columns 6 and 7).

Illegal mining in Odisha

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

- (a) the details of mine owners in Odisha who are involved in illegal mining;
- (b) whether cases have been filed against them and against the officials involved in such illegal activities;
- (c) whether it is a fact that there is serious allegation of illegal mining resulting in two lakh crore loss to the State exchequer;
- (d) whether the State and the Central Government officers, who were in-charge at that time, are being given extension after their retirement; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) The Indian Bureau of Mines has informed that according to the Government of Odisha, 1281 cases of illegal mining have been detected between the financial year 2009-10 upto June, 2012 in the State. The Government of Odisha has informed that 36 court cases have been filed and Rs. 4339.34 lakhs realized as fines from illegal mining. Details of mine owners involved in illegal mining are not furnished by the State Governments and are not centrally maintained. State Government has informed that it has initiated 11 vigilance cases against officials.

- (c) The State Government has not informed the Central Government about loss of Rs. 2 lakh crore to its exchequer.
- (d) No extension of tenure has been given by the Central Government to any officer of Indian Bureau of Mines in the State of Odisha.
- (e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

Supply of piped drinking water in rural areas

*330. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has announced piped drinking water supply schemes in rural households of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the number of rural households provided piped water supply, so far, State-wise;
- (d) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized during the current year, so far, State-wise;
- (e) whether Government would provide all the rural households under piped water supply by the end of next financial year;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States to provide drinking water supply including through piped drinking water supply schemes, by providing technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), in rural areas of the country. The State Governments are vested with powers to select, plan and implement drinking water supply schemes under the NRDWP to cover more habitations with piped water supply. The Ministry has urged the States to take up more piped drinking water supply schemes in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period under NRDWP.

(c) As per Census 2011, out of the total 16.78 crore rural households in the country, 5.16 crore rural households have access to piped water supply. State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) As reported by the States on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 10.12.2012, the funds allocated, released and utilized under the NRDWP, during the current year, State-wise, is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) to (g) The Ministry has prepared a Strategic Plan for rural drinking water supply for the period 2011-2022, covering the next two Five Year Plan periods, which stresses on extending the piped water supply to more households in the rural areas. The interim goal till 2017, is to cover 55% of all rural households with piped water supply, and 35% of rural households with household connections. By 2022, the goal is to cover 90% rural households with piped water supply, with 80% having household connections.

Statement-I

*Census, 2011 – Number of rural households with access to
Piped Water Supply (PWS)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rural households	Rural households having access to PWS	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	59030	45748	77.50
2.	Andhra Pradesh	14246309	9032160	63.40
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	195723	116064	59.30
4.	Assam	5374553	365470	6.80
5.	Bihar	16926958	440101	2.60
6.	Chandigarh	6785	6459	95.20
7.	Chhattisgarh	4384112	385802	8.80
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35408	15048	42.50
9.	Daman and Diu	12750	10812	84.80
10.	Delhi	79115	46994	59.40
11.	Goa	124674	96996	77.80
12.	Gujarat	6765403	3775095	55.80
13.	Haryana	2966053	1886410	63.60
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1310538	1162447	88.70
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1497920	834341	55.70
16.	Jharkhand	4685965	173381	3.70
17.	Karnataka	7864196	4435407	56.40
18.	Kerala	4095674	1003440	24.50
19.	Lakshadweep	2523	782	31.00

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Madhya Pradesh	11122365	1101114	9.90
21.	Maharashtra	13016652	6534359	50.20
22.	Manipur	335752	99047	29.50
23.	Meghalaya	422197	121171	28.70
24.	Mizoram	104874	43418	41.40
25.	Nagaland	284911	147584	51.80
26.	Odisha	8144012	610801	7.50
27.	Puducherry	95133	90376	95.00
28.	Punjab	3315632	1157156	34.90
29.	Rajasthan	9490363	2552908	26.90
30.	Sikkim	93270	77041	82.60
31.	Tamil Nadu	9563899	7584172	79.30
32.	Tripura	607779	153160	25.20
33.	Uttar Pradesh	25475071	5145964	20.20
34.	Uttarakhand	1404845	897696	63.90
35.	West Bengal	13717186	1563759	11.40
INDIA:		167826730	51690633	30.80

Statement-II

State-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized under the NRDWP during the current year

Sl. No.	State/UT	Opening balance	Allocation	Release	Expenditure*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1.15	0.58	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	301.3	563.39	240.16	315.23

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Arunachal	10.09	143.51	78.82	34.31
4.	Assam	127.51	510.96	226.72	267.74
5.	Bihar	285.65	449.36	206.86	184.42
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	80.82	145.01	64.5	62.55
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	5.91	6.07	0.03	0
12.	Gujarat	327.59	537.1	381.62	399.06
13.	Haryana	43.98	245.78	230.95	115.51
14.	Himachal Pradesh	61.94	152.04	25.93	52.8
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	147.04	510.76	233.82	203.15
16.	Jharkhand	74.31	189.51	85.66	78.57
17.	Karnataka	213.14	681.57	587.24	222.31
18.	Kerala	16.08	168.89	82.05	61.26
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	35.82	438.41	210.28	166.23
21.	Maharashtra	320.1	783.66	474.42	179.31
22.	Manipur	9.29	63.72	27.33	1.33
23.	Meghalaya	36.83	73.35	33.61	28.03
24.	Mizoram	9.74	41.66	19.26	18.26
25.	Nagaland	1.1	60.42	28.4	23.44
26.	Odisha	84.34	238.58	107.13	108.35
27.	Puducherry	1.75	0	0	28

1	2	3	4	5	6
28. Punjab		3	90.33	83.49	56.05
29. Rajasthan		319.68	1340.44	661.42	567.49
30. Sikkim		49.71	18.03	8.38	8.34
31. Tamil Nadu		240.27	294.33	144.6	310.86
32. Tripura		4.01	64.28	30.65	28.29
33. Uttar Pradesh		159.9	878.77	396.62	282.48
34. Uttarakhand		141.74	158.4	3.78	62.43
35. West Bengal		265.96	462.27	143.96	184.82
TOTAL:		3376.85	9313.5	4818.27	4022.62

*As on 10.12.2012.

Environmental clearance to CIL projects

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

(a) the number of projects of Coal India Limited (CIL) held up due to delay in land acquisition and environmental clearance indicating their area and locations;

(b) what is the estimated capacity of coal production in these projects, project-wise;

(c) what is the status of each project; and

(d) how much time would be taken to start production in these projects?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) As reported by Coal India Limited, at present 62 projects, with an ultimate capacity of 260.70 Mty, are having issues of land acquisition and physical possession. 67 environmental proposals, with an Incremental capacity of 241.03 Mty, are awaiting clearances at various levels, (Detailed information in respect of projects awaiting for Environmental Clearances is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

The envisaged years of production for the involved projects awaiting acquisition/possession of land as per the Twelfth Plan document, are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). However, the actual contribution from these projects will be subject to the actual physical possession of land and other statutory clearances.

Statement-I
Detailed information in respect of projects awaiting for Environmental Clearances

Sl. No.	Project	Type	INCR capacity (Mty)	Location	Status	Envisaged year of production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	BCCL Cluster 1	OC+UG	1.17	Jharkhand	Mixed	—
2.	BCCL Cluster 10	OC+UG	2.29	Jharkhand	Mixed	—
3.	BCCL Cluster 13	OC+UG	0.23	Jharkhand	Mixed	—
4.	BCCL Cluster 14	UG	0.53	Jharkhand	Mixed	—
5.	BCCL Cluster 16	OC+UG	1.96	Jharkhand	Mixed	—
6.	BCCL Cluster 2	OC+UG	20.22	Jharkhand	Mixed	—
7.	BCCL Cluster 3	OC+UG	3.60	Jharkhand	Mixed	—
8.	BCCL Cluster 4	OC+UG	3.71	Jharkhand	Mixed	—
9.	BCCL Cluster 5	OC+UG	6.31	Jharkhand	Mixed	—
10.	BCCL Cluster 7	OC+UG	8.23	Jharkhand	Mixed	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	BCCL Cluster 8	OC+UG	6.38	Jharkhand	Mixed	—
12.	BCCL Cluster 9	OC+UG	11.76	Jharkhand	Mixed	—
13.	Laiyo	UG	038	Jharkhand	Existing	Already producing but having issues of environmental clearances
14.	Ray-Bachra	UG	0.30	Jharkhand	Existing	Already producing but having issues of environmental clearances
15.	Basundhara (W) Expn.	OC	5.60	Odisha	Completed	Already producing but having issues of environmental clearances
16.	Belpahar Expn.	OC	1.50	Odisha	Ongoing	Already producing but having issues of environmental clearances
17.	Bhubaneswari OCP	OC	10.00	Odisha	Ongoing	Already producing but having issues of environmental clearances
18.	HBI (AUG)	UG	0.95	Odisha	Ongoing	2014-15
19.	Lajkura Expn. Ph-I	OC	200	Odisha	Ongoing	Already producing but having issues of environmental clearances
20.	Orient No. 3	UG	0.69	Odisha	Existing	Already producing but having issues of environmental clearances

21. Orient Mine No. 1 & 2	UG	0.87	Odisha	Existing	Already producing but having issues of environmental clearances
22. Orient Mine No. 4	UG	0.50	Odisha	Existing	Already producing but having issues of environmental clearances
23. Samleswari Expn.-III	OC	6.00	Odisha	Completed	Already producing but having issues of environmental clearances
24. Lekhapani	OC	0.25	Assam	Ongoing	2015-16
25. Tikak (East) Extn.	OC	0.20	Assam	Ongoing	2015-16
26. Dipka Expn. (33.75)	OC	8.75	Chhattisgarh	Ongoing	Already producing but having issues of environmental clearances
27. Dhuptala (Sasti UG-OC)* (CSA)	OC	1.70	Maharashtra	Future	2015-16
28. Inder UG to OC	OC	0.60	Maharashtra	Ongoing	Already producing but having issues of environmental clearances
29. Jamunia* (CSA)	UG	0.83	Madhya Pradesh	Future	2015-16
30. Penganga	OC	4.50	Maharashtra	Ongoing	2013-14
31. Ukni Deep	OC	1.30	Maharashtra	Ongoing	2014-15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Harradol* (CSA)	UG	0.14	Maharashtra	Future	2015-16
33.	Kathara OC	OC	1.90	Jharkhand	Completed	Already producing but having issues of environmental clearances
34.	Ananta Expn. (15 Mty) Ph-III	OC	8.00	Odisha	Ongoing	2016-17
35.	Gopal Prasad	OC	15.00	Odisha	Ongoing	2016-17
36.	Hingula Extn. (15 Mty)	OC	3.00	Odisha	Ongoing	2014-15
37.	Lakhanpur Expn. Ph-II (15)	OC	5.00	Odisha	Completed	Already producing but having issues of environmental clearances
38.	Talabira-II and III, MNH Shakti Ltd.	OC	20.00	Odisha	Ongoing	2016-17
39.	Manikpur	OC	1.50	Chhattisgarh	Ongoing	Already producing but having issues of environmental clearances
40.	Bhakra* (CSA)	UG	0.27	Madhya Pradesh	Future	2015-16
41.	Chincholi* (CSA)	OC	0.45	Maharashtra	Future	2015-16
42.	Junakunada OC Expn.	OC	0.60	Maharashtra	Ongoing	Already producing but having issues of environmental clearances

43. Tawa-III	UG	0.60	Madhya Pradesh	Future	2015-16	Already producing but having issues of environmental clearances
44. Tawa-II	UG	0.35	Madhya Pradesh	Completed		
45. Korea OCP Patch	OC	0.36	Chhattisgarh	Existing	—	
46. BCCL Cluster 11	OC+UG	3.46	Jharkhand	Mixed	—	
47. BCCL Cluster 15	UG	0.42	Jharkhand	Mixed	—	
48. BCCL Cluster 17	OC+UG	0.05	Jharkhand	Mixed	—	
49. BCCL Cluster 6	UG	7.63	Jharkhand	Mixed	—	
50. Ashok Expn. (10 Mty)	OC	10.00	Jharkhand	Ongoing		Already producing but having issues of environmental clearances
51. Barka Sayal GOM	COMB	1.17	Jharkhand	Existing		Already producing but having issues of environmental clearances
52. Urimari	UG	0.36	Jharkhand	Ongoing		Already producing but having issues of environmental clearances
53. ECL Cluster 9	COMB	8.00	Jharkhand	Mixed	—	
54. Bijari OC	OC	2.25	Chhattisgarh	Ongoing		Already producing but having issues of environmental clearances
55. Chirimiri	OC	2.70	Chhattisgarh	Completed		Already producing but having issues of environmental clearances

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
56.	Junad Extn.	OC	0.90	Chhattisgarh	Ongoing	Already producing but having issues of environmental clearances
57.	Kamptee Deep	OC	0.50	Maharashtra	Future	—
58.	BCCL Cluster 12	UG	3.12	Jharkhand	Mixed	—
59.	DRD	OC	4.60	Jharkhand	Completed	Already producing but having issues of environmental clearances
60.	Kuju S.D.L.	UG	1.50	Jharkhand	Ongoing	Already producing but having issues of environmental clearances
61.	ECL Cluster 4	COMB	8.21	West Bengal	Mixed	
62.	Balram Extn.	OC	12.00	Odisha	Ongoing	Already producing but having issues of environmental clearances
63.	Dhau North*	UG	0.36	Madhya Pradesh	Future	2015-16
64.	New Sethia	OC	0.50	Madhya Pradesh	Completed	—
65.	Padampur	OC	1.25	Maharashtra	Completed	Already producing but having issues of environmental clearances
66.	Visapur	OC	1.00	Maharashtra	Future	—
67.	Wanoja OC	OC	0.58	Maharashtra	Future	—
TOTAL:			241.03			

Statement-II*Detailed information in respect of projects awaiting for Acquisition/Possession of Land*

Sl. No.	Project	Type	INCR capacity (Mty)	Balance other land required (ha.)	Location	Status	Envisaged year of production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chitra East	OC	2.50	408.08	Jharkhand	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession
2.	Rajmahal Expn	OC	6.50	23 28	Jharkhand	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession
3.	Belbaid (Dhasal)	UG	0.36	61.78	West Bengal	Ongoing	2016-17
4.	Jhanjra 2nd CM	UG	0.51	229.20	West Bengal	Ongoing	2015-16
5.	Kumardih-B	UG	0.42	91.00	West Bengal	Ongoing	2013-14
6.	Nabakajora-Madharpur	UG	0.30	10.00	West Bengal	Ongoing	2015-16
7.	Narainkuri	UG	0.54	10.40	West Bengal	Ongoing	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	SARPI (RCE) AUG.	UG	076	91.90	West Bengal	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession
9.	Karo	OC	3.50	174.96	Jharkhand	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession
10.	Konar	OC	3.50	57.65	Jharkhand	Ongoing	2013-14
11.	North Urimari	OC	3.00	295.10	Jharkhand	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession
12.	Topa RE-ORG	OC	1.20	360.00	Jharkhand	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession
13.	Parej East	UG	0.51	43.26	Jharkhand	Ongoing	2016-17
14.	Block-B	OC	4.00	128.32	Jharkhand	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession
15.	Nigahi Expn. Ph-II, 5 Mty (15 Mty)	OC	15.00	86.96	Madhya Pradesh	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession

16. Bhanegaon	OC	0.60	257.13	Maharashtra	Ongoing	2012-13	acquisition and possession
17. Bhatadih Expn.	OC	0.65	493.09	Maharashtra	Ongoing	Already producing, enhancement subject to acquisition/possession	
18. Ghonsa (RPR)	OC	0.45	116.05	Maharashtra	Ongoing	Already producing, enhancement subject to acquisition/possession	
19. Gokul OC	OC	1.00	767.17	Maharashtra	Ongoing	2013-14	
20. Gondegaon Extn.	OC	2.00	266.61	Maharashtra	Ongoing	Already producing, enhancement subject to acquisition/possession	
21. Gouri Deep	OC	0.40	159.27	Maharashtra	Ongoing	2012-13	
22. Inder UG to OC	OC	0.60	256.07	Maharashtra	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession	
23. Junad Extn.	OC	0.60	173.96	Maharashtra	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Junakunada	OC	0.60	787	Maharashtra	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession
25.	Kolar Pimpri Extn. OC	OC	1.50	943.00	Maharashtra	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession
26.	Makardhokra-I	OC	1.00	660.70	Maharashtra	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession
27.	Pauni-II	OC	0.60	316.30	Maharashtra	Ongoing	2013-14
28.	Penganga	OC	3.00	781.00	Maharashtra	Ongoing	2013-14
29.	Singori	OC	0.80	412.81	Maharashtra	Ongoing	2013-14
30.	Urdhan (RCE*)	OC	0.50	140.75	Madhya Pradesh	Ongoing	2013-14
31.	Yekona-I	OC	0.40	270.50	Maharashtra	Ongoing	2013-14
32.	Yekona-II	OC	0.60	442.06	Maharashtra	Ongoing	2013-14
33.	Amadand	OC	1.15	94.00	Madhya Pradesh	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession

34. Ambika OC	OC	1.00	124.18	Chhattisgarh	Ongoing	2015-16
35. Amera	OC	1.00	291.84	Chhattisgarh	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession
36. Amgaon	OC	1.00	285.96	Chhattisgarh	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession
37. Daroud Expn. (RAI West)	OC	3.00	511.29	Chhattisgarh	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession
38. Dipka Expn. 5 Mty (25 Mty)	OC	25.00	299.19	Chhattisgarh	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession
39. Gevra Expn. 10 Mty (35 Mty)	OC	35.00	1003.33	Chhattisgarh	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession
40. Jagannathpur (Mahan-III and IV)	OC	3.00	535.73	Chhattisgarh	Ongoing	2014-15
41. Kanchan	OC	0.65	53.82	Madhya Pradesh	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
42.	Kusmunda Expn.-II, 5 Mty (15 Mty)	OC	15.00	815.09	Chhattisgarh	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession
43.	Pelma	OC	10.00	1717.49	Chhattisgarh	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession
44.	Saraipali	OC	1.40	282.58	Chhattisgarh	Ongoing	2013-14
45.	Damini	UG	0.48	328.05	Madhya Pradesh	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession
46.	Pinoura AUG	UG	0.48	148.58	Chhattisgarh	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession
47.	Vindhya AUG	UG	0.50	81.00	Chhattisgarh	Ongoing	—
48.	Ananta Expn. Ph-III 3 Mty (15 Mty)	OC	3.00	485.88	Odisha	Ongoing	2016-17
49.	Balaram Extn.	OC	8.00	317.95	Odisha	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession

50. Bharatpur Expn. Ph-II 6 Mty (15 Mty)	OC	6.00	491.90	Odisha	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession
51. Bhubaneswari OCP	OC	20.00	182.85	Odisha	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession
52. Gopalprasad	OC	15.00	929.20	Odisha	Ongoing	2016-17
53. Hingula Expn. 7 Mty (15 Mty)	OC	7.00	388.41	Odisha	Ongoing	2016-17
54. Kaniha OCP	OC	10.00	756.00	Odisha	Ongoing	Already producing enhancement subject to acquisition/possession
55. Kulda	OC	10.00	176.50	Odisha	Ongoing	Already producing enhancement subject to acquisition/possession
56. Talabira	OC	20.00	927.60	Odisha	Ongoing	2016-17
57. Sasti Expn.	OC	1.40	165.74	Maharashtra	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
58.	Scheme for Naigaon/ Bellora Deep	OC	1.00	87.00	Maharashtra	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession
59.	Scheme for Ballarpur	OC	0.54	17.67	Maharashtra	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession
60.	Scheme for Dhurwasa Expn.	OC	0.90	79.04	Maharashtra	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession
61.	Scheme for Telwasa Expn.	OC	0.70	21.00	Maharashtra	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession
62.	Kumberkhani C.M. Scheme	UG	0.60	14.63	Maharashtra	Ongoing	Already producing but having constraints of land acquisition and possession
COAL INDIA LTD.:		260.70					

Installation of solar panels along coast lines

*332. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has been bestowed with over 7,000 km. long coast line where direct and uninterrupted sunrays are available almost the whole year and whether, in view of the power shortage in almost every State, Government is considering to install huge solar panels to generate solar power; and

(b) if so, the details of such schemes and the estimated power generation due to this initiative and the cost involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Government is promoting setting-up of solar power projects throughout the country including coastal States/regions. Such plants are being encouraged mainly in private sector with largely private investment and can be set up at any shadow free location or land area not excluded by the land use policy regulations or statutory restrictions. At present the Central Government is not considering any scheme specifically for promoting installation of solar power plants along coast lines.

(b) Question does not arise.

Aadhar card linked schemes

†*333. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of schemes proposed to be linked with Aadhar card for providing benefits of schemes to people;

(b) whether it is proposed to discontinue PDS after the implementation of schemes through Aadhar card or both Aadhar card and PDS system would be used for the implementation of schemes;

(c) the number of people having Aadhar card and the manner in which the benefits of schemes would be extended to those people not having Aadhar card; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the steps being taken to rectify the list of BPL wherein people have been included on the basis of false information provided by them in Aadhar card?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD, AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As informed by Planning Commission, the Government has decided to shift to a system of Aadhar enabled direct cash transfer of benefits under 34 identified Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The names of these schemes are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) No, Sir. There is no proposal to discontinue the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). There is a proposal to introduce a pilot scheme in six Union Territories (UTs), namely Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry for direct transfer of food subsidy under TPDS. Under the proposed scheme, foodgrains will be issued by Food Corporation of India at the economic cost. The cash subsidy equal to the difference in the economic cost and the present issue price will be credited to the bank account of the beneficiary in advance to enable the beneficiary to purchase the foodgrains at this cost. Use of Aadhar is not mandatory for this scheme. If Aadhar number is available, it will be used for deduplication of beneficiary database or authentication of beneficiary at Fair Price Shop (FPS).

(c) As per information received from Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), 18.79 crore Aadhar letters have been dispatched upto 30th November, 2012. As regard, the manner in which the benefits of schemes would be extended to those people not having Aadhar card, it is for the concerned Ministry to decide.

(d) As per the information received from Ministry of Rural Development, a Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC 2011) has been launched on 29th June, 2011 in the country which is being carried out by the respective State/Union Territory Governments with the financial and technical support of the Government of India. Socio Economic and Caste Census consists of Census of rural and urban areas for identification of below poverty households and Caste Census throughout the country. The SECC is being conducted through a comprehensive programme involving the Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, the office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioners, India and State Governments. SECC 2011 in its present format is not related to Aadhar card.

Statement*List of Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes amenable to direct cash transfers*

1. Post Matric Scholarship for SC Students.
 2. Pre Matric Scholarship for SC Students.
 3. Pre Matric Scholarship for children of those engaged in unclean occupations.
 4. Upgradation of Merit of SC Students.
 5. National Overseas Scholarship Schemes for SC Students.
 6. Post Matric Scholarships for OBC.
 7. National Overseas Scholarship for OBCs.
 8. Post Matric Scholarships for Economically Backward Class Students.
 9. Post Matric Scholarship for Students with disabilities.
 10. National Overseas Scholarship for persons with disabilities.
 11. Scholarship for top class Education for Students with disabilities.
 12. Top Class Education Scheme.
 13. Scholarship to Universities/College Students.
 14. Fellowship Schemes of UGC.
 15. Fellowship Schemes of AICTE.
 16. Subsidy on Fee to Students.
 17. National Means cum Merit Scholarship.
 18. National Schemes for incentive for the girl child for Secondary Education.
 19. National Overseas Scholarship for ST Students.
 20. Post Matric Scholarship Scheme.
 21. Upgradation of Merit Scheme.
 22. Top Class Education Schemes.
 23. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship.
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24. Matric Scholarship Scheme.
 25. Maulana Azad National Fellowship.
 26. Merit cum Means Scholarship Scheme.
 27. Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahiyog Yojana (IGMSY).
 28. Dhanalakshi Scheme.
 29. Janani Suraksha Yojana.
 30. Scholarship to the Children of Beedi Workers.
 31. Housing subsidy to Beedi Workers.
 32. Stipend to Children in the Special Schools under the Child Labour Project.
 33. Permanent Disablement Benefits, Dependent's benefits, Sickness Benefit by Employees' State Insurance Corporation to the insured persons and their families.
 34. Pension withdrawal of PF, Premature withdrawal of pension, payment related to Employees Deposit Linked Insurance.
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Cases pending in courts of Maharashtra

*334. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of pending cases in Bombay High Court and its benches, as on date, with the details of civil and criminal cases separately;
- (b) the number of pending cases in subordinate courts in Maharashtra as on date;
- (c) whether Government proposes to increase the number of judges in Bombay High Court and subordinate courts in the State in consultation with the State Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) A Statement indicating pending civil and criminal cases on 31.12.2010, institution, disposal of cases during 2011 and pending cases as on 31.12.2011 in Bombay High Court including its benches and in subordinate courts in the State of Maharashtra, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The strength of Judges in High Courts is reviewed at the time of Triennial review, which is undertaken once in three years generally, in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the State Governments on the basis of average institution/disposal and pendency of cases. The requisite data for Triennial review for the period ending 2010 has been received from the High Courts including that of Bombay High Court.

The number and appointment of Judges in subordinate courts come within the purview of the concerned High Court.

Statement

*Position of pendency in High Courts of Bombay and
Subordinate Courts of Maharashtra*

A. Pendency position in the Bombay High Court as on 31.12.2011

Case type	Pendency as on 31.12.2010	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 31.12.2011
Civil	3,05,697	1,16,519	1,05,323	3,16,893
Criminal	45,600	30,579	30,187	45,992
TOTAL:	3,51,297	1,47,098	1,35,510	3,62,885

B. Pendency position in the Subordinate Courts of Maharashtra as on 31.12.2011

Case type	Pendency as on 31.12.2010	Institution	Disposal	Pendency as on 31.12.2011
Civil	9,81,554	4,73,349	4,79,153	9,75,750
Criminal	29,23,051	15,22,928	21,45,775	23,00,204
TOTAL:	39,04,605	19,96,277	26,24,928	32,75,954

Introduction of Islamic Banking

*335. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is in the process of constituting

an expert committee to examine the possibility of introduction of Islamic Banking in the country;

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

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India and the Intelligence Bureau have already opposed the idea of setting up of such a bank in the country, in view of terrorist activities in the country; and

(d) if so, the reasons for setting up and encouraging the Islamic Banking in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) No, Sir.

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

Streamlining PDS

†*336. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to streamline the Public Distribution System (PDS) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, as on date; 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) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Governments.

Further, in order to maintain supplies and secure availability and distribution of essential commodities under the Public Distribution System, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government has notified Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 on 31.8.2001.

Strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous process. A Nine Point Action Plan for curbing the leakages/diversion of foodgrains under TPDS was evolved in July, 2006 in consultation with the State/UT Governments for implementation. Details of the action taken under the Nine Point Action Plan as reported by the States/UTs upto 30.09.2012 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

To improve functioning of TPDS, Government has been regularly issuing advisories and holding conferences wherein State/UT Governments are requested for continuous review of lists of Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at FPSs, ensuring greater transparency in functioning of TPDS and improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels, adoption of revised Model Citizen's Charter, use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools, monthly certification of foodgrains at FPS etc. Utilisation Certificates (UCs) for the foodgrains allocated to State Government are also obtained regularly from the State Governments.

Statement

*Details of the action taken by States/UTs as reported upto 30.09.2012
under the Nine Point Action Plan*

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. States should undertake a campaign to review BPL/AAY list to eliminate ghost ration cards | Implementation of the action plan has resulted in elimination of a total of 318.50 lakh bogus/ineligible ration cards in 27 States/UTs. |
| 2. Strict action should be taken against the guilty to ensure leakage free distribution of food grains | 33 States/UTs have reported that action is being taken against the guilty to ensure leakage free distribution of foodgrains. |
| 3. For sake of transparency, involvement of elected Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) members in | There is involvement of PRIs in Vigilance Committees to monitor FPS in 29 States/UTs. 30 States/UTs have reported |
-

distribution of food grains be ensured. FPS licenses be given to Self Help Groups (SHGs), gram panchayats, cooperatives etc.

FPS being run by Gram Panchayats, SHGs, Cooperatives etc. Out of about 5.14 lakh FPS in operation, about 1.26 lakh FPS are being run by such organisations.

4. Display of BPL and AAY lists by fair price shops

BPL lists at FPS are displayed in 31 States/UTs.

5. Display of fair price shop-wise and district-wise allocations of PDS commodities on web-sites for public scrutiny

Action regarding putting up district-wise and FPS-wise allocation of food grains on websites and other prominent places has been initiated in 21 States/UTs.

6. Door-step delivery of PDS commodities to fair price shops

Door-step delivery of food grains to FPS by State Governments instead of letting private transporters to transport goods is being done in 19 States/UTs. This reduces leakages during the transportation of foodgrains and ensures viability of FPS owners.

7. Ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at FPS and distribution of foodgrains by FPS

Action is being taken by 32 States in this regard.

8. Training of Vigilance Committee members

27 State/UT Governments have taken up training programmes for FPS level Vigilance Committees. Funds are also being provided by Government of India under a Plan Scheme for training of TPDS officers/officials.

9. Computerization of TPDS operations, use of IT etc.

Computerisation of PDS is the top-most priority of the Department. End-to-end computerisation including Digitisation of ration card and other databases, Supply chain management, creation of transparency portal, grievance redressal

mechanism and FPS automation has been taken up.

States/UTs have prepared their action plans regarding computerisation. Detailed guidelines and timelines for achieving specific milestones have been sent to States/UTs. A Plan Scheme for providing infrastructural and financial support has been approved.

Inclusion of manual scavengers under NRLM

*337. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to include manual scavengers under the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM); and

(b) the manner in which Government is going to identify them for the purposes of NRLM, when it denies their existence?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):
(a) and (b) National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) is being implemented across the country in a mission mode in a phased manner for targeted and time bound delivery of results. There are estimated 7.0 crore rural Below Poverty Line (BPL) households (2010 projections of BPL households). NRLM's mandate is to reach out to all the poor families, link them to sustainable livelihoods opportunities and nurture them till they come out of abject income poverty. In order to ensure that no poor family is left out, NRLM would use differential strategies for social inclusion and mobilization of all identified BPL households into functionally effective and self-managed institutions, with particular focus on more vulnerable sections like scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, particularly vulnerable tribal groups, single women and women headed households, disabled, landless, migrant labour, isolated communities and communities living in disturbed areas. It would identify the poorest and the most vulnerable amongst the BPL, which would also include manual scavengers, through participatory vulnerability assessment and ranking. The poorest and the most vulnerable will be prioritised for imparting the benefits under NRLM.

Procurement of wheat and paddy from Uttar Pradesh

†*338. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Uttar Pradesh has become the leading State in the production of wheat and paddy;

(b) whether Government is continuously curtailing the procurement quota of wheat and paddy from that State and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government is considering to increase the number of paddy procurement centres through the Food Corporation of India 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) Uttar Pradesh is one of the major producers of wheat and paddy in the country. The details of Production of wheat and paddy in terms of rice, for the last 2 years in Uttar Pradesh is as under:—

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Commodity	2010-11	2011-12
Rice	119.92	140.25
Wheat	300.01	302.93

(b) No, Sir. There are no quotas fixed for procurement. All the stocks of food grains offered by the farmers conforming to quality specifications are procured by FCI/State Government agencies. Hence the question of curtailing procurement quota does not arise.

(c) During Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2012-13, FCI and State Government agencies together are to operate 3250 purchase Centres in Uttar Pradesh as against 3000 during KMS 2011-12. FCI is to operate 50 procurement Centres during this season as against 32 during KMS 2011-12.

Water resources projects in Jharkhand

*339. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government has received any proposals from the Jharkhand Government regarding water resources projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of projects, out of them, lying pending with Government and the steps taken by Government to clear them?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) 19 Detailed Project Reports of major and medium irrigation/multipurpose projects have been submitted by the Jharkhand Government for techno-economic clearance. Out of them, 7 projects have been cleared and granted techno-economic clearance while 12 projects have been sent back to State Government for compliance to the observations of Central Water Commission on hydrological aspects and for submission of statutory clearances from Ministry of Tribal Affairs/Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Two proposals (a) Raisa Reservoir Project and (b) Subarnarekha Multipurpose Project have also been received in September, 2012 and December, 2012 respectively for assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP). Regarding Raisa Reservoir Project, State Government has been requested to furnish clarifications regarding physical and financial progress, land acquisition certificates etc. in October, 2012. Subarnarekha Multipurpose Project is under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme funding and central grant of Rs. 335.54 crore was released in 2011-12.

Further, 118 number of proposals for minor Irrigation schemes which had been received in November, 2012, have been returned for obtaining prior clearance of State Technical Advisory Committee.

Tamperability of EVMs

*340. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the complaints made by various political parties, organizations and individuals regarding tamperability of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) used by the Election Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to make them tamperproof;

(c) whether the Election Commission is working out a plan for making the electronic voting system in India more transparent by improvement in the existing EVMs; and

(d) if so, the details of the action taken and by when it would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The details of the complaints as informed by the Election Commission are given in the Statement (*See* below). The Election Commission has found that these complaints are incorrect and baseless, and the Commission is fully satisfied that Electronic Voting Machines used by it are completely tamper proof.

On the request of political parties, the Election Commission has asked Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) manufacturers, namely, M/s Bharat Electronics Limited and M/s Electronics Corporation of India Limited, to develop a Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) in the EVMs in the interest of greater transparency. EVM manufacturers are working on it. However, it is not possible to give any time limit.

Statement

1. Some leaders from Communist Party of India (Marxist) and Communist Party of India also met the Commission on 7th September, 2009 and 5th October, 2009 respectively for discussion on the several issues including Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs). The Election Commission, Technical Expert Committee, engineers of the manufacturing firms of EVMs had explained to them through demonstration, a number of technical and administrative safeguards being applied to the EVMs ever since the stage of manufacturing making these machines immune to any manipulation or tampering till the randomized allotment to polling station.
2. Besides, there were also writ petitions filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court by Shri V.V. Rao and three others of the Jan Chaitanya Vedika, (an N.G.O. of Andhra Pradesh), by Sh. G.K. Mani of PMK Party, before the Hon'ble Madras High Court. Also petitions were filed before the Hon'ble Bombay High Court and the Hon'ble Madhya Pradesh High Court (Jabalpur bench) raising questions about use of EVMs in elections and making allegation about the possibility of tampering with EVMs. The Hon'ble Supreme Court and Bombay and Madras High Courts directed the petitioners to approach the Commission. Accordingly, all those petitioners including the petitioners before the Madhya Pradesh High Court were invited in the Commission to demonstrate the alleged tamperability

of ECI-EVMs. Only the petitioners before the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the Hon'ble Madras High Court have visited the Commission twice and once respectively. So far they have not been able to demonstrate in any manner their charge of alleged tamperability of ECI-EVMs.

3. Ms. Jayalalithaa, General Secretary, All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) has written a letter in September, 2009 to the Chief Election Commissioner on the efficacy of ECI-EVMs. The Commission, in September, 2009 itself, invited her to visit the Commission or send a representative to demonstrate the alleged tamperability. No response from AIADMK was received.
4. Dr. Subramanian Swamy, the President of Janata Party had also approached the Commission to provide a paper backup to all EVMs claiming that it would ensure that the results of elections conducted by the Commission are not hijacked by manipulation in the EVMs. A reply was sent by the Commission also inviting him to demonstrate or get demonstrated in practice, any specific manipulation or tampering of any of the ECI-EVM at its premises under Commission's observation; no reply was received and later Dr. Swamy filed a writ petition before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court for providing EVMs with paper backup, which is pending before that Court.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Coal block allocation

2481. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the companies who were allocated coal blocks and the number of them who have been slapped with FIRs and charge sheeted for legal action;
- (b) the details of the companies who have been found to have links with VIPs and bureaucrats for managing allocation of coal blocks; and
- (c) the details of the action taken against such persons who connived to allocate coal blocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) Government has allocated 218 coal blocks to various public and private sector companies in pursuance of Section 3 of the Coal

Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973. Out of the allocated blocks, 42 coal blocks have been de-allocated so far. Out of the 42 de-allocated blocks, 2 blocks have been allocated again. The coal blocks were allotted to Private companies on the basis of the recommendations of the Screening Committee, which was a broad based body with representation from State Government, concerned Ministries of the Central Government and the Coal companies. CBI has registered Preliminary Enquiry cases to investigate the alleged irregularities in allocation of coal blocks to private companies from 2006 to 2009 and from 1993 to 2004. In addition, a Preliminary Enquiry has also been registered to investigate irregularities in allocation of coal blocks to Public Sector Companies. As informed by CBI, in respect of 9 companies 9 FIRs have been registered. The Ministry of Coal has also issued show cause notices to 8 companies. In case of one company, the coal block was already de-allocated.

Notices to public sector companies

2482. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that notices were issued to public sector companies for delay in production with regard to 33 coal blocks allocated to them;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that CIL is yet to take a decision with regard to 13 coal mines allocated to public sector companies; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The details of coal blocks allocated to public sector companies which were issued show cause notices based on the recommendations of the Review Committee meeting held in January, 2012 are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of Public Sector Company	Name of coal block	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	Utkal-A Gopal Prasad	Odisha
2.	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Gare Pelma, Sector-I	Chhattisgarh

1	2	3	4
3.	Maharashtra State Mining Corporation Ltd.	Gare Pelma Sector-II	Chhattisgarh
	Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board	Gare Pelma Sector-II	Chhattisgarh
4.	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Shankarpur Bht-II and Extn.	Chhattisgarh
5.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Sugia closed mine	Jharkhand
6.	Odisha Mining Corporation	Utkal-D	Odisha
7.	NALCO	Utkal 'E'	Odisha
8.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Rauta closed mine	Jharkhand
9.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Burakhap small patch	Jharkhand
10.	MMTC	Gomia	Jharkhand
11.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Pindra-Debipur-Khaowatand	Jharkhand
12.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Latehar	Jharkhand
13.	Bihar Rajya Khanij Vikas Nigam	Saria Koiyatand	Jharkhand
14.	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited	Rajbar E&D	Jharkhand
15.	Jharkhand State Electricity Board	Urma Paharitola	Jharkhand
	Bihar Rajya Khanij Vikas Nigam	Urma Paharitola	Jharkhand
16.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Patratu	Jharkhand
17.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Rabodih OCP	Jharkhand
18.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	Tadicherla-I	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4
19- Gujarat State Electricity Corporation 20. Ltd.	Mahanadi Machhakata	Odisha	
20. Maharashtra State Electricity Board	Mahanadi Machhakata	Odisha	
21. Odisha Mining Corporation	Nuagaon Telisahi	Odisha	
Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development	Nuagaon Telisahi	Odisha	
22- Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan 23. Nigam Ltd.	Chendipada, Chendipada-II	Odisha	
Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation	Chendipada, Chendipada-II	Odisha	
MAHAGENCO	Chendipada, Chendipada-II	Odisha	
24. Kerala State Electricity Board	Baitarni West	Odisha	
Odisha Hydro Power Generation Corporation	Baitarni West	Odisha	
Gujarat Power Generation Corporation	Baitarni West	Odisha	
25. Assam Mineral Development Corporation	Mandakini B	Odisha	
Meghalaya Mineral Development Corporation	Mandakini B	Odisha	
Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board	Mandakini B	Odisha	
Odisha Mining Corporation	Mandakini B	Odisha	
26. Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation	Naini	Odisha	
Puducherry Investment PDICL	Naini	Odisha	
27. West Bengal Mineral Development Trading Corporation	Ichhapur	West Bengal	
28. West Bengal Mineral Development Trading Corporation	Kulti	West Bengal	
29. West Bengal Mineral Development Trading Corporation	Jaganathpur A	West Bengal	

1	2	3	4
30.	West Bengal Mineral Development Trading Corporation	Jaganathpur B	West Bengal
31.	West Bengal Mineral Development Trading Corporation	Sitarampur	West Bengal

(c) No decision/action on the part of Coal India Limited was to be taken.

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

Transfer of coal land on lease

†2483. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the land given on lease to a particular person or company for coal sector under Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act (MMDR) cannot be transferred to any other person or company without the permission of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware of the fact that Khinda-Sankheda coal mine situated at Sambalpur in Odisha was given on lease to someone else without taking permission from Government; and

(d) if so, the details of the action being taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production in coal blocks

†2484. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production work has not been started in several coal reserve blocks allocated to the Coal India Ltd.;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the facts in this regard;
- (c) the percentage of such coal blocks out of the total allocated coal blocks, where production has not been started; and
- (d) the factors responsible for hampering commencement of coal production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) In addition to the existing mines/coal bearing areas with Coal India Limited (CIL), Ministry of Coal in May, 2012 has tentatively assigned 116 coal blocks to CIL. Further, three coal blocks *viz.* Brahmini, Chichro Pastimal and East of Damogoria from the de-allocated coal blocks have been assigned to CIL for undertaking mining. Coal India Limited has submitted a preliminary perspective plan for development of the above blocks.

De-allocation of coal blocks

2485. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG), formed to decide either to de-allocate or forfeit the bank guarantees of the companies that did not develop allocated coal blocks, has recommended for de-allocation of coal blocks and encashment of bank guarantees;
- (b) if so, the details of the companies against whom recommendations have been made by IMG; and
- (c) the details, if any, of the action taken by Government pursuant to those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the announcement of the Hon'ble Finance Minister in the budget speech for the year 2012-13, an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) headed by Additional Secretary, Ministry of Coal has been constituted on 21.06.2012 to undertake periodic review of the development of coal/lignite blocks allotted by the Government. The details of the companies against whom recommendations have been made by the Inter- Ministerial Group (IMG) and the action taken by the Government pursuant to the recommendations of IMG are given as under:—

Details of coal blocks reviewed by IMG

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Block allocated	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Hindalco	Tubed	Jharkhand
	Tata Power Ltd.	Tubed	Jharkhand
2-	Fieldmining and Ispat Ltd.	Chinora and Warora	Maharashtra
3.	Southern Part	(West)	
4.	Monet Ispat and Energy Ltd.	Utkal-B2	Odisha
5.	DB Power Ltd.	Durgapur-II/Sarya	Chhattisgarh
6.	Electrotherm (India) Ltd.	Bhaskarpara	Chhattisgarh
	Grasim Industries Ltd.	Bhaskarpara	Chhattisgarh
7.	Castron Technologies Ltd.	Brahmadiha	Jharkhand
8.	Domco Smokeless Fuel Pvt. Ltd.	Lalgarh (North)	Jharkhand
9.	Jharkhand Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	North Dhadu	Jharkhand
	Pavanjay Steel and Power Generation Pvt. Ltd.	North Dhadu	Jharkhand
	Electrosteel Castings Ltd.	North Dhadu	Jharkhand
	Adhunik Alloys and Power Ltd.	North Dhadu	Jharkhand
10.	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	Jitpur	Jharkhand
11.	Arcelor Mittal India Ltd.	Seregarha	Jharkhand
	GVK Power (Govindwal Sahib) Ltd.	Seregarha	Jharkhand
12.	Rungta Mines Ltd.	Choritand Tailiaya	Jharkhand
	Sunflag Iron Steel Ltd.	Choritand Tailiaya	Jharkhand
13.	Bihar Sponge Iron Ltd.	Macherkunda	Jharkhand

1	2	3	4
14.	Gupta Metallics and Power Ltd.	Nerad Malegaon	Maharashtra
	Gupta Coalfields and Washeries Ltd.	Nerad Malegaon	Maharashtra
15.	Maharashtra Seamless Ltd.	Gondkhari	Maharashtra
	Dhariwal Infrastructure (P) Ltd.	Gondkhari	Maharashtra
	Kesoram Industries Ltd.	Gondkhari	Maharashtra
16.	IST Steel and Power Ltd.	Dahegaon/Makardhokra-IV	Maharashtra
	Gujarat Ambuja Cement Ltd.	Dahegaon/Makardhokra-IV	Maharashtra
	Lafarge India Pvt. Ltd.	Dahegaon/Makardhokra-IV	Maharashtra
17.	Bhusan Steel and Strips Ltd.	Patrapara	Odisha
	Adhunik Metaliks Ltd.	Patrapara	Odisha
	Deepak Steel and Power Ltd.	Patrapara	Odisha
	Adhunik Corporation Ltd.	Patrapara	Odisha
	Odisha Sponge Iron Ltd.	Patrapara	Odisha
	SMC Power Generation Ltd.	Patrapara	Odisha
	Sree Metaliks Ltd.	Patrapara	Odisha
	Visa Steel Ltd.	Patrapara	Odisha
18.	Tata Sponge Iron Ltd.	Radhikapur (East)	Odisha
	Scaw Industries Ltd.	Radhikapur (East)	Odisha
	SPS Sponge Iron Ltd.	Radhikapur (East)	Odisha
19.	Himachal EMTA Power Ltd.	Gourangdih ABC	West Bengal
	JSW Steel Ltd.	Gourangdih ABC	West Bengal
20-	Power Finance Corporation Sasan	Moher and Moher-Amlori	Madhya
21.	UMPP	Extn.	Pradesh
22.	Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	Moitra	Jharkhand

1	2	3	4
23.	Usha Martin	Lohari	Jharkhand
24.	Corporate Ispat Ltd.	Chitarpur	Jharkhand
25.	Nilachal Iron and Power Generation	Dumri	Jharkhand
	Bajrang Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Dumri	Jharkhand
26.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	Mandla South	Madhya Pradesh
27.	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation (MPSMC)	Semaria/Piparia	Madhya Pradesh
28.	SKS Ispat Ltd.	Ravanwara North	Madhya Pradesh
29.	Mukund Ltd.	Rajhara (North)	Jharkhand
30.	TISCO	Pachmo	Jharkhand
31.	CESC Ltd.	Mahuagarhi	Jharkhand
32-34.	Shree Veerangana Steel Limited.	Marki Mangli-II, III and IV	Maharashtra
35.	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	Utkal-A Gopal Prasad	Odisha
	JSW Steels Ltd./Jindal Thermal Power Ltd.	Utkal-A Gopal Prasad	Odisha
	Jindal Stainless Steel Ltd.	Utkal-A Gopal Prasad	Odisha
	Shyam DRI Ltd.	Utkal-A Gopal Prasad	Odisha
36.	Bhushan Steel and Power Ltd.	Bijahan	Odisha
	Mahaveer Ferro Alloys Ltd.	Bijahan	Odisha
37.	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Gare Pelma, Sector-I	Chhattisgarh
38.	Maharashtra State Mining Corporation	Gare Pelma Sector-II	Chhattisgarh
	Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board	Gare Pelma Sector-II	Chhattisgarh

1	2	3	4
39.	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Shankarpur Bht-II and Extn.	Chhattisgarh
40.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Sugia closed mine	Jharkhand
41.	Odisha Mining Corporation	Utkal-D	Odisha
42.	NALCO	Utkal 'E'	Odisha
43.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Rauta closed mine	Jharkhand
44.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Burakhap small patch	Jharkhand
45.	MMTC	Gomia	Jharkhand
46.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Pindra-Debipur-Khaowatand	Jharkhand
47.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Latehar	Jharkhand
48.	Bihar Rajya Khanij Vikas Nigam	Saria Koiyatand	Jharkhand
49.	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited	Rajbar E&D	Jharkhand
50.	JSEB	Urma Paharitola	Jharkhand
	BSMDCL	Urma Paharitola	Jharkhand
51.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Patratu	Jharkhand
52.	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Rabodih OCP	Jharkhand
53.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	Tadicherla-I	Andhra Pradesh
54.	GSECL	Mahanadi Machhakata	Odisha
55.	MSEB	Mahanadi Machhakata	Odisha

1	2	3	4
56	Odisha Mining Corporation	Nuagaon Telisahi	Odisha
	Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development	Nuagaon Telisahi	Odisha
57-	UPRVUNL	Chendipada, Chendipada-II	Odisha
58	CMDC	Chendipada, Chendipada-II	Odisha
	MAHAGENCO	Chendipada, Chendipada-II	Odisha
59	Kerala State Electricity Board	Baitarni West	Odisha
	Odisha Hydro Power Generation Corporation	Baitarni West	Odisha
	Gujarat Power Generation Corporation	Baitarni West	Odisha
60	Assam Mineral Development Corporation	Mandakini B	Odisha
	Meghalaya Mineral Development Corporation	Mandakini B	Odisha
	Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board	Mandakini B	Odisha
	Odisha Mining Corporation	Mandakini B	Odisha
61	GMDC	Naini	Odisha
	PIPDICL	Naini	Odisha
62	West Bengal Mineral Development Trading Corporation	Ichhapur	West Bengal
63	West Bengal Mineral Development Trading Corporation	Kulti	West Bengal
64	West Bengal Mineral Development Trading Corporation	Jaganathpur A	West Bengal
65	West Bengal Mineral Development Trading Corporation	Jaganathpur B	West Bengal
66	West Bengal Mineral Development Trading Corporation	Sitarampur	West Bengal

Details of action taken by the Government till date along with reasons

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Block allocated	State	Action taken along with reasons
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Hindalco Industries and Tata Power Ltd.	Tubed	Jharkhand	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. IMG recommended deduction of Bank Guarantee (BG). The BG deductible as per terms and conditions of the allocation is Nil. The allottees were issued a warning letter.
2-3.	Fieldmining and Ispat Ltd.	Chinora and Warora (West) Southern Part	Maharashtra	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Blocks have been de-allocated.
4.	DB Power Ltd.	Durgapur-II/Sarya	Chhattisgarh	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. Order for deduction of Bank Guarantee issued.
5.	Electrotherm (India) Ltd. and Grasim Industries Ltd.	Bhaskarpara	Chhattisgarh	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
6.	Domco Smokeless Fuel Pvt. Ltd.	Lalgarh (North)	Jharkhand	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.

7. Jharkhand Ispat Pvt. Ltd., Pavanjay Steel and Power Generation Pvt. Ltd., Electrosteel Castings Ltd. and Adhunik Alloys and Power Ltd.	North Dhadu	Jharkhand	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/ forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
8. Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	Jitpur	Jharkhand	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. Order for deduction/ forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
9. Arcelor Mittal India Ltd. and GVK Power (Govindwal Sahib) Ltd.	Seregarha	Jharkhand	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. Order for deduction/ forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
10. Rungta Mines Ltd. and Sunflag Iron Steel Ltd.	Choritand Tailaya	Jharkhand	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/ forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
11. Bihar Sponge Iron Ltd.	Macherkunda	Jharkhand	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated.
12. Gupta Metalics and Power Ltd. and Gupta Coalfields and Washeries Ltd.	Nerad Malegaon	Maharashtra	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. Order for deduction/ forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
13. Maharashtra Seamless Ltd., Dhariwal Infrastructure (P) Ltd. and Kesoram Industries Ltd.	Gondkhari	Maharashtra	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/ forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.

1	2	3	4	5
14.	IST Steel and Power Ltd., Gujarat Ambuja Cement Ltd. and Lafarge India Pvt. Ltd.	Dahegaon/ Makardhokra-IV	Maharashtra	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
15.	Bhusan Steel and Strips Ltd., Adhunik Metaliks Ltd., Deepak Steel and Power Ltd., Adhunik Corporation Ltd., Odisha Sponge Iron Ltd., SMC Power Generation Ltd., Sree Metaliks Ltd. and Visa Steel Ltd.	Patrapara	Odisha	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated.
16.	Himachal EMTA Power Ltd. and JSW Steel Ltd.	Gourangdih ABC	West Bengal	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
17.	Jayaswal Neco Ltd	Moirra	Jharkhand	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
18.	Usha Martin	Lohari	Jharkhand	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. IMG recommended deduction of Bank Guarantee (BG). The BG deductible as per terms and conditions of the allocation is Nil. The allocattee was issued a warning letter.

19. Corporate Ispat Ltd.	Chitarpur	Jharkhand	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
20. Nilachal Iron and Power Generation and Bajrang Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Dumri	Jharkhand	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
21. SKS Ispat Ltd.	Ravanwara North	Madhya Pradesh	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
22-24. Shree Veerangana Steel Ltd.	Marki Mangli-II, III and IV	Maharashtra	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
25. Bhushan Ltd. and Mahaveer Ferro Alloys Ltd.	Bijahan	Odisha	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
26. Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Shankarpur Bhatgaon-II and Extn.	Chhattisgarh	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
27. Odisha Mining Corporation	Utkal-D	Odisha	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated.

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Assam Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Meghalaya Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.	Mandakini B	Odisha	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
29.	Monnet Ispat Ltd.	Utkal B2	Odisha	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. Order of introduction and submission of Bank Guarantee issued.
30.	Tata Sponge Iron Ltd., Scaw Industries Pvt. Ltd. and SPS Sponge Ltd.	Radhikapur (East)	Odisha	Progress of development of coal block not as per the terms and conditions of allocation. Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
31.	Kerala State Electricity Board Odisha Hydro Power Generation Corporation Gujarat Power Generation Corporation	Baitarni West	Odisha	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.
32.	GMDC, PIPDCL	Naini	Odisha	No substantial progress in development of coal block. Block has been de-allocated and Order for deduction/forfeiture of Bank Guarantee issued.

Supply of coal to power plants

2486. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Coal India Ltd. (CIL) has neither signed MoU and nor supplied coal to power plants commissioned during 2011-12 and 2012-13, upto June, 2012;
- (b) whether this has resulted in huge loss of electricity generation; and
- (c) if so, the details of steps taken by CIL to address the concerns of the power sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Subsidiary coal companies of CIL have been entering into short-term Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for supply of coal as per the allocations made by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in respect of those Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) which have come up but have not concluded Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) as per applicable model finalized by Coal India Limited (CIL). The supplies under MoU are on short-term basis without any 'penalty' and bonus' clause for short-supply or short-lifting. The quantity dispatched through MoUs from CIL during 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto June, 2012) is as under:—

Figures in lakh tonnes

Period	MoU quantity	Despatch quantity
2011-12	203.6	150.8
April-June, 2012	58.2	46.1

- (b) and (c) Questions do not arise, in view of reply given at (a) above.

Allocation of coal to small and medium scale industries

2487. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received complaints regarding closure of small and medium scale industries due to non-allocation of coal to them;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken thereon; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to amend the policy of allocation of coal to small and medium scale industries and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Under the New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP) of 2007 the State Governments have to ensure that the legitimate coal requirements of small and medium consumers located in their States are properly analysed and suitable action is taken for meeting the requirements, to the extent feasible. The State nominated agencies, through whom coal is supplied to small and medium scale industries having the requirement of less than 4200 tonnes per annum, have not reported any specific complaint about closure of small and medium scale industry due to non-availability of coal.

(c) No, Sir.

Discrimination against private power companies

2488. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Ltd. (CIL) is excessively favouring the Public Sector Undertakings against private power companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the private power companies have brought this matter to the notice of the Ministry by submitting any representations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures being taken by Government to remove such discriminations against private power companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited (CIL) has reported that there is no discrimination *per se* between the private and Government power plants in the model Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) applicable for the plants commissioned/ being commissioned after 31.3.2009. Considering the fact that majority stakes in both CIL and Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) power stations are controlled by the Government, certain provisions to reduce operational issues, dispute resolution, security deposit and right to termination are extended to the PSU power stations. However, there is no difference in respect of the vital clauses of FSAs, *viz.* level of supply, tenure of FSA, requirement of Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), trigger for compensation/incentives etc.

(c) and (d) Association of Power Producers (APP) have drawn attention to the distinctions made between public and private sector power companies in the provisions of model FSA.

(e) Initiatives have been taken by Coal India Limited for addressing a few of such issues raised by the Private Power Producers by taking the same to the Board meeting of the company held on 12th December, 2012.

Valuation of coal mines pension scheme

2489. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the actuary appointed for valuation of Coal Mines Pension Scheme, 1998 has submitted its report in December, 2011;

(b) if so, the details of main recommendations of the actuary;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in submitting its report;

(d) whether Government has revised the pension of workers/officials of coal mines, as per the recommendations of the actuary;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) by when the pension of workers of coalfields, particularly CIL is likely to be revised in response to the recommendations of the actuary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Messrs Numerica who were assigned the work of assessment of liabilities and contribution rates for the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation have submitted a draft report on 9.7.2012.

(b) The draft report details the assets and liabilities of Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation and has estimated the effective contribution rate as on 31st March, 2012 at 20.69% of eligible salary.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g) The draft evaluation report is under examination and analysis of a sub-committee constituted by the Board of Trustees, Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation in its 156th meeting. The revision of pension of workers of coalfields of Coal India Limited and subsidiaries will be done based on the final evaluation Report by the Actuary.

Coal reserves

2490. PROF. ANIL KUMA SAHANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of coal reserves in the country and in how many decades it will exhaust;

(b) whether coal mining causes environmental pollution and irreparable damage to ecology; and

(c) if so, the measures taken to protect ecology and to use modern techniques in the mining of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) As per the latest National Inventory on Indian Coal Resources published by Geological Survey of India, as on 01.04.2012, the total coal resources assessed in the country are about 2.93.497 Billion Tonnes (BT) of which about 118 BT are proved reserves and at the current level of production of about 550 Million Tonnes per annum, the proved reserves of coal in the country would last for over 100 years. However exploration is a continuous process and new resources get added year on year.

(b) There are environmental implications of coal mining on account of air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, vibrations, change in land use pattern etc.

(c) However, various mitigative measures are taken for reducing the adverse affects of coal mining as per the approved Environmental Management Plans and continuous monitoring to keep the pollutants within the prescribed limits. This includes adoption of appropriate technologies and reclamation of land during and after the mining operations are over.

Shortage of coal

2491. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal produced by Coal India Ltd. (CIL) during the current year that has been out sourced;

(b) whether, in view of the acute shortage of coal, CIL intends to increase out sourcing; and

(c) if so, the strategy of CIL and the Ministry and how they are going to help in acquisition of land and regulatory clearance to enhance coal production by out sourcing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Out of the total coal production during the period April-September, 2012 of 191.57 million tonnes, the production from the hiring of Heavy Earth Moving Machine (HEMM) has been 101.10 million tonnes.

(b) Production from hiring of HEMM is outsourced in those places where departmental capacities are not adequate.

(c) At present there is no separate strategy for such projects where coal production is being obtained through hiring of HEMM. However the following steps have been taken to expedite land acquisition and statutory clearances:—

- (i) Vigorous follow up action with land acquisition officials of State Governments, to expedite acquisition proceedings.
- (ii) Regular meetings with State Authorities *viz.* Land Revenue Commissioner, LR Secretary are held to sort out acute problems.
- (iii) Forest Officials are contacted on regular basis at District and Tehsil level to fulfill the requirement and queries. Periodical contacts are done with the Regional Office of MoEF, New Delhi for expediting clearance of the forestry proposals.
- (iv) State and MoEF officials are regularly contacted and meetings held at all levels to expedite environmental clearance proposals especially for PH dates and proposals pending for final clearances.
- (v) Discussions are held with the land owners/villagers for selection of rehabilitation site and also to persuade them to shift to the rehabilitation site.

Impact of increase in diesel price on CIL

2492. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Limited (CIL) is set to take an annual hit of Rs. 600 crore in its inputs costs due to the diesel price hike;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that a one rupee increase in diesel price impacts CIL to the tune of Rs. 120.00 crore; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house

Cancellation of coal blocks

2493. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the mass cancellation of coal blocks would impact sentiments, as per the views of the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to take a note of the views expressed by CII in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) The Government generally consult the stakeholders and consider their views while formulating policies. However, as far as action in individual cases of coal block allocatees is concerned, the same is taken after considering the facts and circumstances of the case concerned.

Allocation of coal blocks in Odisha

2494. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Government, private and other companies that have been allocated coal blocks in Odisha for generation of power in the country;

(b) whether companies of other mineral rich States have also been allocated such coal blocks, while companies located in that State have been deprived of this benefit;

(c) if so, the details thereof with the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the power developers coming to the State are being discriminated in allocation of such coal blocks/linkages; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The details of Government, private and other companies that have been allocated coal blocks in Odisha for generation of power is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) As per the latest National Inventory on Indian Coal Resources published by Geological Survey of India, as on 01.04.2012, the total coal reserves assessed in the country are about 293.497 billion tonne out of which State of Odisha has a coal reserve of about 71.447 billion tonne. 4 coal blocks with reserves of about 1.032 billion tonne have been allocated to Government of Odisha Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and PSUs of coal bearing States were allocated 5 coal blocks partly with reserves of about 1.814 billion tonne for power generation. The blocks were allocated on the basis of requirement and justification contained in the applications that were considered by the Government.

(d) and (e) There has been no discrimination against the power developers with regard to allocation of coal block/linkages willing to set up power plants in the State of Odisha.

Statement*Details of coal blocks allocated for power sector in the State of Odisha for power sector*

Sl. No.	Name of the party	Date of allotment	Individual(I) Jointly(J)	Block allocated	Coal fields	State	Private-P, Government-G	End use
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Hindalco Industries	25.02.1994	I	Talabira-I	IB Valley	Odisha	P	Power
2.	Utkal Coal Ltd. (formerly ICCL)	29.05.1998	I	Utkal-C	Talcher	Odisha	P	Power
3.	NALCO	27.08.2004	I	Utkal 'E'	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power
4.	MCL	10.11.2005	J	Talabira-II	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power
5.	NLC	10.11.2005	J	Talabira-II	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power
6.	Hindalco Industries	10.11.2005	J	Talabira-II	Talcher	Odisha	P	Power
7.	MCL	29.11.2005	J	Utkal-A	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power
8.	JSW Steels Ltd./Jindal Thermal Power Ltd.	29.11.2005	J	Utkal-A	Talcher	Odisha	P	Power
9.	Jindal Stainless Steel Ltd.	29.11.2005	J	Utkal-A	Talcher	Odisha	P	Power

10. Shyam DRI Ltd.	29.11.2005	J	Utkal-A	Talcher	Odisha	P	Power
11. NTPC	25.01.2006	I	Dulanga	IB Valley	Odisha	G	Power
12. GSECL	06.02.2006	J	Mahanadi Machhakata	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power
13. MSEB	06.02.2006	J	Mahanadi Machhakata	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power
14. Power Finance Corporation Odisha UMPP	13.09.2006	I	Meenakshi	IB Revery	Odisha	UMPP	Power
15. Power Finance Corporation Odisha UMPP	13.09.2006	I	Meenakshi B	IB River	Odisha	UMPP	Power
16. Power Finance Corporation Odisha UMPP	13.09.2006	I	Dip side of Meenakshi	IB River	Odisha	UMPP	Power
17. UPRVUNL	25.07.2007	J	Chendipada, Chendi-II	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power
18. CMDC	25.07.2007	J	Chendipada, Chendipada-II	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power
19. MAHAGENCO	25.07.2007	J	Chendipada, Chendipada-II	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	Kerala State Electricity Board	25.07.2007	J	Baitarni West	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power
21.	Odisha Hydro Power Generation Corporation	25.07.2007	J	Baitarni West	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power
22.	Gujarat Power Generation Corporation	25.07.2007	J	Baitarni West	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power
23.	Assam Mineral Development Corporation	25.07.2007	J	Mandakini B	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power
24.	Meghalaya Mineral Development Corporation	25.07.2007	J	Mandakini B	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power
25.	Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board	25.07.2007	J	Mandakini B	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power
26.	Odisha Mining Corporation	25.07.2007	J	Mandakini B	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power
27.	Odisha Power Generation Corporation	25.07.2007	I	Manoharpur	IB Valley	Odisha	G	Power
28.	Odisha Power Generation Corporation	25.07.2007	I	Dipside Manoharpur	IB Valley	Odisha	G	Power
29.	GMDC	25.07.2007	J	Naini	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power

30. PIPDCL	25.07.2007	J	Naini	Talcher	Odisha	G	Power
31. Monet Ispat and Energy Ltd.	09.01.2008	J	Mandakini	Talcher	Odisha	P	Power
32. Jindal Photo Ltd.	09.01.2008	J	Mandakini	Talcher	Odisha	P	Power
33. Tata Power Company Ltd.	09.01.2008	J	Mandakini	Talcher	Odisha	P	Power
34. Sterlite Energy Ltd. (IPP)	17.01.2008	J	Rampia and Dip Side of Rampia	IB Valley	Odisha	P	Power
35. GMR Energy (IPP)	17.01.2008	J	Rampia and Dip Side of Rampia	IB Valley	Odisha	P	Power
36. Arcelor Mittal India Ltd. (CPP)	17.01.2008	J	Rampia and Dip Side of Rampia	IB Valley	Odisha	P	Power
37. Lanco Group Ltd. (IPP)	17.01.2008	J	Rampia and Dip Side of Rampia	IB Valley	Odisha	P	Power
38. Navbharat Power Pvt. Ltd. (IPP)	17.01.2008	J	Rampia and Dip Side of Rampia	IB Valley	Odisha	P	Power
39. Reliance Energy Ltd. (IPP)	17.01.2008	J	Rampia and Dip Side of Rampia	IB Valley	Odisha	P	Power
40. Sakthigopal Integrated Power Company Ltd. (SPV of first additional Odisha UMPP)	21.06.2010	I	Bankhui	Talcher	Odisha	UMPP	Power

 UMPP – Ultra Mega Power Project.

Allocation of coal blocks

2495. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new coal blocks have been identified by Government, post January, 2011;

(b) if so, the details of such allocation to Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), State-wise and the date of application-wise;

(c) whether Government has received any proposal for the allocation of coal blocks for the Joint Venture Company between BHEL and KPCL for Yermarus Thermal Power Station and for Godhna Super Thermal Power Station in Chhattisgarh; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposal and by when such allocation would be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The Government has identified 54 coal blocks with total Geological Reserves of about 18.22 Billion Tonnes (BT) and earmarked for allocation. Out of the above, 16 blocks with 7.27 BT reserves for Government companies, 16 blocks with 8.16 BT for power sector including Government companies and companies selected through tariff based bidding and 22 blocks with 2.79 BT for companies selected through auction. It has been decided to allocate the blocks after detailed exploration for auction and for power projects to be selected on the basis of tariff based bidding.

(b) to (d) Requests from various State Governments including State Government of Karnataka are received for allocation of coal blocks from time to time. However, Government has not presently invited applications from the State Governments for allocation of coal blocks.

The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2010 provides for grant of reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence or mining lease in respect of an area containing coal and lignite through auction by competitive bidding, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed. This, would however, not be applicable in the following cases:—

- where such area is considered for allocation to a Government company or corporation for mining or such other specified end use; and

- where such area is considered for allocation to a company or corporation that has been awarded a power project on the basis of competitive bids for tariff (including Ultra Mega Power Projects).

The Government has notified the "Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mines Rules, 2012" on 2nd February, 2012. Further, the notification on the commencement of the said Amendment Act, 2010 has also been notified by the Ministry of Mines on 13th February, 2012. The coal/lignite blocks can only be allocated under the amended Act and above mentioned Rules.

Coal linkages to power projects in Karnataka

2496. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present status of the application from the Karnataka Government for long term coal linkages for power projects at Edlapur, Yermarus and Bellary Unit-3; and

(b) by when Government proposes to award long term coal linkages to these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Applications were received from Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) in October, 2007, seeking long-term coal linkage/Letter of Assurance (LoA) for setting up power projects at Yermarus (2×500 MW), Edlapur (500 MW) and Bellary Unit-3 (500 MW). KPCL submitted revised applications in February, 2009 changing the capacity of the proposed power projects at Yermarus to 2×800 MW and that of Edlapur to 800 MW and also submitted revised application for Bellary Unit-3 (700 MW) in April, 2010. These applications were forwarded to Ministry of Power (MoP) for their comments/recommendations. The recommendations of MoP on various power projects, including the power projects of KPCL, have been received in June, 2011.

(b) The Subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) have issued 172 Letters of Assurance (LoAs) for coal supply, covering the capacity of 1,08,878 MW. During the last three years of Eleventh Plan period, capacity of about 26,000 MW has been commissioned and the balance capacity of about 82,000 MW is likely to be commissioned during Twelfth Plan period and beyond. Since LoAs amounting to more than 80,000 MW for setting up the power projects already exist, there is

prima facie no scope for the grant of new coal linkages/LoAs for Twelfth Plan Power Projects.

Rise in prices of commodities

2497. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the rise in prices of different commodities, other than commodities covered under the Essential Commodities Act;

(b) whether Government has established any price control mechanism to check prices of these commodities;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) 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 (d) The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) shows the headline inflation in respect of various commodities in the country, like primary articles, metals and minerals, and manufactured products. These include commodities not covered under the Essential Commodities Act, such as textiles, paper and paper products, leather and leather products, chemicals and chemical products, metals and mineral products, and machinery and machine tools. Prices of these commodities are monitored sectorally and no centralized information is maintained.

Infrastructure for Consumer Protection Fora

2498. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has budget allocation to strengthen the infrastructure for Consumer Protection Fora in the country;

(b) if so, whether the allocated funds were released to all the States for 2011-12;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) what are the infrastructural facilities, being provided under the scheme to strengthen Consumer Protection Fora; and

(f) whether a monitoring was done in the States, regarding utilization of the funds released for the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD, AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Consumer Affairs has budget provision to strengthen infrastructure of consumer fora in the country. The funds are released to such States which apply for it. During 2011-12 following allocations were made:—

Sl. No.	State/UT	Released Amount (Rs. in lacs)
1.	Kerala	15.00
2.	Punjab	44.40
3.	Sikkim	12.50
4.	Nagaland	260.25
5.	Tamil Nadu	196.79
6.	West Bengal	148.21

(e) and (f) The Ministry releases financial assistance for both building and non-building assets such as computers, furniture etc. under its Scheme called "Strengthening of Consumer Fora". The recipient States/UTs are required to give periodic Utilization Certificate for allotted amount. In addition, implementation of the Scheme is reviewed from time to time through telephonic discussion, personal interaction, video conferencing with State Government officials and also physical inspections during tours.

Implementation of FDI in multi brand retail

2499. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has constituted an inter-ministerial panel for interacting with States and traders on issues that may arise, after the implementation of FDI in multi-brand retail;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has finalized the members of the said panel on trade reforms and terms of reference of it; 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) No, Sir.

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

Prices of ethanol produced by sugar mills

†2500. 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 decision to mix 5 per cent ethanol with petrol has suddenly caused hike in prices of ethanol produced by sugar mills in the country;

(b) if so, the percentage of this hike and annual increase in the profit that sugar mills are likely to get due to this hike; and

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to transfer share of this profit to consumers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD, AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Central Government has received no such information indicating hike in prices of ethanol produced by sugar mills in the country in the wake of decision of the Government in November, 2012 to have market determined price of ethanol to be decided between Oil Marketing Companies and the ethanol suppliers.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Fund released under Emergency Feeding Scheme

2501. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fund released under Emergency Feeding Scheme during the last three years, State-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether this scheme is applicable across the country;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the details of fund spent/unspent during the last three years, State-wise;
- (e) the details of results achieved during that period; and
- (f) whether Government is satisfied with the result achieved, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (f) Emergency Feeding Programme (EFP) is a food-based intervention of the State Government of Odisha in the KBK districts of Odisha targeted towards old, infirm and destitute persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households to provide them food security in their distress conditions. The Scheme is being implemented only in Odisha, in eight KBK Districts namely Bolangir, Kalahandi, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nawrangpur, Naupada, Rayagada and Sonapur covering around 2 lakh beneficiaries. Under the scheme, foodgrains (rice) @ 7.5 kg. per person per month at BPL prices are being allocated to the State Government of Odisha since May, 2001 by the Central Government. The scheme is being implemented in the KBK districts under the Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) and Special Central Assistance is allocated by the Planning Commission. During 2012-13, 18,000 tons of rice has been allocated to Government of Odisha at BPL prices by this Department under the scheme. The Department of Food and Public Distribution do not release any funds under the scheme.

The details of funds released/spent under EFP by the State Government of Odisha during the last three years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as under:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Amount released	Amount spent
2009-10	2,464.18	2,464.18
2010-11	3,850.00	3,850.00
2011-12	4,015.00	4,015.00
TOTAL:	10,329.18	10,329.18

As regards result achieved during the last three years under the scheme, 2 lakh old, infirm and indigent persons belonging to BPL households have been provided one hot cooked food daily throughout the said period under the EFP in the 8 KBK districts. The State Government of Odisha has reported that they are satisfied with the result achieved under the scheme.

Prices of essential items

†2502. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of essential items including sugar, edible oil, cereals and vegetables are continuously increasing, despite Government's efforts to control prices, due to which gap between the rate of price hike and per capita income is widening; and

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to take necessary steps to give more powers to the price fixing regulatory authority and to improve availability of the essential commodities and to keep control on their prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The Wholesale Price Index (WPI), which is an indicator of general price trend, shows that the rate of inflation for primary food articles which was in double digits at 10.17% (October, 2011) declined to 6.62% (October, 2012). The rate of inflation for combined food articles (primary + manufactured) was at 7.73 % for the month of October, 2012 as against 9.29% during the corresponding period of last year. There was an increase in the prices of rice, wheat, pulses (in respect of gram and masur), sugar and edible oils while the prices of vegetables, potato, onion, tomato, fruits and milk registered a declining trend during this period.

As per the Revised Estimates of Annual National Income 2011-12, the rate of growth in per capita Net National Income at current prices during 2011-12 has been higher at 13.6%.

(b) At present there is no such proposal under consideration.

Government has initiated several measures to improve the availability of essential commodities and to control their prices such as allowing import of various items

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of mass consumption at zero or concessional import duties together with restriction on their exports, prescribing stock holding limits under the Essential Commodities Act, allocation of foodgrains at affordable prices under Targeted Public Distribution Scheme (TPDS).

Diversion of stocks to black markets

2503. 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 employees are suspected of diverting godown stocks to black markets;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the action taken against the erring officials, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Sir. As per allotment by Government of India, stocks are lifted from FCI godowns under Public Distribution System (PDS) and further distributed only by State Government/State Agencies. No FCI employee has been found to be involved/suspected in the activity of diverting stocks to black markets.

- (b) and (c) Does not arise.

Review of foodgrains procurement policy

2504. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is reviewing the foodgrains procurement Policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of foodgrains procurement made during the present financial year; and
- (d) the quantum of foodgrains needed for the entire Public Distribution System?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no proposal to review the foodgrains procurement Policy.

(c) the details of procurement of wheat and rice during the current marketing seasons (Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) and [Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2012-13] are as under:—

(In lakh tonnes)

Foodgrains	Procurement
Wheat	381.48
Rice*	133.93

*As on 12.12.2012, procurement in KMS 2012-13 is continuing.

(d) Government of India is making allocation of foodgrains (wheat and rice) under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) for 6.52 crore BPL (including AAY) families and 11.52 crore APL families. In addition, additional allocations of foodgrains, over and above the normal TPDS allocation are also being made. The details of allocations of foodgrains during the current year is given below:—

(in lakh tonnes as on 12.12.2012)

Sl. No.	Categories	Total
1.	Normal TPDS allocation	499.42
2.	Additional BPL allocation	50.00
3.	Poorest district allocation	19.42
4.	Allocation for floods, festivals etc.	7.10
5.	OWS allocation	49.00
TOTAL:		624.94

Competency of BIS

2505. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Indian Standards (BISs) was found incompetent in formulation, printing and adoption of standards as well as was unable to perform

its monitoring and inspection role adequately, as per the CAG Report “Performance Audit of Autonomous Bodies”;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the measures the Ministry has taken to ensure that BIS performs its designated role efficiently;
- (d) whether awareness of standardization and certification among consumers is low and are exposed to substandard products;
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) if not, the details of standardization and certificate activities among consumers and achievements against the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has not received Final CAG Report on Performance Audit of BIS.

- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) No, Sir, however BIS creates awareness among consumers through electronic and print media and by organizing consumer awareness programmes, hallmarking awareness programmes, seminars/workshops, publicity campaigns etc.
- (e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.
- (f) The target for Consumer Awareness Programmes, Seminars and Publicity Campaigns for 2012-13 is 155. Against the same BIS has organized 12 Consumer Awareness Programmes, 10 Hallmarking Awareness Programmes and 26 World Standards Day Seminars/Workshops upto November, 2012. In addition BIS has organized 14 Seminars on Standardization and 14 Publicity Campaigns.

Increase in prices of wheat

†2506. 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 the prices of wheat have increased in the domestic open market in the country from April, 2012 to November, 2012;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the extent of this increase and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government had decided to sell a huge quantity of wheat in the open market to arrest this increase in prices;
- (d) if so, the quantities of wheat sold by Government in the open market from July, 2012 to November, 2012 along with the prices at which they were sold; and
- (e) the impact of this move on the selling prices of wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for wheat which was at 5.97% for the month of April, 2012, started rising from May, 2012 onwards except for month of July and was 19.78% for the month of October, 2012. The wholesale and retail prices of wheat as reported from the three major metros (Delhi, Mumbai, and Chennai) also showed an upward trend from April, 2012 to November, 2012. During this period, the wholesale prices were in the range of Rs. 1280-2600 per quintal and retail prices between Rs. 16-28 per kg.

The rise in the prices of wheat are due to supply-demand dynamics and distribution logistics.

(c) to (e) During July, 2012 to November, 2012, Government has allocated 95 lakh tonnes of wheat under Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS), for tender sale to bulk consumers and sale to small private traders for the period upto February, 2013, with an objective to offload surplus stocks and to control price rise of wheat in open market. The reserve price for sale of wheat was fixed on 3.7.2012 at Rs. 1170/- per quintal. This was moved to Rs. 1285/- per quintal on 27.7.2012. It was revised on 30.8.2012 to Rs. 1285/- per quintal plus local levies and from 15.11.2012 freight was also added to this reserve price.

The increase in availability of wheat is likely to have a favourable impact on the market price of wheat.

Implementation of TPDS

†2507. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether various reports/assessments have shown that implementation of the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in various States/regions is below satisfactory level and its targets have not been achieved completely;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto;
- (c) the number of cases of corruption, pilferage, bogus cards etc. reported during each of the last three years;
- (d) the details of remedial steps taken in the matter; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government for strengthening the above scheme in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) This Department has been getting the functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) evaluated from different agencies from time to time. Such evaluation studies have revealed certain shortcomings/deficiencies in the functioning of TPDS, such as inclusion/exclusion errors, leakages/diversion of foodgrains, etc. The reports received are sent to the States/Union Territories (UTs) concerned for taking necessary remedial measures to remove the deficiencies noticed in the functioning of TPDS. The last evaluation study was undertaken through Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) (2007-11) in 14 States/UTs, for which survey was conducted by IIPA during 2007-08. Details of inclusion/exclusion errors and leakages/diversion of foodgrains mentioned in the report are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

However, in an independent study conducted recently by a group of research scholars and student volunteers, including Mr. Jean Dreze, Reetika Khera and others (2011), it has been stated that there has been an impressive revival of PDS across the country during the recent years. The group have based their findings on a study made in 106 randomly-selected villages, spread over two districts each in 9 States. Based on the survey made in May-June 2011, the researchers have brought out that there have been major initiatives in the recent past to improve PDS and these efforts are showing results. It has been also mentioned that the days when up to half of the PDS grain was diverted to the open market are gone. The study further points out that the average purchase of PDS grain by beneficiaries as a proportion of their full quota in the 9 States stood at 84%.

(c) to (e) There have been complaints regarding irregularities in implementation of TPDS including instances of corruption, leakages/diversion of foodgrains, prevalence of bogus/ineligible ration cards, etc. in some States/regions in the country. A Statement indicating number of such complaints received during each of the last three years is given in the Statement-III (*See* below). As and when complaints are received by the Government from individuals and organisations as well as through press reports, these are referred to the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned for inquiry and appropriate action.

In consultation with the State/UT Governments, a Nine-Point Action Plan was evolved in 2006, which *inter-alia* includes continuous review of Below Poverty Line (BPL)/Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) lists, and to eliminate bogus/ineligible ration cards, etc. A Statement giving details of the bogus/ineligible ration cards deleted by States/UTs during the last three years is given in the Statement-IV (*See* below).

Strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous process. Government has regularly reviewed and has issued instructions to States/UTs to strengthen functioning of TPDS by improving monitoring mechanism and vigilance, increased transparency in functioning of TPDS, adoption of revised Model Citizen's Charter, use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools and improving the efficiency of Fair Price Shop operations.

Statement-I

Consolidated figures of wrongful inclusion and exclusion of households indicated in IIPA (Phase-I) concurrent evaluation of TPDS study report

Name of State	% of wrongful inclusion of households in BPL cards	% of wrongful exclusion of BPL households from holding BPL cards
1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	67.3	31.3
Manipur	73.8	20.2
Nagaland	19.9	10.4

1	2	3
Odisha	16.5	20.0
Tripura	66.9	10.6
West Bengal	8.70	9.71

*Inclusion/Exclusion Errors in the IIPA (Phase-II) concurrent
evaluation of TPDS study report*

Name of State	Inclusion errors in percentage	Exclusion errors in percentage
Tamil Nadu	76.8	*
Punjab	68.9	16.5
Haryana	69.9	13.5
Chandigarh	30.2	38.6**
Andhra Pradesh	18.0	9.0
Himachal Pradesh	26.1	10.7
Jammu and Kashmir	44.3	10.3
Karnataka	37.6	34.5

Note: Inclusion error is based on percentage of BPL and AAY cardholders above poverty line, as obtained from the sample and projected to the total number of cardholders in each category. This is based only on income criteria using Planning Commission poverty line and should be read with caution. The high percentages are also because of the low poverty line. Exclusion error indicates the percentage of APL cardholders, who are below poverty line.

* Tamil Nadu has universal PDS

** In Chandigarh, nearly 3.7% of the poor households remain excluded because of failure to identify them.

Statement-II

*Consolidated figures of leakage/diversion of foodgrains
(rice and wheat) indicated in IIPA and TPDS*

I. Consolidated figures of leakages of foodgrains (rice and wheat) indicated in IIPA (Phase-I) Report in respect of States, namely Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Odisha, Tripura and West Bengal.

Sl.No.	State	Leakage as Percentage of offtake
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.88
2.	Manipur	27.00
3.	Nagaland	49.49
4.	Odisha	6.86
5.	Tripura	3.24
6.	West Bengal	26.84

II. Consolidated figures of diversion/leakages of foodgrains (rice and wheat) allocated under TPDS as indicated in IIPA (Phase-II) Report in respect of States/UT of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Chandigarh.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Percentage of diversion/leakage of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) allocated under TPDS to AAY and BPL beneficiaries
1.	Haryana	8.69
2.	Punjab	Nil*
3.	Chandigarh	13.6
4.	Tamil Nadu	13.64
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil*
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5.6
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.1
8.	Karnataka	Nil*

*Nil percentage of diversion/leakage does not take into account diversion from one category to another category of beneficiaries (AAY/BPL/APL).

Statement-III

Number of complaints on TPDS received in the department from individuals, Organisations and through media reports etc. from 2009 to 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	3	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	2	2
3.	Assam	6	1	1
4.	Bihar	16	13	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	5	1
6.	Delhi	29	37	16
7.	Goa	—	1	—
8.	Gujarat	4	3	2
9.	Haryana	5	24	7
10.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	3	—
12.	Jharkhand	6	5	3
13.	Karnataka	6	2	1
14.	Kerala	1	3	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9	13	9
16.	Maharashtra	12	5	8
17.	Manipur	—	—	1
18.	Meghalaya	—	—	1
19.	Mizoram	—	—	—
20.	Nagaland	1	1	—
21.	Odisha	1	3	2

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Punjab	1	2	—
23.	Rajasthan	7	6	6
24.	Sikkim	3	2	—
25.	Tamil Nadu	6	2	3
26.	Uttarakhand	1	1	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	46	33	68
28.	West Bengal	4	2	—
29.	Chandigarh	—	2	—
30.	Puducherry	—	—	—
TOTAL:		169	174	144

Statement-IV

Number of bogus/ineligible rations cards deleted by the State/UT Governments during the year 2009, 2010 and 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	1681000	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3005	1028	—
3.	Assam	2936	43786	0
4.	Bihar	151166	8813	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	240573	248924	97000
6.	Delhi	58000	0	—
7.	Gujarat	540443	368469	—
8.	Haryana	236	2753	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	203	762	762
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jharkhand	65000	0	—
12.	Karnataka	218488	817331	1450178
13.	Kerala	114	0	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	—
15.	Maharashtra	0	1275482	1186385
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	—
17.	Mizoram	831	0	—
18.	Odisha	101635	155183	0
19.	Rajasthan	3092	0	—
20.	Sikkim	0	0	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	106678	2015	—
22.	Uttar Pradesh	51736	50797	19040
23.	Uttarakhand	0	0	—
24.	West Bengal	675036	0	—
25.	Chandigarh	0	0	—
26.	Lakshadweep	300	0	—
27.	Puducherry	16	0	—
TOTAL:		2219488	4656343	2753365

Poor protection of foodgrains

2508. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that thousands of tonnes of foodgrains are being rotten in its granaries in various parts of the country, as it was kept with poor protection for too long;

(b) the details of foodgrains being kept in open under tarpaulins cover, which is not a good weather-proof material, State-wise;

(c) the details of foodgrains spoiled during the last rainy season, State-wise;

(d) the details of estimated loss recurred to the exchequer due to the negligence of FCI staff; and

(e) what steps Government intend to take against FCI officials found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Foodgrains under Central Pool are not allowed to be damaged/rotten due to poor storage. However, some quantity of foodgrains may get damaged 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, floods, negligence on the part of concerned persons in taking precautionary measures etc. Food Corporation of India (FCI) has informed that during 2012-13 (upto 1.11.2012) 1363.7 tons of foodgrains accrued as damaged/non-issuable in FCI.

(b) Foodgrains in "Cover and Plinth" (CAP) storage are to be stored on elevated plinths and wooden crates are to be used as dunnage material. Stacks are to be properly covered with specifically fabricated polyethylene water proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/nets. Region-wise details of foodgrain stock in CAP under Central Pool as on 1.11.2012 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) FCI has informed that a quantity of 1556 tons (Gujarat-195 tonnes, Maharashtra-1346 tonnes and Uttar Pradesh-15 tonnes) and 210.45 tons (Karnataka-15.45 tonnes and Gujarat-195 tonnes) foodgrains accrued as damaged in CAP storage during 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto October, 2012) respectively.

(d) The details of accrual of damaged/non-issuable foodgrains during 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto October, 2012) and estimated loss, as reported by FCI, are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) In cases where negligence of officials/officers are established for causing damage to the foodgrains, strict disciplinary action against defaulters are taken. Details of action taken by FCI against such officials during 2011-12 and 2012-13 are as under:—

Year	No. of officials proceeded against for damage of foodgrains
2011-12	59
2012-13 (upto September'12)	10
TOTAL:	69

Statement-I*Region-wise details of wheat stock stored in CAP as on 1.11.2012*

(Figures in tonnes)

Regions	CAP						Total		Grand Total
	Katcha			Pucca			FCI	St. agencies	
	FCI	St. agencies	Total	FCI	St. agencies	Total			
Punjab	1548	126671	128219	612720	8859215	9471935	614268	8985886	9600154
Delhi	0	0	0	16302	0	16302	16302	0	16302
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	3686	0	3686	3686	0	3686
Haryana	0	188451	188451	243327	5823008	6066335	243327	6011459	6254786
Uttar Pradesh	102884	0	102884	304237	0	304237	407121	0	407121
Rajasthan	6783	0	6783	583870	0	583870	590653	0	590653
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	85592	0	85592	85592	0	85592
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	70153	0	70153	70153	0	70153
Karnataka	0	0	0	114991	0	114991	114991	0	114991
Madhya Pradesh	0	68865	68865	20952	430529	451481	20952	499394	520346
Maharashtra	9	0	9	57879	0	57879	57888	0	57888
Gujarat	40863	0	40863	4150	0	4150	45013	0	45013
GRAND TOTAL:	152087	383987	536074	2117859	15112752	17230611	2269946	15496739	17766685

Statement-II

Details of accrual of damaged foodgrains, offtake quantity excluding Decentralised Procuring (DCP) States and estimated loss during 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto October)

Year	Commodity	Accrued quantity of damaged foodgrains (in lakh MTs)	Cost of damaged foodgrains based on acquisition cost (in Rs.)	Cost of damaged foodgrains (in Rs.)	Estimated loss (Col. 4-5) (in Rs.)
2011-12	Wheat	0.024	3,35,87,040	1,09,80,000	2,26,07,040
	Rice	0.009	1,70,35,920	56,02,500	1,14,33,420
	TOTAL:	0.033	5,06,22,960	1,65,82,500	3,40,40,460
2012-13 (upto 01.11.12)	Wheat	0.009	1,37,36,250	69,39,000	67,97,250
	Rice	0.005	1,01,07,800	48,30,000	52,77,800
	TOTAL:	0.014	2,38,44,050	1,17,69,000	1,20,75,050

Remarks:—

Value of damaged foodgrain stocks calculated on the basis of Feed-I category of wheat and rice @ 75% of CIP rate of APL families:—

(a) for wheat 75% of Rs. 610/-per qtls. = Rs 457.50/- per qtls.

(b) for rice 75% of Rs. 830/-per qtls. = Rs. 622.50/- per qtls.

Calculation for accrual of damaged foodgrains (DFG) during 2012-13

For Wheat, value of DFGs calculated based on Feed-I @ 60% of MSP = 60% of Rs. 1285 (for RMS 2012-13) = Rs. 771/- per qtls.

For Rice, value of DFGs calculated based on Feed-I @ 60% of MSP = 60% of Rs. 1610 (for KMS 2011-12) = Rs. 966/- per qtls.

(a) MSP for Paddy common = 1080 and Grade A = 1110, Avg. MSP = 1095 and MSP of Rice = avg. 68% O/T ratio of avg. MSP of paddy = 1610/-per qtls.

Acquisition Cost (in Rs. Per Quintal)

Year	Wheat	Rice
2011-12 (RE)	1399.46	1892.88
2012-13 (BE)	1526.25	2021.56

Foodgrain stock lying in the open

2509. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of foodgrain stocks lying in the open since May, 2012 throughout the country;
- (b) how much of these stocks have been affected by rains;
- (c) the amount spent on such open stocks; and
- (d) the steps Government intends to take to save these stocks from rotting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Foodgrains under Central Pool are stored in scientific godowns and prescribed code of storage practices are followed to maintain the quality and to avoid damage. In view of shortage of covered storage space, wheat is also stored in Cover and Plinth (CAP) which is also a scientific form of storage. Sometimes, when even scientific CAP is not available, wheat has to be temporarily stored in katcha plinths, which is vulnerable. Region-wise details of the stocks stored in CAP both Katcha and Pucca with Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State agencies as on 31st May, 2012 and 1st November, 2012 are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(b) FCI has informed that no stocks in CAP have been affected by rains.

(c) FCI has reported that the amount spent on open storage is not separately maintained in the books of account of FCI. However, the rent paid by FCI on CAP storage for the last three years are as under:—

Year	Amount (Rs. crore)
2009-10	2.53
2010-11	0.97
2011-12	0.77

(d) FCI had made an Action Plan on evacuation of stocks lying in katcha plinths in open complexes in various regions during June 2012, in such a way that either these stocks were evacuated or shifted in safe places. This has been monitored regularly by FCI headquarters. Besides, the steps taken by the Government to avoid damage to foodgrains during storage including CAP storage are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I*Region-wise details of wheat stock stored in CAP as on 31st May, 2012*

(Figures in tonnes)

Regions	CAP						Total		Grand Total
	Katcha			Pucca			FCI	St. agencies	
	FCI	St. agencies	Total	FCI	St. agencies	Total			
Punjab	123569	2928810	3052379	937678	9516056	10453734	1061247	12444866	13506113
Delhi	0	0	0	5565	0	5565	5565	0	5565
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	12899	30282	43181	12899	30282	43181
Haryana	0	855056	855056	349622	7742611	8092233	349622	8597667	8947289
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	582407	0	582407	582407	0	582407
Rajasthan	336394	0	336394	697846		697846	1034240	0	1034240
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	78542	0	78542	78542	0	78542
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	53069	0	53069	53069	0	53069
Karnataka	0	0	0	100148	0	100148	100148	0	100148
Madhya Pradesh	0	2322473	2322473	14535	621152	635687	14535	2943625	2958160
Maharashtra	690	0	690	28041	0	28041	28731	0	28731
Gujarat	50898	0	50898	7254	0	7254	58152	0	58152
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	1519	0	1519	1519	0	1519
GRAND TOTAL:	511551	6106339	6617890	2869125	17910101	20779226	3380676	24016440	27397116

Statement-II*Region-wise details of wheat stock stored in CAP as on 1.11.2012*

(Figures in tonnes)

Regions	CAP						Total		Grand Total
	Katcha			Pucca			FCI	St. agencies	
	FCI	St. agencies	Total	FCI	St. agencies	Total			
Punjab	1548	126671	128219	612720	8859215	9471935	614268	8985886	9600154
Delhi	0	0	0	16302	0	16302	16302	0	16302
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	3686	0	3686	3686	0	3686
Haryana	0	188451	188451	243327	5823008	6066335	243327	6011459	6254786
Uttar Pradesh	102884	0	102884	304237	0	304237	407121	0	407121
Rajasthan	6783	0	6783	583870	0	583870	590653	0	590653
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	85592	0	85592	85592	0	85592
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	70153	0	70153	70153	0	70153
Karnataka	0	0	0	114991	0	114991	114991	0	114991
Madhya Pradesh	0	68865	68865	20952	430529	451481	20952	499394	520346
Maharashtra	9	0	9	57879	0	57879	57888	0	57888
Gujarat	40863	0	40863	4150	0	4150	45013	0	45013
GRAND TOTAL:	152087	383987	536074	2117859	15112752	17230611	2269946	15496739	17766685

Statement-III

*Steps taken by Government for safe and scientific storage of
foodgrains and to avoid the damage during storage*

The following precautionary and remedial steps are mandated to be followed by F.C.I. and State Government agencies to check damages to central pool stocks of foodgrains:—

- (i) All godowns are to be constructed as per specifications.
- (ii) Foodgrains are to be stored by adopting proper scientific code of storage practices.
- (iii) Adequate dunnage materials such as wooden crates, bamboo mats, polythene sheets are to be used to check migration of moisture from the floor.
- (iv) Fumigation covers, nylon ropes, nets and insecticides for control of stored grain insect pests are to be provided in all the godowns.
- (v) Prophylactic (spraying of insecticides) and curative treatments (fumigation) are to be carried out regularly and timely in godowns for the control of stored grain insect pests.
- (vi) Effective rat control measures, both in covered godowns as well as in CAP storage are to be used.
- (vii) Foodgrains in 'Cover and Plinth' (CAP) storage are to be stored on elevated plinths and wooden crates are to be used as dunnage material. Stacks are to be properly covered with specifically fabricated polyethylene water — proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/nets.
- (viii) Regular periodic inspections of the stocks/godowns are to be undertaken by qualified and trained staff including senior officers.
- (ix) The principle of "First in First Out" (FIFO) is to be followed to the extent possible so as to avoid longer storage of foodgrains in godowns.
- (x) Only covered rail wagons are to be used for movement of foodgrains so as to avoid damage during transit.

Transportation of rotten foodgrains to breweries

†2510. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that foodgrains are rotting in FCI godowns;
- (b) if so, whether it is also a fact that, in the name of evacuating rotten foodgrains from the godowns, these are transported free of cost to the breweries, but a hefty unaccounted amount is charged from the contractors of breweries;
- (c) whether the foodgrains are deliberately left to rot, so that these may be transported to the breweries without any hindrances; and
- (d) whether Government is considering to bring the act of rotting of foodgrains or causing foodgrains to rotten in FCI godowns under the category of criminal act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Sir. Foodgrains are not rotting in Food Corporation of India (FCI) godowns. However, some quantity may get damaged 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, floods, negligence on the part of concerned persons in taking precautionary measures etc.

(b) and (c) No, Sir, it is not true, as reported by FCI. There is a prescribed procedure for the disposal of damaged/non-issuable foodgrains which is being strictly followed in FCI.

Procured foodgrains are stored in scientific covered godowns and Cover and Plinth (CAP) storages and prescribed code of practices are followed to maintain the quality of foodgrains and to avoid damage during storage.

(d) There is no proposal to bring the act of rotting of foodgrains or causing foodgrains to rotten in FCI godowns under the category of criminal act. However, if the foodgrains are damaged due to negligence of officials, strict disciplinary actions are taken against the delinquents.

Food price indices

2511. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the increase in food price indices during 2009, 2010, 2011, how these compare with food price increase at international level;
- (b) the total additional burden to consumers, due to price rise during these years;
- (c) the additional income of farmers as a result thereof; and
- (d) the amount spent by Government for providing subsidies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) A comparison of food price indices nationally and internationally has been made using the WPI of food articles and the Food Price Index compiled by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). The WPI for food articles which was 155.4 in 2009-10 increased to 179.6 in 2010-11 and 192.7 in 2011-12 as against the FAO Food Price Index which increased from 156.9 in 2009 to 185.3 in 2010 and 227.6 in 2011. Though a comparison shows that food price indices internationally have registered a greater increase, a strict comparison is not possible due to methodological differences such as number and varieties of food items included in the food basket, different reference periods, spatial coverage and quantity and quality of products.

(b) and (c) No clear estimates of the additional burden to consumers or the additional income that has occurred to farmers as a result of price rise are available.

(d) The food subsidy released for various welfare schemes stands at Rs. 58242.45 crore in 2009-10, Rs. 62929.56 crore in 2010-11 and Rs. 72370.90 crore in 2011-12.

Paddy procurement centres

2512. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India had set up only 13 paddy procurement centres in Assam and planning only seven more in the future;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the State has 27 districts and most of the people of the State are dependent on agriculture and paddy being the prime source; and
- (c) the details of steps taken to protect the paddy farmers' interest in terms of price fixation and procurement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) A total of 21 procurement Centres were operated by Food Corporation of India (FCI) during Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2011-12 and it has opened 14 procurement Centres during the current KMS 2012-13.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Minimum Support Price (MSP) announced by the Government is applicable in all the States, including Assam. In order to extend the benefit of MSP to farmers, FCI, in consultation with the State Government operates sufficient number of purchase Centres. In case of Assam, the State Government is also getting involved in the procurement operation through Assam State Agricultural Marketing Board, who shall be operating 18 procurement Centres during KMS 2012-13. As per the existing procurement policy, all the foodgrains conforming to the prescribed specifications offered for sale at specified procurement centers are bought by the public procurement agencies at the Minimum Support Price (MSP).

In order to enhance efficiency in procurement and encourage local procurement to the maximum extent, the Government introduced Decentralised Procurement Scheme in 1997-98, and the State Government has been repeatedly requested to adopt the same. In addition, the State Government has also been requested to take the following steps to increase procurement:—

- (i) A dedicated procurement agency may be set by the State Government to strengthen procurement infrastructure in the State.
- (ii) Provision for funds to undertake procurement operations either through their own budget or through borrowings from Reserve Bank of India or consortium of Banks.
- (iii) Steps may be taken for timely payment of MSP to farmers either through account payee cheques or through direct bank transfer to farmer's account.
- (iv) Milling capacity may be increased to enable milling of paddy procured within the state.
- (v) Storage capacities may be enhanced particularly for intermediate storage of foodgrains.

Cess on foodgrains

2513. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab Infrastructure Development Board had notified a cess of 3 per cent on foodgrains but FCI is paying only 2 per cent on account of this infrastructure cess; and

(b) 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. Punjab Infrastructure Development Board increased the rate of Infrastructure Development Cess (ID cess) from 2% to 3% *w.e.f.* 24.09.2008. However, since Food Corporation of India (FCI) has filed a Special Leave Petition (SLP) in the Supreme Court challenging the increase in ID Cess and the matter is *sub-judice*, it has been decided to freeze the payment of ID Cess @ 2% in respect of stocks taken for Central pool from State agencies. However, in case of procurement being made by FCI directly from farmers ID Cess is being paid @ 3%.

Loss of foodgrains due to faulty storage

2514. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of foodgrains lost due to faulty storage system during the last three years, year-wise and the estimated loss of revenue as a result thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that Madhya Pradesh has faced a pressing shortage of bags;

(c) whether it is a fact that silo bags and inflatable balloon warehouse, a technically advanced form of storing grains has been developed in the country recently;

(d) whether it is a fact that the said bags could help curb grain wastage to a great extent;

(e) whether Government would use such bags and warehouse in future to avert the losses of foodgrains; and

(f) what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Foodgrain losses are not allowed to occur due to faulty storage system. However, some losses may occur during storage of foodgrains due to loss of moisture, spillage, pest infestation, birds, rodents, thefts, exposure to rains, floods, negligence on the part of concern persons in taking precautionary measures etc.. In case of negligence of officials, action is taken against them invariably. Details of foodgrains lost alongwith value during the last three years due to storage loss and theft/pilferage, as reported by FCI are as under:—

Year	Storage loss*		Theft/pilferage	
	Quantity (lakh tonnes)	Value of loss (Rs. in crores)	Quantity (tonnes)	Amount (Rs.)
2008-09	0.58	101.31	1.15	17422
2009-10	1.31	228.36	34.02	486227
2010-11	1.56	292.91	9.05	89100
2011-12	1.57	321.55	14.01	376291

*Figures for 2010-11 and 2011-12 are provisional.

(b) The requirement of bags was made available to the State of Madhya Pradesh. For Rabi Marketing Season (RMS), 2012-13, Government of Madhya Pradesh initially placed an indent with DGS&D for supply of only 1.44 lakh bales for procurement of wheat. Subsequently, indents for 1.25 lakh bales and additional 50,000 bales were placed by the State Government with DGS&D belatedly in April and May, 2012 respectively. The entire indented quantity of 2.69 lakh bales of jute bags and another 17,260 bales against additional indent was supplied to Government of Madhya Pradesh by June, 2012. In addition to this permission to use 40,000 new HDPE/PP bags and 4379 old HDPE/PP for wheat procurement was also given to the State Government. The State Government had also purchased jute bags directly from market through open tenders. The requirement of bags to procure revised estimates of 80 lakh tons against the initial estimate of 65 lakh tons by Government of Madhya Pradesh was made available.

(c) to (f) Silo bags or inflatable balloon warehouse for foodgrain storage is hermetically sealed storage system which ensures bulk mechanical handling and storage

of foodgrains. Silo bags storage system can be deployed at farm level, mandi level and in open fields. Although, hermetic storage of foodgrains is very old technique and has been used in different ways from a long-time. In India it is currently introduced in the form of polyethylene silo bags for storage of wheat. Silo bags are polyethylene bag with a measurement of 60 meters in length, 2.75 meters in diameter and 220 micron thickness. Its laminated plastic sheet is made of three layers of co-extruded polyethylene. The first two layers make the bag weather proof and act as a Ultra Violet (UV) filter and the third layer is black in colour and protects the grain from sunlight.

A Study to find out the suitability of Silo bags for the safe storage of wheat in open complex was undertaken by Indian Grain Storage Management and Research Institute (IGMRI), Hapur in FCI depots in Delhi and Punjab. The results after one year of storage of wheat of Rabi Marketing Season (RMS), 2011-12 in silo bags indicate that there was no variation in average moisture content in stored wheat and no live insects were observed in the silo bags. The overall grain quality was found good upto one year of storage period. The study has been extended for one more year and will complete in October, 2013.

Government of Madhya Pradesh has stored about 20,000 tonnes of wheat in silo bags at two locations during RMS 2012-13 on a pilot projects basis.

Evacuation of surplus rice from Odisha

2515. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that FCI is not taking adequate steps to evacuate the surplus rice from Odisha inspite of requests;

(b) whether it is also a fact that procurement of rice and paddy suffered due to non-availability of required storage space in the State;

(c) whether the State Government has requested for additional storage space for the above purpose; 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) No, Sir. Food Corporation of India (FCI) is taking adequate steps to evacuate the surplus rice

from Odisha. In 2012-13, upto November 2012, FCI has moved 3.56 lakh tonnes of rice out of Odisha.

(b) No, Sir. As on 10.12.2012, FCI has received 7.22 lakh tonnes of surplus rice in Odisha, over and above State's Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) requirement and additional vacant space of 2 lakh tonnes was available with FCI for further acceptance of rice from State Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The proposal of the State Government has been considered by the High Level Committee (HLC) of FCI. Out of the overall approved capacity of 181.08 lakh tonnes under the PEG scheme, a godown capacity of 3.00 lakh tonnes has been approved for construction in Odisha by HLC and as on 30.11.2012, a capacity of 1.64 lakh tonnes has been created.

False procurement by transporters and paddy societies

†2516. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scam regarding procurement of paddy has come to light in Chhattisgarh, wherein 59 thousand tonnes of paddy is found short due to false procurement by transporters and paddy societies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the persons found guilty in this whole episode and the action taken against them; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to recover Government funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Chhattisgarh has adopted the Decentralised Procurement (DCP) Scheme under which the State undertakes the responsibility for procurement and distribution themselves. As reported by the State Government, in KMS 2011-12, 59.73 lakh tonnes of paddy was procured by cooperative societies under Price Support Scheme (PSS) and 59.38 lakh tonnes of paddy was transferred to Chhattisgarh State Co-operative Marketing Federation (C.G. MARKFED). The State Government is in the process

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of ascertaining the reasons for supply of 0.35 lakh tonnes less of paddy by cooperative societies to C.G. MARKFED. In the mean time, the short fall of supply of 0.35 lakh tons of paddy to C.G. MARKFED has been adjusted with the amount of commission payable to societies.

Outstanding payment to cane cultivators

2517. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the outstanding payment to cane cultivators by sugar factories, State-wise; and

(b) how the Ministry is going to solve the problem, so that the cane cultivators will get their dues without delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As on 31.10.2012, the outstanding payment to cane cultivators is about Rs. 758 crore. The State-wise details is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The outstanding cane price payment for sugar season 2011-12 (October-September) is about Rs. 444 crores against the payable amount of about Rs. 51937 crores which is less than 1%. Further, the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 stipulates payment of interest at the rate of 15% per annum on amount due for the delayed period beyond 14 days. The powers for enforcing this provision are delegated and vested with the State Governments/UT Administrations who have necessary field formations. The Central Government with a view to enhance the liquidity of sugar mills for timely payment of sugarcane dues has allowed export of sugar in 2011-12 and also in 2010-11 sugar seasons.

Statement

Sugarcane price dues outstanding against the sugar mills as on 31.10.2012

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Cane price arrears 2011-12	Arrears for previous years	Total cane price arrears
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Punjab	30.77	0	30.77

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Rajasthan	2.07	0	2.07
3.	Uttar Pradesh	153.20	112.9	266.11
4.	Uttarakhand	46.57	1.18	47.75
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	13.39	13.39
6.	Gujarat	1.77	13.41	15.18
7.	Maharashtra	3.52	45.96	49.48
8.	Bihar	10.99	33.15	44.14
9.	Andhra Pradesh	42.97	33.09	76.06
10.	Karnataka	40.21	58.99	99.20
11.	Tamil Nadu	103.46	2.15	105.61
12.	Odisha	2.02	0	2.02
13.	Puducherry	6.63	0	6.63
TOTAL:		444.18	314.24	758.42

Procurement of rice in Andhra Pradesh

2518. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that FCI has refused to procure rice from farmers of Andhra Pradesh for the coming kharif season;

(b) if so, the reasons for taking such a drastic decision by FCI refusing to procure rice from farmers;

(c) whether the Minister would prevail upon FCI and direct it for procurement of rice from farmers in the coming kharif season;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what alternative arrangement is, if any, proposed to be made by the Ministry to procure rice from farmers of that State?

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

Corporation of India (FCI) has not refused to procure rice in Andhra Pradesh. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has adopted the Decentralised Procurement (DCP) Scheme from the Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2012-13. According to MoU signed between the Government of India and the Government of Andhra Pradesh for KMS 2012-13, the State Government will procure paddy at Minimum Support Price (MSP) from farmers throughout the State. State Government will also procure raw rice under levy operation in seven districts of the State. In the remaining districts, FCI will be responsible for procuring raw rice under levy operation. FCI will also be responsible for taking over of boiled rice whether procured through levy operation, or CMR, in the entire State.

Foodgrains production/procurement policy

2519. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of foodgrains production/procurement/storage/distribution and marketing facilities provided by Government this year, State-wise;
- (b) whether poor storage facilities lead to extensive damage to crops this year as compared to the last year; if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether, as per the K.N. Report, distribution and improper storage facilities are the causes of hunger in India and not the lack of food availability;
- (d) what concrete steps have been taken to improve storage/distribution system; and
- (e) whether Government has launched private entrepreneur scheme in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The details of production and procurement of foodgrains for this year, State-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The total storage capacity available for foodgrains with FCI, CWC and State Warehousing Corporation as on 01.11.2012 is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). Regarding the marketing facilities, the Central Government extends price support to paddy and wheat through the FCI and State Agencies. All the foodgrains conforming to the prescribed specifications offered for sale at specified centers are bought by the public procurement agencies at the Minimum Support Price (MSP). The farmers have the option to sell their produce to FCI/State Agencies

at the MSP or in the open market as is advantageous to them. There is no compulsion on the farmers to sell their produce, to their disadvantage.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) This Department is not aware of the K.N. report.

(d) and (e) The Government has formulated the Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme for construction of covered storage godowns through private entrepreneurs, CWC and State Warehousing Corporation (SWC). Under the PEG Scheme, FCI gives guarantee for the storage charges to the private investors for ten years. A capacity of 181.08 lakh tonnes has been approved for construction of godowns in 19 States under PEG Scheme.

Statement-I

State-wise production and procurement of wheat and rice

(i) State-wise production and procurement of wheat during the current year

(in lakh tonnes)

State	Production 2011-12	Procurement 2012-13
Bihar	47.87	7.72
Gujarat	41.00	1.56
Haryana	126.84	86.65
Madhya Pradesh	105.8	84.93
Maharashtra	13.13	—
Punjab	172.06	128.34
Rajasthan	93.19	19.64
Uttar Pradesh	302.93	50.63
Uttarakhand	8.74	1.39
West Bengal	8.84	—
Others	18.63	0.62
ALL INDIA TOTAL:	939.03	381.48

(ii) State-wise production and procurement of rice

(in lakh tonnes)

State	Production 2011-12	Procurement 2012-13
Andhra Pradesh	128.88	75.47
Assam	40.09	0.23
Bihar	72.01	15.34
Chhattisgarh	60.28	41.15
Gujarat	17.64	0.04
Haryana	37.59	20.07
Himachal Pradesh	1.32	0.005
Jharkhand	34.18	2.75
Karnataka	40.38	3.56
Kerala	5.55	3.72
Madhya Pradesh	18.38	6.35
Maharashtra	28.06	1.78
Odisha	58.15	28.65
Punjab	105.42	77.31
Rajasthan	2.53	0
Tamil Nadu	68.94	15.95
Uttar Pradesh	140.25	33.57
Uttarakhand	5.99	3.78
West Bengal	148.53	20.40
Others	29.05	0.23
ALL INDIA TOTAL:	1043.22	350.35

Statement-II*I. State-wise storage capacity — FCI, CWC and SWC as on 1.11.2012*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	FCI			CWC			SWC			(In lakh MTs)
		Covered	CAP	Total	Covered	CAP	Total	Covered	CAP	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Bihar	6.23	1.00	7.23	1.16	0.00	1.16	2.57	0.00	2.57	
2.	Odisha	6.22	0.00	6.22	2.30	2.16	4.46	4.64	0.00	4.64	
3.	West Bengal	10.58	0.51	11.09	5.01	1.61	6.62	2.16	0.00	2.16	
4.	Sikkim	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
5.	Jharkhand	1.30	0.05	1.35	0.34	0.01	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	
TOTAL EAST ZONE:		24.44	1.56	26.00	8.81	3.78	12.59	9.37	0.00	9.37	
6.	Assam	2.86	0.00	2.86	0.64	0.02	0.66	2.48	0.00	2.48	
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.22	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
8.	Tripura	0.48	0.00	0.48	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	
9.	Manipur	0.27	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
10.	Nagaland	0.33	0.00	0.33	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11. Mizoram	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12. Meghalaya	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.14
TOTAL N.E. ZONE:	4.68	0.00	4.68	1.01	0.02	1.03	2.62	0.00	0.00	2.62
13. Delhi	3.36	0.31	3.67	1.34	0.15	1.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14. Haryana	28.43	3.43	31.86	5.12	0.16	5.28	14.97	4.47	19.44	
15. Himachal Pradesh	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16. Jammu and Kashmir	1.31	0.10	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17. Punjab	78.20	9.98	88.18	7.09	0.40	7.49	53.72	8.23	61.95	
18. Chandigarh	3.36	0.22	3.58	0.11	0.02	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19. Rajasthan	19.18	7.22	26.4	4.15	0.19	4.34	8.46	0.00	8.46	
20. Uttar Pradesh	51.82	9.38	61.2	10.56	1.11	11.67	34.92	5.59	40.51	
21. Uttarakhand	1.75	0.23	1.98	0.71	0.00	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL NORTH ZONE:	187.76	30.87	218.63	29.18	2.03	31.20	112.07	18.29	130.36	
22. Andhra Pradesh	48.08	2.62	50.7	12.74	0.57	13.31	26.65	0.00	26.65	
23. Kerala	5.17	0.20	5.37	1.48	0.07	1.55	2.02	0.00	2.02	
24. Karnataka	7.40	1.36	8.76	4.15	0.54	4.69	10.86	0.00	10.86	

25. Tamil Nadu	9.54	0.61	10.15	5.96	0.73	6.69	6.48	0.00	6.48
26. Puducherry	0.71	0.06	0.77	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
27. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
28. Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL SOUTH ZONE:	70.97	4.85	75.82	24.43	1.91	26.33	46.01	0.00	46.01
29. Gujarat	8.27	0.27	8.54	4.73	2.58	7.31	1.48	0.00	1.48
30. Maharashtra	21.65	1.02	22.67	7.58	6.50	14.08	13.49	0.13	13.62
31. Goa	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.22	0.08	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
32. Madhya Pradesh	7.68	0.36	8.04	5.35	0.24	5.59	53.73	8.06	61.79
33. Chhattisgarh	10.01	0.01	10.02	2.49	0.42	2.91	11.46	0.00	11.46
34. Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL WEST ZONE:	47.76	1.66	49.42	20.37	9.82	30.18	80.16	8.19	88.35
GRAND TOTAL:	335.61	38.94	374.55	83.79	17.56	101.35	250.23	26.48	276.71
Hired	205.49	12.57	218.06	11.02	3.20	14.22	116.00	0.00	116.00
Owned	130.12	36.37	156.49	72.77	14.36	87.13	134.23	26.48	160.71

II. Storage capacity of CWC as on 1.11.2012

(Figures in lakh MT)

States/UT	No. of warehouses	Covered capacity		CAP capacity		Grand total	Percentage utilization
		Owned	Hired	Total	Owned	Hired	Total
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0.03	0	0.03	0	0	0.03
Andhra Pradesh	46	12.03	0.71	12.74	0.5	0.07	13.31
Assam	6	0.64	0	0.64	0.02	0	0.66
Bihar	16	0.93	0.22	1.15	0	0	1.15
Chandigarh	1	0.11	0	0.11	0.02	0	0.13
Chhattisgarh	12	2.13	0.36	2.49	0.09	0.33	2.91
Delhi	10	1.13	0.2	1.33	0.15	0	1.48
Goa	2	0.22	0	0.22	0.08	0	0.3
Gujarat	27	3.64	1.09	4.73	2.51	0.07	7.31
Haryana	28	3.87	1.24	5.11	0.16	0	5.27
Himachal Pradesh	3	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0.1

Jharkhand	3	0.34	0	0.34	0.01	0	0.01	0.35	84
Karnataka	33	2.88	1.27	4.15	0.53	0	0.53	4.68	101
Kerala	13	1.31	0.17	1.48	0.07	0	0.07	1.55	85
Madhya Pradesh	26	4.83	0.52	5.35	0.2	0.04	0.24	5.59	93
Maharashtra	46	6.11	1.48	7.59	6.17	0.33	6.5	14.09	81
Nagaland	1	0.13	0	0.13	0	0	0	0.13	100
Odisha	18	2.3	0	2.3	0	2.16	2.16	4.46	97
Puducherry	1	0.07	0	0.07	0	0	0	0.07	84
Punjab	26	6.41	0.68	7.09	0.4	0	0.4	7.49	97
Rajasthan	31	3.18	0.97	4.15	0.15	0.04	0.19	4.34	107
Tamil Nadu	26	5.85	0.11	5.96	0.73	0	0.73	6.69	93
Tripura	2	0.24	0	0.24	0	0	0	0.24	92
Uttar Pradesh	49	9.98	0.59	10.57	1.06	0.06	1.12	11.69	95
Uttarakhand	6	0.64	0.07	0.71	0	0	0	0.71	86
West Bengal	37	3.67	1.34	5.01	1.51	0.1	1.61	6.62	96
TOTAL:	470	72.77	11.02	83.79	14.36	3.20	17.56	101.35	91

III. Storage capacity of SWC as on 1.11.2012

States/UT	No. of warehouses	Covered capacity		CAP capacity owned	Grand total	Percentage utilization
		Owne	Hired			
Andhra Pradesh	164	5.77	20.88	0.00	26.65	100
Assam	44	2.15	0.33	0.00	2.48	70
Bihar	39	1.65	0.92	0.00	2.57	93
Chhattisgarh	120	6.88	4.58	0.00	11.46	89
Gujarat	45	1.45	0.03	0.00	1.48	61
Haryana	108	12.31	2.66	4.47	19.44	107
Karnataka	122	7.72	3.14	0.00	10.86	73
Kerala	60	1.82	0.20	0.00	2.02	65
Madhya Pradesh	287	11.85	41.88	8.06	61.79	96
Maharashtra	170	13.10	0.39	0.13	13.62	75

(Figures in lakh MT)

Meghalaya	6	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.14	75
Odisha	60	4.45	0.19	4.64	0.00	4.64	95
Punjab	115	24.85	28.87	53.72	8.23	61.95	101
Rajasthan	90	7.88	0.58	8.46	0.00	8.46	104
Tamil Nadu	57	6.33	0.15	6.48	0.00	6.48	88
Uttar Pradesh	151	24.51	10.41	34.92	5.59	40.51	94
West Bengal	30	1.37	0.79	2.16	0.00	2.16	60
Total:	1668	134.23	116.00	250.23	26.48	276.71	95

IV. Storage capacity of FCI as on 1.11.2012

(Figures in lakh MT)

States/UT	Covered capacity						CAP capacity						Grand Total		Percentage utilization
	Owned	% utilization	Hired	% utilization	Total	% utilization	Owned	% utilization	Hired	% utilization	Total	% utilization			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.07	86	0.00	0	0.07	86	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.07	86	
	12.66	73	35.42	84	48.08	81	2.62	34	0.00	0	2.62	34	50.70	78	
Andhra Pradesh	0.18	83	0.04	100	0.22	86	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.22	86	
Arunachal Pradesh	2.12	69	0.74	70	2.86	69	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	2.86	69	
Assam	3.66	55	2.57	57	6.23	56	1.00	0	0.00	0	1.00	0	7.23	48	
Bihar	1.07	96	2.29	77	3.36	83	0.17	59	0.05	20	0.22	50	3.58	81	
Chandigarh	5.12	73	4.89	82	10.01	77	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.01	0	10.02	77	
Chhattisgarh	3.36	80	0.00	0	3.36	80	0.31	55	0.00	0	0.31	55	3.67	78	
Delhi	0.15	60	0.00	0	0.15	60	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.15	60	

Gujarat	5.00	79	3.27	72	8.27	76	0.27	159	0.00	0	0.27	159	8.54	79
Haryana	7.68	82	20.75	95	28.43	92	3.33	71	0.10	100	3.43	72	31.86	90
Himachal Pradesh	0.19	42	0.16	50	0.35	46	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.35	46
Jammu and Kashmir	1.03	87	0.28	61	1.31	82	0.10	0	0.00	0	0.10	0	1.41	76
Jharkhand	0.67	61	0.63	48	1.30	55	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.05	0	1.35	53
Karnataka	3.81	113	3.59	108	7.40	111	1.36	87	0.00	0	1.36	87	8.76	107
Kerala	5.17	84	0.00	0	5.17	84	0.20	0	0.00	0	0.20	0	5.37	81
Madhya Pradesh	3.37	89	4.31	98	7.68	94	0.36	61	0.00	0	0.36	61	8.04	93
Maharashtra	11.90	73	9.75	95	21.65	83	1.02	56	0.00	0	1.02	56	22.67	81
Manipur	0.20	110	0.07	43	0.27	93	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.27	93
Meghalaya	0.14	43	0.12	67	0.26	54	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.26	54
Mizoram	0.25	88	0.01	100	0.26	88	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.26	88
Nagaland	0.20	80	0.13	85	0.33	82	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.33	82
Odisha	3.02	82	3.20	86	6.22	84	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	6.22	84
Puducherry	0.44	93	0.27	89	0.71	92	0.06	100	0.00	0	0.06	100	0.77	92
Punjab	21.17	84	57.03	85	78.20	85	7.14	57	2.84	74	9.98	62	88.18	82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rajasthan	7.06	80	12.12	104	19.18	95	1.85	62	5.37	89	7.22	82	26.40	91
Sikkim	0.10	60	0.01	0	0.11	55	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.11	55
Tamil Nadu	5.80	97	3.74	92	9.54	95	0.61	103	0.00	0	0.61	103	10.15	96
Tripura	0.33	76	0.15	93	0.48	81	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.48	81
Uttar Pradesh	14.95	58	36.87	81	51.82	74	5.19	30	4.19	52	9.38	40	61.20	69
Uttarakhand	0.66	79	1.09	71	1.75	74	0.21	10	0.02	50	0.23	13	1.98	67
West Bengal	8.59	57	1.99	67	10.58	59	0.51	0	0.00	0	0.51	0	11.09	56
TOTAL:	130.12	76	205.49	86	335.61	82	26.37	51	12.57	73	38.94	58	374.55	80

Distribution of food subsidy through bank account

2520. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to distribute food subsidy amount through bank account;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what would be the role of existing ration shops and other outlets for subsidized public distribution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD, AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Department proposes to introduce a pilot scheme in six Union Territories (UTs), namely Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry for direct transfer of food subsidy under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Under the proposed scheme, foodgrains will be issued by Food Corporation of India at the economic cost. The cash subsidy equal to the difference in the economic cost and the present issue price will be credited to the bank account of the beneficiary in advance to enable the beneficiary to purchase the foodgrains at this cost. The details of the scheme will be finalized in consultation with UTs. etc.

- (c) Under the proposed scheme, foodgrains shall continue to be distributed to the beneficiaries under TPDS through the Fair Price Shops.

Procurement of paddy

2521. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of paddy procured by Government during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that FCI is not showing any interest to procure paddy from some States and farmers are unable to get the benefit of Minimum Support Price fixed by Government; and
- (c) the steps/measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD, AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The details of paddy procured for the Central Pool during the last three years, State-wise, is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As per the existing procurement policy, the Central Government extends price support to paddy and wheat through the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Agencies. All the foodgrains conforming to the prescribed specifications offered for sale at specified centers are bought by the public procurement agencies at the Minimum Support Price (MSP). The farmers have the option to sell their produce to FCI/State Agencies at the MSP or in the open market as is advantageous to them. There is no compulsion on the farmers to sell their produce, to their disadvantage. To increase procurement of foodgrains in States, the State Governments of non DCP States have been repeatedly requested to adopt the Decentralised Procurement (DCP) System, which was introduced in 1997-98 with a view to enhance efficiency in procurement and to encourage local procurement to the maximum extent, thereby extending the benefits of MSP to local farmers.

(c) Steps taken to increase the reach of MSP operations and increase procurement are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Paddy procurement during the last three and Current KMS

(In lakh tonnes)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.52	24.47	21.23	5.15
2.	Assam	0.12	0.23	0.34	0.00
3.	Bihar	10.68	11.44	22.87	0.00
4.	Chandigarh	0.20	0.13	0.19	0.18
5.	Chhattisgarh	44.28	51.16	59.71	17.25
6.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
8.	Haryana	26.36	24.82	29.67	38.27
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.003
10.	Jharkhand	0.14	0.00	4.11	0.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.03
12.	Karnataka	0.15	0.35	2.29	0.00
13.	Kerala	3.89	3.93	5.54	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2.07	4.28	9.39	0.001
15.	Maharashtra	2.33	1.94	2.60	0.20
16.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Odisha	35.99	36.14	42.10	0.00
18.	Puducherry	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Punjab	138.06	128.86	115.39	127.21
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Tamil Nadu	18.53	23.03	23.82	0.01
22.	Uttar Pradesh	13.99	14.46	23.24	4.35
23.	Uttarakhand	0.35	0.15	0.19	0.28
24.	West Bengal	8.32	11.76	14.43	0.00
TOTAL:		310.00	337.21	377.18	192.93

*As on 07.12.2012.

Statement-II

Steps taken to increase the reach of MSP

- (i) Sufficient number of procurement Centres are opened by FCI/State Government agencies in mutual consultation before onset of procurement season, keeping in view the procurement potential and geographical spread of the State concerned.

Review is made from time to time on the need for additional procurement Centres, if any, during the procurement season and required additional procurement Centres are also opened.

- (ii) 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 the arrangements of procurement in the coming marketing season. Details of number of procurement Centres to be opened and arrangements like purchase of packaging material and storage space are discussed in the meeting.
- (iii) The Commission charges for procurement by cooperative societies and self help groups has been increased to 2.5% of Minimum Support Price (MSP) since 2009-10 to encourage procurement from small and marginal farmers especially in States where marketing infrastructure is not well developed. This measure will increase the reach of MSP to farmers particularly for small and marginal farmers.
- (iv) State Governments are encouraged to adopt Decentralised Procurement (DCP) system of procurement so as to maximise procurement and increase the reach of MSP operations. Under this system, State governments undertake procurement and distribution of food grains by themselves. Procured quantities in excess of State's requirement is taken in the Central Pool for distribution elsewhere, while shortfall is met from the Central Pool. Instructions have been issued to FCI and States to open procurement Centres at locations convenient to farmers where they could bring their produce for government procurement.
- (v) During RMS 2011-12, the Government had announced MSP of wheat at Rs. 1120 per quintal. In addition, a bonus of Rs. 50 was also approved, which resulted in procurement of 283.35 lakh tonnes of wheat, which was a record procurement. The MSP of wheat for RMS 2012-13 was further enhanced to Rs. 1285 per quintal. A record quantity of 381.48 lakh tonnes of wheat has been procured during RMS 2012-13.

Benefits from futures trading

2522. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Department of Consumer Affairs or Forward Market Commission

(FMC) had commissioned a study during the year 2010 to ascertain the percentage of small and marginal farmers benefited from futures/forward trading in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) in what manner small and marginal farmers are benefited from futures/forward trading; and

(d) the measures taken to protect the interest of small and marginal farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD, AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Yes, Sir, a study was assigned to NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS) in May, 2010 to examine the percolation of benefits of commodity futures market among small and marginal farmers. NABCONS submitted its final report in the year 2011.

(b) The terms of reference and findings of the study are given in the Statement-I and II respectively. (See below).

(c) and (d) The twin objectives of futures trading are price discovery and price risk management. However, due to insufficient awareness, lack of proper trading instruments such as options etc., the small and marginal farmers have benefitted to some extent only. Futures market provides efficient price signals which enable the farmers to take optimum cropping and marketing decisions. In order to improve the transmission of prices discovered by the futures market, the Forward Markets Commission, (FMC) which is the regulator for Commodity Futures Markets under the provisions of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 has undertaken a project to disseminate the futures prices by installing Ticker Boards at important Mandis/APMCs etc. across the country. As of 30th November, 2012, 1838 Ticker Boards have been installed in various mandis/APMC/Krishi Vikas Kendras/Co-operative Banks etc. in different parts of the country. Awareness programmes are also being conducted at regular intervals to familiarize the stakeholders, including the small and the marginal farmers regarding the benefits of futures trading.

Statement-I

The terms of reference of the study

- Suggestions for improving the percolation of benefits from the commodity futures market to small and marginal farmers and increasing their participation in the commodity futures market platform.

- To ascertain the percolation of the economic benefits of the commodity futures market to small and marginal farmers and to ascertain the extent of direct and indirect benefits that have accrued to these farmers as a result of the commodity futures market;
- To suggest measures for improving the percolation of economic benefits of the commodity futures markets and their use by small and marginal farmers for improving their livelihood;
- The availability of price information emanating from the commodity futures market to small and marginal farmers;
- The use of price information by small and marginal farmers in their sowing, pre harvest and post-harvest decisions;
- The extent of use of the commodity futures market as a platform for risk management by small and marginal farmers;
- The direct and indirect benefits that have accrued to small and marginal farmers as a result of the operation of the commodity futures market;
- Nine commodities were covered under the Study: Cotton, Coffee, Jeera, Turmeric, Pepper, Cardamom, Rubber, Chilli and Maize.

Statement-II

Findings of the NABCONS Report

(i) Awareness Level

Majority of the Small Farmers (SF)/Marginal farmers (MF) are generally aware of the existence of the future markets due to its publicity in various popular media like newspapers/TV, etc. This general awareness about the forward markets is, however, not leading, in all cases, to effective participation of the SF/MF in these markets. The main reason for this is inadequate understanding about its working, *i.e.* how to participate. Nevertheless, 88% of the sample farmers perceived the commodity futures market as beneficial for them in terms of getting better price realization for their produce. The growers have broadly indicated their willingness to participate in the future market provided the terms and conditions for participation in the commodity exchanges are simplified.

(ii) Source of Information

Fellow farmers, inputs dealers and traders are the most popular sources of price information to the SF/MF. The wide-spread awareness programmes being conducted by the FMC and various commodity exchanges (commexes) are also aiding in improving the awareness of the SF/MF.

(iii) Sowing/Selling Decision

It was observed that few among the SF/MF considered the future price of the commodity when they were taking the sowing decision. The sample farmers rather considered the then-prevailing prices of the concerned commodities for their sowing decision. Availability of water (expected monsoon performance), credit, other inputs, etc. were the main factors on which the farmers based their sowing decisions.

The selling of the crops was done mostly at the price, whatever that be, that was offered by the traders. Since the SF/MF generally have a low holding power for the harvested crop/s, they were not able to defer their sales after harvesting in expectation of better prices in the future.

(iv) Better Price Realization

All the sample farmers had received an increased price *vis-à-vis* that in the previous year and this may be an indirect benefit of commodity trading to them, *i.e.* better price realization. Due to the increased prices, the acreage under the crops had either been retained or even increased in some cases.

(v) Use of Warehouses

It was observed that the concept of storing agri-produce in the warehouses by the farmers for better prices in the future or the use of warehouse receipts for credit had not yet percolated to the SF/MF in any significant measure. The SF/MF are mostly subsistence farmers who are forced to sell immediately after harvest.

(vi) Trader's Participation in Forward Markets

There is fairly good knowledge about futures trading and national level exchanges among traders and processors. However, their participation level is low and they somehow believe that trading in the futures market is not a profitable proposition. This may be primarily because of the inadequate understanding

about the dynamics of futures prices. As a result, their participation is mostly for speculative purpose based on instinct or technical advice given by brokers on TV/Newspapers.

The traders were found to be happy with their work as middlemen between tiller and wholesaler or commission agent. The traders themselves participate in the future market trading in a limited way and they are highly guarded of the price movement of the commodities in the commodity markets.

(vii) Dependence on Moneylenders/Traders/Commission Agents

40% of the total sample number of the SF/MF had availed trade credit from petty traders/commission agents. The rate of interest charged by the petty traders was in the range from 24% to 36%.

(viii) Display of Ticker Boards

Only the educated and well-informed farmers based their sowing and selling decisions on the prices displayed in the ticker boards. Besides, such Boards were not there in all the markets that were covered under the study. In the Sangli Market Yard, there is a live price ticker electronic board displaying the spot and future prices of commodities in the different markets. Such display is also made by Commodity Exchanges like NCDEX at Coffee Board Offices in the concerned Districts.

The farmers among the sample group who had participated in one of the awareness programmes organized by FMC were found to be aware of the significance of the prices flickering on the electronic ticker boards and were making its effective use to bargain with the traders for getting better prices.

(ix) Banking Support

Timely and adequate credit, delivered to the farmers in a cost-effective manner, is of high importance, especially for the SF/MF. The Scales of Finance (SOF) for most of the commodities were found to be inadequate and need to be revised. In the absence of timely and adequate credit, the SF/MF had no option but to resort to local moneylenders. Further, any participation in commodity futures trading requires substantial fund requirement for holding the stock, to meet margin requirement, etc. which small and even big growers could hardly afford.

Suggestions/Recommendations made in the NABCONS Report**1. Intensive Conduct of Awareness Programmes**

There is a need for organizing a series of Awareness Programmes for the growers/producers by the leading commodity exchanges at Panchayat level, involving various growers' associations, Producers' Companies, if any, Farmers' Clubs/Joint Liability Groups promoted by banks/NGO with assistance of NABARD, etc. which should be preceded by intense publicity through print and visual media for ensuring effective participation.

Awareness about commodity futures market should form a part of the on-going financial inclusion and literacy programmes initiated by various banks at the instance of Union Government, RBI and NABARD. If possible, local farmers may be formed into groups/batches and they may be made aware of the benefits and risks of futures markets. The commodity exchanges could be roped in for this exercise. Financial Literacy and Credit Counselling Centres (FLCC), set up at the District levels by the concerned Lead Banks, could play an important role in this. Additionally, print media, television and radio should be extensively used to disseminate the price and the future of various commodities traded in futures markets.

Technical information on crops is mainly obtained through input dealers, progressive farmers and Government officials such as AAOs and AEOs. The same agencies could be utilized to create awareness about futures trading. It is imperative to undertake confidence-building measures among various members in the value-chain so that the farmers will be encouraged to produce market-driven commodities. Besides, the benefits and usefulness of futures trading has to be demonstrated to the farmers.

As a part of the training, it would be highly effective if arrangement could be made for some kind of "mock trading" in future market through demo software, preferably in local language. Use of local language in trading would immensely boost the confidence of the farmers as they would understand the concepts well and would then realize that they would be benefitted.

2. Lot-size Requirement

The small growers find it extremely difficult to participate in the futures market as their production is limited and the delivery lots prescribed by Exchanges

are difficult to adhere to. Product standardization adopted by the Exchanges aim at inculcating orderliness in the functioning of the exchanges as also reducing the transaction cost, counter-party risks and risks inherent in the fluctuations in commodity prices. It is a prerequisite for future trading, but growers, particularly small, find it extremely difficult to adhere to owing to their small volumes. It may not, therefore, be practicable for the small farmers to take a position in the commodity exchange independently.

3. Role of Aggregators

It is not feasible for the small farmers to participate in futures market individually with a small resource base. The primary advantage of group participation is lower transaction costs, i.e., when shared individually. For avoiding trading decisions, especially entry and exit prices in futures contracts, the group members should elect representatives for participation in futures contracts.

The growers' associations can act as aggregator and broker, providing their members with access to futures and relevant commodity exchange prices. Experts could be roped in to organize training workshops on market-based price risk management instruments for the benefit of the growers.

The role of the aggregators will be to collect retail produce of the farmers and trade on the Exchange platforms of Exchanges on behalf of the farmers. Farmers' Groups, Co-operative Institutions, RRBs, CCBs, Joint Liability Groups (JLGs), SHGs, NGOs, State Agricultural Marketing Boards, Warehousing Corporations, Commodity Development Boards, etc. that work in rural areas and have close association with and the trust of farmers should be allowed and encouraged to act as aggregators.

The aggregators will hedge on behalf of the farmers in the futures market, as they have the requisite knowledge and operational skills needed to participate in these markets.

4. Margin Requirement

There is a huge requirement of funds for meeting the margin requirement, holding the stock and participating in the market. The commitment charges are too prohibitive for the growers. The growers, while harvesting the crops and processing them, take advance from traders/curing houses (eligible bank finance already availed) to meet the immediate requirements while committing their

produce to them. Therefore, once the product is market-ready, grower will sell the produce at the earliest to the same traders/curing houses to lessen his burden. Institutional finance like post-harvest credit, bank guarantee, etc. are crucial for participation in the market.

5. Proper Delivery System

A good delivery system is the backbone of any commodity trade. There should be a delivery point in all the districts, otherwise the market participants are compelled to make delivery elsewhere in the State which is a big hurdle in spreading the market among growers. The cost of transportation of the produce to far-flung places may be too prohibitive for the SF/MF.

6. Banking Support

The banks may develop suitable products to meet post-harvest credit requirement and provide bank guarantee so that growers' dependence on traders/curing houses will diminish. When finance is available, growers can hold the stock and participate in futures market. The banks may consider reducing their financing costs by incorporating price risk management instruments into their credits and, thus, both encourage and enable the use of risk management tools by the growers. The respective Lead Banks may consider equipping the FLCCs to provide risk management advisory services to the growers. They may help organize training and awareness-raising programmes on market-based price risk management, targeting all those involved in the concerned crop sector.

7. Warehousing/Storage Facilities

The banks may develop suitable products to meet post-harvest credit requirement and provide bank guarantee so that growers' dependence on traders/curing houses will diminish. When finance is available, growers can hold the stock and participate in futures market. The banks may consider reducing their financing costs by incorporating price risk management instruments into their credits and, thus, both encourage and enable the use of risk management tools by the growers. The respective Lead Banks may consider equipping the FLCCs to provide risk management advisory services to the growers. They may help organize training and awareness-raising programmes on market-based price risk management, targeting all those involved in the concerned crop sector.

8. Quality Testing

Independent quality testing centres may be set up in each region to certify the quality, grade and quantity of commodities so that they are appropriately standardized protecting the interest of the ultimate buyer who takes the physical delivery. Incentives available under the GoI's "Scheme for Development/ Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization" could be channelized to the farmers and their Groups/Associations more effectively. A strategic partnership between FMC and National Institute of Agriculture Marketing (NIAM) would help in better dissemination of training inputs among the farmers. NIAM's objective is to be a Centre excellence to study and provide advice and assistance to public and private organisations, institutions, co-operatives and individuals on policy issues, trading and marketing of the highest quality with the ultimate objective for helping millions of farmers and functionaries in agricultural marketing.

9. Simplification of Processes

The futures' trading is a complex process and, therefore, requires to be made simple and farmer-friendly. Confidence-building measures for farmers and traders may be undertaken. The Exchanges may demonstrate the usefulness of futures market. These measures will help the farmers and local traders to understand the mechanism well and encourage them to participate in futures market.

10. Effective Price Dissemination

In order to ensure that benefits of price discovery on Exchange platforms reach the farmers, it is of prime importance to create infrastructure which enables dissemination of prices to the remotest corners of the country. The efforts made by the FMC and Commexes for dissemination of futures prices need to be strengthened further and new channels of dissemination explored. Means and mechanism should be devised to use the trade outlets of farm machinery, inputs, etc. to reach out to the farmers as these outlets are frequently visited by them. Most of these people are locals or are conversant with local customs and aspiration. They enjoy the faith and trust of the farmers. Mere transmission and dissemination of price information may not be enough. The target population needs to be explained as to its use as well as the manner of interpreting it.

11. Setting up of E-kiosks in Villages

The setting up of e-governance kiosks at subsidized rates, co-funded by private

and public sponsors, for dissemination of prices of inputs and commodities as well as for providing a trading platform in the villages may be considered. Farmers' "Call Centres" are already operating in many village Panchayats and this concept can be extended further to provide future trading terminal in commodities to the farmers. There are also several private-sector E-Kiosks functional in various regions of India which could also be partnered. Some such privately-owned portals are — E-Choupals (operated by ITC Ltd., its services today reach out to over 4 million farmers growing a range of crops — soybean, coffee, wheat, rice, pulses, shrimp — in over 40,000 villages through 6500 kiosks across ten States), Village Knowledge Centres (VKCs) run by CAP ART to reach the unreached, un-served and under-served areas more effectively by using ICT through its partner NGOs, etc.

12. Language Issues

The participation as well as getting benefit from commodity futures market requires knowledge of English as well as computers. If the process is simplified and information made available in vernacular languages, many growers will appreciate the market fundamentals and may eventually participate in it.

There is an urgent need to print publicity literature in vernacular languages and to disseminate the knowledge as widely as possible using all possible means. Further, there is also a need to develop the trading software in the local language for each State so that the mental block of the farmers who otherwise are ready to participate in the future market dissipates. Such software could then be integrated with the e-kiosks located in the area where farmers could go and directly participate in the market. However, all these would pre-suppose an effective training drive and creation of awareness among the farmers on a wide scale in partnership with all the stakeholders interested in agriculture and rural development.

13. Meeting Immediate Credit Needs of SF/MF

The financing arrangement for the SF/MF has to be reviewed so that their immediate credit needs are met and they are able to hold their produce longer for better price realization. The farmers otherwise have to go for distress sale of the produce for getting ready cash to meet/repay the expenditure already incurred for raising the crop.

14. Simplification of Trade Procedures

Exchanges should design their market procedures and contracts so as to enable farmers an easy access to these markets and provide protection against any market malpractice. The structure of markets, contract designs and other requirement of trading on these markets should be simple and easy to enable farmers to participate in these markets.

15. Miscellaneous

Some of the other aspects which can be looked into are:—

- Value-addition Units/Processing Units of major commodities in the concerned area may be established under the co-operative fold or in the PPP mode so that the farmers get value-addition done to their produce.
- The scale of finance fixed for the crops have to be revised periodically to account for the increasing cost of cultivation and the general inflation.
- Agriculture Department/ICAR, in association with the traders, can organize farmer education programmes to guide SF/MFs.
- Establishment of an Export Facilitating Office in the Districts, especially in respect of the crops with export-potential and in the Districts where such crops are grown, together with quality certification agencies, will go a long way in aiding all categories of farmers in better marketing of the crops and in higher realization of price/income.

Monthly quota of essential commodities under PDS

2523. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the monthly quota fixed for various essential commodities distributed through Public Distribution System in Assam;
- (b) the details of actual release of quota for the State during the last three years; and
- (c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

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

Government of India allocates foodgrains @ 35 kg. per family per month for all accepted number of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Above Poverty Line (APL) families in Assam. The monthly quota of levy sugar is 700 grams per person per month.

Government of India allocates PDS Kerosene to States/Union Territories (UTs) on quarterly basis for distribution under PDS for cooking and illumination only. Further, distribution within the States/UTs through their PDS network to card holders as per their respective criteria, is the responsibility of the concerned States/UTs.

The total quantity of foodgrains, levy sugar and kerosene allocated and lifted by Assam under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Foodgrains (In lakh tonnes)		Sugar (In lakh MTs)		Kerosene (In KL)	
	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Lifting
2009-10	15.75	14.23	2.24	1.56	331393	257612
2010-11	24.42	19.56	2.24	2.27	331176	257671
2011-12	20.42	18.77	2.24	2.09	330708	327128

Lower offtake by the State is mainly in the additional allocation attributable to State's inability to absorb additional allocation due to further subsidization by the State Government to the targeted beneficiaries, short placement of stocks at some Food Corporation of India (FCI) depots due to movement bottlenecks resulting from inadequate placement of rail rakes. In order to improve lifting, Government has been favourably considering the request of the State Government for extension of validity for lifting of the allocated quantity under TPDS. Further, the Government has also been taking up the matter with the State Government through periodical meetings and communications at various levels with them.

Consumer awareness and education programmes

2524. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the details of consumer awareness and education programmes conducted in various States during the last year;

(b) whether the complaints filed at the National Commission, State Commission and District Consumer Protection fora have any significant correlation with the number of awareness programmes conducted in various States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD, AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) A large number of consumer awareness and education programs have been funded by the Department of Consumer Affairs. Details of funds released to State Governments for such programmes during the last year (2011-12) is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Increase in consumer awareness has propelled manufacturers and traders to ensure quality service to consumers. It has been observed that number of cases filed in National and State Commission have come down from total 40391 in the year 2007 to 22101 in the year 2011. Similarly, number of cases filed in District Consumer Forums have come down from 153738 to 78440 during the same period.

Statement

*Details of funds released to State Governments for their
consumer awareness activities*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Year	Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2011-12	3450000.00
2.	Bihar	2011-12	Nil
3.	Chhattisgarh	2011-12	Nil
4.	Goa	2011-12	300000.00
5.	Gujarat	2011-12	3600000.00
6.	Haryana	2011-12	Nil
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2011-12	Nil
8.	Jharkhand	2011-12	Nil

1	2	3	4
9.	Karnataka	2011-12	Nil
10.	Kerala	2011-12	2100000.00
	(Kerala) Special Project	2011-12	3100000.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2011-12	Nil
12.	Maharashtra	2011-12	Nil
13.	Odisha	2011-12	Nil
14.	Punjab	2011-12	Nil
15.	Rajasthan	2011-12	Nil
16.	Tamil Nadu	2011-12	4650000.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	2011-12	Nil
18.	Uttarakhand	2011-12	Nil
19.	West Bengal	2011-12	2700000.00
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	2011-12	Nil
21.	Assam	2011-12	Nil
22.	Manipur	2011-12	Nil
23.	Meghalaya	2011-12	1050000.00
24.	Mizoram	2011-12	1200000.00
25.	Nagaland	2011-12	1650000.00
26.	Tripura	2011-12	600000.00
27.	Jammu and Kashmir	2011-12	Nil
28.	Sikkim	2011-12	600000.00
29.	Delhi	2011-12	Nil
30.	Puducherry	2011-12	Nil
31.	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	2011-12	Nil

1	2	3	4
32.	Chandigarh (UT)	2011-12	Nil
33.	Daman and Diu (UT)	2011-12	Nil
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	2011-12	Nil
35.	Lakshadweep (UT)	2011-12	Nil
TOTAL:			25000000.00

Vacancies in FCI

2525. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sanctioned posts for loading and unloading work in various departments of FCI;

(b) whether it is a fact that 18,000 posts all over the country are lying vacant for a long time;

(c) the details of sanctioned posts and the posts lying vacant, State-wise;

(d) whether Government is taking steps to fill up all these posts; and

(e) whether it is a fact that hundreds of applications for appointment on compassionate ground are pending for years and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD, AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The total sanctioned strength in respect of Departmental and Direct Payment System workers in the depots of Food Corporation of India (FCI) across the country is 51457.

(b) No, Sir. Short fall in labour strength as on 30.09.2012 is 3586. Category-wise breakup is given as under:—

Sl. No.	Category	Number of depots	Number of workers
1.	Departmental Labour	162	1192
2.	Direct Payment System (DPS)	218	2394
TOTAL:			3586

(c) State-wise details in respect of Departmental and DPS workers is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) In order to review the whole Labour Policy including manpower planning and induction of labour etc. a Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between FCI and the Department of Food and Public Distribution to conduct a study.

(e) Legal heirs/dependent of the Departmental/DPS workers whose family is in indigent circumstances are eligible for compassionate appointment within the ceiling limit of 5% subject to availability of vacancy. This is a continuous process. Accordingly, rosters of such applications are being maintained at the level of Regional Offices of FCI. The State-wise details of such pending cases are being collected.

Statement

State-wise details of Departmental and DPS labour

Sl. No.	Region	Departmental			Direct Payment System		
		Sanction	In position	Short/ Excess	Sanction	In position	Short/ Excess
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Delhi	849	1375	526	112	292	180
2.	Uttar Pradesh	2136	1906	-230	1337	2322	985
3.	Rajasthan	1049	510	-539	0	0	0
4.	Himachal Pradesh	18	13	-5	0	0	0
5.	Punjab	918	563	-355	14210	12919	-1291
6.	Haryana	2423	2015	-408	0	0	0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	1172	611	-561
8.	Uttarakhand	58	57	-1	174	380	206
9.	West Bengal	1791	2684	893	1447	1637	190
10.	Bihar	1641	2107	466	104	152	48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11. Odisha		1502	1302	-200	727	497	-230
12. Jharkhand		741	758	17	166	166	0
13. Chhattisgarh		815	717	-98	922	1220	298
14. Maharashtra		1897	1825	-72	787	494	-293
15. Madhya Pradesh		756	613	-143	637	694	57
16. Gujarat		482	523	41	48	96	48
17. Assam		1932	1091	-841	813	829	16
18. N.E.F.		514	209	-305	0	0	0
19. N&M		335	149	-186	105	64	-41
20. Arunachal Pradesh		0	0	0	16	24	8
21. Tamil Nadu		0	74	74	1586	1325	-261
22. Andhra Pradesh		0	174	174	4777	3296	-1481
23. Kerala		0	0	0	1671	1602	-69
24. Karnataka		0	0	0	789	586	-203
GRAND TOTAL:		19857	18665	-1192	31600	29206	-2394
(1 to 24)							

Present position of IFRS

2526. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) would be effective from 2013; and

(b) if so, the details and present position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) After extensive stakeholders' consultation on

IFRS standards the converged Indian Accounting Standards (IND-AS) have been placed on the website of the Ministry, for wide dissemination and familiarization with the new standards. Implementation of IND-AS could however be considered once tax and other related issues are resolved.

Action on JVG Foods Ltd.

2527. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that millions of poor citizens had invested their hard earned money in M/s JVG Foods Limited, which duped them;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has inquired into the fraud committed by the company;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (f) the details of present status of the company; and
- (g) the steps Government would take to recover the money from holders of the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Various complaints were received against the company alleging financial irregularities, non-repayment of fixed deposits, etc. Complaints were also received against various other companies of the JVG Group about duping of investors. This Ministry ordered investigation under Section 235 of the Companies Act, 1956 into the affairs of 13 companies belonging to the JVG Group, by the Serious Fraud Investigation Office. The investigation reports have since been received. Out of the said 13 companies, 10 companies are presently under liquidation. Prosecutions have already been launched against 9 companies.

(c) and (d) The Ministry had ordered inspection of the books of accounts and other record of M/s JVG Foods Ltd. under section 209A of the Companies Act on the basis of complaints received against the company. The Company had not co-operated, therefore, prosecutions under section 209A(8) of the Companies Act, 1956 have been initiated.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply at (c) and (d) above.

(f) The Company, *i.e.* M/s JVG Foods Ltd. is presently under liquidation as per orders dated 15-05-2012 of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

(g) The office of the Official Liquidator shall deal with the claims as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 during the process of liquidation.

CCI action on carmakers

2528. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian carmakers have been using their dominant market position to charge exorbitant price from their consumers and the Competition Commission of India (CCI) has charged almost every carmaker for alleged anti-competitive practices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CCI has sent out show-cause notices to the carmakers and is awaiting response from them before it takes a final decision; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) Competition Commission of India (CCI), on receipt of information under Section 19(1)(a) of the Competition Act, 2002 alleging anti-competitive practices against certain car manufacturers, has initiated proceedings under the provisions of the Competition Act, 2002.

Legal Compliance Manual

2529. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a lack of compliance of Central and State Laws and following of the norms of good corporate governance in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has launched a Legal Compliance Manual in the recent past;

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

(e) the salient features of the said Manual?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Compliance with the requirements of Corporate Governance as laid down in the Companies Act is looked into by the Registrars of Companies and suitable action is initiated wherever there is failure to comply with the law.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. The Government has not brought out any Legal Compliance Manual. However, the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs, as part of its MoU with an agency had facilitated the release of a ready reckoner for acquainting stakeholders with various laws including Companies Act, 1956.

Protection of small investors

†2530. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to promote and protect small investors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the action taken against companies on complaints by investors during the last three years; and
- (d) whether several companies have not paid the due amount to small investors and are still carrying out commercial activities actively in the share market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Investor Awareness Programmes are conducted by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) in association, with the three Professional Institutes, Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, Institute of Company Secretaries of India and Institute of Cost Accountants of India. These cover various cities and towns (including small towns) and involve distribution of booklets whose contents are available on the websites of this Ministry (www.iepf.gov.in) and of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) (investor.sebi.gov.in) in different languages. These have brought awareness among the common investors. Investors can lodge their complaints in electronic form on MCA-21 portal for registering and redressing their grievances. Similar facility has also been provided by SEBI on its website www.sebi.gov.in. This Ministry has also created a sub-site on its website www.mca.gov.in where companies are required to file investor-wise details of unpaid

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and unclaimed amounts due to the investors. This website enables investors, specially the small investors and investors from remote areas, to search and locate information relevant to their complaints.

(c) Based on complaints of the investors, MCA initiated action against 107 companies during the last three financial years.

(d) SEBI takes up cases of non-payment of dividend/interest pertaining to companies listed at stock exchanges. Companies which fail to pay dividend, face action under sections 11B/15C of the SEBI Act, 1992.

Allocation of funds to Assam

2531. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to Assam by the Ministry and its various organizations during the last three years and the current year, so far; and

(b) the steps being taken to increase the allocation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The details of allocation of funds and release to the State of Assam under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)/Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) and Jalmani during the last three years and current year as on 12.12.2012 is as below:—

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Programme	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release#
NRDWP	301.60	323.50	449.64	487.48	435.58	522.44	510.96	226.72
NBA*	—	67.29	—	94.37	—	122.51	—	27.72
Jalmani	7.05	7.05	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Since Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), earlier known as the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), is a demand driven scheme hence no State-wise allocation is made.

#As on 12.12.2012.

(b) Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) funds are allocated to States as per approved criteria. Additional assistance is provided to States on the basis of their utilization of funds, demand for excess funds, capacity to utilize the additional funds and availability of saving at the national level at the end of the financial year. For the year 2011-12, Assam was released an amount of Rs. 522.44 crores against an original allocation of Rs. 435.58 crore. The initial allocation to the State of Assam for the year 2012-13 is Rs. 510.96 crore which is 17% higher than the original allocation in 2011-12.

Under the NBA, Government of India has made provision of enhanced incentives for Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) of both Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households within a Gram Panchayat (GP). That will definitely increase the felt demand and subsequently allocation. To cater for increased demand, during 2012-13, Government of India has increased total budget allocation to Rs. 3500 crore against Rs. 1500 crore during 2011-12 *i.e.* an increase of Rs. 133% for rural sanitation programme. As regards Assam, since NBA is a demand driven programme, release in 2012-13 will depend upon utilization of already released funds and proposal sent by the State for further release.

Construction of flush toilets in rural areas

2532. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to replace dry toilets with flush toilets in rural areas of the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the funds allocated, released and spent during last year and the current year thereon, State-wise;

(d) whether Government proposes a special package for construction of flush toilets in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The Nirmal Bharat

Abhiyan (NBA) guidelines specifically provide under para 5.4.4 that construction of bucket latrines is not permitted in the rural areas and the existing bucket latrines, if any, should be converted to sanitary latrines.

Government of India has been urging the States, including Uttar Pradesh (UP) and Madhya Pradesh (MP) for conversion of all dry latrines into sanitary latrines in rural areas. Steps to increase construction of sanitary latrines include the increase in incentive amount under NBA, widening of eligible beneficiaries to include identified APL categories of households and convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) for additional funds for toilet construction.

(c) Since Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) is demand driven scheme hence no State-wise allocation is made. However, the details of funds released and spent on Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) including construction of toilets during the last three years and the current year, State-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) To accelerate the progress of sanitation in rural areas of country, including in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh (MP), Government of India has designed a paradigm shift in Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) which is now called the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The objective of NBA is to achieve sustainable behavior change with provision of sanitary facilities in entire communities in a phased, saturation mode with 'Nirmal Grams' as outcomes. The new strategy is to transform rural India into 'Nirmal Bharat' by adopting community saturation approach.

The provision of incentive for individual household latrine units has been widened to cover all APL households who belong to SCs, STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homesteads, physically challenged and women headed households along-with all BPL households.

Financial incentive for construction of toilets has been raised for all eligible beneficiaries to Rs. 4600 under NBA. In addition upto Rs. 4500 to be booked under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for construction of the toilet is permitted and a beneficiary contribution of Rs. 900, taking the total unit cost of toilet to Rs. 10000/-.

Conjoint approach with the scheme of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has been adopted to address the issue of availability of water in the Gram Panchayats for sustaining sanitation facilities created and to meet the requirement of pour flush toilets as well.

(f) Does not arise.

State-wise fund released and utilisation under TSC/NBA including for construction of toilets reported during last three years and current year

(Rs. in lakh)

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Gujarat	3036.91	5154.34	4692.36	3332.98	4308.28	3525.46	3949.42	1881.05
9.	Haryana	718.15	1220.09	2361.49	1410.41	335.27	1542.35	0.00	407.22
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1017.74	1312.38	2939.78	2130.20	469.57	1274.65	1666.96	667.28
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	332.90	1383.15	2792.51	1101.93	967.95	2463.42	3511.01	562.44
12.	Jharkhand	3941.66	3871.91	5466.98	3653.66	7264.92	2334.84	4193.31	776.51
13.	Karnataka	5571.00	4816.90	4458.66	6240.93	8709.28	4115.18	8352.77	2405.46
14.	Kerala	975.45	1346.20	2286.34	808.52	158.89	987.89	0.00	687.69
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9987.48	12732.13	14402.60	12826.57	15076.00	16700.46	12922.98	6018.49
16.	Maharashtra	9894.05	11741.67	12911.70	7263.49	5799.94	8391.45	11872.83	1511.74
17.	Manipur	1177.54	409.58	80.30	861.00	1087.87	701.18	912.63	1111.27
18.	Meghalaya	1378.78	985.46	3105.23	1437.34	1115.72	3290.85	792.00	458.70
19.	Mizoram	412.98	419.27	653.40	272.81	31.38	691.60	0.00	137.65
20.	Nagaland	1059.27	971.60	1229.45	264.95	174.06	1371.36	396.37	241.92
21.	Odisha	5031.55	5258.97	6836.73	4928.22	11171.70	4652.38	0.00	2544.20

22. Puducherry	0.00	5.19	0.00	2.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23. Punjab	116.02	326.41	1116.39	420.64	283.18	108.36	0.00	387.74
24. Rajasthan	4352.64	3217.59	5670.74	3757.52	5424.41	3136.60	6885.49	5728.80
25. Sikkim	0.00	258.95	112.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.87	0.00
26. Tamil Nadu	6166.18	5406.86	7794.35	5213.14	7662.06	10710.19	6239.19	1995.86
27. Tripura	836.66	535.74	925.14	574.08	133.92	752.89	124.74	203.70
28. Uttar Pradesh	11579.77	33657.29	22594.00	22738.91	16920.72	12056.46	12895.76	12766.16
29. Uttarakhand	773.98	1102.22	1707.61	1159.57	804.76	1312.67	1270.98	767.54
30. West Bengal	3246.26	7809.32	8327.50	7654.57	14124.34	11514.02	15319.32	11665.86
TOTAL:	103885.36	133407.13	152980.54	117506.70	144059.07	133572.68	139212.24	76412.69

Drinking water supply in encephalitis affected areas

2533. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that thousands of people, including kids, have lost their lives during the current year due to water borne encephalitis in Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh and that non-availability of potable water in the region has been cited as the main reason for this epidemic;

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

(c) whether the Ministry has taken any steps for availability of safe and potable water in those areas in view of the large number of water borne encephalitis cases reported recently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) As reported by the Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, for surveillance purposes Japanese Encephalitis (JE) is commonly reported under the heading of "Acute Encephalitis". All cases of Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) should be reported to laboratory to find out the causative agent. In Eastern Uttar Pradesh, during 2008 National Institute of Virology (NIV) field station at Gorakhpur was established to find out the causative agent other than JE virus among AES cases. As per the results of laboratory of NIV field station at Gorakhpur, out of 663 samples processed for entero-viruses (water borne encephalitis) only 3 (three) samples were positive for enteroviruses. Enteroviral infection is transmitted through contaminated water. As regards Bihar, no data is available.

Though Rural water supply is a State subject, this Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water facilities in rural areas of the country including Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. A budgetary allocation of Rs. 10,500 crore has been made for the NRDWP in 2012-13.

Upto 67 per cent of the NRDWP funds allocated to States can be utilized for

tackling water quality problems in rural areas of the country. Further, 5% of NRDWP water funds are earmarked for Water Quality and allocated to those States facing problems of chemical contamination in drinking water or with Japanese Encephalitis (JE) and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) affected high priority districts.

Under 5% Earmarked Water Quality fund Rs. 124.85 crore has been allocated and Rs. 62.43 crore released so far to Uttar Pradesh for taking up activities like replacement of public shallow tube-wells with India Mark-II hand-pumps, installation of mini-piped water supply schemes, sanitary measures around public drinking water sources, water quality testing and awareness generation in the 20 high priority JE/AES affected districts of the State. As regards Bihar, Rs. 60.90 crore has been allocated and Rs. 30.45 crore released so far to the State for taking up such activities in the 15 high priority JE/AES affected districts of the State. An action plan for provision of safe drinking water in 60 JE/AES affected high priority districts of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs. 750.23 crore to be implemented over 5 years has been approved by the Government.

The Ministry also organised a Workshop in Gorakhpur on 8th November, 2012 on provision of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in JE/AES affected high priority districts of Uttar Pradesh to sensitise State and district level officials of State Rural Drinking Water Supply, Rural Sanitation and Health Departments on the steps required to be taken for availability of safe drinking water and sanitation in such areas.

In addition to this, Government of India provides 3 per cent NRDWP funds on 100 per cent central assistance basis to States for water quality monitoring and surveillance, which *inter-alia* include taking up works relating to setting up of new or up-gradation of district/sub-district water quality testing laboratories, providing chemicals and consumables to laboratories, hiring of trained manpower for the laboratories, providing field test kits/refills to Gram Panchayats.

Use of natural energy for water purification

2534. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to use natural energy (solar/wind) technology for water purification systems;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of water testing laboratories, set up by Government, to enhance availability of more purified drinking water to the public along with their current operational status, State-wise;

(d) whether Government has taken adequate measures to ensure regular maintenance of water purification systems; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) As per information received from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, wind energy is not specifically used for water purification systems. However, in general, electricity generated from wind energy can be used in any application including water purification. On the other hand, solar energy is used for desalination of water through solar desalination systems. The Ministry of New and Renewal Energy is implementing a programme on off-grid solar thermal systems including solar desalination systems and provides financial assistance to the users of these systems.

Further, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation supplements the efforts of the State Governments with technical and financial assistance in their efforts for providing safe drinking water in adequate quantity to the rural populace through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under NRDWP, upto 10% of funds allocated to States on a 100% Central share basis, can be utilized for promoting sustainability of drinking water sources which *inter-alia* include use of new and renewable energy sources like solar energy for drinking water supply schemes including water purification systems.

(c) The State-wise details of drinking water quality testing laboratories reported to be set up at the State, District and Sub-district/divisional levels to test drinking water by States on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 13/12/2012 is at Annexure. The State-wise details of drinking water quality testing laboratories that have entered reports of drinking water quality tests conducted in 2011-12 and 2012-13 on the IMIS is given in the Statement. (See below). Such laboratories may be considered as fully operational.

(d) and (e) Solar desalination systems provided to the users under the programme of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy have a provision of 5 years maintenance contract. Under NRDWP, upto 15% of funds allocated to the States can be utilized for undertaking Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of water supply assets including

that of all kinds of water purification systems. In addition, under 5% NRDWP-Support, funds are provided for training grassroot level workers like school teachers, anganwadi workers, ASHAs in each Gram Panchayat and members of Village Water and Sanitation Committee for helping them in maintaining O&M of water supply assets including water purification systems.

Statement

State-wise number and status of Water Quality Testing Laboratories set up at State, District and Sub-District/Sub-Division level as on 13.12.2012

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	State level laboratories		District level laboratories		Sub-District level laboratories	
		No. of State level labs set-up	Labs reporting test data in 2011-12 and 2012-13 on IMIS	No. of District level labs set-up	Labs reporting test data in 2011-12 and 2012-13 on IMIS	No. of Sub-District/ Divisional labs set-up	Labs reporting test data in 2011-12 and 2012-13 on IMIS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	51	51	119	96
2.	Bihar	1	1	40	39	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	21	18	1	0
4.	Goa	1	0	0	0	10	0
5.	Gujarat	1	1	26	26	15	12
6.	Haryana	0	0	21	17	13	7
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	18	16	3	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	34	31	5	5
9.	Jharkhand	1	0	24	6	3	0
10.	Karnataka	1	0	42	34	71	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11. Kerala		1	1	14	13	16	16
12. Madhya Pradesh		1	1	51	51	113	106
13. Maharashtra		0	0	39	39	389	137
14. Odisha		0	0	32	32	44	24
15. Punjab		3	3	20	20	14	11
16. Rajasthan		1	1	32	32	0	0
17. Tamil Nadu		0	0	64	62	40	35
18. Uttar Pradesh		1	1	74	72	7	0
19. Uttarakhand		0	0	28	19	0	0
20. West Bengal		1	0	21	21	98	84
21. Arunachal Pradesh		0	0	17	16	30	3
22. Assam		1	0	25	25	31	25
23. Manipur		1	1	9	9	2	2
24. Meghalaya		1	1	7	7	0	0
25. Mizoram		1	0	8	7	18	14
26. Nagaland		1	0	11	10	1	1
27. Sikkim		2	2	1	0	0	0
28. Tripura		1	1	8	7	13	12
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		1	0	0	0	2	0
30. Chandigarh		0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi		0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	9	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		0	0	2	0	0	0
TOTAL:		24	15	749	680	1058	599

Nirmal Bharat Yatra

2535. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of the Nirmal Bharat Yatra (NBY);
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Yatra does not touch South India;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) to what extent NBY would help in educating the people on making the country open defecation-free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Information, Education and Communication forms an important component of the Rural Sanitation Programme. These activities are to be taken up at all levels starting from National level to the grass-root level. With a view to sensitize people about the need for proper sanitation and hygiene, this Ministry along with NGOs organized the Nirmal Bharat Yatra during October-November, 2012 with the objective of highlighting various issues related to water and sanitation through an innovative exhibition involving various interactive methods including song, dance, drama and games to sensitise people. The main aim of Nirmal Bharat Yatra was to promote awareness about sanitation and hygiene in India and generate effective demand for safe sanitation, thereby helping in successful implementation of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) The Nirmal Bharat Yatra began from Wardha, Maharashtra and culminated at Bettiah, Bihar. In between, Nirmal Bharat Yatra travelled also through Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, which have relatively poor performance under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA).

(d) Besides many other methods on increasing awareness, events like Nirmal Bharat Yatra can also significantly increase the awareness about the need for proper sanitation and hygiene and can contribute to reduce the incidence of open defecation in the country.

Impact of contaminated water

2536. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that regular consumption of water containing fluoride and arsenic leads to dental, skeletal and non-skeletal fluorosis and arsenicosis diseases;

(b) if so, the manner in which the Ministry is planning to protect the poor people, particularly in rural areas, through its various schemes and programmes, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether the Ministry maintains any statistics relating to the people suffering due to fluorosis, arsenic, etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir. Prolonged consumption of drinking water contaminated with fluoride may cause fluorosis which has adverse effect on bones and teeth especially in children. Similarly prolonged consumption of drinking water contaminated with arsenic may cause arsenicosis.

(b) Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States, including Andhra Pradesh, by providing them with technical and financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water facilities in rural areas of the country. A budgetary allocation of Rs. 10,500 crore has been made for the NRDWP in 2012-13. Upto 67 per cent of the NRDWP funds allocated to States can be utilized for tackling water quality problems in rural areas of the country. Further, 5% of NRDWP funds are earmarked and allocated to those States facing problems of chemical contamination in drinking water or with Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected high priority districts. In addition to this, Government of India provides 3 per cent NRDWP funds on 100 per cent central

assistance basis to States for water quality monitoring and surveillance, which *inter-alia* include taking up works relating to setting up of new or up-gradation of district/sub-district water quality testing laboratories, providing chemicals and consumables to laboratories, hiring of trained manpower for the laboratories, providing field test kits/refills to Gram Panchayats etc. Further upto 10 per cent of NRDWP funds allocated to States could be utilized for sustainability of drinking water sources through artificial recharge of ground water and other methods, which *inter-alia* may also dilute the level of contamination in aquifers. The Ministry also facilitates States, including Andhra Pradesh, to obtain bilateral and multilateral funding for provision of safe drinking water especially in arsenic and fluoride affected areas.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

Action against irregularities in the Ministry

2537. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the financial irregularities committed by senior Government officials in the Ministry by drawing retirement benefits in an illegitimate manner;

(b) whether CAG has also taken note of the matter and has pointed out the irregularities and recommended for recovery of the excess salary/pension drawn by the officials in violation of Government rules;

(c) whether DoPT has concurred with CAG and asked for recovery from the erring officials; and

(d) if so, whether Government is planning to take any disciplinary action against the officials?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) No Government officials in this Ministry is drawing retirement benefit from the Ministry in an illegitimate manner.

(b) No Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Damage due to cyclone Neelam

2538. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recent cyclone Neelam that hit the southern parts of the country, including the damage caused thereby;

(b) whether Government had been warned by the relevant authorities of the same;

(c) if so, the details thereof, including pre-emptive actions taken by Government to mitigate the impact; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) A depression formed over southeast and adjoining southwest Bay of Bengal at 1130h. IST of 28th October, 2012 near latitude 9.5°N and longitude 86.0°E. It moved westwards and intensified into a deep depression by the morning of 29th October, 2012 over southwest Bay of Bengal near latitude 9.0°N and longitude 83.0°E, about 550 km. South-Southeast of Chennai. It continued to move westwards and intensified gradually into a Cyclonic Storm named as **NILAM** by the morning of 30th October, 2012 over southwest Bay of Bengal off Sri Lanka coast.

The Cyclonic Storm-**NILAM** then moved north-northwestwards, crossed north Tamil Nadu coast near Mahabalipuram, south of Chennai between 1600 and 1700h. IST of 31st October, 2012. After the landfall the cyclonic storm, **NILAM** moved west-northwestwards and weakened gradually into a deep depression and then weakened gradually into a depression over south Interior Karnataka in the morning of 01st November, 2012.

Under its influence gale wind speed reaching 70-80 kmph prevailed along and off north coastal Tamil Nadu. Puducherry and adjoining south Andhra Pradesh coast. Observations from meteorological stations indicate that the maximum wind speed of 75 kmph has been recorded over Chennai and 65 kmph over Kalpakkam at the time of **NILAM** cyclone landfall. Rainfall at most places with scattered heavy to very heavy rainfall (13-24 cm. of rain in 24h.) occurred over north coastal Tamil Nadu. Rainfall at most places with isolated heavy to very heavy rainfall (13-24 cm. of rain in 24h.) also occurred over north interior Tamil Nadu.

Death toll due to heavy rains and associated flooding was 24. As many as 1,274 houses were also damaged in the affected districts. Crops spread across 5.25 lakh hectares got damaged or inundated due to heavy rains. The horticulture crops on 24,332 hectares also suffered severe damage. About 2,180 km. of R&B Roads, 3700 km. of Panchayat Raj Roads, 1,286 Medium and Major tanks, 18 minor irrigation tanks, 44 lift irrigation projects and 225 electrical sub-stations also suffered severe damage. As many as 427 Gram Panchayats and 47 municipalities were inundated by flood waters.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(e) Detailed warnings (25 bulletins in total) were issued by ESSO-IMD during the period of 28-30 November, 2012 to the Control Room of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and other designated authorities at Central and State/UT level (to the Governments of Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Andhra Pradesh in this case) at least 72h. prior to landfall of cyclone-NILAM. In addition, the bulletins were sent through various visual and print media including e-mail, fax, SMS. The Area Cyclone Warning Centre of ESSO-IMD located at Chennai and Cyclone Warning Centre at Visakhapatnam issued user specific bulletins and briefings for fishermen, ports, ships, State disaster management agencies, media, Indian Navy, aviation authorities etc. A press conference was also held on 30th October afternoon at ESSO-IMD New Delhi to brief about the current status and forecast on cyclonic storm, NILAM. Accordingly, various timely emergency response actions were organized by National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) and other para-military/civil defence battalions/trained rescue teams that have contributed to the minimization of human casualties significantly.

(d) Does not arise.

Research on climate change at North Pole

†2539. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to conduct research on climate change at North Pole;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether any agreement has been signed with any other country in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) No, Sir. However, India has set up its Arctic research station — **Himadri** at Spitsbergen, Svalbard, Norway in 2008, located as a part of the International Arctic Research Facility, Ny-Ålesund (one of the world's **northernmost settlements** at 78°55'N 11°56'E about 1200 km. south of the north pole), primarily to conduct coordinated research in (i) Geological mapping and allied earth science studies; (ii) Biogeochemistry of sea-ice ecosystems; (iii) Atmospheric Physics and Chemistry; (iv) Glaciological Studies; (v) Paleo-climatology etc.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Cloud seeding

2540. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have planned cloud seeding to stem the crisis of shortage of rainfall; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and its status in each State, particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir. However, as things stand today, artificial rain making techniques involving cloud seeding cannot be used for bringing rain clouds to rainfall deficit/drought areas. Such efforts can only induce potential pre-existing clouds, already passing over a given place, to produce rain only if organized weather modification intervention becomes successful.

(b) As of now, all cloud seeding programmes have always been carried out

by commercial firms working under contract with a variety of sponsors both from the Government covering large areas as well as by Private Trusts at a local scale. The States of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh have undertaken cloud seeding operations in the past by hiring private firms and these operations were funded by the respective State Governments. Government of Karnataka carried out the cloud seeding program during the post-monsoon season (October-November) of 2012 for rain enhancement over the Cauvery catchment area. Although, Mumbai Municipal Corporation planned the cloud seeding program for rain enhancement with Israel Company during August-September 2012 over the lakes providing drinking water to Mumbai, the same was not implemented due to certain unforeseen reasons.

Causes of low rainfall

†2541. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the layer of atmosphere where monsoon gets active and causes rain, is being disturbed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that, due to increasing industrialisation in the National Capital Region, heat island formed among clouds is disturbing them and causing low rainfall;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether Government has made any action-plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No, Sir. As per all available records, there is no reduction observed in rainfall over NCR region.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Damage to troposphere

‡2542. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the natural state of troposphere layer in the atmosphere is deteriorating due to indiscriminate urbanisation, automobile pollution and pesticide units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any strategy, taking this issue seriously, to deal with the situation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ozone is a naturally occurring gas found in the troposphere and other parts of the atmosphere. Tropospheric ozone is often called "bad" ozone because it can damage living tissue and break down certain materials. With increasing populations, more automobiles, and more industrial activities, ozone concentration is on increase in the lower atmosphere. Since 1900 the amount of ozone near the earth's surface has more than doubled in the global sense. Tropospheric, or ground level ozone, is not emitted directly into the air, but is created by chemical reactions between oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC). Ozone is likely to reach unhealthy levels on hot sunny days in urban environments and low temperature (freezing) high altitude zones during winters under typical conditions. Ozone can also be transported long distances by wind. For this reason, even rural areas can experience high ozone levels.

Presence of excessive ozone, above 0.075ppm (parts per million) as per US-EPA standards, affects sensitive vegetation and ecosystems, including forests, parks, wildlife refuges and wilderness areas. In particular, ozone harms sensitive vegetation, including trees and plants during the growing season. People with lung disease, children, older adults, and people who are active outdoors may become particularly sensitive to ozone.

(c) Yes, Sir.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) Government has initiated several steps to cut NO_x and VOC emissions from vehicles, industrial facilities, and electric utilities. Programs are also aimed at reducing pollution by reformulating fuels (lead free/low sulphur) and consumer/commercial products, such as paints and chemical solvents that contain VOC.

Impact of digitization of cable television network

‡2543. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the implementation of digitization system in the country by Government has left common viewers helpless;

(b) if so, the Government's reaction in this regard; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that, now the common viewers would have to accept those packages in the formation of which they have no role at all?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is implementing digitization in the cable TV sector in a phased time-bound manner with the complete switch off of analogue cable TV services by 31st December, 2014. The digitalization of cable TV service will be an important milestone where the consumers and other stakeholders will be immensely benefited. For the consumers digital cable TV would bring a host of benefits like improved picture and sound quality, multiple choices of channels, internet, movies and games on demand etc. In order to facilitate the consumers and provide a regulated environment for the implementation of digitization TRAI has issued necessary regulations and tariff orders. TRAI's Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable) Services (Fourth) (Addressable Systems) Tariff Order, 2010 dated 21st July, 2010, as amended on 30.4.2012, regulates tariff and pricing for the digital cable TV Systems. This tariff order in clause 6(1) mandates service providers to offer all channels (pay and free to air) on a-la-carte basis to subscribers. The tariff order in clause 6(1A) also provides that the operators of digital addressable cable TV systems would offer to the consumers a Basic-Service-Tier (BST) comprising of minimum 100 free-to-air (FTA) channels, at a maximum charge of Rs. 100/- (excluding taxes) per subscriber per month. The tariff order stipulates in clause 6(1B) that it shall be open to the subscriber to choose any combination of free to air channels upto one hundred

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

channels, in lieu of the basic service tier offered by the multi-system operator. It is also provided in clause 6(1D) that it shall be open to the subscriber of the digital addressable cable TV to subscribe to basic service tier or basic service tier and one or more pay channel or only free to air channels or only pay channels or pay channels and free to air channels. The said tariff order also has provisions in clause 8 to protect consumers against increase in prices of packages offered by the service providers. It provides that no service provider, who provides cable services using an addressable system to its subscribers, shall, increase the charges for a subscription package offered by him, for a minimum period of six months from the date of enrolment of the subscriber for such subscription package. However, this provision shall not prevent any service provider from reducing the price of the subscription package within the period of six months to the advantage of the subscriber. These provisions are aimed at facilitating and empowering consumers to have digital cable services with freedom to exercise their choices.

**Reservation policy on casual appointments in
AIR and DDKs**

2544. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government follows reservation policy while engaging casual assignees for various posts in AIR and Doordarshan Kendra; and

(b) if so, the details of the persons belonging to SC/ST who have been engaged as Casual News Reader cum Translator (CNRT) and to other various posts in various AIR across the country during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) No, Sir. Casual assignees are booked by various AIR and Doordarshan Kendras as per functional requirement for about 6-7 days in a month.

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

Launching separate educational channel

2545. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

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

(a) what action has been taken by the Ministry on representation for launching of a separate educational channel;

(b) whether the Ministry considers launching such channels, State-wise in regional/State languages and if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) how many proposals have been received from private channel operators to launch a separate educational channel and what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (c) This Ministry grants permission to companies registered under Companies Act, 1956 under uplinking and downlinking guidelines only in two categories viz. News and Current Affairs TV channel and Non-News and Current Affairs TV channel. No permission is granted under the category of educational channel.

Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) had sent a proposal to this Ministry for launch of 50 educational DTH channels. Since the said proposal of MHRD does not come under the extant uplinking guidelines, the matter has been referred to a Committee of Secretaries (CoS) which has further recommended to constitute a Group of Secretaries to examine the need for modifications of the extant uplinking guidelines. Meanwhile, the Ministry has made a reference to TRAI on 30.11.2012, *inter-alia* seeking its recommendations as to whether Central Government Ministries and Departments/Central Government owned companies/Central Government Undertakings/Joint venture of the Central Government and the private sector/Central Government funded entities may be allowed to enter into the business of broadcasting and or distribution of TV channels and also whether any change is required to be carried out in any of the extant Rules and Regulations and Guidelines to address the matter suitably.

Transmission of Pakistani channels

2546. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to allow transmission of Pakistani channels in the country;

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

(c) by when the decision on transmission of Pakistani channels is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) to (c) Downlinking Guidelines allow downlinking of foreign channels in India as per the rules/procedure laid out therein. The applications received from the companies are sent for Inter-Ministerial clearances to Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Revenue and Ministry of External Affairs etc. Once all clearances are received and the company complies with the guidelines, permissions are granted. As on date a proposal has been received from a company for downlinking of a channel uplinked from Pakistan by a Lahore based company which is under consideration in consultation with other Ministries.

Cable TV digitisation

†2547. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that cable T.V. digitisation has been completed in the metro cities in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether, following this step of Government, any scheme has been formulated in order to provide any economic relief to the common consumers;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether this scheme provides for freedom to the T.V. viewers of choosing the channels of their own choice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) The cable TV digitization was completed in 3 out of the planned 4 metros of Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata by the mandated time line of 31st October, 2012. In Chennai the matter is *sub-judice* in the High Court of Madras. A total of 81.07 lakh Set Top Boxes were installed as on 4.12.2012 in four metro cities, registering an achievement of 98% in the Cable TV sector. Taking into consideration the total number of Direct-to-Home subscribers (DTH), the percentage of digitization goes to 99%.

(c) to (e) There is no scheme for providing any economic relief to consumers in the implementation of Digital Addressable System (DAS). However, TRAI in its Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable) Services (Fourth) (Addressable Systems)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Tariff Order, 2010 dated 21st July, 2010, as amended on 30.4.2012 has certain provisions for the consumers enabling them freedom to exercise their choices. This tariff order in clause 6(1) mandates service providers to offer all channels (pay and free to air) on a-la-carte basis to subscribers. The tariff order in clause 6(1A) also provides that the operators of digital addressable cable TV systems would offer to the consumers a Basic-Service-Tier (BST) comprising of minimum 100 Free-to-Air (FTA) channels, at a maximum charge of Rs. 100/- (excluding taxes) per subscriber per month. The tariff order stipulates in clause 6(1B) that it shall be open to the subscriber to choose any combination of free to air channels upto one hundred channels, in lieu of the basic service tier offered by the multi-system operator. It is also provided in clause 6(1D) that it shall be open to the subscriber of the digital addressable cable TV to subscribe to basic service tier or basic service tier and one or more pay channel or only free to air channels or only pay channels or pay channels and free to air channels.

Digitisation of Cable TV

†2548. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA:

SHRI AVINASH PANDE:

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

- (a) whether implementation of digitisation of Cable TV in four metropolitan cities has been completed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there are any hurdles to start digitisation of Cable TV in the remaining cities of the country;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to meet the demand of set top boxes at affordable prices;
- (e) by when the proposed digitisation of Cable TV in those cities of the country is likely to be completed; and
- (f) what is the overall estimated cost of the project?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) The Cable TV digitization was completed in 3 out of the planned 4 metros of Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata by the mandated time line of 31st October, 2012. In Chennai the matter is *sub-judice* in the High Court of Madras. A total of 81.07 lakh Set Top Boxes were installed as on 4.12.2012 in four metro cities, registering an achievement of 98% in the Cable TV sector. Taking into consideration the total number of Direct-to-Home subscribers (DTH) the percentage of digitization goes to 99%.

(c) to (f) At present, no hurdles are anticipated in the implementation of DAS in the second Phase where 38 cities having more than 1 million population will undergo digital switch over by 31st March, 2013. The Ministry has been constantly in contact with the Multi-system Operators to assess and monitor the availability and seeding of STBs on a regular basis. The cost of the implementation of DAS is to be borne by the industry. In the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) recommendations on Foreign Investment Limits for Broadcasting Sector dated 30th June, 2010, it has been mentioned that the estimated fund requirement for achieving DAS with digitalization and addressability provisions at all India level is to the order of Rs. 20000-50000 crores.

Sting operation by media people

†2549. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that the practice of blackmailing the officers and politicians by conducting sting operation is being carried out on a very large scale by the private channels and media people;

(b) whether Government has any plan to constitute any committee for its investigation and to fix the responsibility of print media and communication media on the suggestion of the committee;

(c) whether the people of print media try to defame the public life through paid news on a large scale; and

(d) the efforts being made by Government to check this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) The Ministry is not aware of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

large scale blackmailing of officers and politicians by private channels through sting operations. However, there have been reports appeared recently in media regarding alleged extortion bid by journalists of a TV news channel through a sting operation against a major steel company.

(b) There is no proposal, at present to constitute any committee for investigation. However, the Press Council of India (PCI), a statutory autonomous body to improve and maintain the standards of newspaper and news agencies, has laid down "Guidelines on Sting Operations" under its 'Norms of Journalistic Conduct', a copy of which is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The Council has also held that sting operation by the media should only be subject to self-regulation following the principles and methodology. Also, the News Broadcasters Association (NBA) in their Code of Ethics and Broadcasting Standards has adopted certain guidelines for conducting "sting operation" by their member channels. A copy of the Guidelines of NBA for conducting Sting Operations is given in the Statement-II.

(c) The Press Council of India (PCI)'s Report on Paid News mentions that some sections of media, on receiving monetary considerations publish 'news' that not merely praise particular candidates but also criticize their political opponents.

(d) The Election Commission has initiated measures to check incidents of election time paid news. The Commission has issued instructions to Chief Electoral Officers of all the States for constituting the District level and State level Media Certification and Monitoring Committees (MCMC) for scrutiny of paid news. These Committees have been instructed to do vigorous scrutiny of electronic media, print media and other modes of mass communication in order to locate political advertisement in the garb of news coverage appearing during the election period. In addition, the Commission has also constituted a Committee at the Commission level to examine references from State level MCMCs and to support policy formulation on issues related to Paid News and those related to usage of electronic and print media for campaigning by parties and candidates.

Statement-I

PCIs Norms of Journalistic Conduct

Guidelines on Sting Operations

- (i) A newspaper proposing to report a sting operation shall obtain a certificate from the person who recorded or produced the same certifying that the operation is genuine and *bonafide*.

- (ii) There must be concurrent record in writing of the various stages of the sting operation.
- (iii) Decision to report the sting operation should be taken by the editor after satisfying himself of the public interest of the matter and ensuring that report complies with all legal requirements.
- (iv) Sting operation published in print media should be scheduled with an awareness of the likely reader in mind. Great care and sensitivity should be exercised to avoid shocking or offending the reader.

Statement-II

*Guidelines of News Broadcasting Association (NBA) for
conducting sting operation*

In furtherance of the principles of self-regulation as contained in NBA's Code of Ethics and Broadcasting Standards and Specific Guidelines Covering Reportage, a member news channel may conduct a "sting operation", but only in conformity, with the following guidelines:—

1. A sting operation may be conducted only if warranted in public interest;
2. A sting operation should be conducted only for exposing a wrong-doing;
3. A sting operation should not be used for gratuitously prying into peoples' private lives;
4. A sting operation may be resorted to only if there is no other effective overt means of collecting or recording the same information or news;
5. In conducting a sting operation, a news channel shall not indulge in inducing a person to commit a wrongful act not otherwise contemplated by the person;
6. Resort shall not be had to sleaze or sex or any illegal act as a means for carrying-out a sting operation;
7. The entire recordings of a sting operation, including edited and un-edited, audio and video footage, must be preserved, as they are for a period of 90 days or for such other period as may be necessary in a given case;
8. Recordings of a sting operation, including edited and un-edited, audio and

video footage, shall not be tampered, manipulated, interposed, altered, distorted, morphed or otherwise doctored in any manner that may change the context, purport or meaning thereof;

9. There must be concurrent and contemporaneous recording in writing of the various stages of progress of a sting operation by the person in-charge of it; and such written record shall also be preserved for a period of 90 days or for such other period as may be necessary in a given case;
10. A sting operation must not offend against the provisions of Section 5 of The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rule 6 of The Cable Television Networks Rules 1994 relating to "Programme Code" or any other law in force for the time being, including Section 24 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988;
11. A sting operation shall be telecast only if, and when there is ample evidence to *prima facie* demonstrate the culpability of a wrong-doer;
12. If a sting operation is found false or fabricated, all persons concerned with conducting the sting operation could be liable for punishment in accordance with the law; and
13. No sting operation shall be conducted except with the prior approval and under the supervision of the head of the editorial team of a news channel, who shall also, along with other person concerned, be responsible for all consequences. The Managing Director and/or the Chief Executive Officer of the broadcasting company should also be kept fully informed of any sting operation being conducted by a news channel.

Regularisation of casual presenters and announcers

2550. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are a large number of casual presenters/announcers working in All India Radio for several years, some even for the last eighteen years;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether, recently, Prasar Bharati has released a comprehensive policy for contractual engagements;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether nothing in that policy has been said about regularisation of casual presenters and announcers;
- (f) whether a large number of retired personnel are re-engaged, instead of regularising the casual ones;
- (g) if so, the details thereof; and
- (h) the details of Government's action in regard to regularising the casual presenters and announcers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Casual presenters/announcers are being booked by AIR stations as talent on assignment basis. The number of such casual announcers varies from station to station as per their requirement. Since this is an on-going process, there is no fixed number.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. For addressing the problem of acute shortage of man power, the Prasar Bharati, with the approval of its Board, has formulated a policy on 27.09.2012 for contractual engagements in Prasar Bharati Secretariat and Directorates and Field Offices of Doordarshan and All India Radio (AIR) for implementation with immediate effect. The policy envisages that there will be contractual engagements against regular sanctioned posts and other need based contractual engagements. The policy outlines selection of engagements by Screening-cum-Selection Committees and other terms and conditions for contractual engagements.

- (e) Yes, Sir. It is a policy for contractual engagements.
- (f) and (g) Retired persons are engaged mostly on full time basis as per the contractual policy in view of the acute shortage of manpower. The job description of the retired officials is different from that of the casual assignees.
- (h) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for regularizing the casual presenters and announcers.

Clarity of medium wave band radio transmissions

2551. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that medium wave band radio transmissions in the country are not clear;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to rectify the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) Prasar Bharati has reported that presently, medium wave band transmissions in the country are being provided through 146 MW Transmitters of various capacities and the terrestrial coverage (primary zone) in medium wave band is about 90.63% (by area) and 98.41% (by population) for the country. A survey by All India Radio in 2010-11 also found that respondents in both rural and urban areas rated the reception quality of AIR's Primary and Vividh Bharati channels as 'satisfactory'.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) All India Radio is continuously improving its Medium Wave transmission network to enhance technical quality of reception. To enhance the technical quality of transmission in medium wave band, 37 nos. of MW transmitters have already been replaced by new Digital compatible transmitters under the Schemes approved in Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan. Following schemes approved under Eleventh Plan are also under implementation:—

- (i) Installation of new transmitters at 2 places.
- (ii) Replacement of old Transmitters by New Digital transmitters at 31 places.
- (iii) Up-gradation of old Transmitters by new Digital transmitters at 5 places.
- (iv) Digitalisation of existing compatible transmitters at 36 places.
- (v) Digitalisation of production facilities at 98 places.
- (vi) Digitalisation of Connectivity/linkage at all places.

In order to further enhance the quality of transmission, AIR is planning to further Digitalize the Medium Wave transmission network, subject to approvals, under future Five Year Plans.

Auction of FM radio phase-3 licence

2552. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning for FM radio phase-3 licence auctions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the reserve fee for phase-3 FM licensing would remain the highest bid received in the phase-2 auctions; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has approved the Policy Guidelines on Expansion of FM radio broadcasting services through private agencies (Phase-III). Government has also cleared the proposal of the Ministry of I&B for conducting ascending e-auction, as followed by Department of Telecommunications for the auction of 3G and BWA spectrum, *mutatis-mutandis*, for award of license of FM channels, as recommended by the GOM on Licensing Methodology for FM Phase-III. Under the Policy, a total of 839 channels in 294 cities will be made available for auction. The detailed Policy Guidelines for FM Phase-III are available on Ministry's website www.mib.nic.in.

(c) The Reserve Price for new channels in existing FM Phase-II cities shall be the Highest bid price received for that city in Phase-II. In cities which are being taken up afresh, the reserve price shall be the Highest Bid price received during FM Phase-II for that category of cities in that region. In case the benchmark from Phase-II for a particular region is not available, then the lowest of the Highest bid received in other regions for that category of cities will be taken as the reserve price. For new cities in border areas with a population less than one lakh, the reserve price shall be Rs. five lakh.

(d) Does not arise.

Handling of Government cases

2553. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a former Additional Solicitor General has criticized

the manner in which cases are handed over to the law officers and the interest of Government is jeopardized;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the cases were handed over to the law officers just a few minutes before the time of hearing in the courts; and

(c) whether Government would act in such a way that its interests are not jeopardized financially and otherwise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. However, it is denied that the interest of Government is jeopardized. Efforts are being continuously made to enhance efficiency in the conduct of Government litigation in courts, for example:—

- (i) All important cases are identified in advance and urgent steps are taken to brief the Law Officers and Senior Counsels alongwith panel counsels and officers from the concerned Departments so that interest of Government is safeguarded;
- (ii) Paper books are completed with documents collected from counsel for opposite side as well as from Supreme Court registry where some documents are missing;
- (iii) Weekly list matters are sent well in advance so that effective representation is made at the time of hearing;
- (iv) Contractual staff have been hired by Department of revenue (CBDT & CBEC) and posted in Central Agency to overcome the shortage of manpower in Central Agency Section to some extent;
- (v) Legal Cells of CBDT, CBEC, Ministry of Defence and Legal Cells of all the paramilitary forces like BSF, CISF and CRPF are functioning and cases are monitored on daily basis by them in co-ordination with the Central Agency Section.

Judges in family courts

2554. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are a large number of male judges in family courts;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and gender-wise; and

- (c) the steps being taken to appoint more judges in family courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) Family Courts are set up by the State Governments in consultation with the respective High Court as per their need. As per Section 4(4)(b) of the Family Courts Act, 1984, preference is to be given to women in selecting persons for appointment as judges. However, judges of both the gender are appointed to Family Courts and the position keeps on changing from time to time.

Increase in pending cases

2555. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of pendency of cases in various courts of the country;
- (b) whether there has been an increase in the status, compared to the data prevailing during the last two years;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the action taken by Government to reduce the pendency in various courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) Details of pendency of cases in Supreme Court, High Courts and Subordinate Courts in the year 2009, 2010 and 2011, are as under:—

At the end of the year	2009	2010	2011
Supreme Court	55,791	54,562	58,519
High Courts	40,60,709	42,54,309	43,22,200
Subordinate Courts	2,72,75,953	2,77,41,334	2,69,86,307

A pendency reduction drive was undertaken from July, 2011 to December, 2011 in a campaign mode approach for clearing long pending cases and cases relating to marginalized sections of the society in High Courts and Subordinate Courts under their jurisdiction. As per information received from the High Courts, net pendency in all courts was reduced by over 6 lakh cases. Out of them about 1.36 lakh cases were of the targeted groups such as senior citizens, disabled, minors and marginalized sections of society. A similar drive has been launched in this year as well from July, 2012 to December, 2012. The focus of pendency reduction drive this year is

to make our judicial system 'five plus' free. Simultaneously, emphasis is being laid on increasing the number of judges in subordinate judiciary by filling the existing vacancies and creating additional posts so that disposal of cases is expedited by setting up of additional courts.

Besides, the Government has set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms 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 has been pursuing a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration which, *inter-alia*, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerisation, increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and emphasis on human resource development. The National Mission has a time frame of five years (2011-16) to pursue them.

The Mission has taken several steps in the strategic areas towards fulfillment of its objectives. An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted to suggest necessary amendments to the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 along with other policy and administrative measures to check increasing litigation relating to cheque bounce cases. For the re-engineering of court procedures and court processes for early disposal of cases, a National Court Management System has been notified by the Supreme Court for addressing the issues of case management, court management, setting measurable standards for performance of the courts and the National System of Judicial Statistics in the country.

Infrastructure development for the subordinate judiciary is a major thrust area for the National Mission. With a view to enhancing the resources of the State Governments, the Government has increased the central share by revising the funding pattern from 50:50 to 75:25 (for States other than North Eastern States) under modified Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary from the year 2011-12 onwards. The funding pattern for North-Eastern States has been kept as 90:10 with effect from 2010-11.

Rs. 595 crore has been released as central assistance to States/UTs for infrastructure development of subordinate judiciary during 2011-12. Out of budget of Rs. 660 crore in the current financial year, Rs. 557 crore has been released to States/UTs till 30th November, 2012.

On the recommendations of 13th Finance Commission, the Government has sanctioned Rs. 5000 crore as grants to the States for 5 years between 2010-15 for undertaking 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 provide legal aid to the marginalized and empower them to access justice; promoting the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism to resolve part of the disputes outside the court system.

Donations to political parties

2556. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether private donations to political parties provide a pretext for crony capitalism especially as many of the firms end up benefiting from Government policies;
- (b) whether Government is mulling to have State funding of elections as recommended by the Indrajit Gupta Committee; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) There is no empirical study to suggest or presume as a general proposition that the private donations to political parties provide a pretext for crony capitalism.

(b) and (c) State funding of election on the basis of recommendation of Indrajit Gupta Committee has been under consideration of the government in the past. However, further progress in the matter has not been possible for want of the necessary political consensus on the subject.

Number of cases decided by judges

2557. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a Sub-Judge/Magistrate, Session Judge, District Judge is required to decide a particular number of cases in a month and if so, the details of the policy in this regard;
- (b) how many points/units are given, the policy thereof;
- (c) how many points/units are given in a compromise case;

(d) whether Government is planning to give more points/units to a judge who decides the case with a compromise of parties, to encourage a settlement and to decrease the number of appeals; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (e) Administrative Control over District and subordinate judiciary vests with the concerned High Court as per the provisions contained in the Constitution of India. Various High Courts have framed their own rules/guidelines for giving credit for disposal of various categories of cases in performance appraisal of judges of subordinate judiciary. The Government has no role in the matter.

Performance of NMJDLR

2558. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms (NMJDLR);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how far the mission has performed in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) 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 has been pursuing a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration which, *inter-alia*, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerisation, increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and emphasis on human resource development. The National Mission has a time frame of five years (2011-16) to pursue them.

The Mission has taken several steps in the strategic areas towards fulfilment of its objectives. An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted to suggest necessary amendments to the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 along with other policy and administrative measures to check increasing litigation relating to cheque bounce

cases. For the re-engineering of court procedures and court processes for early disposal of cases, a National Court Management System has been notified by the Supreme Court for addressing the issues of case management, court management, setting measurable standards for performance of the courts and the National System of Judicial Statistics in the country.

Infrastructure development for the subordinate judiciary is a major thrust area for the National Mission. With a view to enhancing the resources of the State Governments, the Government has increased the central share by revising the funding pattern from 50:50 to 75:25 (for States other than North Eastern States) under modified Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary from the year 2011-12 onwards. The funding pattern for North-Eastern States has been kept as 90:10 with effect from 2010-11.

Rs. 595 crore has been released as central assistance to States/UTs for infrastructure development of subordinate judiciary during 2011-12. Out of budget of Rs. 660 crore in the current financial year, Rs. 557 crore has been released to States/UTs till 30th November, 2012.

A pendency reduction drive was undertaken from July 2011 to December, 2011 in a campaign mode approach for clearing long pending cases and cases relating to marginalized sections of the society in High Courts and Subordinate Courts under their jurisdiction. As per information received from the High Courts, net pendency in all courts was reduced by over 6 lakh cases. Out of them about 1.36 lakh cases were of the targeted groups such as senior citizens, disabled, minors and marginalized sections of society. A similar drive has been launched in this year as well from July, 2012 to December, 2012. The focus of pendency reduction drive this year is to make our judicial system 'five plus' free. Simultaneously, emphasis is being laid on increasing the number of judges in subordinate judiciary by filling the existing vacancies and creating additional posts so that disposal of cases is expedited by setting up of additional courts.

On the recommendations of 13th Finance Commission, the Government has sanctioned Rs. 5000 crore as grants to the States for 5 years between 2010-15 for undertaking 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 provide legal aid to

the marginalized and empower them to access justice; promoting the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism to resolve part of the disputes outside the court system.

(c) The National Mission deals with the policy and strategic issues affecting pendency in the courts at macro level. Some of these do impact on the States such as the release of funds for infrastructure development and pendency reduction drives undertaken from time to time jointly with the State High Courts. The infrastructure facilities for judiciary have improved in Jharkhand with construction of 25 court buildings in last two years. An amount of Rs. 19 crore has been released to State Government of Jharkhand under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Infrastructure development of Subordinate Judiciary. Further release of financial assistance under the scheme, would depend on furnishing of the Utilisation Certificate by the State Government. Jharkhand High Court had participated in pendency reduction drive between July, 2011 and December, 2011, resulting in reduction of long pending cases at High Court and subordinate courts.

Pending contempt of court cases

2559. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases of contempt of court are pending in various High Courts of the country and majority of them are against State Governments;

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

(c) the action Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No such data are maintained by the Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government always endeavours to ensure compliance with court orders and is making efforts to streamline the management of Government litigation to ensure compliance with court orders.

Judges from ST community

2560. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

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

(a) the sanctioned strength and vacancy of judges in various High Courts of the country;

(b) the number of judges from Scheduled Tribe (ST) community in the various High Courts and the Supreme Court at present;

(c) the reasons for not appointing judges from ST community in High Courts and the Supreme Court;

(d) whether it is a serious concern that even after 65 years of independence, not a single judge from Scheduled Tribe community, which constitute 8.2 per cent of the population of the country has been appointed in the Supreme Court; and

(e) whether Government plans to look into this aspect to enhance the presence of Scheduled Tribe community in the judiciary?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) A Statement indicating the sanctioned strength and vacancies of Judges in High Courts in the country is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (e) Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts are made under Articles, 124 and 217 of the Constitution of India respectively, which do not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons. The Government has, however, requested the Chief Justices of the High Courts to send proposals for appointment of Judges from suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities and from amongst women.

Statement

Approved strength and vacancies of Judges in High Courts

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	Approved strength	Vacancies as per approved strength
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad	160	74
2.	Andhra Pradesh	49	18
3.	Bombay	75	20
4.	Calcutta	58	17

1	2	3	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	06
6.	Delhi	48	13
7.	Guwahati	24	01
8.	Gujarat	42	12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11	—
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	07
11.	Jharkhand	20	09
12.	Karnataka	50	13
13.	Kerala	38	08
14.	Madhya Pradesh	43	11
15.	Madras	60	10
16.	Odisha	22	10
17.	Patna	43	07
18.	Punjab and Haryana	68	26
19.	Rajasthan	40	18
20.	Sikkim	03	01
21.	Uttarakhand	09	01
TOTAL:		895	282

National Judicial Commission

2561. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

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

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up a National Judicial Commission;
and

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof including the time-frame within which the Commission is likely to be set-up?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The proposal for setting up of National Judicial Commission has been on the anvil since 1990.

Currently, appointment of Judges to High Courts and Supreme Court is based on a Memorandum of Procedure for Appointment of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts prepared in 1998. Representations have been made by various agencies and expert bodies to review/change the present procedure of appointment of judges. The proposal to have an alternative arrangement and to establish a Judicial Appointments Commission through a Constitutional amendment is under consideration. But no time frame can be specified as amendment to the Constitution is a time consuming process.

Pending cases in Rajasthan

2562. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in the High Court and district courts, consumer courts, revenue courts, etc. in Rajasthan at present;

(b) whether Government is formulating any policy for speedy disposal of these cases;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the sanctioned strength and vacancies in the High Court, district courts, munsif courts, etc. in the State?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) As per information made available by High Court of Rajasthan 2,81,306 cases were pending in High Court and 14,51,368 cases were pending in district and subordinate courts of Rajasthan as on 31.12.2011.

Government has to set up a National Mission of Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms with 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 has been pursuing a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration

which, *inter-alia*, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerisation, increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and emphasis on human resource development. The National Mission has a time frame of five years (2011-16) to pursue them.

The Mission has taken several steps in the strategic areas towards fulfilment of its objectives. An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted to suggest necessary amendments to the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 along with other policy and administrative measures to check increasing litigations relating to cheque bounce cases. For the re-engineering of court procedures and court processes for early disposal of cases, a National Court Management System (NCMS) has been notified by the Supreme Court for addressing the issues of case management, court management, setting measurable standards for performance of the courts and the National System of Judicial Statistics in the country.

Infrastructure development for the subordinate judiciary is a major thrust area for the National Mission. With a view to enhancing the resources of the State Governments, the Government has increased the central share by revising the funding pattern from 50:50 to 75:25 (for States other than North Eastern States) under modified Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary from the year 2011-12 onwards. The funding pattern for North-Eastern States has been kept as 90:10 with effect from 2010-11.

Rs. 595 crore has been released as central assistance to States/UTs for infrastructure development of subordinate judiciary during 2011-12. Out of budget of Rs 660 crore in the current financial year, Rs. 557 crore has been released to States/UTs till 30th November, 2012.

On the recommendations of 13th Finance Commission, the Government has sanctioned Rs. 5000 crore as grants to the States for 5 years between 2010-15 for undertaking 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 provide legal aid to the marginalized and empower them to access justice; promoting the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism to resolve part of the disputes outside the court system.

(d) The sanctioned strength of judges in the High Court of Rajasthan is 40 out of which 18 posts are vacant at present. As regards district and subordinate courts as per information available in Court News published by Supreme court the sanctioned strength of judges in these courts was 922 out of which 171 posts were vacant as on 30.09.2011.

Commercial divisions in High Courts

2563. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether commercial divisions have been established in any High Court in the country;
- (b) if so, the names of such High Courts; and
- (c) the number of commercial litigations pending in different High Courts and district courts in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Psychological impact of pendency on judges

2564. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the High Courts have fixed a minimum disposal rate for trial courts' judges in view of the huge arrears of more than three crore cases;
- (b) if so, whether in January, 2012, the *Amicus curiae* and senior advocate while assisting a Supreme Court Bench on overall improvement of justice delivery system, opined that heavy work load for a long period of time could cause psychological pressure on the judicial officers; and
- (c) whether a psychological study had been done, as suggested, to analyze if such pressures have run down the morale, efficiency and ability of the trial court judges thereby resulting in loss of input?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) Administrative Control over district and subordinate judiciary vests with the concerned High Court as per the provisions contained in the Constitution of India. Various High Courts have framed rules/guidelines for giving credit for disposal of

different categories of cases in the performance appraisal of judges of subordinate judiciary. No formal study has been undertaken by the Government on the impact of pendency causing psychological pressure on the judicial officers.

The Government has, however, launched a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms 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 has been pursuing a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration which, *inter-alia*, involves better infrastructure for courts including computerisation, increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and emphasis on human resource development. The National Mission has a time frame of five years (2011-16) to pursue them.

The Mission has taken several steps in the strategic areas towards fulfillment of its objectives. An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted to suggest necessary amendments to the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 along with other policy and administrative measures to check increasing litigation relating to cheque bounce cases. For the re-engineering of court procedures and court processes for early disposal of cases, a National Court Management System has been notified by the Supreme Court for addressing the issues of case management, court management, setting measurable standards for performance of the courts and the National System of Judicial Statistics in the country.

Infrastructure development for the subordinate judiciary is a major thrust area for the National Mission. With a view to enhancing the resources of the State Governments, the Government has increased the central share by revising the funding pattern from 50:50 to 75:25 (for States other than North Eastern States) under modified Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary from the year 2011-12 onwards. The funding pattern for North-Eastern States has been kept as 90:10 with effect from 2010-11.

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A pendency reduction drive was undertaken from July, 2011 to December, 2011 jointly with the Chief Justices of High Courts in a campaign mode approach for

clearing long pending cases and cases relating to marginalized sections of the society in High Courts and Subordinate Courts under their jurisdiction. As per information received from the High Courts, net pendency in all courts was reduced by over 6 lakh cases. Out of them about 1.36 lakh cases were of the targeted groups such as senior citizens, disabled, minors and marginalized sections of society. A similar drive has been launched in this year as well from July, 2012 to December, 2012. The focus of pendency reduction drive this year is to make our judicial system 'five plus' free. Simultaneously, emphasis is being laid on increasing the number of judges in subordinate judiciary by filling the existing vacancies and creating additional posts so that disposal of cases is expedited by setting up of additional courts.

On the recommendations of 13th Finance Commission, the Government has sanctioned Rs. 5000 crore as grants to the States for 5 years between 2010-15 for undertaking 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 provide legal aid to the marginalized and empower them to access justice; promoting the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism to resolve part of the disputes outside the court system.

Gram Nyayalayas

2565. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

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

- (a) whether Government had announced setting up of Gram Nyayalayas across the country;
- (b) if so, the present status of setting up such courts;
- (c) whether the villagers are facing difficulties in getting justice from subordinate/High Courts as they are far away from their places of residence;
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government to set up Gram Nyayalayas in villages;
- (e) whether cases pending in lower courts would be considered in these Nyayalayas; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (f) The Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 was enacted by Parliament for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas at the intermediate Panchayat level with a view to provide access to justice to citizens at their doorsteps and to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of social, economic or other disabilities. The Act has come into force with effect from 2nd October, 2009. In terms of Section 3(1) of the Act, it is for the State Governments to establish Gram Nyayalayas in consultation with the respective High Courts.

The Central Government has been encouraging the States in this regard by providing financial assistance within the prescribed norms for setting up of Gram Nyayalayas and for meeting part of the cost of recurring expenses for running these Gram Nyayalayas for the first three years. Based on the reports received from the States, the status of operationalisation of Gram Nyayalayas as on 30.11.2012, is indicated below:—

Sl. No.	State	Gram Nyayalayas notified	Gram Nyayalayas operationalized
1.	Madhya Pradesh	89	89
2.	Rajasthan	45	45
3.	Odisha	14	8
4.	Karnataka	2	—
5.	Maharashtra	10	9
6.	Jharkhand	6	—
7.	Goa	2	—
TOTAL:		168	151

Gram Nyayalayas are an important addition to the existing trial courts. With the simplified procedures for trial and mobile nature of the courts, they can play an important role in resolving a large number of disputes at the local levels. They can be of real help to the litigants in the rural areas as they would not have to travel long distance and wait for long period of time, for disposal of their cases.

The Gram Nyayalayas Act provides that the District Court or the Court of Session, as the case may be, with effect from such date as may be notified by the High Court, can transfer all the civil or criminal cases, pending before the courts subordinate to it, to the Gram Nyayalaya competent to try or dispose of such cases.

**Setting up of Micro and Small Scale Industries
in Karnataka**

2566. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Micro and Small Scale Industries set up in Belgaum district in Karnataka, industry-wise during the last three years;
- (b) the details of the proposals received during that period; and
- (c) the details of proposals approved and the financial assistance provided to them to set up industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA): (a) Sir, details of the Micro and Small Industries set up in the Belgaum district in Karnataka, during the last three years are given below:—

*Number of Entrepreneur's Memorandum Part-II (EM-II) filed
by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises*

Year	Micro	Small	Medium	All
2009-10	1505	29	2	1536
2010-11	1673	27	1	1701
2011-12	1663	37	0	1700

Industry-wise details of EM-II filed by the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Karnataka by type of industry are given in the Statement (*See* below). The district-wise details are not centrally maintained.

(b) and (c) Financial assistance is provided to MSMEs through various schemes of the Ministry of MSME. District-wise details are not centrally maintained.

Statement
Industry-wise details of EM-II filed by the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Karnataka

Sl. No	NIC 2004	Description	No. of EM-II*			
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	01	Agriculture, Hunting and Related Service Activities	0	0	0	
2.	02	Forestry, Logging and Related Service Activities	0	0	0	
3.	05	Fishing, Aquaculture and Service Activities Incidental to Fishing	0	0	0	
4.	10	Mining of Coal and Lignite; Extraction of Peat	0	0	0	
5.	11	Extraction of Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas; Service Activities incidental to Oil and Gas Extraction, excluding Surveying	0	0	0	
6.	12	Mining of Uranium and Thorium Ores	0	0	0	
7.	13	Mining of Metal Ores	0	0	0	
8.	14	Other Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	15	Mfg. of Food Products and Beverages	1317	1204	1551
10.	16	Mfg. of Tobacco Products	2	18	1
11.	17	Mfg. of Textiles	1642	2458	2259
12.	18	Mfg. of Wearing Apparel; Dressing and Dyeing of Fur	3911	4549	5252
13.	19	Mfg. of Leather and Leather Products	458	483	552
14.	20	Mfg. of Wood and Wood Products	1630	1336	1885
15.	21	Mfg. of Paper and Paper Products	102	105	64
16.	22	Publishing, Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media	219	199	466
17.	23	Mfg. of Coke and Refined Petroleum Products and Nuclear Fuel	19	20	19
18.	24	Mfg. of Chemicals and Chemical Products	405	421	310
19.	25	Mfg. of Rubber and Plastics Products	379	377	230
20.	26	Mfg. of other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	681	688	652
21.	27	Mfg. of Basic Metals	198	123	112
22.	28	Mfg. of Fabricated Metal Products	1196	1363	1841

23.	29	Mfg. of Machinery and Equipment n.e.c.	844	840	838
24.	30	Mfg. of Office, Accounting and Computing Machinery	45	50	59
25.	31	Mfg. of Electrical Machinery and Apparatus n.e.c.	194	157	117
26.	32	Mfg. of Radio, Television and Communication Equipment and Apparatus	84	99	157
27.	33	Mfg. of Medical, Precision and Optical Instruments, Watches and Clocks	79	64	46
28.	34	Mfg. of Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semi-Trailers	37	27	36
29.	35	Mfg. of other Transport Equipment	11	20	22
30.	36	Mfg. of Furniture; Manufacturing n.e.c.	1346	971	924
31.	37	Recycling	1	0	0
32.	40	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Supply	19	18	39
33.	41	Collection, Purification and Distribution of Water	0	0	0
34.	45	Construction	0	0	0
35.	50	Repair and Maintenance of Motor Vehicle, Retail Sale of Automotive Fuel	164	228	211
36.	51	Wholesale of Trade and Commission Trade	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
37.	52	Repair and Maintenance of Personal and Household Goods; Retail Trade	154	169	150
38.	55	Hotels and Restaurants	0	0	0
39.	60	Land Transport; Transport <i>via</i> Pipelines	8	11	5
40.	61	Water Transport	0	0	0
41.	62	Air Transport	0	0	0
42.	63	Supporting and Auxiliary Transport and Travel Agents Activities	4	7	10
43.	64	Post and Telecommunications	13	9	15
44.	65	Financial Intermediation, Except Insurance and Pension Funding	0	0	0
45.	66	Insurance and Pension Funding, Except Compulsory Social Security	0	0	0
46.	67	Activities Auxiliary to Financial Intermediation	0	0	0
47.	70	Real Estate Activities	0	0	0
48.	71	Renting of Machinery and Equipment Without Operator and of Personal and Household Goods	11	18	19
49.	72	Computer and Related Activities	266	296	386
50.	73	Research and Development			

51.	74	Other Business Activities	302	280	313
52.	75	Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	0	0	0
53.	80	Education	0	0	0
54.	85	Health and Social Work	7	4	6
55.	90	Sewage and Refuse Disposal, Sanitation and Similar Activities	0	0	0
56.	91	Activities of Membership Organization n.e.c.	0	0	0
57.	92	Recreational, Cultural and Sporting Activities	15	13	14
58.	93	Other Service Activities	481	454	452
59.	95	Activities of Private Households as Employers of Domestic Staff	0	0	0
60.	96	Undifferentiated Goods — Producing Activities of Private Households for Own Use	0	0	0
61.	97	Undifferentiated Service — Producing Activities of Private Households for Own Use	0	0	0
62.	99	Extra Territorial Organization and Bodies	951	1355	2008
TOTAL:			17195	18434	21021

*Entrepreneur's Memorandum Part-II (EM-II) filed by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Karnataka.

Mfg. — Manufacturing

Funds allocated to Andhra Pradesh under PMEGP

2567. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount allocated and released under Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of margin money/subsidy allocated and released during the above period for the State, year-wise; and

(c) the number of people benefited during the above period under PMEGP, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA): (a) and (b) The amounts of margin money subsidy allocated and released under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years is given below:—

Year	Margin Money subsidy allocated (in Rs. lakh)	Margin Money subsidy released (in Rs. lakh)*
2009-10	4021.87	6159.93
2010-11	4898.74	7443.94
2011-12	5203.30	5568.30

*Includes additional releases, over and above the initial allocations for the State.

The amount utilized on backward and forward linkages under PMEGP in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years is given below:—

Year	Amount utilized on backward and forward linkages (in Rs. lakh)
2009-10	101.64
2010-11	167.06
2011-12	192.47

(c) The district-wise number of projects assisted and estimated employment created under PMEGP in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years is given in the Statement.

Statement

District-wise number of projects assisted and estimated employment created under PMEGP in Andhra Pradesh

(Number)

Sl. No.	District Name	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Projects assisted	Estimated employment created	Projects assisted	Estimated employment created	Projects assisted	Estimated employment created
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Adilabad	127	3119	123	2474	90	2153
2.	Ananthapur	114	3855	73	2006	72	1503
3.	Chittoor	73	1563	162	2325	54	958
4.	East Godavari	188	3112	125	4060	70	1240
5.	Guntur	152	4144	51	706	86	2855
6.	Hyderabad	25	299	103	2510	22	395
7.	YSR (Kadapa)	66	2229	71	1644	33	757
8.	Karimnagar	99	2538	113	2391	67	1557
9.	Khammam	229	3973	164	2607	66	1142
10.	Krishna	222	4039	111	3685	122	2695
11.	Kurnool	160	6920	206	2596	109	3344
12.	Mahaboobnagar	123	3003	49	894	101	1592
13.	Medak	61	1006	84	1895	24	408
14.	Nalgonda	80	2484	51	945	47	1220

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Nellore	103	2467	114	1996	37	1167
16.	Nizamabad	104	2631	173	4380	84	1572
17.	Prakasam	190	6001	95	3218	81	2080
18.	Rangareddy	83	2934	115	2862	53	1477
19.	Srikakulam	106	3387	151	1656	76	1941
20.	Visakhapatnam	117	3077	148	2332	33	842
21.	Vizianagaram	184	2427	145	1426	56	1262
22.	Warangal	171	4501	96	1867	166	3405
23.	West Godavari	218	3364	220	3333	123	1771
TOTAL:		2995	73073	2743	53808	1672	37336

Allocation of manganese ore mines to private companies

2568. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated any manganese ore mines to private companies during the last three years and if so, the details thereof, year-wise;

(b) how much revenue is generated from those companies;

(c) whether these mines were allocated to private companies on preferential basis or on auction basis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) As per the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957, State Governments are empowered to grant mining leases for all minerals. However, prior approval of the Central Government is required for granting mineral concessions in respect of minerals specified in Parts 'B' and 'C' of the First schedule to the MMDR Act, 1957, including manganese ore. As per the information furnished by the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), the details of the Mining Leases (ML) for manganese ore granted to private companies during the last three years is as follows:—

State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	No. of ML	Area (Hect.)	No. of ML	Area (Hect.)	No. of ML	Area (Hect.)
Andhra Pradesh	3	17.85	—	—	1	10.51
Karnataka	3	31.60	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	8	109.97	3	28.92	1	17.56
Maharashtra	1	15.90	—	—	1	17.51
TOTAL:	15	175.32	3	28.92	3	45.58

(b) The information regarding revenue generated from mines is not centrally maintained. However, as per the information furnished by the State Governments to the IBM, State-wise royalty collected for manganese ore (public as well as private sector) during 2008-09 to 2010-11 is given below:—

(In Rs. lakhs)

Year	Andhra Pradesh	Goa	Gujarat	Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Odisha	Rajasthan
2008-09	148.34	0.74	49.95	682.54	2194.00	2238.65	1063.57	50.68
2009-10	328.85	0.07	40.96	72.91	1703.00	2151.45	1568.99	31.28
2010-11	403.02	0.63	91.11	158.69	2320.22	2428.96	2534.52	12.13

(c) and (d) There is no provision for auction in the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 in respect of non coal minerals. The mining leases are granted by the State Governments under the MMDR Act, 1957.

Illegal mining

†2569. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the illegal mining in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the steps being taken by Government to stop these illegal mining;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has been successful in bringing the guilty persons to the book in these cases; and

(d) the details of the corrective steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the State Governments have been empowered to make rules for preventing illegal mining. Since the State Governments deal with cases of illegal mining therefore specific details are not centrally maintained in the Ministry. However, the Central Government has taken the following steps to curb and check illegal mining in the country:—

- (i) State Governments were asked to frame rules to control illegal mining as per Section 23C of MMDR Act (so far 18 States have framed Rules).
- (ii) State Governments were requested to set up Task Forces at State and District level to control illegal mining since the year 2005 (so far 21 States have reported to have set up Task Forces).
- (iii) State Governments were advised to set up State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (SCEC) to coordinate efforts to control illegal mining by including representatives of Railways, Customs and Port authorities (13 State Governments have set up such Committees).
- (iv) All State Governments advised to adopt an Action Plan with specific measures to detect and control illegal mining including, use of remote sensing, control on traffic, gather market intelligence, registration of end-users and setting up of special cells etc.
- (v) Ministry of Mines has so far held five meetings with the State Governments to specifically review the action taken by the State Governments on illegal mining on 3.8.2009, 27.11.2009, 22.2.2010, 16.4.2010 and 21.9.2010. This periodical review has been dovetailed in the meeting of Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee meetings.
- (vi) A Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee set up under Secretary (Mines) on 4.3.2009 has held ten meetings on 24.7.2009, 22.12.2009, 18.6.2010, 22.12.2010, 3.5.2011, 20.9.2011, 16.1.2012, 27.3.2012, 28.6.2012 and 21.9.2012 to consider all mining related issues, including matters relating to coordination of activities to combat illegal mining.

- (vii) Railways have instituted a mechanism to allow transportation of iron ore only against permits issued rake-wise and verified by State Government, apart from taking measures to fence and set up check post at the railway sidings.
- (viii) Customs Department has issued instructions to all its field units to share information on ore export with State Governments.
- (ix) Ministry of Shipping has issued a direction to all major Ports to streamline the verification procedures for movement of consignment by road and rail to Ports for exports.
- (x) Government has notified amendment in Rule 45 of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988, on 9.2.2011 making it mandatory for all miners, traders, stockist, exporters and end-users to register with IBM and report their transaction in minerals on monthly basis of a proper end-to-end accounting of minerals. As on 11.6.2012, out of 9409 mining leases in the country, 8027 mining leases have registered online with the IBM. The IBM has suspended 1587 mines for, on-compliance and initiated prosecution in 4 cases and recommended 21 cases to State Governments for termination. IBM has also requested the State Governments not to issue transit passes for movement of minerals to unregistered operators.
- (xi) Indian Bureau Mines had constituted Special Task Forces for inspection of mines in endemic areas by taking the help of Satellite imageries. Special Task Force conducted inspections in a total of 454 mines in the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand and Gujarat and suspended 155 mines under rule 13(2) of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 due to serious violations. Further, the Indian Bureau of Mines have recommended for termination of eight leases.
- (xii) In so far as the online approval of mining plans and display of approved mining plans in the public domain is concerned, it is submitted that the Ministry is developing 'Mining Tenement System (MTS)' to automate the various processes associated with the mineral concession regime with features also to reflect the information which will be available on the public domain.
- (xiii) The Central Government has set up Justice M.B. Shah Commission of Inquiry (CoI) to inquire into large scale illegal mining of iron ore and manganese ore in the country. The tenure of the CoI has been extended till 16th July, 2013 by the Government. CoI has so far visited Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Jharkhand, Karnataka and Odisha.

(c) and (d) Year-wise details of cases of illegal mining detected and action taken by State Governments till June 2012, as reported by the State Governments are as follows:—

(for all minerals including minor minerals)

Sl. No.	State	Details of State-wise Illegal mining cases				Action taken upto June, 2012		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (till June)	FIR lodged (Nos.)	Court cases filed (Nos.)	Fine realized by State Governments (Rs. lakh)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15530	13939	19913	5227	18	537	9304.313
2.	Chhattisgarh	2606	2017	2946	868	88	6961	1896.6047
3.	Goa	12	13	1	—	0	0	3.33799
4.	Gujarat	4020	2184	3485	1607	215	4	6961.062
5.	Haryana	1437	3446	2022	1419	438	19	890.91445
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1398	1213	1289	—	186	1189	97.1162
7.	Jharkhand	15	199	364	—	285	30	46.8607
8.	Karnataka	4692	6476	6691	1837	488	175	5223.086

9. Kerala	1847	2028	3175	—	0	0	698.33956
10. Madhya Pradesh	5782	4245	7147	1634	2741	18562	8510.0997
11. Maharashtra	26283	34265	40642	7721	0	1	13143.323
12. Odisha	487	420	309	65	11	36	4339.34
13. Punjab	131	754	314	—	67	0	382.525
14. Rajasthan	4690	1833	1201	1719	1236	53	1725.2944
15. Tamil Nadu	273	277	123	64	1528	561	6573.9309
16. Uttar Pradesh	—	4641	4708	3266	0	0	2433.03
17. West Bengal	113	239	269	92	824	128	0
TOTAL:	69316	78189	94599	25519	8125	28256	62229.178

(Source: Indian Bureau of Mines, Government of India)

Illegal mining

2570. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that increase in malpractices in the mining sector is due to poor governance at State level leading to illegal mining cases;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government to curb this menace, and ensure proper utilization of precious mines; and

(c) whether, in order to bring transparency, Government proposes any change in Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) As per section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the State Governments have been empowered to make rules for preventing illegal mining. Since the State Governments deal with cases of illegal mining, specific details are not centrally maintained in the Ministry. However, the Central Government has taken the following steps to curb and check illegal mining in the country:—

- (i) State Governments were asked to frame rules to control illegal mining as per Section 23C of MMDR Act (so far 18 States have framed Rules).
- (ii) State Governments were requested to set up Task Forces at State and District level to control illegal mining since the year 2005 (so far 21 States have reported to have set up Task Forces).
- (iii) State Governments were advised to set up State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (SCEC) to coordinate efforts to control illegal mining by including representatives of Railways, Customs and Port authorities (13 State Governments have set up such Committees).
- (iv) All State Governments advised to adopt an Action Plan with specific measures to detect and control illegal mining including, use of remote sensing, control on traffic, gather market intelligence, registration of end-users and setting up of special cells etc.
- (v) Ministry of Mines has so far held five meetings with the State Governments to specifically review the action taken by the State Governments on illegal mining on 3.8.2009, 27.11.2009, 22.2.2010, 16.4.2010 and 21.9.2010. This periodical review has been dovetailed in the meeting of Central Coordination cum-Empowered Committee meetings.

- (vi) A Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee set up under Secretary (Mines) on 4.3.2009 has held ten meetings on 24.7.2009, 22.12.2009, 18.6.2010, 22.12.2010, 3.5.2011, 20.9.2011, 16.1.2012, 27.3.2012, 28.6.2012 and 21.9.2012 to consider all mining related issues, including matters relating to coordination of activities to combat illegal mining.
- (vii) Railways have instituted a mechanism to allow transportation of iron ore only against permits issued rake-wise and verified by State Government, apart from taking measures to fence and set up check post at the railway sidings.
- (viii) Customs Department has issued instructions to all its field units to share information on ore export with State Governments.
- (ix) Ministry of Shipping has issued a direction to all major Ports to streamline the verification procedures for movement of consignment by road and rail to Ports for exports.
- (x) Indian Bureau Mines had constituted Special Task Forces for inspection of mines in endemic areas by taking the help of Satellite imageries. Special Task Force conducted inspections in a total of 454 mines in the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand and Gujarat and suspended 155 mines under rule 13(2) of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 due to serious violations. Further, the Indian Bureau of Mines have recommended for termination of eight leases.
- (xi) In so far as the online approval of mining plans and display of approved mining plans in the public domain is concerned, it is submitted that the Ministry is developing 'Mining Tenement System (MTS)' to automate the various processes associated with the mineral concession regime with features also to reflect the information which will be available on the public domain.
- (xii) The Central Government has set up Justice M. B. Shah Commission of Inquiry (CoI) to inquire into large scale illegal mining of iron ore and manganese ore in the country. The tenure of the CoI has been extended till 16th July, 2013 by the Government. CoI has so far visited Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Jharkhand, Karnataka and Odisha.
- (c) In addition to the steps taken by the Central Government to curb and check

illegal mining in the country as detailed in (b) above the Central Government has also amended Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 making it mandatory for all miners, traders, stockist, exporters and end-users to register with Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) and report their transaction in minerals on monthly basis for a proper end-to-end accounting of minerals.

Allocation of iron ore mines to private companies

2571. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated any iron ore mines to private companies during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how much revenue is being generated from those companies;

(c) whether these mines were allocated to private companies on preferential basis or on auction basis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) As per the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957, State Governments are empowered to grant mining leases for all minerals. However, prior approval of the Central Government is required for granting mineral concessions in respect of minerals specified in Parts 'B' and 'C' of the First schedule to the MMDR Act, 1957, including iron ore. As per information received from the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), the details of mining leases for iron ore granted to private companies during the last three years is as under:—

Mineral	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		No.	Area (Hect.)	No.	Area (Hect.)	No.	Area (Hect.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Iron ore	Andhra Pradesh	1	4.17	—	—	01	32.92
	Chhattisgarh	1	220.00	—	—	—	—
	Karnataka	4	115.57	3	19.65	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Iron ore and Associates	Karnataka	3	405.67	3	178.57	—	—
	Maharashtra	1	32.25	1	32.25	—	—
	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	2	9.70	1	4.95
	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	1	433.10

The information regarding revenue generated from mines is not centrally maintained. However, the details of royalty collected by the State Governments in respect of iron ore for the years 2008-09 to 2011-12 (public as well as private sector) as informed by IBM is given below:—

(In Rs. lakhs)

State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Andhra Pradesh	1651.00	2986.00	1085.00	713.00
Chhattisgarh	6119.81	35898.36	103149.00	NA
Goa	2678.34	28546.54	95876.00	94248.80
Gujarat	—	0.09	—	NA
Jharkhand	3497.05	15442.56	37950.58	57714.59
Karnataka	10616.59	31959.96	57079.31	NA
Madhya Pradesh	90.00	212.00	856.45	NA
Maharashtra	46.12	128.84	2002.79	NA
Odisha	14949.72	66844.58	185191.66	NA
Rajasthan	12.93	51.88	37.33	NA

NA: Not Available.

(c) and (d) There is no provision for auction in the MMDR Act, 1957 for non coal minerals. The mining leases are granted by the State Governments under the MMDR Act, 1957.

Illegal iron ore mining in Odisha

‡2572. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints that illegal iron ore mining is being carried out on a large scale in Odisha in gross contravention of the MMRD Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many companies and big contractors are engaged in contravening Section 37 of the MMRD Act by carrying out illegal iron ore mining; and

(d) if so, details of the steps taken by Government to stop illegal mining in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) Instances of illegal mining have been reported in the State of Odisha. As per section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the State Governments have been empowered to make rules for preventing illegal mining. Since the State Governments deal with cases of illegal mining therefore specific details are not centrally maintained in the Ministry. However, as per available information with Indian Bureau of Mines from the State Government of Odisha, the State Government of Odisha has detected 1281 cases of illegal mining for all minerals including minor minerals since 2009-10 till June, 2012. The State Government of Odisha has filed 36 court cases and realized fine of Rs. 4339.34 lakhs in the said cases of illegal mining.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Mineral deposits in Odisha

2573. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of iron ore, chrome, manganese and coal deposits in Odisha and the exploitation thereof per annum;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that the way these minerals are being exploited all mining reserves may be exhausted within 200 years; and

(c) whether Government has made any prospective plan and assessment regarding the mining reserves and their exploitation and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) Details of quantum of iron ore, chrome, manganese and coal deposits in Odisha as given below:—

Mineral	Deposit ('000 Tonnes)
Iron ore	5930431
Chrome	190021
Manganese	190047
Coal	71447410

(Source: Ministry of Coal and Indian Bureau of Mines)

Details of quantum of exploitation of iron ore, chrome, manganese and coal in Odisha during 2009-10 to 2011-12:—

Mineral	Production ('000 Tonnes)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12(P)
Iron ore	80896	76128	67013
Chrome	3419	4317	3754
Manganese	605	656	566
Coal*	104079	100280	103118

(Source: Ministry of Coal and Indian Bureau of Mines)

*All the production data are actual.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Use of heavy earth moving machinery in mining

2574. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mines in the country where use of heavy earth moving machinery of high wall mines for extraction is in prevalence;

- (b) the average cost of use of this technology;
- (c) the proportion by which the extraction has been increased after its use; and
- (d) whether it is a cost effective technology and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) As per available information, there are 1256 mines in the country where heavy earth moving machineries are being used.

(b) to (d) The cost for using heavy earth moving machineries in mining and any increase in production due to its use is mine specific and depends on location and type of mineral deposit. This information is not centrally maintained. However, the various types of machinery used in mining in India are given below:—

- (i) Dipper Shovel (Mechanical)
- (ii) Dipper Shovel (Hydraulic)
- (iii) Back Hoe
- (iv) Front End Loaders
- (v) Locomotives
- (vi) Haulers/Dumpers
- (vii) Drills/Blast Holes
- (viii) Bull Dozer/Ripper Dozers
- (ix) Motor Graders
- (x) Crushers
- (xi) Cranes
- (xii) Drag Lines
- (xiii) Surface Miners
- (xiv) Air Compressor

Unification of Wakf Boards

2575. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a persistent demand for unification of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh Wakf Boards;

(b) if so, what action has been taken so far; and

(c) the strategy being formulated to make it possible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Governments of the States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh and Union Territory of Chandigarh have been requested to inform if they want their Wakf Boards to continue to function independently or be united.

Implementation of minority quota

†2576. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing amendment in the constitution to implement the minority quota;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) The matter is *sub-judice*.

Inclusive agenda for minorities

2577. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has embarked on “an inclusive agenda for the minorities”;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how Government has proposed to target benefits of development to the minorities;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Government has ensured that 15 per cent of targets and outlays for schemes included in the Prime Minister's new 15-point programme are focused on minorities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS
(SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The inclusive agenda for the minorities is achieved through the following Programmes/Schemes:—

- (1) The Prime Minister's new 15 Point Programme is an overreaching programme covering many schemes of other Ministries in which 15% of physical targets/ financial outlays are earmarked for minorities. To ensure the flow of funds/ benefits under these schemes of the other concerned Ministries/Departments and this Ministry to areas having substantial minority population, the implementation is monitored by this Ministry.
- (2) The Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) was launched in 2008-09. The main objective of this programme is to address the development deficits in Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) so as to bring the minorities at par with national average in socio-economic parameters and basic amenities parameters. Under MsDP priority is given to villages/blocks/localities having substantial minority population in locating the assets to target the benefits of development to minorities.
- (3) For educational empowerment of the students belonging to the notified minority communities, the following Schemes are implemented by this Ministry:—
 - (a) Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme awarded to students studying between Classes I to X.
 - (b) Post-matric Scholarship Scheme awarded to students studying in Classes XI onward upto Ph.D.
 - (c) Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme awarded for Technical and Professional Courses.
 - (d) Maulana Azad National Fellowships awarded for M.Phil and Ph.D.

(e) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme.

(4) Economic empowerment is an important constituent of inclusive growth. The Ministry provides equity capital to the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) which in turn provides concessional loans for self-employment and income generating activities for the minorities living below double the poverty line.

(5) For strengthening of institutions, a Scheme of computerization of records of State Wakf Boards has been undertaken by the Ministry.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. 15% of targets and outlays are earmarked for minorities in the following seven schemes amenable for earmarking of targets under the PM's new 15 Point Programme:—

- (i) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme providing services through Anganwadi Centres (**Ministry of Women and Child**);
- (ii) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (**Ministry of Human Resource Development**);
- (iii) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (renamed as Aajeevika) (**Ministry of Rural Development**);
- (iv) Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) (**Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation**);
- (v) Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) (**Ministry of Labour and Employment**);
- (vi) Bank credit under priority sector lending (**Department of Financial Services**); and
- (vii) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) (**Ministry of Rural Development**).

Working of Maulana Azad Education Foundation

2578. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that working of Maulana Azad Education Foundation has not been upto the mark during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken to tone up and rejuvenate the work and the working of the foundation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The working of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) is reviewed quarterly by the Ministry. The follow-up action taken by MAEF on points raised in earlier meetings is also reviewed by the Ministry. Further the Audit Reports on the annual accounts of MAEF and the Annual Reports on the working of MAEF upto the year 2011-12 have been laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament.

Funds for computerisation of wakf records

2579. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided by the Central Government to different State Governments/wakf boards for computerisations of wakf records till date, State-wise/wakf board-wise;

(b) the details of amount utilized by different State Governments/wakf boards;

(c) the progress made by each wakf board in computerisation of its records, as on date;

(d) whether it is a fact that expected progress has not been made in the computerisation of wakf records in Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) the action being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) and (b) The funds provided by the Central Government and amount utilized by the different State/UT Wakf Boards for computerisation of wakf records is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The details of progress of data entry made by each State/UT Wakf Boards under the scheme are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) and (e) The proposal was received in May, 2010 from the Uttar Pradesh (UP) Government for sanction of funds under the scheme of 'Computerisation of records of State Wakf Boards' for the UP Shia Central Board of Wakfs. As it was

incomplete, the State Government was repeatedly addressed to complete all formalities and send back the proposal for release the funds. Till date no reply has been received from the State Government.

For the UP Sunni Central Wakf Board, funds under the scheme were released in March, 2010 and the data entry has started. The Government of UP has been requested to review the implementation of the scheme so that it is completed at the earliest by the UP Sunni Central Wakf Board.

Statement-I

*Funds disbursed to State/UT Wakf Boards under the Scheme of
computerisation of records of State Wakf Boards*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT Wakf Boards	Month of release	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)	Amount utilized (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
2009-10				
1.	Punjab Wakf Board	March, 2010	35.9	18.03
2.	Karnataka State Board of Wakf	March, 2010	37.3	20.09
3.	Chhattisgarh State Wakf Board	March, 2010	27.1	20.69
4.	Maharashtra State Board of Wakfs	March, 2010	34.23	20.59
5.	Tamil Nadu Wakf Board	March, 2010	37.3	20.85
6.	Board of Wakfs, West Bengal	March, 2010	27.1	20.86
7.	Assam Board of Wakfs	March, 2010	33.38	22.90
8.	Odisha Board of Wakf	March, 2010	27.1	18.14
9.	Tripura Board of Wakf	March, 2010	34.3	23.78
10.	Himachal Pradesh Wakf Board	March, 2010	27.1	UC* awaited
11.	UP Sunni Central Wakf Board	March, 2010	37.3	26.92

1	2	3	4	5
2010-11				
1.	Bihar State Sunni Wakf Board	May, 2010	27.1	12.10
2.	Bihar State Shia Wakf Board	May, 2010	27.1	17.50
3.	Puducherry State Wakf Board	May, 2010	27.1	9.04
4.	Kerala State Wakf Board	May, 2010	31.77	20.30
5.	Haryana State Wakf Board	May, 2010	30.14	20.21
6.	Wakf Board Manipur	May, 2010	27.1	27.10
7.	Madhya Pradesh State Wakf Board	July, 2010	37.3	20.09
8.	Delhi Wakf Board	July, 2010	27.1	UC* awaited
9.	Lakshadweep State Wakf Board	Aug., 2010	27.1	6.33
10.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Wakf Board	Oct., 2010	21.29	UC* awaited
11.	Uttarakhand Wakf Board	Nov., 2010	27.1	UC* awaited
12.	Rajasthan Board of Muslim Wakf	Dec., 2010	27.1	UC* awaited
13.	Jammu and Kashmir Board for specified Wakf and specified Wakf properties	Jan., 2011	21.96	UC* awaited
14.	Meghalaya Board of Wakfs	Jan., 2011	21.29	9.10
2011-12				
1.	Andhra Pradesh State Wakf Board	June, 2011	27.1	UC* awaited
2012-13				
1.	Gujarat State Wakf Board	July, 2012	27.1	UC* not due

*Utilisation Certificate.

Statement-II*Wakf records computerisation project status as on November, 2012*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT Wakf Boards	Achievements	
		Records entered in WAMSI Registration Module	
		Wakf Estate	Immovable properties
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Wakf Board	35	43
2.	Andhra Pradesh State Wakf Board	Centralised computing facility has been setup	
3.	Assam Board of Wakfs	179	184
4.	Bihar State Shia Wakf Board	219	448
5.	Bihar State Sunni Wakf Board	2390	3130
6.	Board of Wakfs, West Bengal	786	7332
7.	Chandigarh Wakf Board	Complete proposal has not been received for release of funds.	
8.	Chhattisgarh State Wakf Board	800	1929
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Wakf Board	Complete proposal has not been received for release of funds.	
10.	Delhi Wakf Board	Setting up of CCF is under process	
11.	Gujarat State Wakf Board	Setting up of CCF is under process	
12.	Haryana Wakf Board	11160	11223
13.	Himachal Pradesh Wakf Board	577	1109
14.	Jammu and Kashmir Board for specified Wakf and specified Wakf properties	1	1

1	2	3	4
15. Jharkhand State Wakf Board		Complete proposal has not been received for release of funds.	
16. Karnataka State Board of Wakf		16577	9828
17. Kerala State Wakf Board		8136	33731
18. Lakshadweep State Wakf Board		339	340
19. Madhya Pradesh Wakf Board		14709	17107
20. Maharashtra State Board of Wakfs		5991	15723
21. Meghalaya Board of Wakfs		43	53
22. Odisha Board of Wakf		1711	2501
23. Puducherry State Wakf Board		45	586
24. Punjab Wakf Board		22006	2029
25. Rajasthan Board of Muslim Wakf		12645	16087
26. Shia Central Board of Wakfs, UP		Complete proposal has not been received for release of funds.	
27. Tamil Nadu Wakf Board		7154	38303
28. Tripura Board of Wakf		1221	1780
29. UP Sunni Central Wakf Board		9207	6712
30. Uttarakhand Wakf Board		2027	4169
31. Wakf Board Manipur		480	493

Prime Minister's 15 point progamme in Goa

2580. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme is being implemented in Goa;

(b) if so, since when the programme is being implemented;

- (c) the salient features of the programme;
- (d) the amount allocated to the State under the programme, till date;
- (e) the targets achieved and amount spent, year-wise; and
- (f) the points in the programme that are being taken on priority, if any, in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS
(SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme is being implemented since its launch in June, 2006.

(c) PM's New 15 Point Programme is an overarching programme covering many schemes of other Ministries in which 15% of physical targets/financial outlays are earmarked for minorities. The flow of funds/benefits under some schemes to areas having substantial minority population and schemes/initiatives of other Ministries meant for minorities are monitored under this programme. Schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs covered under the programme are exclusively meant for minorities.

The programme is implemented in districts/sub-district units having 'substantial minority population', *i.e.* where at least 25% of the total population of that unit belongs to minority communities.

The target group of the programme consists of the eligible sections among the minorities notified under Section 2(c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, *viz.*, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis). In States, where one of the minority communities notified under Section 2(c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 is, in fact, in majority, the earmarking of physical/financial targets under different schemes will be only for the other notified minorities. These States are Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland. Lakshadweep is the only Union Territory in this group.

(d) and (e) The targets and achievements in respect of the schemes implemented in the State since 2006-07 till date are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(f) The programme is being implemented in all the States/UTs, including Goa, for welfare of minorities with the objectives of enhancing opportunities for education, ensuring an equitable share in economic activities and employment, improving the conditions of living and prevention and control of communal disharmony.

Statement

Performance of schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs exclusively meant for minorities implemented under PM's new 15PP in the State of Goa

Scheme	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			(Rs. in crore)
	Target	Achievement	Amount released	Target	Achievement	Amount released	Target	Achievement	Amount released	Target	Achievement	Amount released	
Pre-Matric Scholarship			Scheme not launched				1546	151	0.02	3677	594	0.04	
Post-Matric Scholarship			Scheme not launched	184	0	0	612	269	0.13	746	0	0	
Merit-cum-means Scholarship			Scheme not launched	49	29	0.08	49	52	0.13	49	68	0.19	
Maulana Azad National Fellowship				Scheme not launched						4	1		The funds are placed at the disposal of UGC for disbursement direct to beneficiaries
Maulana Azad Foundation (MAEF) Scholarship for meritorious girl students	7	0	0	14	0	0.00	28	0	0.00	36	3	0.004	

Contd.

Performance of schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs exclusively meant for minorities implemented under PM's new 15PP in the State of Goa

(Rs. in crore)

Scheme	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
	Target	Achievement	Amount released	Target	Achievement	Amount released	Target	Achievement	Amount released (upto 30.11.12)
Pre-Matric Scholarship	4905	0	0.04	8340	0	0.00	9812	0	0
Post-Matric Scholarship	993	523	0.21	1299	187	0.07	2331	0	0.61
Merit-cum-means Scholarship	49	79	10.29	49	84	0.23	147	0	0
Maulana Azad National Fellowship	4	5	The funds are placed at the disposal of UGC for disbursement direct to beneficiaries	4	9	The funds are placed at the disposal of UGC for disbursement direct to beneficiaries	4	0	0
Maulana Azad Foundation (MAEF) Scholarship for meritorious girl students	43	5	0.006	48	3	0.004	307	0	0.00

Performance of schemes of other Ministries implemented under PM's new 15PP in the State of Goa

Schemes where Physical Targets are earmarked for minorities

Ministry of Human Resource and Development, Department of School Education and Literacy

Scheme	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment (upto Sept.)

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

(i) Addl Classroom constructed	46	20	46	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	22	0	0
(ii) Teacher Sanctioned	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0
(iii) New Primary School opened	4	0												
(iv) New Upper Primary School opened	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ministry of Women and Child Development

Operationalisation of Anganwadi Centres under ICDS	0	0	45	45	No Target	44	39	25	44	0	0	0	0	0
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earmarked

Ministry of Rural Development

Swarnjayanti Gram	50	41	89	58	165	73	215	17	284	18	284	3	284	0
Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)														
(Aajeevika)														

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	70	0	177	86	177	67	344	112	238	109	232	234	257	39
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Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation

Urban Self Employment Programme under SJSR	21	0	21	2	21	0	4	0	4	0	22	2	16	0
to set up Micro Enterprises														

Skill Training for Employment promotion amongst Urban Poor under SJSR	27	0	27	3	27	0	36	0	36	0	88	3	225	0
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Scheme where Financial outlays for minorities are earmarked

Ministry of Rural Development												(Rs. in crore)		
Scheme (Min/Deptt.)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13			
	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment		
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation														
Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	0.18	0	0.4438	0.1055	0.62	0.2565	1.200	0.178	1.0689	0.2605	1.04	0.79	1.16	0.03
Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana	0.0422	0	0.0602	0.0014	0.0409	0	0.0399	0	0.0441	0	0.0443	0.01	Target approval in process	0
Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services														
Priority Sector Lending	Scheme implemented from 2007-08 only	554.71	451.74	668.22	676.84	1033.39	782.12	1010.06	1011.28	1216.53	1466.66	1571.33	1342.54	
Ministry of Labour and Employment														
Upgradation of ITIs into Centres of Excellence	Scheme implemented from 2007-08 only	2.23	2.23	3.0100	2.33	1.59	0	2.79	1.96	1.36	0.14	1.21	0.05	

Schemes where flow of funds/benefits to minorities are monitored

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation

Scheme	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto Sept.)		
	Total project cost substantial minority area	Total project cost substantial minority area	Total project cost substantial minority area	Total project cost substantial minority area	Total project cost substantial minority area	Total project cost substantial minority area	Total project cost substantial minority area	Total project cost substantial minority area	
Basic Services to Urban Poor	Scheme implemented from 2007-08 only	State-wise details not available	10.22	0	10.22	0	0.00	10.22	0
Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme	Scheme implemented from 2007-08 only	State-wise details not available	0	0	0	0	4.10	4.10	0

Special scheme for minority community

2581. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL:

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started any special schemes for the benefit of only minority communities;

(b) if so, what is the funding pattern of the scheme; and

(c) the details of funds allocated to different States during 2007-08 to 2011-12, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The funding pattern of the various Schemes is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The details of funds allocated during 2007-08 to 2011-12, State-wise and year-wise is given in the Statement-II to VIII.

Statement-I***Funding pattern of various schemes***

Name of Scheme/Programme	Funding pattern	Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)/ Central Sector (CS) Scheme
1	2	3
Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme	75:25 between Central and State Governments	CSS
Post-matric Scholarship Scheme	100% funding by Central Government	CSS

1	2	3
Merit-cum-means based Scholarship Scheme	100% funding by Central Government	CSS
Maulana Azad National Fellowship	100% funding by Central Government	CS
Free Coaching and Allied Scheme	100% funding by Central Government	CS
Equity contribution to National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation	65% of equity share capital is contributed by the Central Government, 26% by State Governments and 9% by others	CS
Grant in aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation.	100% funding by Central Government	CS
Computerization of records of State Wakf Boards.	100% funding by Central Government	CS
Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)	The funding pattern followed for schemes under MsDP are the same as those in similar CSS of other Ministries/ Departments	The Programme is a CSS

Statement-II*Multi-Sectoral Development Scheme (MsDP)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Allocation during Eleventh Plan
1	2	3
1.	Uttar Pradesh	101570.0

1	2	3
2.	West Bengal	68610.00
3.	Haryana	4920.00
4.	Assam	70350.00
5.	Manipur	13910.00
6.	Bihar	52320.00
7.	Meghalaya	3050.00
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1500.00
9.	Jharkhand	18140.00
10.	Odisha	3130.00
11.	Kerala	1500.00
12.	Karnataka	3990.00
13.	Maharashtra	6000.00
14.	Mizoram	4590.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1500.00
16.	Uttarakhand	5950.00
17.	Madhya Pradesh	1500.00
18.	Delhi	2210.0
19.	Sikkim	1500.00
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	11800.00
TOTAL:		378040.0

Statement-III

*State/UT-wise detail of Pre-matric Scholarship during the Eleventh
Five Year Plan and, the current year*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	States/UTs	2007-08	2008-09 Allocation	2009-10 Allocation	2010-11 Allocation	2011-12 Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	The Scheme was not launcehd	There was no State-wise financial allocation	There was no State-wise financial allocation	16.29	25.62
2.	Arunachal Pradesh				0.72	1.39
3.	Assam				18.43	35.55
4.	Bihar				27.39	43.08
5.	Chhattisgarh				1.86	2.93
6.	Goa				0.92	1.45
7.	Gujarat				9.82	15.44
8.	Haryana				4.83	7.60
9.	Himachal Pradesh				0.57	0.89
10.	Jammu and Kashmir				14.15	22.25
11.	Jharkhand				9.75	15.34
12.	Karnataka				15.63	24.58
13.	Kerala				27.59	43.40
14.	Madhya Pradesh				8.68	13.65
15.	Maharashtra				34.49	54.26
16.	Manipur				1.85	3.57
17.	Meghalaya				3.43	6.61
18.	Mizoram				1.72	3.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Nagaland				3.64	7.01
20.	Odisha				3.36	5.29
21.	Punjab				30.27	47.61
22.	Rajasthan				11.29	17.76
23.	Sikkim				0.40	0.77
24.	Tamil Nadu				14.41	22.66
25.	Tripura				0.91	1.75
26.	Uttar Pradesh				63.32	99.60
27.	Uttarakhand				2.50	3.93
28.	West Bengal				41.76	65.68
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				0.22	0.52
30.	Chandigarh				0.38	0.92
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				0.05	0.12
32.	Daman and Diu				0.04	0.11
33.	Delhi				4.64	4.75
34.	Lakshadweep				0.13	0.31
35.	Puducherry				0.25	0.26
TOTAL:			79.90	200.00	375.68*	600.00

+Released amount includes Rs. 81.12 crore as spill-over cases of 2009-10 for some States and unspent amount of Rs. 6.80 crore of 2009-10 to be adjusted during 2010-11.

*Budget Estimation for the year 2010-11 is Rs. 450 crore.

Statement-IV*State/UT-wise detail of Pre-matric Scholarship during 2007-08 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	States/UTs	2008-09 Allocation	2009-10 Allocation	2010-11 Allocation	2011-12 Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	There was no State-wise financial allocation	There was no State-wise financial allocation	10.00	19.12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			0.44	1.04
3.	Assam			11.32	26.71
4.	Bihar			16.83	32.15
5.	Chhattisgarh			1.14	2.18
6.	Goa			0.57	1.08
7.	Gujarat			6.03	11.53
8.	Haryana			2.97	5.67
9.	Himachal Pradesh			0.34	0.66
10.	Jammu and Kashmir			8.69	16.61
11.	Jharkhand			5.99	11.45
12.	Karnataka			9.60	18.35
13.	Kerala			16.96	32.39
14.	Madhya Pradesh			5.33	10.19
15.	Maharashtra			21.17	40.58
16.	Manipur			1.14	2.67
17.	Meghalaya			2.11	4.96
18.	Mizoram			1.05	2.48

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Nagaland			2.24	5.26
20.	Odisha			2.07	3.95
21.	Punjab			18.55	35.61
22.	Rajasthan			6.93	13.25
23.	Sikkim			0.25	0.57
24.	Tamil Nadu			8.85	16.91
25.	Tripura			0.56	1.31
26.	Uttar Pradesh			38.91	74.34
27.	Uttarakhand			1.53	2.93
28.	West Bengal			25.66	49.02
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			0.13	0.52
30.	Chandigarh			0.24	0.95
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0.03	0.10
32.	Daman and Diu			0.04	0.10
33.	Delhi			2.85	4.75
34.	Lakshadweep			0.09	0.29
35.	Puducherry			0.16	0.25
TOTAL:		69.93	150.00	230.77*	450

+Released amount includes Rs. 46.41 crore as spill-over cases of 2009-10 for some States and unspent amount of Rs. 12.18 crore of 2009-10 to be adjusted during 2010-11.

*Budget Estimation for the year 2010-11 is Rs. 265 crore.

*Scheme did not launched in 2007-08.

Statement-V*Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme***

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation	Released
2007-08	54.00	40.8
2008-09	65.00	64.73
2009-10	100.00	97.43
2010-11	135.00	108.67
2011-12	140.00	115.72
TOTAL:	494.00	427.35

*Maulana Azad National Fellowship***

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation	Released
2009-10*	15.00	14.9
2010-11	30.00	29.98
2011-12	52.00	51.98
TOTAL:	97.00	96.86

*Scheme launched in the year 2009-10.

**No State-wise allocation are made under the Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme and the Maulana Azad National Fellowship.

Statement-VI*Free Coaching and Allied Scheme*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2007-08 Amount released	2008-09 Amount released	2009-10 Amount released	2010-11 Amount released	2011-12 Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Andhra Pradesh	3206875	4927500	1705000	3724875	2661000
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	1347500	0	2338500	9374000	28815250
5	Bihar	0	0	1300750	8469500	26990000
6	Chandigarh	0	680000	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	1311800	1044375	757299	0	0
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi	4128174	8238313	5695843	744750	1856000
11	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	0	1206250	1027950	630000	0
13	Haryana	140000	1590750	1681125	1159000	3493500
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	282000	0	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	920115	0	920115	0	4750000
16	Jharkhand	0	710250	0	3350000	12278500
17	Karnataka	7557375	8146750	10648750	1447500	15017250
18	Kerala	0	1837050	418750	4844000	7997000
19	Madhya Pradesh	1255870	2232125	4881855	1179625	1792500
20	Maharashtra	0	11609750	1693125	58199500	2337500
21	Manipur	1567750	1499000	3366000	775750	1016750
22	Meghalaya	0	0	668750	0	0
23	Mizoram	5358500	2947500	948875	655625	9601500
24.	Nagaland	0	702500	702500	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25. Odisha		3033800	791250	3994250	723000	0
26. Punjab		2086000	580625	3688750	1083250	0
27. Rajasthan		15295310	7570725	15535420	1932625	3908000
28. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0
29. Tamil Nadu		0	0	0	1495500	396000
30. Tripura		0	854625	0	1253900	1607500
31. Uttar Pradesh		10206525	8224750	8010918	5309250	15018975
32. Uttarakhand		0	0	0	348750	658775
33. West Bengal		0	7602500	41919000	37031375	19604000
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL:		57415594	72996588	112185525	143731775	159800000

Statement-VII

*Amount of grants-in-aid released to Maulana Azad Education
Foundation (MAEF)*

During the Eleventh Plan period the amount of grants in aid released to MAEF is detailed below:—

Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2007-08	50.00
2008-09	60.00
2009-10	115.00
2010-11	125.00
2011-12	200.00
TOTAL:	550.00

National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC)

During the period 2007-08 to 2011-12 the amount of equity released to the NMDFC by the Centre Government is detailed below:—

Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)
2007-08	70.00
2008-09	75.00
2009-10	125.00
2010-11	115.00
2011-12	115.00
TOTAL:	500.00

Statement-VIII*Details of amount released to various States/UT Wakf Boards*

Sl. No	Name of the State/UT Wakf Boards	Month of release	Amount released (Rs in lakh)
1	2	3	4

2009-10

1.	Punjab Wakf Board	March, 2010	27.1
2.	Karnataka State Board of Wakf	March, 2010	27.1
3.	Chhattisgarh State Wakf Board	March, 2010	27.1
4.	Maharashtra State Board of Wakfs	March, 2010	27.1
5.	Tamil Nadu Wakf Board	March, 2010	27.1
6.	Board of Wakfs, West Bengal	March, 2010	27.1
7.	Assam Board of Wakfs	March, 2010	27.1
8.	Odisha Board of Wakf	March, 2010	27.1

1	2	3	4
9.	Tripura Board of Wakf	March, 2010	27.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh Wakf Board	March, 2010	27.1
11.	Uttar Pradesh Sunni Central Wakf Board	March, 2010	27.1
2010-11			
1.	Bihar State Sunni Wakf Board	May, 2010	27.1
2.	Bihar State Shia Wakf Board	May, 2010	27.1
3.	Puducherry State Wakf Board	May, 2010	27.1
4.	Kerala State Wakf Board	May, 2010	27.1
5.	Haryana State Wakf Board	May, 2010	27.1
6.	Wakf Board Manipur	May, 2010	27.1
7.	Madhya Pradesh State Wakf Board	July, 2010	27.1
8.	Delhi Wakf Board	July, 2010	27.1
9.	Lakshadweep State Wakf Board	Aug., 2010	27.1
10.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Wakf Board	Oct., 2010	21.29
11.	Uttarakhand Wakf Board	Nov., 2010	27.1
12.	Rajasthan Board of Muslim Wakf	Dec., 2010	27.1
13.	Jammu and Kashmir Board for specified Wakf and specified Wakf properties	Jan., 2011	21.96
14.	Meghalaya Board of Wakfs	Jan., 2011	21.29
2011-12			
1.	Andhra Pradesh State Wakf Board	June, 2011	27.1
2.	Maharashtra State Board of Wakfs (2nd Instalment)	Oct., 2011	7.13
3.	Haryana State Wakf Board (2nd Instalment)	March, 2012	3.04
4.	Madhya Pradesh State Wakf Board (2nd Istalment)	March, 2012	10.2

1	2	3	4
5.	Kerala State Wakf Board (2nd Istalment)	March, 2012	4.67
6.	Karnataka State Board of Wakf (2nd Istalment)	March, 2012	10.2

2012-13

1.	Uttar Pradesh Sunni Central Wakf Board (Handholding Charges)	June, 2012	10.2
2.	Gujarat State Wakf Board	July, 2012	27.1
3.	Assam Board of Wakfs	July, 2012	6.28
4.	Tripura Board of Wakf	July, 2012	7.2
5.	Punjab Wakf Board	July, 2012	8.8
6.	Tamil Nadu Wakf Board	July, 2012	10.2

Electrification through renewable energy source

2582. SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of habitations or villages with population less than 100 were electrified with renewable energy sources;

(b) the details of various renewable energy sources used for electrification;

(c) whether, an analysis of the actual cost per households/habitation/village for electrification through renewable *vis-a-vis* conventional sources has been carried out;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any monitoring exercise has been carried out for the households electrified through renewable energy sources; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The number of villages/habitations with population less than 100, completed under the RVE programme is 5108.

(b) Small hydro, biomass, wind, bio-fuels, biogas, solar based electricity generation systems are supported depending upon the availability of resources for generation of required electricity.

(c) and (d) The bench mark price of a CFL based Solar Home Light System is Rs 270 per Wp. The cost of electrification through renewable or conventional source varies from place to place and type of resources available.

(e) and (f) The monitoring of implementation of RVE projects is the responsibility of the respective State notified implementing agencies. Further, third party monitoring appointed by the concerned State notified implementing agency after completion of the project is mandatory for final closure of the project. After installation also it is the responsibility of the implementing agencies to ensure functionality of the systems and periodic monitoring are carried out by them to oversee this.

Family type biogas plants

2583. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of family type biogas plants installed under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, year-wise and district-wise;

(b) whether there is more potential, particularly in rural areas, for installation of biogas plants in that State; and

(c) if so, how the Ministry supplements the efforts of the State Government and also helps the panchayats in setting up of such plants?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) 66,443 number of family type biogas plants have been installed during last five years in the State of Andhra Pradesh under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE). The year-wise and district-wise detail is given the Statement (*See* below).

(b) A potential of about 10.60 lakh family type biogas plants in the State of Andhra Pradesh has been estimated. Against this potential 4,89,559 biogas plants have been installed upto 31st March, 2012. Hence, there is a good potential particularly in rural areas for installation of more biogas plants in that State.

(c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing National Biogas

and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) as a centrally sponsored scheme through State nodal agency, New and Renewable Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh (NREDCAP) Ltd. Hyderabad and Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Panchayats are also involved by NREDCAP in the identification of the beneficiaries for the implementation of the NBMMP.

Statement

*Family type biogas plants installed in Andhra Pradesh
from 2007-08 to 2011-12*

Sl. No.	District	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Adilabad	65	19	125	360	419
2.	Anantpur	1482	951	1323	1503	1100
3.	Chittor	1530	1121	1611	2016	1350
4.	Cuddapah	88	225	0	700	450
5.	East Godavari	550	655	600	725	725
6.	Guntur	250	400	600	335	245
7.	Karimnagar	550	602	1201	1104	1449
8.	Khammam	1762	1398	2810	2264	1628
9.	Krishna	740	655	794	833	532
10.	Kurnool	75	100	150	411	400
11.	Mehabubnagar	50	250	101	160	245
12.	Medak	100	200	175	500	200
13.	Nalgonda	30	192	889	800	1017
14.	Nellore	70	200	0	200	225
15.	Nizamabad	30	10	100	270	222
16.	Prakasam	1100	550	0	0	150

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Ranga Reddy	80	400	300	427	334
18.	Srikakulam	750	900	1225.	1225	1250
19.	Visakhapatnam	369	459	603	756	900
20.	Vizianagaram	500	600	540	702	702
21.	Warangal	303	520	402	252	702
22.	West Godawari	250	400	150	603	801
23.	Kadapa	1	0	0	0	0
24.	East Godawari	0	5	0	0	0
TOTAL:		10725	10827	13699	16146	15046

Renewable purchase obligation targets

2584. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO) targets in India for the last three years, as on 2012, State-wise;

(b) the details of the power sourced under RPO, State-wise; and

(c) the measures being proposed by Government to increase the percentage of electricity generated from renewable sources from 5 per cent in 2009-10 by 1 per cent every year to reach 15 per cent by 2019-20, as envisioned in the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Electricity Act, 2003 mandates State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) to specify a percentage of total power consumed by the obligated entities from renewable energy in the respective States and also ensure compliance. RPO targets as specified by the respective SERCs for last three years, as on 2012 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

According to Central Electricity Authority's estimates the share of electricity generated from renewable energy sources, including small hydro upto 25 MW capacity,

in the total electricity mix in 2011-12 and during the period April-August 2012 was 5.52 per cent and 7 per cent respectively. State-wise break up of electricity generated from renewable energy sources during the period April-August 2012 is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The measures for promoting renewable energy sources based power generation include regulatory interventions by SERCs such as determination of preferential tariffs, specifying Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO), facilitating grid integration and market based Renewable Energy Certificate mechanism. Besides, Government of India has been providing fiscal and financial incentives for setting up renewable energy sources based power generation systems and quantum and type of incentive depends upon area, capacity, renewable energy technology, and category of beneficiary etc.

Statement-I

State-wise renewable purchase obligation (in percentage)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			4.20%
3.	Assam	1.40%	2.80%	4.20%
4.	Bihar	1.50%	2.50%	4%
5.	Chhattisgarh	5%	5.25%	5.75%
6.	Delhi	2.00%	3.40%	4.80%
7.	Goa and UTs	1%	2%	3%
8.	Gujarat	5%	6%	7%
9.	Haryana	1.50%	2%	2%
10.	Himachal Pradesh		10.01%	10.25%
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1%	3%	5%
12.	Jharkhand	2%	3%	4%

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Karnataka*	10.25%; 7.25% and 5%	10.25%; 7.25% and 5%	10.25%; 7.25% and 5%
14.	Kerala	3.00%	3.30%	3.63%
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.80%	2.50%	4%
16.	Maharashtra	6.00%	7.00%	8.00%
17.	Manipur	2%	3%	5%
18.	Meghalaya	0.50%	0.75%	1%
19.	Mizoram	5%	6%	7%
20.	Nagaland	6%	7%	8%
21.	Odisha	4.50%	5.00%	5.50%
22.	Punjab	2.40%	2.90%	3.50%
23.	Rajasthan		6.00%	7.10%
24.	Tamil Nadu		9%	
25.	Tripura	1%	1%	2%
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4.00%	5.00%	6.00%
27.	Uttarakhand	9%	10%	
28.	West Bengal	2%	3%	4%

*10.25% for BESCOM, MESCOM and CESC; and 7.25% for HESCOM, GESCOM and HUKERI RECS and 5% for captive users.

Statement-II

State-wise break up of electricity generated from renewable energy sources during the period April-August, 2012 (All figures in MU)

Sl. No.	State	Wind	Solar	Biomass	Bagasse	Small hydel	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	210.08	35.72	189.6	63.2	20.76	32.81	552.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1.057	0	1.057
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	27.651	21.057	0	48.708
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	1.72	0	1.72
6.	Delhi	0	1.924	0	0	0	30.32	32.244
7.	Gujarat	3375.328	400.196	26.705	0	16.04	0	3818.269
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	25.304	0	25.304
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Karnataka	2465.092	5.307	100.428	548.767	484.16	0	3603.754
12.	Kerala	47.859	0	0	21.209	194.085	0	263.153
13.	Madhya Pradesh	293.42	1.38	5.53	0	60.47	2.28	363.08
14.	Maharashtra	2792.477	0	0	0	72.66	0	2865.137
15.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Odisha	0	5.372	23.074	0	62.206	0	90.651
19.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Rajasthan	2107.46	72.98	128.945	0	1.81	0	2311.195
21.	Tamil Nadu	7617.29	10.699	278.28	843.16	0	0	8749.429
22.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	0	5.628	28.887	681.008	10.739	17.836	744.098
24.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	52.2	0	52.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	DVC*	0	0	0	0	35.575	0	35.575
TOTAL:		18909.01	539.205	781.449	2184.995	1059.842	83.246	23557.74

*Damodar Vally Corporation

(Source: Central Electricity Authority: "Monthly Generation Report (Renewable Energy Sources) 2012-13 (August, 12)":— Online at http://www.cea.nic.in/reports/articles/god/renewable_energy.pdf.)

Penalties for RPO default

2585. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of States that failed to meet the Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPOs) for 2011-12;
- (b) whether penalties are being imposed on non-compliant entities;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government is planning to make any amendments to the Electricity Act, 2003 for making RPO legally binding and thereby ensuring compliance;
- (e) whether any alternative measures are being taken to encourage compliance; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (f) The Electricity Act, 2003 mandates State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) to specify a percentage of total power consumed by the obligated entities from renewable energy in their States and also ensure compliance. However, as per available information during 2011-12, the states of Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Tripura achieved non-solar Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO).

Further, the Forum of Regulators (A forum comprising of Chairperson of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission and Chairpersons of the State Electricity Regulatory

Commissions) has approved a Model Regulation for SERCs on RPO and its compliance, wherein there is a provision for levy of compliance charge on the basis of the shortfall in units of RPO at the forbearance price decided by the Central Commission, in event of obligated entities not fulfilling the renewable purchase obligation.

Cities covered under solar cities/green cities programme

2586. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the details of cities covered, under the solar cities/green cities programme, so far;

(b) the status of implementation of the programme in those cities; and

(c) the funds allocated and released under this programme, so far?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) So far, In-Principle approval has been given to 54 cities. State-wise names of the Cities identified for developing as Solar Cities are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The draft Master Plans have been prepared for 28 cities, out of which 8 Master Plans have been approved by this Ministry for implementation. So far, an amount of Rs. 19.23 crore has been sanctioned for preparation of Master Plans, Solar City Cells and Promotional Activities for 41 cities, out of which Rs. 4.22 crore has been released. Further, an amount of Rs. 11.98 crore has been sanctioned for execution of renewable energy projects in 5 cities, out of which Rs. 3.87 crore has been released.

Statement

*State-wise list of 54 Cities for which In-Principle approval has been given and 41 Cities (with * mark) for which sanctions have been issued for preparation of Master Plan, Solar City Cells and Promotional Activities*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cities for which in-principle approval given
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Vijayawada*

1	2	3
		2. Mahbubnagar*
2. Assam		3. Guwahati*
		4. Jorhat*
3. Arunachal Pradesh		5. Itanagar*
4. Chandigarh		6. Chandigarh *
5. Chhattisgarh		7. Bilaspur*
		8. Raipur*
6. Gujarat		9. Rajkot*
		10. Gandhinagar*
		11. Surat*
7. Goa		12. Panji City*
8. Haryana		13. Gurgaon*
		14. Faridabad*
9. Himachal Pradesh		15. Shimla*
		16. Hamirpur*
10. Karnataka		17. Mysore*
		18. Hubli-Dharwad*
11. Kerala		19. Thiruvananthapuram
		20. Kochi
12. Maharashtra		21. Nagpur *
		22. Thane*
		23. Kalyan-Dombiwali*
		24. Aurangabad*
		25. Nanded
		26. Shirdi*

1	2	3
13.	Madhya Pradesh	27. Indore
		28. Gwalior*
		29. Bhopal
		30. Rewa*
14.	Manipur	31. Imphal*
15.	Mizoram	32. Aizawl*
16.	Nagaland	33. Kohima*
		34. Dimapur*
17.	Odisha	35. Bhubaneswar*
18.	Punjab	36. Amritsar*
		37. Ludhiana*
		38. SAS Nagar (Mohali)
19.	Rajasthan	39. Ajmer*
		40. Jaipur
		41. Jodhpur*
20.	Tamil Nadu	42. Coimbatore *
21.	Tripura	43. Agartala*
22.	Uttarakhand	44. Dehradun*
		45. Haridwar and Rishikesh*
		46. Chamoli-Gopeshwar*
23.	Uttar Pradesh	47. Agra*
		48. Moradabad*
		49. Allahabad

1	2	3
24.	West Bengal	50. Howrah*
		51. New Town Kolkata
		52. Madhyamgram
25.	Delhi	53. New Delhi (NDMC)
26.	Jammu and Kashmir	54. Leh

Cheaper energy from renewable sources of energy

2587. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, once developed to full potential, renewable sources of energy shall provide cheaper energy to the consumers by reducing dependence on costly fuel imports that are currently required to produce energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the proposed plan of action to reach such a State; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Renewable energy has the potential to be cost effective with advancement in technologies and economies of scale. Power generation from renewables is at present generally more expensive than that from conventional sources. While cost of power generation from wind, biomass and small hydro are comparable with cost of power from conventional sources, solar power may take some more time to achieve grid parity.

(b) and (c) The total installed capacity of renewable energy based power in the country is 26,267 MW. A capacity addition of 30,000 MW is proposed from renewable energy during the Twelfth Plan period. The Ministry is supporting research in various renewable energy technologies for improvement in efficiency, reduction in cost and to develop new applications.

Finance for power generation from renewable sources of energy

2588. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and the US have constituted a group to discuss financing options for encouraging power generation from renewable sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the US-Indian Energy dialogue discussed recently the assessment of solar and wind resources, integration of renewable energy grids and testing of solar models; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The India-US Energy Dialogue was launched on 31st May, 2005 to promote increased trade and investment in the energy sector including renewable energy, through identification of areas of co-operation and collaboration, while actively working with both the public and private sectors. In this context, a meeting of the Working Group on New Technologies and Renewable Energy was held during 26, September, 2012 in Washington DC. The Working Group Meeting discussed among other issues, matters related to enhancement of generation of energy from renewable and low carbon resources, solar and wind resources assessment, wind turbine testing, solar photovoltaic module reliability testing, possibilities of cooperation in the area of integration of renewable in the grid, storage technologies, photovoltaic module reliability and financing Clean Energy technologies.

Solar cities in Maharashtra

2589. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has identified some cities in Maharashtra for developing them into solar cities by providing solar energy panels on buildings of these cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Ministry is developing six cities/towns namely Aurangabad, Kalyan — Dombiwali, Nanded, Nagpur, Shirdi and Thane as solar cities. The Master Plans

for Thane and Kalyan — Dombiwali have been finalized and the development of projects is in progress. So far, the amount of Rs. 2.41 crore has been sanctioned of which Rs. 53.54 lakh has been released.

Average tariff for solar projects

2590. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether average tariff for solar projects under batch two of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) has come down under Rs. 9;
- (b) whether such low tariff quoted by bidders makes these projects risky from investment point of view due to low Internal Rate of Returns (IRRs);
- (c) whether high borrowing cost is an issue which contributes to the risk profile of the project; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide access to funds at reasonable interest rate to mitigate the risks associated with the project?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The average bidden tariff for Solar PV plants selected under Batch-II of JNNSM is Rs. 8.77 per unit.

- (b) No, Sir. Similar rates have been quoted against other tenders floated by States also as the cost of setting up a Solar PV power plant has come down substantially.
- (c) The cost of borrowing contributes to the risk profile of any project including solar.
- (d) MNRE is in constant contact with banks and financial institutions to convince them about lending for solar power projects.

Cooperation in renewable energy with Malaysia

2591. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India and Malaysia have agreed to promote cooperation in renewable energy sector;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether Government has signed any memorandum of understanding and agreed to form a Joint Working Group for better coordination;

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

(e) the extent to which India is likely to be benefited from such cooperation from Malaysia?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India and Malaysia have agreed to strengthen, promote cooperation in renewable energies between the two countries and to take necessary steps to encourage their development for mutual benefits.

(c) to (e) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in the field of Renewable Energy was signed between the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India and the Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water, Government of Malaysia on 7th November, 2012 in New Delhi. The two countries intend to form a Joint Working Group in order to coordinate in renewable energy through joint research or technical projects on subjects of mutual interest, exchange and training of scientific and technical personnel, exchange of available scientific and technological information and data, organization of workshops, seminars and working groups, transfer of know-how, technology and equipment, on non-commercial basis etc.

Target for solar energy

2592. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set a target of 20,000 MW for solar energy by 2020;

(b) what is the estimated budget for the same;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps till now to achieve its aim;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission has set a target of installed capacity of 20,000 MW of grid connected solar power by 2022.

(b) The grid connected solar power projects under Batch-I and II, Phase-I of JNNSM have been allocated through bidding process. The bidder has to invest for the project.

Budget provision has been made for payment of GBI for the 100 MW GBI Scheme and for payment security mechanism. The budget requirement for GBI scheme will depend on the Generation. The estimated budget for payment security is Rs. 486 crore to be given over three years *w.e.f.* 1.07.11.

(c) and (d) The steps taken by Government to achieve its aim are:—

- (i) Government has set target to create installed capacity of Grid Connected Solar Power in three phases. The details are given in Statement (*See* below).
 - (ii) Provision for renewable purchase obligation for solar has been made in the National Tariff Policy.
 - (iii) Concessional Import duty, excise duty exemption, accelerated depreciation and tax holiday.
 - (iv) Generation based incentive and facility for bundled power for Grid connected Solar Power Projects through various interventions announced from time-to-time.
 - (v) Awareness programmes such as exhibitions, training workshops etc. are being conducted.
 - (vi) A payment security mechanism has been created to ensure payment to project developers by NVVN under 1000 MW Batch-I and Batch-II bundling scheme.
- (e) Does not arise.

Statement

Phase-wise targets of grid connected Solar Power

Application Segment	Target for Phase-1 (2010-13)	Cumulative Target for Phase-2 (2013-17)	Cumulative Target for Phase-3 (2017-22)
Grid solar power (large plants, roof top and distribution grid plants)	1,100 MW (1046 MW have been commissioned till date)	4,000 - 10,000 MW	20,000 MW

Development of solar cities

2593. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to develop various cities as solar cities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the criteria of selecting a city to be developed as solar city;
- (d) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized for the purpose; and
- (e) the number and names of cities which have started functioning as solar cities in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State-wise names of the Cities identified for developing as Solar Cities are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The criteria set by the Ministry for the identification of cities include a city population between 50,000 to 50 lakh (with relaxation given to special category States including North-East States), initiatives and regulatory measures already taken alongwith a high level of commitment in promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy.

(d) So far, an amount of Rs. 19.23 crore has been sanctioned for preparation of Master Plans, Solar City Cells and Promotional Activities for 41 cities, out of which Rs. 4.22 crore has been released. Further, an amount of Rs. 11.98 crore has been sanctioned for execution of renewable energy projects in 5 cities, out of which Rs. 3.87 crore has been released for utilization by the concerned State Nodal Agencies/ Municipal Corporations.

(e) So far, the Master Plans for 8 cities namely Agra, Moradabad from Uttar Pradesh, Thane and Kalyan-Dombivli from Maharashtra, Indore from Madhya Pradesh, Kohima from Nagaland, Aizawl from Mizoram and Chandigarh have been finalized and the development of projects is in progress.

Statement

*State-wise list of 54 Cities for which In-Principle approval has been given and 41 Cities (with * mark) for which sanctions have been issued for preparation of Master Plan, Solar City Cells and Promotional Activities*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cities for which in-principle approval given
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Vijayawada*
		2. Mahbubnagar*
2.	Assam	3. Guwahati*
		4. Jorhat*
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5. Itanagar*
4.	Chandigarh	6. Chandigarh *
5.	Chhattisgarh	7. Bilaspur*
		8. Raipur*
6.	Gujarat	9. Rajkot*
		10. Gandhinagar*
		11. Surat*
7.	Goa	12. Panji City*
8.	Haryana	13. Gurgaon*
		14. Faridabad*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15. Shimla*
		16. Hamirpur*
10.	Karnataka	17. Mysore*
		18. Hubli-Dharwad*

1	2	3
11.	Kerala	19. Thiruvananthapuram
		20. Kochi
12.	Maharashtra	21. Nagpur *
		22. Thane*
		23. Kalyan-Dombiwali*
		24. Aurangabad*
		25. Nanded
		26. Shirdi*
13.	Madhya Pradesh	27. Indore
		28. Gwalior*
		29. Bhopal
		30. Rewa*
14.	Manipur	31. Imphal*
15.	Mizoram	32. Aizawl*
16.	Nagaland	33. Kohima*
		34. Dimapur*
17.	Odisha	35. Bhubaneswar*
18.	Punjab	36. Amritsar*
		37. Ludhiana*
		38. SAS Nagar (Mohali)
19.	Rajasthan	39. Ajmer*
		40. Jaipur
		41. Jodhpur*
20.	Tamil Nadu	42. Coimbatore *

1	2	3
21.	Tripura	43. Agartala*
22.	Uttarakhand	44. Dehradun*
		45. Haridwar and Rishikesh*
		46. Chamoli-Gopeshwar*
23.	Uttar Pradesh	47. Agra*
		48. Moradabad*
		49. Allahabad
24.	West Bengal	50. Howrah*
		51. New Town Kolkata
		52. Madhyamgram
25.	Delhi	53. New Delhi (NDMC)
26.	Jammu and Kashmir	54. Leh

Production of biogas

2594. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of biogas being produced in the country including Karnataka;
- (b) whether Government proposed to increase the number of biogas plants, at present;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (d) the details of funds allocated under the National Project on Biogas Development during each of the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The estimated production of biogas in the country including Karnataka is about 45.74 lakh cubic metre per day from domestic biogas plants and medium to large capacity biogas plants supported under various programmes

of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. The State/UT-wise details of estimated biogas production is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) A target of 1.25 lakh domestic biogas plants with capacity in the range of 1 to 10 cubic meter per day under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) has been allocated to various States and Union Territories during the current financial year. The State/UT-wise allocation of physical targets is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The details of State/UT-wise allocation of funds under the NBMMP during each of the last three years and the estimated allocation of funds during current year 2012-13 is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of estimated biogas production as on 31.03.2012

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Estimated biogas production (in cubic meter/day)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	428773
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2626
3.	Assam	76168
4.	Bihar	103620
5.	Goa	3180
6.	Gujarat	420413
7.	Haryana	76824
8.	Himachal Pradesh	37270
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2192
10.	Karnataka	423943
11.	Kerala	108120
12.	Madhya Pradesh	288750

1	2	3
13.	Maharashtra	835884
14.	Manipur	1702
15.	Meghalaya	7460
16.	Mizoram	3216
17.	Nagaland	5320
18.	Odisha	202474
19.	Punjab	195020
20.	Rajasthan	76096
21.	Sikkim	6660
22.	Tamil Nadu	288824
23.	Tripura	2394
24.	Uttar Pradesh	607170
25.	West Bengal	284736
26.	Delhi	544
27.	Puducherry	462
28.	Chhattisgarh	34928
29.	Jharkhand	5276
30.	Uttarakhand	43721
31.	Chandigarh	78
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	136
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	108
TOTAL:		45,74,078

Statement-II*“Production of Bio Gas” on 17.12.2012*

Sl. No.	State/UT/Agency	Physical targets for 2012-13 (inclusive of SC component targets)	Targets under SC component
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh, (NEDCAP), Hyderabad	12000	3000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh, (APEDA), Itanagar	100	—
3.	FDA, Forest Department, Assam	6000	500
4.	Bihar*	—	—
5.	Chhattisgarh, (CREDA), Raipur	4000	1000
6.	Goa (Directorate of Agriculture)	100	—
7.	Gujarat (GAIC Ltd.) Ahmedabad	5000	1000
8.	Haryana, Directorate of Agriculture, Panchkula	1500	400
9.	Himachal Pradesh, Directorate of Agriculture Shimla	300	—
10.	Jammu and Kashmir, JKEDA	200	—
11.	Jharkhand (JREDA) Ranchi	500	100
12.	Karnataka RD&PR Deptt. Bangaluru	12000	600
13.	Kerala, Directorate of Agriculture, Thiruvananthapuram	1500	100
14.	ANERT Kerala	1000	400
15.	Madhya Pradesh MPSAIDC, Ltd. Bhopal	12000	2000
16.	Maharashtra (RD&WC Deptt.) Mumbai-21	12000	700

1	2	3	4
17.	Manipur (MANIREDA)*	—	—
18.	Meghalaya, Shillong (MNREDA)	500	—
19.	Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Mizoram, Khatala, AIZAWL	1000	—
20.	Nagaland, Directorate of New and Renewable Energy, Kohima	500	—
21.	Odisha (OREDA), Bhubaneswar	7000	1000
22.	Puducherry REAP*	—	—
23.	Punjab — PEDDA, Chandigarh	10000	2000
24.	Rajasthan, RBDTC, CTAE, Udaipur and RRECL Jaipur	500 (300 BDTC + 200 RRECL)	100
25.	Sikkim (SREDA), Gangtok	200	—
26.	Tamil Nadu Directorate of Rural Development, Chennai	1000	100
27.	Tripura (TREDA)	500	—
28.	Uttar Pradesh, RDD, Uttar Pradesh	2000	200
29.	NEDA, Uttar Pradesh	500	100
30.	Uttarakhand — UREDA, Dehradun	600	100
31.	Uttarakhand — RDD, Pauri	500	100
32.	West Bengal (WBREDA) Kolkata	12000	3000
33.	KVIC, Mumbai	20000 (16000 + 4000 NER)	4000
TOTAL:		1,25,000	20500

Statement-III

The details of fund allocated under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) during last three years and the estimated allocation of funds during current year 2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Agency	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Estimated allocation of funds)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.32	13.21	18.48	12.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.23	0.17	0.06	0.167
3.	Assam	7.07	5.26	7.87	10.02
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.85	2.68	4.06	4.00
6.	Gujarat	5.45	8.33	0.85	5.00
7.	Goa	0	0.02	0.18	0.10
8.	Haryana	0.52	2.69	1.20	1.50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.07	0.63	0.25	0.30
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.03	0.50	0	0.20
11.	Jharkhand	0.38	0.44	0.15	0.50
12.	Karnataka	5.77	8.15	7.90	12.00
13.	Kerala	0.70	3.31	1.96	2.50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8.32	10.84	14.31	12.00
15.	Maharashtra	6.51	10.48	8.96	12.00
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0.51	0.81	1.66	0.835

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Mizoram	0.08	0.16	0.17	1.67
19.	Nagaland	0.22	0.42	0.84	0.835
20.	Odisha	2.57	5.95	6.61	7.00
21.	Punjab	3.22	8.12	21.20	10.00
22.	Rajasthan	0.03	0.05	0.38	0.50
23.	Sikkim	0.26	0.37	0.13	0.334
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.60	0.10	0.73	1.00
25.	Tripura	0.22	0.08	0.13	0.835
276.	Uttar Pradesh	0.80	6.26	0.35	2.50
27.	Uttarakhand	0.50	1.24	1.94	1.10
28.	West Bengal	5.81	8.28	16.10	12.00
29.	KVIC, Mumbai	6.66	20.92	22.78	22.68
30.	Puducherry	0	0	0.05	0
31.	Biogas Development and Training Centres	1.45	0.53	0.69	2.36
TOTAL:		68.15	120.00	139.99	135.936

Solar based power generation plants in Uttarakhand

†2595. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received requests for setting up power generation plants, based on solar energy, in some districts of Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the dates on which these proposals were received and by when an approval is likely to be given;

(c) the total cost likely to be incurred on power generation plant based on solar energy; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) whether all of its parts have been made in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal has been received from the State of Uttarakhand seeking special financial assistance in the form of capital subsidy @ 90% of project cost for the installation of a 5 MW Grid-connected Solar Power Plant over the upper Ganga canal in Haridwar at a total cost of Rs. 88 crore.

(b) At present this Ministry does not have a scheme to provide subsidy for such large projects. The State Government can, however, allot the project to private developer at its own level.

(c) As per CERC norms the per Megawatt cost of setting up a grid connected Solar power plant is Rs. 8 crore. So for a 5 MW plant, it should be around Rs. 40 crore.

(d) Most of the components required to set up a solar power plant are now manufactured in India.

Jobs for rural people at renewable energy plants

2596. SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government takes into account of the number of jobs created for local villagers in those areas where renewable energy power plants or micro-grids are being installed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether, any policy measures are being planned or developed to ensure local rural employment in such installations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) According to a study, grid-connected renewable energy projects generate employment of about 15 persons per MW capacity addition. In-addition, employment opportunity created in off-grid renewable energy applications is around 20 persons per MW equivalent aggregate capacity systems. These jobs are mainly in the process of installation, operation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy systems.

(c) and (d) Ministry has taken the following steps to train local persons and create employment in rural areas:—

1. Course material for ITIs on Solar Lighting Systems, Solar thermal systems and small hydro has been developed and disseminated to ITIs through Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGET), Ministry of Labour and Employment. This material has been incorporated in two-year regular ITI courses of seven trades namely electrician, electronics, fitter, turner, sheet metal works, plumber and welder.
2. Instructors of seven Advanced Training Institutes of DGET, Ministry of Labour and Employment have been trained and necessary equipment provided to them so that they can further train the instructors in various ITIs.
3. The Ministry supports the State Nodal Agencies and NGOs in organizing short-term training courses on skill development of local people on installation, operation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy systems. 103 such training programmes have been organized during last two-years to train more than 3000 persons.

Generation of electricity from biomass

2597. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether effective modalities have been evolved for the production of biomass gas, collection and transportation of agro residues to the generation sites, etc.;

(b) if so, whether pertinent factors like poor infrastructure facilities, credit crunch, creating awareness and confidence among project developers, etc., will adequately be taken care of during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the estimated generation of solar and similar power during the period, its orientation towards utilization in areas where there is acute power shortage?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Biomass power developers have initiated various steps to collect agro-residues from villages, its storage and proper transportation to biomass power plants.

(b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is encouraging setting up of power generation projects from biomass through various technological routes such as combustion, gasification and cogeneration. MNRE has proposed to continue various fiscal and financial incentives such as capital subsidy linked with capacity and fiscal incentives such as concessional customs duty on import of machinery and components, excise duty exemption, accelerated depreciation on major components and relief from taxes which are being provided for setting up of biomass based power projects besides, preferential tariff is being provided for sale of power from biomass power projects during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period. Besides, MNRE is also supporting awareness raising through organizing business meets, seminars and workshops on promotion of biomass power.

(c) A target of 29,800 MW grid interactive renewable power capacity addition, comprising 15,000 MW from wind, 10,000 MW from solar, 2,100 MW from small hydro, 2,000 MW from biomass and 700 MW from urban and industrial waste and 900 MW off grid solar photovoltaic systems which includes 9 million solar lighting systems for rural and urban areas has been proposed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan period.

Extension of pension schemes

2598. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to extend the pension scheme to widows, single and divorced women, disabled people, dalits or tribal senior citizens and also to increase the amount paid to older people;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the extended scheme would be put in place for the welfare of the targeted people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (c) A Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, to make recommendations on the criteria for grant of benefits under various schemes of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). The Committee has recommended for relaxation of certain eligibility criteria for old age, widows and disability pensions

and increase in amount to various categories of vulnerable sections including single and divorced women. No decision has been taken on the Report of the committee.

Construction of District Haat at Dharwad in Karnataka

2599. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to construct District Haat at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.50 crore at Dharwad has been pending with Ministry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the date of receipt of the proposal;
- (c) the reasons for the delay in giving the approval; and
- (d) by when it would be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Since the Project under SGSY for providing Comprehensive Marketing Intervention and Support for the rural poor (Haat Bazaar) introduced in March, 2002 was not doing well in some States, a decision has been taken in May, 2012 to get the project evaluated by a third party. Accordingly, National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) has been entrusted to evaluate the project and submit its report. The Report is awaited. Decision on the proposal received on 02.07.2010 for setting up of District Haat at Dharwad with an estimated cost of Rs. 1.50 crore will be taken after examination of the Report.

Specifications of roads under PMGSY

2600. SHRI PANKAJ BORA:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria for thickness and width of roads being constructed in rural areas under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and the criteria for allocation of funds to the States;
- (b) whether Government proposes to modify this criterion and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any complaints along with the detailed project reports submitted by the State Governments under PMGSY;

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

(e) the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) The PMGSY Guidelines stipulates that the rural roads constructed under PMGSY must meet the technical specifications and geometric design standards given in Rural Roads Manual of IRC (IRC SP:20:2002) and Manual for design of low Volume Roads (IRC:SP:72-2007). This Ministry had also constituted an Expert Committee to review the standards and specifications under PMGSY for achieving economy in the cost of construction under PMGSY, and the final recommendations of the Expert Committee have been accepted by the Ministry and circulated to all the States on 30th September, 2010 for implementation under PMGSY.

The Guidelines indicate that an amount of Rs. 0.75/litre out of the Cess on High Speed Diesel is earmarked for the programme. The Cess share is allocated to various States on notional basis on the formula that 75% for need (share of unconnected habitations in the total unconnected habitations of the country) and 25% on coverage (share of connected habitations in the total connected habitations of the country).

(c) to (e) Detailed Project Reports (DPR) are received from the State Rural Roads Development Agencies (SRRDAs) and different specifications of rural roads suggested by the State are analyzed by National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) in accordance with the guidelines.

Allocation of funds to Gujarat for welfare schemes

2601. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided to Gujarat particularly for Patan, Mehsana and Banaskantha districts under the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, National Family Benefit Scheme and Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the State Government has requested for additional funds under these schemes and also for other such schemes;

(c) if so, whether the Central Government has provided funds to complete all the above mentioned projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) apart from Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) and Annapurna are components of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). The funds under NSAP are released as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) by the Ministry of Finance to the States as a combined allocation for all the schemes under NSAP together. The amount provided to Gujarat under NSAP during the last three years and the current year is as under:—

Year	Amount released to Gujarat (in crore)
2009-10	72.62
2010-11	58.71
2011-12	89.98
2012-13 (upto September, 2012)	113.28

(b) to (d) Government of Gujarat has not requested for additional funds under the schemes of NSAP.

Targets under MGNREGA

2602. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans, State-wise;

(b) the performance of States during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(c) the funds allocated to States under MGNREGA during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the names of the States which utilized less than 75 per cent of funds during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The primary objective of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing upto 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. Targets under MGNREGA are therefore, not fixed due to the demand driven nature of the programme and it is mandatory to provide employment to all eligible adult members of the rural households who are willing and demand unskilled work. The outlay for MGNREGA in Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) and first year of Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-13) is given below:—

(Rs. in crore)

Eleventh Five Year Plan

Year	BE	RE
2007-2008	12000.00	12300.00
2008-2009	16000.00	30000.00
2009-2010	39100.00	39100.00
2010-2011	40100.00	40100.00
2011-2012	40000.00	31000.00

Twelfth Five Year Plan

2012-13	33000.00	—
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(b) The number of households provided employment during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, State-wise, as reported by the States, is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Central Releases to the States during the Eleventh Five Year Period and percentage of expenditure incurred by the States with reference to the total funds available, during the period, as reported by the States in MIS, is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*Households provided employment during Eleventh Five Year Plan*

Sl. No.	State	Household provided employment (in Nos)				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4803892	5699557	6158493	6200423	4980822
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4490	80714	68157	134527	3306
3.	Assam	1402888	1877393	2137270	1798372	1348958
4.	Bihar	3859630	3822484	4127330	4738464	1716603
5.	Chhattisgarh	2284963	2270415	2025845	2485581	2724228
6.	Gujarat	290691	850691	1596402	1096223	822039
7.	Haryana	70869	162932	156406	235281	277834
8.	Himachal Pradesh	271099	445713	497336	444247	503102
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	116800	199166	336036	492277	421185
10.	Jharkhand	1679868	1576348	1702599	1987360	1573677
11.	Karnataka	549994	896212	3535281	2224468	1652116
12.	Kerala	185392	692015	955976	1175816	1416444
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4346916	5207665	4714591	4407643	3817389
14.	Maharashtra	474695	906297	591547	451169	1465398
15.	Manipur	112549	381109	418564	433856	357649
16.	Meghalaya	106042	224263	300482	346149	333715
17.	Mizoram	88940	172775	180140	170894	168560
18.	Nagaland	115331	296689	325242	350815	367173

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19. Odisha		1096711	1199006	1398300	2004815	1378597
20. Punjab		49690	147336	271934	278134	245443
21. Rajasthan		2170460	6373093	6522264	5859667	4519270
22. Sikkim		19664	52006	54156	56401	54642
23. Tamil Nadu		1234818	3345648	4373257	4969140	6347303
24. Tripura		423724	549022	576487	557055	566770
25. Uttar Pradesh		4096408	4336466	5483434	6431213	7316757
26. Uttarakhand		189263	298741	522304	542391	466663
27. West Bengal		3843335	3025854	3479915	4998239	5502371
28. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		NA	5975	20337	17636	18890
29. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		NA	1919	3741	2290	0
30. Daman and Diu		NA	NR	NR	NR	NR
31. Goa		NA	0	6604	13897	11167
32. Lakshadweep		NA	3024	5192	4507	3855
33. Puducherry		NA	12264	40377	38118	42546
34. Chandigarh		NA	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL:		33889122	45112792	52585999	54947068	50424472

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State	Central fund released (in lakhs)						% of Expenditure against total available fund			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	137105.40	321910.19	378160.23	741807.00	147757.89	90.87	79.96	83.76	59.73	72.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1265.38	2948.84	3386.17	3528.47	6078.58	31.25	75.83	40.22	91.04	NR
3.	Assam	52175.01	95872.16	77888.50	60928.65	42685.80	68.12	69.85	72.57	72.56	86.04
4.	Bihar	46707.83	138819.05	103278.45	210365.46	130073.42	69.05	60.17	77.04	83.32	87.43
5.	Chhattisgarh	114415.71	166449.34	82710.30	168504.95	163855.88	92.37	71.51	81.18	73.17	85.23
6.	Gujarat	5915.71	16419.20	77729.70	89486.13	32429.03	64.54	69.69	75.34	61.50	72.22
7.	Haryana	4840.97	13656.65	12400.38	13100.11	27512.23	90.22	66.94	73.79	92.51	94.19
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12754.06	40974.63	39542.50	63625.00	31138.16	77.80	66.29	89.32	61.22	75.77
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	7071.37	10472.53	17568.95	31359.89	78130.96	47.30	57.41	72.78	91.56	58.83
10.	Jharkhand	65069.07	180580.14	81216.22	96286.92	123733.08	84.69	56.77	71.69	78.40	66.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11.	Karnataka	25869.52	39851.14	276998.19	157305.00	66256.92	54.16	54.09	81.72	87.55	95.20
12.	Kerala	6900.55	19887.32	46771.42	70423.24	95105.43	83.59	75.42	79.76	83.52	87.98
13.	Madhya Pradesh	260279.82	406111.54	351923.66	256576.96	296851.28	87.93	70.05	65.55	65.71	65.66
14.	Maharashtra	2923.75	18756.08	24965.06	20471.11	104043.62	37.98	58.48	50.27	59.93	108.87
15.	Manipur	6184.13	36540.97	43681.36	34298.83	62496.73	98.06	90.60	76.91	105.83	48.95
16.	Meghalaya	5918.73	7802.60	21136.81	20980.84	28498.33	68.89	81.50	72.75	96.25	84.71
17.	Mizoram	3343.49	15194.15	27697.03	21602.83	32956.72	91.41	94.43	80.20	105.29	62.40
18.	Nagaland	4399.59	26805.72	56292.34	51156.84	67346.57	53.33	94.16	79.45	95.23	70.49
19.	Odisha	53695.69	87843.67	44581.26	156186.38	97821.72	71.48	64.52	96.14	85.56	76.55
20.	Punjab	2972.32	6775.32	14318.45	12879.17	11429.36	59.76	62.45	70.96	71.94	80.20
21.	Rajasthan	105600.20	652157.16	594264.49	278882.00	161969.60	102.54	85.08	69.11	51.87	71.64
22.	Sikkim	629.75	4097.14	8857.35	4448.55	10079.77	82.78	88.88	62.49	102.13	68.91
23.	Tamil Nadu	51609.09	140126.58	137118.92	202489.77	281552.22	73.65	55.95	73.04	82.24	79.42
24.	Tripura	17016.45	46036.60	88636.01	38260.70	95932.57	95.47	94.48	75.82	99.04	93.78

25. Uttar Pradesh	166589.89	393390.13	531887.16	526658.86	424048.00	85.23	75.82	82.72	77.98	75.96
26. Uttarakhand	11003.65	10116.44	27960.22	28980.93	37351.42	62.50	87.24	78.83	94.09	93.97
27. West Bengal	88262.88	92275.09	178728.96	211761.00	259703.16	75.43	70.36	87.56	91.10	92.87
28. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	135.00	702.75	241.15	768.63	1643.85	NA	21.03	76.45	75.39	84.96
29. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	45.00	45.10	39.20	47.73	100.00	NA	2.23	67.97	96.84	0.00
30. Daman and Diu	90.00	21.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR
31. Goa	114.00	618.21	20.72	507.76	259.64	NA	26.28	38.48	61.71	86.98
32. Lakshadweep	45.00	262.26	200.00	233.58	35.00	NA	41.06	43.60	43.42	70.14
33. Puducherry	45.00	419.44	459.93	2982.05	100.00	NA	14.04	66.06	27.78	48.66
34. Chandigarh	45.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL:	1261039.01	2993960.00	3350661.09	3576895.33	2918976.94	81.99	72.87	76.45	72.69	77.89

Total available funds = Central release + State Share + Misc. Receipts.

NR – Not Reported.

Training for unemployed rural youth

‡2603. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is running any training scheme for providing employment to the unemployed youths at rural level;

(b) if so, the trades in which training is being provided;

(c) the number of people who have benefited from this scheme till now, State-wise; and

(d) the number of unemployed youths who got employment after the training, at rural level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is running training scheme to provide employment to unemployed youth through 553 Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) spread across various districts in the country. Further, under the Placement Linked Skill Development component of National Rural Livelihoods Mission, the Government is providing placement linked skill development training to rural BPL youth.

(b) The RSETIs offer training in more than 65 vocations classified under Agriculture, Process, Product and General Entrepreneurship Development Program. Under the Placement Linked Skill Development program, training and placement is provided as per demand for jobs in various sectors of the economy such as textiles, organized retail, construction, IT and hardware industry etc.

(b) and (d) The State-wise number of persons to whom training has been imparted by the RSETIs and number out of them settled in self employment till date is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Similarly, the State-wise details of trained and placed BPL youth under the Placement Linked Skill development program till date are given in the Statement-II.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

*State-wise details of rural youth trained and settled till date
(April, 2009 — October, 2012) by RSETIs*

Sl. No.	State	No. of trained youth	No. of rural youth placed
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	59	45
2.	Andhra Pradesh	43199	25349
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	24	0
4.	Assam	3164	2864
5.	Bihar	19124	8978
6.	Chhattisgarh	2871	2177
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
8.	Goa	39	98
9.	Gujarat	105949	58105
10.	Haryana	10252	6535
11.	Himachal Pradesh	10628	2747
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1818	870
13.	Jharkhand	16715	4879
14.	Karnataka	140584	80163
15.	Kerala	35560	15435
16.	Lakshadweep	37	0
17.	Madhya Pradesh	34431	15695
18.	Maharashtra	12808	8486
19.	Meghalaya	382	34

1	2	3	4
20.	Mizoram	145	35
21.	Nagaland	224	74
22.	Odisha	18198	12621
23.	Puducherry	1959	1871
24.	Punjab	13832	8217
25..	Rajasthan	83399	42492
26.	Sikkim	96	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	24601	11161
28.	Tripura	643	725
29.	Uttar Pradesh	36088	25304
30.	Uttarakhand	11414	4853
31.	West Bengal	27984	15252
GRAND TOTAL:		656227	355065

Statement-II

*State-wise details of rural youth trained and placed under Placement
Linked Skill Development till date*

Sl. No.	State Name	Total trained	Total placed
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88594	74467
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	293	151
3.	Assam	21092	17297
4.	Bihar	40115	30105
5.	Chhattisgarh	29867	21718

1	2	3	4
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	635	409
7.	Goa	998	665
8.	Gujarat	23232	18360
9.	Haryana	22772	18099
10.	Himachal Pradesh	9468	6949
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1026	680
12.	Jharkhand	31434	23007
13.	Karnataka	62391	53017
14.	Kerala	11254	8545
15.	Madhya Pradesh	71524	54392
16.	Maharashtra	42606	33128
17.	Manipur	349	293
18.	Meghalaya	3803	2287
19.	Mizoram	1138	846
20.	Nagaland	1790	1246
21.	Odisha	50526	38739
22.	Puducherry	520	379
23.	Punjab	10998	7968
24.	Rajasthan	38047	30142
25.	Tamil Nadu	86568	79724
26.	Tripura	1220	908
27.	Uttar Pradesh	83412	62549
28.	Uttarakhand	12712	9890
29.	West Bengal	31306	25424
TOTAL:		779690	621384

Poverty alleviation schemes

2604. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of various poverty alleviation schemes being implemented in the “Mission” mode;
- (b) how far the Missions have performed especially in Jharkhand; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to accelerate progress under these Missions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) in a mission mode. It aims at reducing poverty by enabling poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities for ensuring appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis. The programme is based on building strong and sustainable grass roots institutions.

NRLM is a demand driven programme which is being implemented in a phased manner. The States formulate their own poverty reduction action plans.

The salient features of the NRLM are:—

- (a) at least one member from each identified rural poor household, preferably a women, to be brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) network in a time-bound manner, the ultimate target being full coverage of BPL families;
- (b) setting up of strong institutions of the poor in the form of SHGs and their federations, Producers Groups etc. for reducing dependence on external agencies;
- (c) a multi-pronged approach envisaged for continuous capacity building of the targeted families, SHGs, their federations, government functionaries, bankers, Non Government Organizations (NGOs) and other key stakeholders;
- (d) subsidy to be available in form of revolving fund and capital subsidy as an incentive for inculcating the habit of thrift and accumulation of their own funds towards meeting their credit needs in the long run and immediate consumption needs in the short run;

- (e) universal financial inclusion of all poor households, SHGs and their federation;
- (f) in order to ensure affordable credit, the NRLM has a provision for subsidy on interest rates above 7 per cent per annum for all eligible SHGs who have availed of loans from mainstream financial institutions, based on prompt loan repayment;
- (g) to look at stabilizing and enhancing existing livelihoods and subsequently diversifying them;
- (h) to pursue skill upgradation and placement projects through partnership mode; and
- (i) to promote convergence with other programmes of the Government.

Under NRLM target for women beneficiaries is 50%, for SCs/STs it is 50%, for Minorities it is 15%, and 3% for disabled.

(b) In order for the States/Union Territories to transit to NRLM, the following three criteria are required to be met:—

1. The States should either set-up a society or re-designate an existing society as State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM) and place a full time Chief Executive Officer (CEO) to head it.
2. A multi-disciplinary team of professionals should be put in place in the State society and also at various levels in the first phase in districts and blocks.
3. Prepare a 7 year State Perspective Implementation Plan (SPIP) and Annual Action Plan under NRLM ready.

So far, the Ministry has approved Annual Action Plan of 12 States who have met the above criteria and funds have been sanctioned to them. These States are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. The State of Jharkhand is in a stage of setting up the various systems required for smooth and efficient implementation of the programme.

(c) A National Mission Management Unit (NMMU) has been established at the central level. The main role of NMMU is to provide need based technical assistance to the State Missions.

Complaints of corruption under MGNREGA in Bihar

‡2605. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that many complaints of corruption have been received in the works being done under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in Bihar;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to address these complaints;

(c) whether similar complaints have been received from other States of the country as well; and

(d) if so, the steps Government is taking to address them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The Ministry receives a number of complaints from States including Bihar on implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The complaints mainly relate to cases of job cards not provided, misappropriation of funds, engagement of contractors, forgery of muster roll, manipulation in job cards, underpayment of wages, non-payment of wages, use of machinery, delay in payments, corruption and other irregularities. As implementation of the Act is vested with the States/UTs, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the State Governments concerned for taking appropriate action, including investigation, as per law. Review and monitoring of the programme implementation by independent monitoring, verification by the national level monitors, inspection tours of the members of Central Employment Guarantee Council, State and District level vigilance committees along with Social audit, appointment of ombudsman are steps taken to reduce complaints of corruption for the proper implementation of the programme by the States. As per the provision in Section 27(2) of the MGNREGA, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for dealing with complaints has also been issued on 7th September, 2012 for strict compliance by the State Governments.

Conversion of cultivable waste land into agricultural land

2606. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the details of the agricultural land in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the cultivable waste land in the country, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has taken any step to convert cultivable waste land into agricultural land and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of the cultivable waste land converted into agricultural land, State-wise during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) The details of agricultural land and cultivable waste land in the country, State-wise are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Various Watershed Development programmes such as National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA), Soil Conservation in catchments of River Valley Projects and Flood Prone River (RVP&FPR) and Reclamation and Development of Alkali and Acid Soils (RADAS) are being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture for enhancing production and productivity of degraded lands. Further, the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing three area development programmes viz. Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) since 1995-96 on watershed basis. The above three programmes have been integrated into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) w.e.f. 26.02.2009 for development of rainfed/degraded areas.

(d) As per the information of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, no information on cultivable wasteland converted into agricultural land is available. However, a project on Wasteland Change Analysis between 2005-06 and 2008-09 was given by the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development to National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad to understand the dynamics of wastelands through comparison of spatial statistics. The findings of the project have been published as Wastelands Atlas of India 2011. As per this Atlas, 19661.22 square kilometers of different categories of wastelands have been converted into crop land (including fallow land) between 2005-06 and 2008-09.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise agricultural land and cultivable wasteland during 2009-10

(Area in 000' ha.)

Sl. No.	State	Agricultural land	Cultivable wasteland
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15921	647
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	424	64
3.	Assam	3211	77
4.	Bihar	6601	45
5.	Chhattisgarh	5570	351
6.	Goa	197	53
7.	Gujarat	12680	1979
8.	Haryana	3730	29
9.	Himachal Pradesh	824	136
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1058	149
11.	Jharkhand	4288	336
12.	Karnataka	12891	413
13.	Kerala	2303	98
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17298	1147
15.	Maharashtra	21130	917
16.	Manipur	240	I
17.	Meghalaya	1052	394
18.	Mizoram	415	7
19.	Nagaland	671	43

1	2	3	4
20.	Odisha	7126	375
21.	Punjab	4206	3
22.	Rajasthan	25569	4475
23.	Sikkim	98	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	8131	326
25.	Tripura	310	1
26.	Uttarakhand	1548	309
27.	Uttar Pradesh	19148	431
28.	West Bengal	5684	31
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28	3
30.	Chandigarh	2	0
31.	Delhi	53	10
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24	0
33.	Daman and Diu	4	0
34.	Lakshadweep	3	0
35.	Puducherry	30	4
GRAND TOTAL:		182468	12857

Source: Land use statistics at a glance, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi.

CBI enquiry into irregularities under MGNREGA in Bihar

‡2607. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that irregularities on a large scale are taking place

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in Bihar;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the news item published in Dainik Jagran on 26 November, 2012 titled 'Bihar me 6,000 crore ka MGNREGA Ghotala';

(c) if so, whether Government would get the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) inquiry done into the multi crore MGNREGA scam in Bihar; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry receives a number of complaints about implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) from several States including Bihar. The complaints, *inter-alia*, relate to cases of job cards not provided, misappropriation of funds, engagement of contractors, under payment of wages, delay in wage payments.

(b) Yes, Sir, the Dainik Jagran, in its news report dated 26.11.2012, has referred to findings of a performance audit under MGNREGA carried out in Bihar by the Centre for Environment and Food Security (CEFS) and has stated financial irregularities to the tune of Rs. 6000 crore in the State.

(c) and (d) Implementation of the Act is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the MGNREG Act, 2005. Thus, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Government for taking appropriate action, including investigation, as per law. The Ministry has issued instructions to the State Government of Bihar to enquire into the reported allegations and to take appropriate action against the persons responsible. As per provisions in Section 6 of Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, CBI enquiry cannot be initiated without the consent of the Government of concerned State.

Release of second instalment to Karnataka

2608. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to release 2nd instalment of Rs. 2100 crore under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) to Karnataka is pending with Government;

- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the date of receipt;
- (c) the reasons for the delay in giving the approval; and
- (d) by when it would be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The Ministry has received a communication dated 4.9.2012 from the Government of Karnataka requesting for release of 2nd tranche of Rs. 2100 crore (including Rs. 700 crore for drought special release). MGNREGA is a demand driven wage employment programme and release of 2nd tranche of central share of funds is based on the requirement of funds estimated on the basis of State's performance among other factors and subject to settlement of accounts of previous years. From the documents furnished by the State Government, it was also observed that the State had sufficient balance available with it to meet the projected labour demand under MGNREGA for the remaining part of the 2012-13. Taking into consideration, the drought situation in the State of Karnataka, an amount of Rs. 250 crore under MGNREGA was released on 24th September, 2012 on the condition that further release of fund will be subject to satisfactory settlement of pending issues concerning accounts of previous years, by the State Government.

Houses constructed in Gujarat under IAY

2609. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of houses constructed under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) during 2004-05 to 2011-12 in Gujarat;
- (b) the details of the funds provided by Government for the purpose during that period;
- (c) whether there was any contribution from the Gujarat Government and the beneficiaries themselves in the implementation of the aforesaid scheme;
- (d) whether Gujarat Government has constructed 3 lakh houses for the poor using its own funds and spent Rs. 1,145 crore in addition to the 25 per cent contribution it made towards IAY houses; and
- (e) if so, whether Government proposes to reimburse the amount spent by the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) to (c) The funding of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) is shared between the Centre and States in the ratio of 75:25 respectively. In the case of North-Eastern States and Sikkim, funding is shared in the ratio of 90:10. In the case of UTs, entire funds of IAY are provided by the Centre. A Statement showing the Central funds released, State matching share given by the State Government and number of houses constructed in Gujarat under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) during the years 2004-05 to 2011-12 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Funds under IAY scheme, are allocated to the States/UTs in accordance with the pre-determined criteria fixed by the Planning Commission giving 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% to poverty ratio. As per guidelines, share of State Governments is 25%. There is no provision of Centre reimbursing any additional amount spent by the State.

Statement

Centre fund released, State matching share and houses constructed under Indira Awas Yojana in the State of Gujarat during 2004-05 to 2012-13

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)		(Houses in numbers)
	Centre fund released	State marching Share	Houses constructed
2004-05	5416.01	1805.34	33654
2005-06	11959.28	3986.43	65602
2006-07	12721.15	4240.38	65195
2007-08	17668.82	5889.61	110908
2008-09	35837.53	11945.84	122412
2009-10	41574.95	13858.32	166760
2010-11	51934.99	17311.66	167313
2011-12	38069.291	12689.76	111999
2012-13	13424.45(*)	4474.82	38156(**)

(*) Centre Release upto 12.12.2012.

(**) Performance upto October, 2012 as reported online MPR as on 30.11.2012.

Rural Self Employment Training Institutes

†2610. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by Government from various States, including Uttar Pradesh, under the Rural Self Employment Training Institutes scheme, State-wise;

(b) the status of the above mentioned proposals, State-wise; and

(c) the quantum of money allocated for the said purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The information is given in the Statement (See below).

Statement

Details of number of proposals received/sanctioned and funds released under RSETI Schemes

Sl. No.	State	No. of proposals received	No. of proposals sanctioned	Funds released as on 15.11.2012 (Rs in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21	21	950.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	50.00
3.	Assam	7	7	350.00
4.	Bihar	33	32	1500.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	19	17	760.00
6.	Goa	0	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	22	21	970.00
8.	Haryana	20	15	710.00

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	8	400.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	21	20	1000.00
12.	Karnataka	27	27	1963.54
13.	Kerala	12	12	530.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	50	50	2500.00
15.	Maharashtra	23	21	1050.00
16.	Manipur	0	0	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	1	1	50.00
18.	Mizoram	1	1	50.00
19.	Nagaland	1	1	50.00
20.	Odisha	22	22	1010.00
21.	Punjab	12	12	610.00
22.	Rajasthan	23	22	1020.00
23.	Sikkim	1	1	50.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	9	7	207.50
25.	Tripura	2	1	50.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	33	32	550.00
27.	Uttarakhand	8	7	400.00
28.	West Bengal	10	10	130.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	50.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Lakshadweep	1	1	50.00
33.	Puducherry	1	1	10.00
TOTAL:		367	350	17021.04

Selection of implementing agencies under NRLM

2611. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for selection for implementing agencies under the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM);

(b) the role of the Local Self Government Institutions in the selection and implementation of the schemes under NRLM;

(c) whether Government intends to award contracts for implementation of the schemes under NRLM and transfer funds to the implementing agencies directly without involving the State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) As per the framework of implementation of National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) approved by this Ministry, State Rural Livelihoods Mission (SRLM) constituted by the State Government would oversee the implementation of NRLM related activities in the State. SRLM would be an autonomous body incorporated as a Society, Trust or Company. In States where the State Government desires to use an existing Society as SRLM, its Articles of Association/By-Laws would need to be amended to incorporate NRLM objectives. NRLM advocates creation of formal mechanisms for mutually beneficial working relationship, consultations and sharing of resources between Panchayats and institutions of the poor. Under NRLM, States are required to prepare their own Action Plans for poverty reduction which would include, *inter-alia*, the role of Local Self Government Institutions in the implementation of NRLM. Indicative activities of the involvement/engagement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) include:—

(i) Identifying and mobilizing Below Poverty Line (BPL) households into Self

Help Groups (SHGs), with initial priority for poorest and most vulnerable amongst them;

- (ii) Facilitating Self Help Group (SHG) federation(s) at various levels and providing accommodation and other basic facilities for their effective functioning;
- (iii) Incorporating and making suitable financial allocations to the priority demands of the SHGs and their federations in the annual plans/activities of the PRIs; and
- (iv) Coordinating with different departments and agencies on behalf of the SHG network.

(c) and (d) In order to transit to NRLM, the States are required to take certain preparatory steps. Till the States have transited to NRLM, the procedure for the flow of funds would remain as under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) *i.e.* funds would be released directly to the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs). In the States that have complied with the conditions for the transit to NRLM, the flow of funds would be through SRLMs. In the case of two components of NRLM, Placement Linked Skill Development Scheme and Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), the project proposals are considered by the Ministry of Rural Development only if they are recommended by the concerned State Governments. Under these schemes, if the Project Implementing Agency (PIA) is a non-Government body, funds are transferred to them through a designated Government agency like National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS), Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) or State Government entities.

Grameen Vikas Innovation Council

2612. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has declared 2010-2020 as decade of innovation, if so, the status of the Grameen Vikas Innovation Council proposed therein;
- (b) the details of the proposals made under this scheme; and
- (c) the details of the achievements of the Ministry in the initial two years of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) A Grameen Vikas Innovation Council has been constituted to create a roadmap for innovation in Rural Development on 20th November, 2012.

(b) The aim of the Council will be to redefine Innovation to strengthen entrepreneurship, focus on key drivers to ensure scalability, sustainability, durability and quality and also to expand the space for dialogue and discourse on innovation.

(c) Does not arise as Council has been set up on 20th November, 2012.

Impact of NRLM on beneficiaries

2613. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the impact on beneficiaries of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) launched in June, 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) in a mission mode. The programme was launched on 3rd June, 2011. In order for the States/Union Territories to transit from Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) to NRLM, the following three criteria are required to be met:—

- (1) The States should either set-up a society or re-designate an existing society as State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM) and place a full time Chief Executive Officer (CEO) to head it.
- (2) A multi-disciplinary team of professionals should be put in place in the State society and also at various levels in the first phase in districts and blocks.
- (3) Prepare a 7 year State Perspective Implementation Plan (SPIP) and Annual Action Plan under NRLM ready.

So far, the Ministry has approved Annual Action Plan of 12 States who have met the above criteria and funds have been released/sanctioned to them. These States are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya

Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Most of the States are in a stage of setting up the various systems required for smooth and efficient implementation of the programme. After the systems have been set up, it is expected that the programme will be implemented vigorously. At this stage, it is too early to assess the impact of NRLM.

Convergence of schemes under the Ministry

2614. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to converge various schemes under the Ministry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of progress made, so far, in achieving convergence of schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Rural Development has taken initiatives to converge its various schemes with schemes implemented within the Ministry and other Ministries. To enable better planning and effective investment in rural areas and to optimize efforts towards inter-sectoral strategies joint convergence guidelines have been issued for convergence of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) with the schemes of Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Water Resources and other schemes of this Ministry. Similarly, Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) and National Rural Water Supply Programme (NRWSP) have been dovetailed with IAY (Indira Awas Yojana) to ensure that basic amenities like toilet, electricity and drinking water are also available to the beneficiaries of IAY.

Facilities for women workers under MGNREGA

†2615. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the number of women working under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is far below 33 per cent;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Parliamentary Standing Committee on Women Empowerment had observed that despite funds being provided by Government, there are no places for the rest of mothers, no creche facilities for the children of women workers and lack of other basic facilities at the workplace; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to improve this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir. Proviso to para 6 of Schedule-II of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) specifies that priority shall be given to women in such a way that at least one-third of the beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested for work under the Act. The overall participation of women as reported by States/UTs is about 48% during the last three years in terms of persondays generated. However, the coverage of women has been reported as less than one-third in the States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Mizoram, Nagaland, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh during some years. These States have been advised from time to time in review meetings to address the shortfall in women participation under MGNREGA, so that the provisions of the Act are implemented in letter and spirit.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Section 5 of MGNREGA provides that the persons employed under any Scheme made by the State Government under Section 4 of the Act shall be entitled to such facilities not less than the minimum facilities specified in Schedule-II. The said Schedule provides for facilities of safe drinking water, shade for children and periods of rest, first aid box with adequate material for emergency treatment at the work site, provision for creche for children, free medical treatment to injury to any child accompanying such person and *ex-gratia* payment to the MGNREGA workers. The observations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Women empowerment have been circulated to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for information and necessary action for compliance. The Ministry *vide* its notification dated 21st November, 2012 has included "Construction of anganwadi centres" as one of the permissible works under Schedule-I of MGNREGA.

UNESCO Regional Centre for Biotechnology

2616. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's proposal to set up UNESCO Regional Centre for Biotechnology at Faridabad by July, 2012 has materialised;

- (b) if so, the details thereof along with its proposed functions; and
- (c) if not, by when the Centre is likely to be set up and the reasons for its delay?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir, the Government has approved setting up of the UNESCO Regional Centre for Biotechnology at Faridabad.

(b) The Centre will be an autonomous body under a statute of the Parliament as a Category-II institute under the auspices of UNESCO for Biotechnology Education, Training and Research. The Mission of the Centre is to create physical infrastructure in critical platform technologies and use it to support interdisciplinary education, training and research in biotechnology. The vision is to produce human resource tailored to drive innovation in biotechnology and also to fill talent gap in deficient areas.

(c) The Centre is already operational from its interim campus at Udyog Vihar, Gurgaon. Construction activities of the permanent campus at Faridabad are in progress.

Engagement of scientists in non-research work

2617. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that scientists have been deputed as vigilance officers in autonomous institutes of the Department of Biotechnology;
- (b) if so, the details of such institutes;
- (c) the reasons for assigning the duties of vigilance officers to scientists whose basic duties are research and development; and
- (d) whether the Ministry would review this decision and if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes. In some of the autonomous institutes of the Department of Biotechnology scientists are working as part time Vigilance Officer/CVO.

(b) Details of such institutes are as follows:—

1. Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics,
Bldg. 7, Gruhakalpa,
5-4-399/B, Nampally, Hyderabad-500001

2. Institute of Life Sciences,
NALCO Square,
Bhubaneswar-751023
3. National Institute of Immunology,
Aruna Asaf Ali Marg,
New Delhi-110067
4. National Centre for Cell Science,
NCCS Complex,
Ganeshkhind, Pune-411007
5. Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development,
Takyelpat, Imphal,
Manipur-795001
6. National Institute for Plant Genome Research,
Aruna Asaf Ali Marg,
New Delhi-110067
7. National Agri-Food Biotechnology Institute,
C-127, Phase-8, Industrial Area,
Mohali-160071, Punjab

(c) Due to non availability of sufficient number of officers of requisite seniority in the administrative cadre in the autonomous institutes, scientists have been working as part time vigilance officer/CVO under intimation to Central Vigilance Commission (CVC).

(d) Currently there is no proposal for change in policy. However, the department will review the situation after consultation with the Directors of the autonomous institutes.

Scientists in research institution and laboratories

2618. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experts have expressed their grave concern over the grim situation of science in the country;

(b) whether there is a notable shortage of qualified scientists for research and development in various research institutes/laboratories under the Ministry;

- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (d) if not, the details of all major Government institutes/laboratories;
- (e) whether there is migration of scientists to private sector; and
- (f) if so, the steps taken by Government to retain these qualified scientists in these institutions and stop migration of talent from the country?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) No, Sir. Performance of our country in science and technology in recent years is impressive and promising. 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 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.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. There is no notable shortage of qualified scientists for research and development in various research institutes/laboratories under the Ministry.

(d) The Department of Science and Technology nurtures 21 autonomous institutions and 5 professional bodies. These institutions profile on basic research to technology oriented research in frontier areas of science and engineering. The Department of Biotechnology has 13 autonomous institutes which profile on frontier areas of biotechnology. Under Council of Scientific and Industrial Research there are 37 R&D Institutes engaged in research in areas of Biological Sciences (11), Chemical Sciences (8), Engineering Sciences (11), Physical Sciences (5) and Information Sciences (2). 17 major centre/institutes under Department of Space are engaged in space research and development activities. 12 aided institutions of Department of Atomic Energy carryout high end research in various areas of science and engineering. 52 laboratories under Defence Research and Development Organization are focused on developing technologies required for national security.

(e) and (f) Government is aware of a few cases of migration of scientists from research institutions of the country to private sector. The extent of migration in terms of number of scientists is insignificant. Government has taken a number of steps to provide better scientific environment to retain scientists in these institutions and stop the exodus of talent from the public sector to the private sector. Some of the enabling

mechanisms put in place by the Government to promote R&D in India include: sharing of proceeds with scientists from sponsored projects, consultancy projects and premia and royalty received from the industry; mobility of scientists between national labs, academia and industry; knowledge alliance with private industry to pursue product driven R&D and establishment of incubation centres to nurture start-up companies and enable chances of commercialization; investment of knowledgebase as equity in enterprises and incentives for performing scientists. A Bill for Intellectual Property Management in public funded projects has been formulated to ensure that innovators share royalties from technology transfer and commercialization.

Status of research and development

2619. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the extent to which the country is self sufficient in science and technology sectors like agriculture, drugs, defence, energy, nuclear energy and space travel;
- (b) the details of funds allocated for Research and Development (R&D) during the last three years along with the details of their utilisation;
- (c) the extent to which capacities of universities and R&D institutions in public sector have been utilised during the above period; and
- (d) the number of research projects entrusted to these institutions by Government during the above period and the amount spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) India has demonstrated self-sufficiency in many areas of science and technology in strategic and non-strategic sectors. In sectors like agriculture the country has made significant achievements in increasing yield and production through development of high yielding varieties, appropriate transfer of technology, better farm management practices, increased area under cultivation of hybrids etc. Improved wheat varieties resistant to rust, including race ug99, have been developed and these are spreading fast in the rice-wheat system. Improved varieties of crop plants such as wheat, maize, pearl millet, mustard, chickpea etc., which cover nearly 40% of the cropped area of the country, have impacted most in the improved production and productivity. Through various programmes of the Government, our country has enhanced its capabilities towards development of new drugs in all systems of medicine. Efforts were made to engage enhanced public private partnerships for developing

drugs for diseases such as leprosy, malaria, tuberculosis, Japanese encephalitis, syphilis, leishmaniasis, filariasis, HIV/AIDS, tetanus, measles, drug resistant enteric fever, hepatitis B, diabetes, cardiovascular disorders, dengue, dementia, parkinsons disease etc. Significant improvement in self-reliance has been recorded in the defence sector as evidenced by the fact that the Self-Reliance Index (SRI) in the area of defence technology has increased from 30% to approximately 55% in a span of last ten years. The increase in SRI is on account of joint efforts of DRDO, Industries (both public and private), Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs), Ordnance Factories with the support of Ministry of Defence and Armed Forces. Significant improvement in energy sector has been reported. The R&D efforts in the non-conventional energy sector have led to design and development of solar water heating system, solar cookers, solar photovoltaic system, biogas plants, improved biomass cookstoves, gasifiers, biomass cogeneration, etc. R&D efforts are going on to design, develop and demonstrate hydrogen and fuel cells for power generation and other uses. India occupies a unique position in the world having formulated its own nuclear programme and cultivated self-reliance in areas of reactor technology and its entire associated fuel cycle. The country designs, constructs and operates nuclear reactors, fabricates the required fuel, reprocesses it, and treats the waste generated in the entire fuel cycle in a comprehensive manner by a totally indigenous effort. India is self sufficient in launching 1.8 Ton Satellite into Polar orbit and 2 Ton class of satellites into Geostationary Transfer Orbit (GTO) using Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) and Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) respectively. India is also developing the next variant, GSLV Mk-III launch vehicle capable of launching 4T class satellites into GTO, which will make India totally self sufficient in the area of launch vehicles. India has also initiated development of few critical technologies including Space Recovery Missions of relevance for future Space Travel.

(b) The Plan funds allocated to Central S&T Ministry/Department/Agencies for Research and Development (R&D) during the last three years (2009-12) along with the details of their utilization are given below:—

(Rs. in crore)

2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
BE	Utilization	BE	Utilization	BE	Utilization
10763.00	9370.31	12909.86	10826.75	15334.00	12059.04

(c) In addition to utilize the capacities of universities and R&D institutions to carry out research projects in wide range of areas of science and technology through extramural and intramural research programmes of various Departments/Agencies like Department of Science and Technology (DST), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Department of Biotechnology, Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Space, Defence Research and Development Organization, Ministry of Earth Sciences etc., the capabilities of researches in these institutions have been significantly enhanced through planned programmes such as fund for improvement of S&T infrastructures in universities and higher educational institutions (FIST), Promotion of University Research and Scientific Excellence (PURSE), Consolidation of University Research for Innovation and Excellence in Women Universities (CURIE), Research Awards/Fellowships etc.

(d) A total of 5491 research projects in various areas of science and technology have been entrusted to universities and R&D institutions and a total of Rs. 5886.1 crore have been spent by the Ministry of Science and Technology during the last three years.

CSIR laboratory in Andhra Pradesh

2620. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up any laboratory under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the number of laboratories functioning in that State, at present; and

(c) the details of remarkable works undertaken by those laboratories during that period?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) CSIR has, in Andhra Pradesh, three laboratories namely CSIR-Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CSIR-CCMB), CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (CSIR-IICT) and CSIR-National Geophysical Research Institute (CSIR-NGRI). These are located at Hyderabad. In the last three years no new laboratory has been set up by the Government under CSIR in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) CSIR laboratories, in Andhra Pradesh, undertake R&D activities in diverse S&T areas. Some of the remarkable works undertaken by above-mentioned CSIR laboratories of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

Remarkable Works carried out by CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-IICT, and CSIR-NGRI during the last three years

1. CSIR-Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CSIR-CCMB), Hyderabad**Apomixis**

Apomixis is found naturally in some plant species, but not in food crops. A group of scientists at CSIR-CCMB have demonstrated engineering of a major functional component of apomixis. This finding has very important implications for plant breeding and agriculture as the development of apomixis technology can lead to large increases in yield of upto 20-30% across many of the major food crops such as rice and maize.

Stress tolerance mechanism in rice

Stay green mutants have been identified at CSIR-CCMB that can tolerate prolonged drought and heat conditions in field and show reduced ROS accumulation under heat stress. Genes/alleles involved directly in improving yield and grain quality yield enhancing Quantitative Trait Loci (QTL) are being characterized from wild rice. Putative candidate genes have been identified from the wild species.

Improved Samba Mahsuri

CSIR-CCMB, in collaboration with ICAR-Directorate of Rice Research (DRR), Hyderabad, has used marker assisted technology to develop new variety of Samba Mahsuri rice that exhibits excellent resistance against *Xanthomonas oryzae*, which causes bacterial leaf blight and blast in rice. The variety has been released for commercial cultivation.

Gene regulation

CSIR-CCMB developed a model that shows repeats to play a regulatory role by contributing to the packaging of the genome during cellular differentiation. Scientists at CSIR-CCMB have also identified a functionally conserved repressive element by testing the non-coding DNA from the HoxD complex of mouse. The study opens up ways to explore evolutionary developmental biology across the species using functional and comparative genomic approach with the help of *Drosophila* as a model system of choice.

Molecular regulators of the cytoskeleton

At CSIR-CCMB, molecules involved in signaling to regulate cytoskeletal dynamics are being studied. The purpose is to identify molecular determinants that regulate cell shape changes that accompany differentiation, epithelial mesenchymal transition (EMT) and apoptosis. Currently, focus is on the guanine nucleotide exchange factor, C3G, which is ubiquitously expressed and functions in multiple signaling pathways. A novel property of C3G has been identified in regulating action cytoskeletal dynamics. Exploring the role of C3G in regulating cellular plasticity, it has been shown that its overexpression caused extensive morphological changes in highly invasive breast cancer cells. The findings have implications in suppressing metastatic potential of aggressive breast.

Functional role of nuclear lamin

CSIR-CCMB is investigating muscle-specific functions for lamin A. Using cultured myoblasts, it has been shown that internal lamins are rearranged during the early stages of muscle differentiation to a uniform, diffuse pattern in a process that is unique to muscle cells and is induced by cyclin D3 and pRb, and interestingly cyclin D3 can bind directly to lamin A. In a novel finding, it has been shown that lamin A mutants induce proteasomal degradation of key nuclear proteins such as heterochromatin proteins by activation of a novel F-box protein, FBXW10 that is a substrate adapter of a RING-type E3 ubiquitin ligase, and two other ubiquitin ligases, RNF123 and HECW2. These findings have important implications for understanding the basis of laminopathies.

Nucleic Acid Delivery

In an effort to understand the molecular basis of peptide-based nucleic acid delivery, CSIR-CCMB adopted a novel design strategy to generate cell-penetrating peptides to overcome various cellular barriers. The strategy enabled efficient introduction of DNA in a cell-specific manner through designed targeting peptide ligands that interact with cell surface receptors overexpressed in certain cancers. These have been validated for its efficacy in vitro by delivering plasmid DNA and shRNA. With this fundamental work in place, the molecular basis of delivery is now being investigated for siRNA delivery. Formulations for nucleic acid delivery have been evolved through in vivo study.

The effect of Cu^{2+} binding to αA -crystallin

CSIR-CCMB has identified the Cu^{2+} -binding regions in small heat shock proteins, αA - and αB -crystallin. The multimeric protein αB -crystallin sequesters a very large number of Cu^{2+} ions. This novel property of αB -crystallin has significance in its protective role in neurodegenerative diseases and cataract. It has also been shown G98R mutation in αA -crystallin, which causes pre-senile cataract, leads to folding defects. Mixed oligomer formation with wild-type αA - and αB -crystallin, prevents the development of congenital cataract. The studies further showed that synergistic effects of metal ions such as copper and the mutation may cause the onset of cataract at the age of ~ 16 years.

New Species: *Indibacter*

CSIR-CCMB has isolated a haloalkaliphilic bacterial species, which led to the identification of a novel bacterial genus from a water sample from Lonar Lake, Buldhana district, Maharashtra (The only place which is similar to planet Mars). This Gram-negative rod-shaped bacterium (strain LW1T), named *Indibacter alkaliphilus* gen. nov. sp. Nov, based on its morphological, physiological, chemotaxonomic and phylogenetic analysis was identified as a novel genus. The bacterium is tolerant to high salinity (8% sodium chloride), high alkalinity (pH 12) and could be used as a potential source for enzymes required for hydrolysis of starch under extreme conditions of salinity and pH.

Genetic study of wild animals

CSIR-CCMB has used partial mitochondrial sequences and/or microsatellite loci for studying genetic diversity among Gir lions, Indian leopard (*Panthera pardus*), tigers, Indian wild buffaloes and Viper. It is also working on population based studies on Indian tiger, DNA barcoding of birds of India and sex identification in birds. The laboratory carried out studies pertaining to malaria being a cause for the decline of the Indian White Backed Vulture, avianpox infection in wild birds in India, wildlife forensics. At LaCONES, a collection of properly quantified and catalogued DNA samples of different species (172) of mammals (37), birds (102), reptiles (08) and corals (25) are available. DNA barcode of each sample is being attempted. In addition, semen from nilgai, black buck, spotted deer, barasingha, chowsingha, leopard, lion and vulture have been cryopreserved. In addition a bank of cell cultures from a number of wild animals has been created, which could be used subsequently as a source of DNA or for somatic cell cloning.

Fibroblast cell lines of lion, leopard, spotted deer, barking deer, mouse deer, chowsingha, barasingha, blackbuck, nilgai and bison have been developed using skin biopsy collected either from live or dead animals.

2. CSIR-Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (CSIR-IICT), Hyderabad

CSIR-IICT certified as OPCW designated Laboratory

CSIR-IICT has been certified by Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) as a designated laboratory for the off-site analysis of chemical weapons and their degradation products. IICT is the only Non-Defence lab which has been so designated. Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) is an international treaty that prohibits production, storage and use of Chemical Warfare Agents (CWAs) through its verification programme. Verification involves on or off-site analysis of samples collected from suspected sites by the inspectors appointed by OPCW. There are 190 member countries and 20 designated laboratories all over world, and IICT is one of them. This is a significant contribution of CSIR for the country on the disarmament of the chemical weapons.

Heptafluoropropane (HFC-227ea) technology

CSIR-IICT has developed an improved process for Heptafluoropropane (HFC-227ea) — a halon substitute in fire fighting systems, and transferred to M/s Mechvac Fabricators (I) Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai. Halons are mainly used to extinguish fires and suppress explosions. These manmade chemicals are estimated to cause nearly 25% of the depletion of ozone layer in the earth's stratosphere. The direct consequence of this reduction in protective stratospheric ozone is an increased amount of harmful UV radiation from the sun reaching the surface of the earth.

Novel method for recovery of DMSO solvent

Novel method comprising of electrodialysis followed by distillation to separate sodium azide and ammonium chloride along with DMSO from pharmaceutical effluents has been achieved by CSIR-IICT. The technology has been transferred to Astrix Laboratories Ltd., Meda, Andhra Pradesh.

Commissioning of nano filtration plant

CSIR-IICT have successfully commissioned Commercial nano filtration plant (Six stage process for a feed capacity of 4000 liters per day) at M/s Consolidated

Fibres and Chemicals Ltd., Kolkata for recovery of impurity free sodium thiocyanate solvent from aqueous process stream. This process is employed in the production of Acrylic Fiber.

Catalytic process for fragrance chemicals

CSIR-IICT has developed a new process for synthesizing intermediates for fragrance chemicals using supported catalyst. The process knowhow has been transferred to M/s Givaudan, Vernier Switzerland.

Recovery of nickel from spent catalyst

CSIR-IICT has developed a cost effective process and demonstrated the technology on bench scale (100g) process to recover nickel as nickel carbonate from a spent Raney nickel catalyst. The process knowhow for recovery of nickel from spent Raney nickel catalyst has been transferred to M/s Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Ahmadabad.

Synthesis of prostaglandins and analogues

From a biological point of view, prostaglandins are highly active in many systems and they have been implicated in medication of various physiological responses. Naturally occurring PGs, mainly PGE_1 , PGE_2 , and PGF_2 are potent stimulants of human uterine contractility at any State of pregnancy and also cause cervical ripening and dilatation. CSIR-IICT has developed a novel industrial synthesis of Prostaglandins (PGs) derivatives such as Misoprostol, Carboprost and Latanoprost. Particular attention is paid on the possible use of ionic liquids as solvent medium for the PG synthesis.

A catalytic method for converting vinylic furanoses into cyclopentenones

A new strategy was developed by CSIR-IICT for the conversion of vinyl-substituted furanose derivatives into the corresponding cyclopentenones.

Study on the mechanism of the oxygen activation process in cysteine dioxygenase enzymes

Cysteine Dioxygenase (CDO), a vital enzyme for biodegradation of toxic cysteine utilizes molecular oxygen to transfer two oxygen atoms to cysteinate to form cysteine sulfinic acid products. The mechanism for this reaction is currently disputed, with crystallographic studies implicating a persulfenate intermediate in the catalytic cycle. To resolve the dispute, the study was performed by

CSIR-IICT on quantum mechanics/molecular mechanics (QM/MM) calculations on substrate activation by CDO enzymes using an enzyme monomer and a large QM active region. A step-wise mechanism is proposed whereby the distal oxygen atom of the iron(II)-superoxo complex attacks the sulfur atom of cysteinate to form a ring structure, followed by dioxygen bond breaking and the formation of a sulfoxide bound to an iron(IV)-oxo complex.

3. CSIR-National Geophysical Research Institute (CSIR-NGRI)

Contributions to Solid Earth Geosciences

Science and Technology during the last century worked hand-in-hand to provide continually enhanced views of the evolution, structure and dynamics of the Earth's environment from the fundamental building blocks of matter to the farthestmost reaches of the universe. As a result, the understanding of the structure and dynamics of the Planet Earth also has changed dramatically. CSIR-NGRI has developed ability to work in these front areas of earth sciences by generating huge quantity of quality data in diverse geological terrains. This has enabled this laboratory to model these data sets in terms of realistic earth properties and the processes.

The rapid drift of the Indian tectonic plate

CSIR-NGRI has estimated, with unprecedented accuracy, the lithospheric thickness of several continents — India, Africa, Antarctica and Australia, which were all part of Gondwanaland. It was found that the cratons in South Africa, Antarctica and Australia are more than 180 km. thick, whereas Indian lithosphere is only about 100 km. thick, even though the crust is the oldest (Archaean) in age and that the most likely time for India to have lost its continental roots was when a large upwelling of especially hot rock — a mantle plume — hit Gondwanaland during or immediately after its break up, leading to a much faster drift of Indian plate at the rate 18-20 cm/year. The study has appeared in 'Nature' and provides a new dimension to the classical plate tectonics theory.

Short term forecasting of earthquakes

Based on precursory foreshock clustering pattern called nucleation, short term forecasts were successfully made by CSIR-NGRI for a number of recently experienced earthquakes, occurred on 30th August, 2005, M 4.8; 21st May, 2006, M 4.2; 14th October, 2007, M 3.4; and 2nd July, 2008 M 3.0. Long-term precursory variations were observed using the RTL approach which complement

the short-term forecast efforts. Also, corresponding precursory changes in hydro-chemical constituents in bore wells were observed for some of these earthquakes.

Estimation of rupture due to earthquake

Measurements of crustal deformation using GPS by CSIR-NGRI in the Andaman Nicobar region have helped in (i) estimating the size of the 2004 Sumatra-Andaman earthquake (MW 9.2) rupture with a length of about 1400 km., width ranging between 100 to 200 km. with maximum slip of about 25 m, (ii) partitioning the convergence rate between India-Sunda plates in the frontal and back arc, (iii) identifying the process of current deformation which is predominantly occurring on further downdip of the coseismic rupture through afterslip mechanism, (iv) approximately estimating the earthquake recurrence interval in the region as 410 ± 60 years.

U-Pb zircon geochronology and geochemistry

CSIR-NGRI utilized a new U-Pb zircon geochronology and geochemistry in order to reveal the juvenile nature of the oldest known, 3360 Ma tonalities in the WDC. High precision U-Pb baddeleyite age determinations and paleomagnetic signatures on several mafic dyke swarms in the Dharwar craton have established 2367 Ma and 2210 Ma regional events suggesting existence of large igneous provinces at those times.

Remnant lithospheric fragments

CSIR-NGRI analyzed open source seismological data obtained from high-resolution imaging from a dense network of broadband stations and traced the northern limit of the Indian plate further south of the Bangong Nuang suture zone, contrary to previous understanding. The transition zone (660–410 km.) structure underneath these regions brings out new remnant lithospheric fragments resulting from detachment of thickened roots due to gravity removal.

Western India School Lab Programme

Under the western India schools earthquake Lab Programme in Maharashtra, 33 seismographs educational seismometers have been established by CSIR-NGRI in a number of schools in Maharashtra which aims to educate and empower the school children about why earthquakes occur, how they are recorded and the safety measures to be adopted during the event of an earthquake. Training was imparted to school teachers about operation, maintenance of seismometers

and analysis of earthquake data. Teachers, in turn, disseminated the information to students in the above schools.

Earthquake studies in Northeast India

CSIR-NGRI has prepared maps for certain seismic areas of the Assam region of Northeast India around Kopili lineament. An outreach programme to bring awareness to the masses has been in Assam. Educational material comprising books, charts and a 20 minute documentary on Earth, Earthquakes and Essentials of Safety was distributed to various schools of Assam.

Groundwater Information system

CSIR-NGRI developed a Groundwater Information system for providing groundwater data regarding water levels, water quality and aquifer mapping in Hussainsagar catchment, Greater Hyderabad. This provides handy information on groundwater levels, quality, and aquifer geometry. Fresh water aquifers were delineated in groundwater contaminated areas around tannery cluster in Ambur and Ranipet towns. Deep groundwater exploration was conducted in Deccan Basalts which resulted in finding new bore wells. These bore wells are providing copious supply of water for agricultural purposes.

Pending departmental proceedings

2621. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Directors of scientific institutes under Department of Biotechnology, Department of Science and Technology and Department of Scientific and Industrial Research against whom departmental proceedings/judicial proceedings/criminal proceedings are pending along the nature of proceedings;

(b) the details of action taken/being taken in each case by the concerned Departments;

(c) since when these cases are pending, case-wise; and

(d) whether Government proposes to dispose of/settle these proceedings in a time-bound manner and if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Water level in reservoirs

2622. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is fall in water level in reservoirs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last four years, State-wise and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the corrective steps being taken, so far?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As informed by Central Water Commission (CWC), water level in reservoirs falls when inflow into reservoir is less than withdrawal of water usually after monsoon for various purposes. The State-wise detail of water level for the years 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 at the end of monsoon *i.e.* as on 30th September, in 84 important reservoirs monitored by CWC are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Water being State subject, utilization of available water for various purposes *vis-à-vis* water level/live storage is within the purview of respective State Governments. However, where necessary on a review of the storage available in the monitored reservoirs, the Ministry of Water Resources reviews issues Advisory to all the State Governments to make judicious use of water.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Reservoir	State	Full reservoir water level in metre	Water level at the end of monsoon <i>i.e.</i> as on 30th September during the year			
				2009	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Srisailem	Andhra Pradesh	269.75	269.55	269.65	267.9	263
2.	Nagarjuna Sagar	Andhra Pradesh	179.83	163.46	178.73	178.73	161.06
3.	Sriramsagar	Andhra Pradesh	332.54	325.74	332.54	332.48	327.96
4.	Somasila	Andhra Pradesh	100.58	89.17	97.26	97.86	91.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Lower Manair	Andhra Pradesh	280.42	267.71	280.42	280.1	270.45
6.	Tenughat	Jharkhand	269.14	261.12	259.89	259.48	259.98
7.	Maithon	Jharkhand	146.3	149.01	146.64	147.67	147.31
8.	Panchet Hill	Jharkhand	124.97	127.39	125.83	126.32	126.48
9.	Konar	Jharkhand	425.81	425.2	420.35	426	424.57
10.	Tilaiya	Jharkhand	368.81	369.9	364.83	369.52	368.53
11.	Ukai	Gujarat	105.16	98.96	10359	104.31	104.18
12.	Sabarmati (Dharoi)	Gujarat	189.59	183.09	186.68	189.55	189.15
13.	Kadana	Gujarat	127.7	125.45	125.71	127.71	127.71
14.	Shetrunji	Gujarat	55.53	53.37	55.53	55.42	49.77
15.	Bhadar	Gujarat	107.89	105	107.9	107.9	99.94
16.	Damanganga	Gujarat	79.86	79.15	79.65	79.35	78.45
17.	Dantiwada	Gujarat	184.1	164.9	173.23	184.07	178.22
18.	Panam	Gujarat	127.41	117.95	123.6	127.52	127.41
19.	Sardar Sarovar	Gujarat	121.92	121	121.34	121.94	121.62
20.	Karjan	Gujarat	115.25	114.82	115.05	114.84	113.8
21.	Gobind Sagar (Bhakra)	Himachal Pradesh	512.06	499.56	512.27	511.84	505.19
22.	Pong Dam (Beas)	Himachal Pradesh	423.67	407.99	424.59	423.46	422.58
23.	Krishnaraja Sagara	Karnataka	752.5	751.99	751.14	751.77	747.84
24.	Tungabhadra	Karnataka	497.74	497.72	497.74	497.67	497.33
25.	Ghataprabha (Hidkal)	Karnataka	662.95	662.95	662.95	661.8	660.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Bhadra	Karnataka	657.76	657.75	657.27	657.5	653.71
27.	Linganamakki	Karnataka	554.43	553.98	552	550	551.37
28.	Narayanpur	Karnataka	492.25	492.17	491.72	490.77	491.96
29.	Malaprabha (Renuka)	Karnataka	633.83	630.63	631.82	633.37	627.81
30.	Kabini	Karnataka	696.16	694.77	694.18	695.12	692.96
31.	Hemavathy	Karnataka	890.63	890.46	888.8	889.68	887.57
32.	Harangi	Karnataka	871.42	871.37	871.2	870.76	869.03
33.	Supa	Karnataka	564	549.13	547.86	558.48	548.55
34.	Vani Vilas Sagar	Karnataka	652.28	637.96	639.15	643.65	640.43
35.	Almatti	Karnataka	519.6	519.6	519.6	519.59	519.39
36.	Gerusoppa	Karnataka	55	54.55	51.04	48.4	50.56
37.	Kallada (Parappar)	Kerala	115.82	109.8	112.63	114.98	94.22
38.	Idamalayar	Kerala	169	161.9	157.56	168.6	148.76
39.	Idukki	Kerala	732.43	721.41	724.44	729.06	710.79
40.	Kakki	Kerala	981.46	978.92	974.22	977.6	962.72
41.	Periyar	Kerala	867.41	862.11	861.31	861.33	861.59
42.	Gandhi Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	399.9	388.07	386.8	396.81	398.48
43.	Tawa	Madhya Pradesh	355.4	355.37	355.4	355.4	344.43
44.	Bargi	Madhya Pradesh	422.76	416.45	422.7	422.76	422.76
45.	Bansagar	Madhya Pradesh	341.64	330.71	334.02	341.69	341.63
46.	Indira Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	262.13	259.38	259.65	259	261.77
47.	Minimata Bango	Chhattisgarh	359.66	350.8	351.68	359.5	358.25
48.	Mahanadi	Chhattisgarh	348.7	345.32	348.49	348.67	348.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
49.	Jayakwadi (Paithan)	Maharashtra	463.91	458.19	461.2	461.71	455.74
50.	Koyana	Maharashtra	657.9	658.5	659.44	657.2	658.72
51.	Bhima (Ujjani)	Maharashtra	496.83	495.26	496.83	496	491.63
52.	Isapur	Maharashtra	441	427.37	440.99	440.26	435.86
53.	Mula	Maharashtra	552.3	546.2	551.03	552.3	546.06
54.	Yeldari	Maharashtra	461.77	449.52	461.77	460.28	449.58
55.	Girna	Maharashtra	398.07	387.29	388.86	390.4	386.09
56.	Khadakvasla	Maharashtra	582.47	580.34	581.13	581.31	580.16
57.	Upper Vaitarna	Maharashtra	603.5	600.46	603.5	603.41	602.22
58.	Upper Tapi	Maharashtra	214	214	213.99	213.65	213.51
59.	Pench (Totladoh)	Maharashtra	490	486.83	489.6	480	489.92
60.	Upper Wardha	Maharashtra	342.5	341.65	342.5	342.5	342.5
61.	Hirakud	Odisha	192.02	189.9	192.02	192.02	192.01
62.	Balimela	Odisha	462.08	446.2	458.14	447.08	455.49
63.	Salanadi	Odisha	82.3	70.62	65.68	79.2	67.89
64.	Rengali	Odisha	123.5	119.98	118.21	123.44	123.64
65.	Machkund (Jalaput)	Odisha	838.16	833.2	836.52	837.54	837.44
66.	Upper Kolab	Odisha	858	849.78	855.61	850.61	856.45
67.	Upper Indravati	Odisha	642	637.9	638.45	631.8	640.4
68.	Thein Dam	Punjab	527.91	499.03	524	523.87	521.12
69.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar	Rajasthan	280.75	274.55	274.35	281.5	281.45
70.	Jhakam	Rajasthan	359.5	352.2	351.35	359.75	359.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
71.	Rana Pratap Sagar	Rajasthan	352.81	348.38	349.02	340.94	352.77
72.	Lower Bhawani	Tamil Nadu	278.89	270.93	269.99	273.72	259.22
73.	Mettur (Stanley)	Tamil Nadu	240.79	234.79	226.93	230.8	226.95
74	Vaigai	Tamil Nadu	279.2	275.02	276.73	273.92	267.54
75	Parambikulam	Tamil Nadu	556.26	556.15	550.34	556.19	545.82
76.	Aliyar	Tamil Nadu	320.04	319.58	319.84	320.01	308.98
77.	Sholayar	Tamil Nadu	1002.79	1002.57	1000.18	1003.03	1002.91
78.	Gumti	Tripura	93.55	89.35	90.35	88.85	88.45
79.	Matatila	Uttar Pradesh	308.46	307.76	308.27	308.46	308.46
80.	Rihand	Uttar Pradesh	268.22	259.24	258.17	265.42	264.14
81.	Ramganga	Uttarakhand	365.3	337.7	364.23	361.18	352.56
82.	Tehri	Uttarakhand	830	820	823.6	819.1	823.7
83.	Mayurakshi	West Bengal	121.31	118.51	114.99	119.76	115.32
84.	Kangsabati	West Bengal	134.14	131.08	125.38	132.34	131.92

Foreign assistance for irrigation scheme in Jharkhand

2623. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the irrigation schemes of Jharkhand which have received foreign assistance;

(b) the amount of foreign assistance received during the last two years, scheme-wise;

(c) extent of works undertaken during the said period;

(d) the irrigation proposals lying pending with the Central Government and the reasons for their pendency; and

(e) by when these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No irrigation scheme of Jharkhand has received foreign assistance.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) No irrigation proposal for foreign assistance has been submitted by the State Government of Jharkhand.

(e) Does not arise.

Regional inter linking of rivers

2624. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government undertook a number of feasibility studies on the regional interlinking of rivers in the past;

(b) whether a feasibility report on the Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal, Par-Tapi-Narmada and Damanganga-Pinjal links has been completed;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government over the past year for implementation of report in relation to these links;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government has discussed this issue with concerned State Governments; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir, the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/ areas which comprises of two components, namely, Himalayan Rivers Development Component and Peninsular Rivers Development Component. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) was set up under the MoWR in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals of NPP and to give concrete shape to it. NWDA has already identified 14 links under Himalayan Component and 16 links under Peninsular Rivers Component given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Yes, Sir, NWDA have completed the feasibility report of the Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal (P-K-C), Par-Tapi-Narmada (P-T-N) and Damanganga-Pinjal (D-P) links.

(c) to (f) Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal, Damanganga-Pinjal, Par-Tapi-Narmada have been identified as priority links for taking up their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).

DPR works of the links is to be taken up only after receiving the consent of States involved.

After receiving the concurrence of the concerned States, NWDA has taken up the DPRs of Par-Tapi-Narmada and Damanganga-Pinjal. A tripartite MoU for preparation of DPRs of both these links was signed by the Chief Ministers of Gujarat, Maharashtra and the Union Minister for Water Resources on 3.05.2010 in the august presence of Hon'ble Prime Minister. The DPRs of these links are under progress.

Efforts are in progress to arrive at consensus on the Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link through deliberations with the concerned States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan for preparation of DPR.

Implementation of Inter Linking of Rivers (ILR) involves various steps such as preparation of FRs of links, negotiation and consensus among concerned States, agreement with neighbouring countries if link involve area lying in other countries, preparation of DPRs of the projects and structures identified for the link, clearance from appraisal agencies which include clearance by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), clearance by Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), techno-economic clearance by Technical Advisory Committee of MoWR, investment clearance by Planning Commission and funding of the project.

Statement

*Status of water transfer links identified for preparation of
Feasibility Reports (FRs) by NWDA*

Peninsular Rivers Development Component

1. Mahanadi (Manibhadra) – Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) — FR completed link
2. Godavari (Polavaram) – Krishna (Vijayawada) link* — FR completed
(Taken by the State as per their own proposal)

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------|
| 3. Godavari (Inchampalli) – Krishna (Pulichintala) link | — | FR completed |
| 4. Godavari (Inchampalli) – Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link | — | FR completed |
| 5. Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) – Pennar (Somasila) link | — | FR completed |
| 6. Krishna (Srisailem) – Pennar link | — | FR completed |
| 7. Krishna (Almatti) – Pennar link | — | FR completed |
| 8. Pennar (Somasila) – Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link | — | FR completed |
| 9. Cauvery (Kattalai) – Vaigai-Gundar link | — | FR completed |
| 10. Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link* | — | FR completed |
| 11. Damanganga-Pinjal link* | — | FR completed and DPR started |
| 12. Par-Tapi-Narmada link* | — | FR completed and DPR started |
| 13. Ken-Betwa link* | — | DPR (Phase-I) completed |
| 14. Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar link | — | FR completed |
| 15. Netravati-Hemavati link | — | FR completed |
| 16. Bedti-Varda link | — | FR work taken up |

Himalayan Rivers Development Component

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Kosi-Mechi link | — | Entirely lies in Nepal |
| 2. Kosi-Ghaghra link | — | S&I works taken up |
| 3. Gandak-Ganga link | — | S&I works completed |
| 4. Ghaghra-Yamuna link | — | FR completed (for Indian portion) |
| 5. Sarda-Yamuna link | — | FR completed for Indian portion) |
| 6. Yamuna-Rajasthan link | — | S&I works completed |

7. Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	—	S&I works completed
8. Chunar (at Ganga) – Sone Barrage link	—	S&I works completed
9. Sone Dam-Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	—	S&I works completed
10. Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	—	S&I works taken up
11. Jogighopa (at Brahmaputra) – Tista-Ganga at Farakka (Alternate to M-S-T-G) link	—	S&I works taken up
12. Ganga (Farakka) – Sunderbans link	—	S&I works completed
13. Ganga-Damodar-Subernarekha link	—	S&I works completed
14. Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	—	S&I works completed

*Priority links.

PFR — Pre-Feasibility Report; FR — Feasibility Report; DPR — Detailed Project Report S&I — Survey and Investigation in Indian portion.

Financial assistance under AIBP

2625. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received letters from the Chief Minister of Gujarat dated 17 January, 2011, 17 May, 2011 and 21 June, 2011 for considering Desert Development Programme (DDP) area at par with Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) area for providing financial assistance under AIBP;

(b) if so, the steps taken for its consideration;

(c) whether Government has in the past approved considering DDP area at par with DPAP area in the case of two projects of Punjab and for one project in Karnataka; and

(d) if so, whether the same benefits should not be extended to other projects in the country, at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Issue of providing Central Assistance (CA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefited Programme (AIBP) to the Projects of DDP areas on a par with the projects

benefitting Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) has been considered in the Ministry of Water Resources. The AIBP scheme formulated for the Twelfth Plan proposes CA for projects benefits DDP areas on a par with those benefitting DPAP areas, however, modification of the AIBP norms is required. The scheme requires clearance from Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) and the Union Cabinet.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Modifications to the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) requires clearance from Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) and the Union Cabinet.

Artificial Recharge Projects

2626. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Artificial Recharge Projects in Odisha during 2003-04;

(b) whether four Projects have been completed;

(c) whether presently 14 Artificial Recharge Projects costing Rs. 4.064 crores are being implemented by the Directorate of GWS&I under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Eleventh Five Year Plan through the Central Ground Water Board; and

(d) whether these projects would be completed during 2012-13?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Four Artificial Recharge Projects, sanctioned under the Central Sector Scheme of "Study of Recharge to Ground Water" during the Eleventh Plan, were implemented by the Directorate of Ground Water Survey and Investigation (GWS&I), Government of Odisha during 2003-04. These four projects have since been completed.

(c) Presently, 14 Artificial Recharge Projects costing Rs. 4.6436 crore and sanctioned during Twelfth Plan under 'Ground Water Management and Regulation' scheme of Central Ground Water Board are being implemented by the Directorate of GWS&I in the State of Odisha.

(d) The implementing agency, Directorate of GWS&I, Government of Odisha have informed that the projects are likely to be completed by the end of 2012-13.

Schemes under AIBP in Rajasthan

2627. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes/programmes being undertaken under AIBP in Rajasthan during the last five years, year-wise, scheme-wise and district-wise;
- (b) the details of money allocated, sanctioned, released and utilized for each of the above project during the above period;
- (c) whether it is a fact that there are some delays in some schemes;
- (d) if so, the reasons for the delay and by when each of the delayed schemes would be completed; and
- (e) what special emphasis the Ministry is making during the Twelfth Five Year Plan for the State under AIBP?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The details of the MMI projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefited Programme (AIBP) in Rajasthan along with the Central Assistance (CA) released by the Government, district benefited, year of inclusion in AIBP, target year of completion and the expenditure incurred during the last five years is given in the Statement-I (*See below*) and the details of Surface MI Schemes is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The reasons for delay in the MMI schemes, the target year of completion and the revised target year of completion as per the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)/Planning Commission is given in the Statement-I (*See below*) and for Surface MI Scheme is also given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) CA under AIBP is provided to the projects as per the eligibility criteria of the AIBP guideline in force. Some reform measures in the AIBP scheme are proposed in the Twelfth Plan but no specific emphasis on any particular State has been suggested.

Statement-I

Status of ongoing projects under AIBP including details of Central assistance released and expenditure during last 5 years for the State of Rajasthan

Sl. No	State/Project Name	Maj./Med./ERM	District benefited	Year of inclusion in AIBP	CLA/Grant released upto 31.03.2012	Expenditure upto 31.03.2012	Target year of completion	Revised year of completion	Reasons for delay
Rajasthan									
1.	IGNP Stage-II	Maj.	Sriganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Barmer, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer	1997-98	0.0	241.81	2000-01	2013-14 as per PC	Delay in land acquisition, R&R, Planning and execution issues.
2.	Narmada Canal	Maj.	Jalore and Barmer	1998-99	496.337	517.53	2001-02	2012-13 as per MoU	Delay in land acquisition, R&R, Planning and execution issues.
3.	Mod. of Gang Canal	ERM (Maj.)	Sriganganagar	2000-2001	27.515	90.43	2008-09	2012-13 as per MoU	Delay in land acquisition, R&R, Planning and execution issues.

Note: For IGNP Stage-II Project, no AIBP proposal received since 2006-07.

CLA — Central loan assistance, MoU — Memorandum of Understanding PC — Planning Commission.

Statement-II*Details of surface MI Schemes of Rajasthan during last five years Rajasthan*

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Distt.	Block	Specific area	Cost under AIBP	Year of inclusion under AIBP	Target date of completion	Funds released so far	Expenditure incurred upto March, 2012	Potential created	Reasons for delay
											(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Anwa	Kota	Sangod	DPAP	153.95	2009-10	31.3.2012	A total central grant amounting to Rs. 1417.00 lakhs was released to Government of Rajasthan for completion of 7 MI schemes of Rajasthan under AIBP	2.18		Work stopped due to non-clearance from MOEF.
2.	Kishorpura	Kota	Sangod	DPAP	166.58	2009-10	31.3.2012		0.65		Work stopped due to non-clearance from MOEF.
3.	Semli Phatak	Baran	Shahbad	DPAP	669.00	2009-10	31.3.2012		1168.60	448	Completed on time.
4.	Ladpura	Kota	Sangod	DPAP	154.77	2009-10	31.3.2012		0.50		Not viable as BC ratio is less than one, therefore, to be proposed for deletion.
5.	Danta	Kota	Sangod	DPAP	167.46	2009-10	31.3.2012		1.07		Scheme completed under NAREGA. Therefore, to be proposed for deletion.
6.	Bhimni	Jhalawar	Dug	DPAP	1625.44	2009-10	31.3.2012		721.79		Likely to be completed during 2013-14.
7.	Bhanwar Semla	Chittorgarh	Pratapgarh	Tribal	1035.00	2009-10	31.3.2012		72.39		Likely to be completed during 2013-14.
TOTAL : 7					3972.20				1967.18	448.00	

Interlinking of rivers

2628. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared feasibility and detailed project report of interlinking of various rivers across the country;

(b) if so, the present status of the report's implementation; and

(c) by when the interlinking of rivers is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/ areas which comprises two components, namely, Himalayan Rivers Development Component and Peninsular Rivers Development Component. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) was set up under the MoWR in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals of National Perspective Plan (NPP) and to give concrete shape to it. NWDA has already identified 14 links under Himalayan Component and 16 links under Peninsular Rivers Component given in the Statement (*See below*).

NWDA has completed feasibility reports of 14 Water transfer links under Peninsular Component and 2 links under Himalayan component (Indian portion).

Five Peninsular links namely (i) Ken-Betwa, (ii) Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal, (iii) Damanganga-Pinjal, (iv) Par-Tapi-Narmada and (v) Godavari (Polavaram) – Krishna (Vijayawada) have been identified as priority links for taking up their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). It has been decided that the DPR of K-B link will be prepared in two phases. DPR of one priority link namely Ken-Betwa (Phase-I) has been completed and NWDA has taken up the survey and investigation works of Phase-II of the K-B link project. The Ken-Betwa link project has been included in the list of National Projects.

Further, after receiving the concurrence of the concerned States, NWDA has taken up the DPRs of two more priority links namely Par-Tapi-Narmada and Damanganga-Pinjal. A tripartite MoU for preparation of DPRs of both these links was signed by the Chief Ministers of Gujarat, Maharashtra and the Union Minister for Water Resources on 3.05.2010 in august presence of Hon'ble Prime Minister. The DPRs of these two links are under progress.

Efforts are in progress to arrive at consensus on the other priority link viz. Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal through deliberations with the concerned States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan for preparation of DPR.

Another priority link namely Godavari (Polavaram) — Krishna (Vijayawada) is part of the Polavaram project of the Andhra Pradesh. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up the above project including link component as per their own planning.

(c) The specific time frame for completion of the individual link project can be identified only after the DPR is techno-economically approved.

Implementation of Inter Linking of Rivers (ILR) involves various steps such as preparation of FRs of links, negotiation and consensus among concerned States, agreement with neighbouring countries if link involve area lying in other countries, preparation of DPRs of the projects and structures identified for the link, clearance from appraisal agencies which include clearance by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), clearance by Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), techno-economic clearance by Technical Advisory Committee of MoWR, investment clearance by Planning Commission and funding of the project.

Statement

*Status of water transfer links identified for preparation of
Feasibility Reports (FR) by NWDA*

Peninsular Rivers Development Component

1. Mahanadi (Manibhadra) – Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) — FR completed
link
2. Godavari (Polavaram) – Krishna (Vijayawada) link* — FR completed
(Taken by the State
as per their own
proposal)
3. Godavari (Inchampalli) – Krishna (Pulichintala) — FR completed
link
4. Godavari (Inchampalli) – Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) — FR completed
link
5. Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) – Pennar (Somasila) link — FR completed
6. Krishna (Srisailam) – Pennar link — FR completed

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 7. Krishna (Almatti) – Pennar link | — FR completed |
| 8. Pennar (Somasila) – Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link | — FR completed |
| 9. Cauvery (Kattalai) – Vaigai-Gundar link | — FR completed |
| 10. Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link* | — FR completed |
| 11. Damanganga-Pinjal link* | — FR completed and
DPR started |
| 12. Par-Tapi-Narmada link* | — FR completed and
DPR started |
| 13. Ken-Betwa link* | — DPR (Phase-I)
completed |
| 14. Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar link | — FR completed |
| 15. Netravati-Hemavati link | — FR completed |
| 16. Bedti-Varda link | — FR work taken up |

Himalayan Rivers Development Component

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Kosi-Mechi link | — Entirely lies in Nepal |
| 2. Kosi-Ghaghra link | — S&I works taken up |
| 3. Gandak-Ganga link | — S&I works completed |
| 4. Ghaghra-Yamuna link | — FR completed (for
Indian portion) |
| 5. Sarda-Yamuna link | — FR completed for
Indian portion) |
| 6. Yamuna-Rajasthan link | — S&I works completed |
| 7. Rajasthan-Sabarmati link | — S&I works completed |
| 8. Chunar (at Ganga) – Sone Barrage link | — S&I works completed |
| 9. Sone Dam-Southern Tributaries of Ganga link | — S&I works completed |
| 10. Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link | — S&I works taken up |
| 11. Jogighopa (at Brahmaputra) – Tista-Ganga at
Farakka (Alternate to M-S-T-G) link | — S&I works taken up |

12. Ganga (Farakka) – Sunderbans link	—	S&I works completed
13. Ganga-Damodar-Subernarekha link	—	S&I works completed
14. Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	—	S&I works completed

*Priority links.

PFR — Pre-Feasibility Report; FR — Feasibility Report; DPR — Detailed Project Report S&I — Survey and Investigation in Indian portion.

Rehabilitation of persons displaced due to Pancheshwar Dam

†2629. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey of the villages likely to be affected by the construction of Pancheshwar Dam at Champawat in Uttarakhand and the assessment of the height thereof have been made;

(b) if so, the number of villages and households to be affected and the height of the Dam;

(c) whether any plan has been worked out to rehabilitate the households to be displaced; and

(d) if so, the places where the displaced are likely to be rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the Environmental Impact Assessment Study carried out by M/s WAPCOS on the proposed Pancheswar Project, a total of 8 (Eight) Nos. villages in Champawat District are likely to be affected. The village-wise household details are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the village	No of households
1	2	3
1.	Pathalati	22
2.	Mirtoli	56
3.	Netra	29

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
4.	Baram	21
5.	Birgola	27
6.	Bakoria	19
7.	Khai-Kot Tall	55
8.	Solar	32

While Preparing Detailed Project Report of the above Project, assessment for the height of the dam has been made by CWC and the height of Dam has been fixed as 315m.

(c) Since the Project has not yet been taken up for implementation, no plan has been worked out for resettlement.

(d) The places where the displaced are likely to be rehabilitated would be decided by State Authorities on Indian Side when the Project would be taken up for implementation after agreement with Nepal.

Loan for Rengali project

2630. SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA:

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Left Bank Canal Phase-II and Right Bank Canal Project of the Rengali Irrigation Project is delayed for the clearance by the Ministry of Environment and Forests;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken for clearing those projects; and

(c) whether there is any possibility of getting Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) loan for excavation for these projects in near future?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) "In principle" approval for the total forest area of 2107 ha. required for Rengali Irrigation Project (Both LBC & RBC) was accorded by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) in the month of November, 1996. Stagell clearance for 812 ha. has been obtained by the Project Authority in the first phase. Approval for balance 1295 ha. of Forest Land is to be obtained by the State Government.

Rengali Irrigation Sub-Project, LBC-II — Phase-I from RD 30 km to 71.313 km.

is already under implementation with JICA loan assistance in various tranches. Tranche-I and Tranche-II for JICA assistance had been closed. Tranche-III for JICA assistance is ongoing and its scheduled closing date is 24.11.2015. Rengali Irrigation Sub-Project, LBC-II – Phase-II from RD 71.313 km to 141.00 km. is also proposed for JICA assistance. The revised estimated cost of Rengali Irrigation Sub-Project (LBC-II-from RD 30 km to 141.00 km.) was accepted by the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) at the 105th meeting held on 25.6.2010 and was accorded investment clearance by Planning Commission in September, 2010 for Rs. 1958.34 crores (Rs. 884.30 crores for Phase-I and Rs. 1074.04 crores for Phase-II) at 2009-10 price level. The project proposal for JICA loan assistance has been recommended by Central Water Commission (CWC).

Polavaram Multipurpose Project

2631. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Polavaram Multipurpose Project has been declared as a National Project or not; and

(b) if so, the basis thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A new project is declared as national project after ascertaining its eligibility for assistance, which includes investment clearance from Planning Commission, clearance from Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC)/Project Investment Board, recommendation of the High Powered Steering Committee and approval of Union Cabinet. The Project was discussed at the EFC meeting held on 5.3.2010 and it was decided that State Government may work out realistic cost and implementation programme of the project and the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) would obtain clear views of Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) and Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF). The cost of the project has been updated at 2010-11 price level, however, investment clearance from the Planning Commission for the revised cost is awaited.

New National Water Policy

2632. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to implement any new National Water Policy including Interlinking River Policy to facilitate better distribution of water and also to check its misuse;

- (b) if so, the details thereof along with role of State Governments in this regard;
- (c) the comparative details of water policies of 1987, 2002 and 2012, sector-wise;
- (d) the Supreme Court's Judgment on inter-linking policy and reaction of Government thereto; and
- (e) how much time would be required to formulate and implement its new National Water Policy?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Ministry of Water Resources has evolved the Draft National Water Policy (2012) to meet the present challenges in the water sector. The salient features of the Draft National Water Policy (2012) are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

State Governments have been actively involved while drafting the Policy. The National Water Board comprising of Chief Secretaries of all the States and Secretaries of related Union Ministries considered the draft National Water Policy (2012) at its Meeting held on 7th June, 2012. Thereafter, the National Water Resources Council with Chief Ministers of all States as members is to consider and adopt the draft National Water Policy (2012) arrived at as per deliberations in the National Water Board.

There is no proposal at present for a separate Interlinking River Policy. However, the draft National Water Policy (2012) stipulates that inter basin transfers of water should be considered on the basis of merits of each case after evaluating the environmental, economic and social impacts of such transfers.

(c) The comparative details of National Water Policies of 1987, 2002 and draft National Water Policy (2012), sector-wise, are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The Supreme Court in its order dated 27.02.2012 has directed the Union of India and particularly the Ministry of Water Resources to forth with constitute a Committee to be called 'Special Committee for Inter-Linking of Rivers'. Accordingly, the Government is constituting the High Power Committee for interlinking of rivers as per the direction of the Supreme Court. The nomination from the States involved in the Inter-linking of rivers have been called for.

(e) The draft National Water Policy (2012) is to be considered by the National Water Resources Council (NWRC) for adoption. Thereafter, the National Water Policy would be recommended to all States for implementation.

Statement-I

Salient features of revised Draft National Water Policy (2012)

1. Emphasis on the need for a national water framework law, comprehensive

legislation for optimum development of inter-State rivers and river valleys, amendment of Irrigation Acts, Indian Easements Act, 1882, etc.

2. Water, after meeting the pre-emptive needs for safe drinking water and sanitation, achieving food security, supporting poor people dependent on agriculture for their livelihood and high priority allocation for minimum eco-system needs, be treated as economic good so as to promote its conservation and efficient use.
3. Ecological needs of the river should be determined recognizing that river flows are characterized by low or no flows, small floods (freshets), large floods and flow variability and should accommodate development needs. A portion of river flows should be kept aside to meet ecological needs ensuring that the proportional low and high flow releases correspond in time closely to the natural flow regime.
4. Adaptation strategies in view of climate change for designing and management of water resources structures and review of acceptability criteria has been emphasized.
5. A system to evolve benchmarks for water uses for different purposes, i.e., water footprints, and water auditing be developed to ensure efficient use of water. Project financing has been suggested as a tool to incentivize efficient and economic use of water.
6. Setting up of Water Regulatory Authority has been recommended. Incentivization of recycle and re-use has been recommended.
7. Water Users Associations should be given statutory powers to collect and retain a portion of water charges, manage the volumetric quantum of water allotted to them and maintain the distribution system in their jurisdiction.
8. Removal of large disparity in stipulations for water supply in urban areas and in rural areas has been recommended.
9. Water resources projects and services should be managed with community participation. Wherever the State Governments or local governing bodies so decide, the private sector can be encouraged to become a service provider in public private partnership model to meet agreed terms of service delivery, including penalties for failure.
10. Adequate grants to the States to update technology, design practices, planning and management practices, preparation of annual water balances and accounts for the site and basin, preparation of hydrologic balances for water systems, and benchmarking and performance evaluation.

Statement**Comparison of provisions of National Water Policies 1987, 2002 and Draft National Water Policy (2012)**

Sl. No.	Sector description	National Water Policy (1987)	National Water Policy (2002)	Draft National Water Policy (2012)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Perspective for Water Resources Planning	National perspectives.	National perspectives.	Integrated perspective considering local, regional, State and national context.
2.	Information System	Standardized national information system.	Standardized national information system.	All water related data, should be integrated with well-defined procedures and formats to ensure online updation and transfer of data to facilitate development of database for informed decision making in the management of water.
3.	Water Resources Planning	Hydrological unit such as a drainage basin as a whole, or a sub-basin.	Hydrological unit such as a drainage basin as a whole, or a sub-basin.	Integrated Water Resources Management taking river basin/sub-basin as a unit, should be the

1	2	3	4	5
				main principle for planning, development and management of water resources.
4.	Institutional Mechanism	Appropriate organisations should be established for the planned development and management of a river basin as a whole.	Appropriate river basin organisations should be established for the planned development and management of a river basin as a whole or sub-basins, wherever necessary.	There is a need for comprehensive legislation for optimum development of inter-State rivers and river valleys and to enable establishment of basin authorities with appropriate powers to plan, manage and regulate utilization of water resource in the basins.
5.	Water Allocation Priorities	Drinking water accorded highest priority followed by irrigation, hydro-power, navigation, industries, etc.	Drinking water accorded highest priority followed by irrigation, hydro-power, ecology, navigation, industries, etc.	Safe drinking water and sanitation defined as preemptive needs followed by high priority allocation for other domestic needs (including needs of animals), achieving food security, supporting sustenance agriculture and minimum ecosystem needs.

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| 6. Project Planning | Water resource development projects should as far as possible be planned and developed as multipurpose projects. | Water resource development projects should as far as possible be planned and developed as multipurpose projects. | All water resources projects, including hydro power projects, should be planned to the extent feasible as multi-purpose projects with provision of storage to derive maximum benefit from available topology and water resources. |
| 7. Environmental Flow in Rivers | No specific mention except providing for the preservation of the quality of environment and the ecological balance. | Minimum flow should be ensured in the perennial streams for maintaining ecology and social considerations. | A portion of river flows should be kept aside to meet ecological needs ensuring that the proportional low and high flow releases correspond in time closely to the natural flow regime. |
| 8. Ground-water development | Exploitation of ground water resources should be so regulated as not to exceed the recharging possibilities, as also to ensure social equity. | Exploitation of ground water resources should be so regulated as not to exceed the recharging possibilities, as also to ensure social equity. | Declining ground water levels in over-exploited areas need to be arrested by introducing improved technologies of water use, incentivizing efficient water use and encouraging community based management of aquifers. |
-

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Access to safe drinking Water	Adequate drinking water facilities should be provided to the entire population both in urban and in rural areas by 1991.	Adequate safe drinking water facilities should be provided to the entire population both in urban and in rural areas.	Minimum quantity of potable water for essential health and hygiene to all its citizens, available within easy reach of the household, must be ensured.
10.	Inter-basin transfer	Water should be made available to water short areas by transfer from other areas including transfers from one river basin to another, based on a national perspective, after taking into account the requirements of the areas/basins.	Water should be made available to water short areas by transfer from other areas including transfers from one river basin to another, based on a national perspective, after taking into account the requirements of the areas/basins.	Inter-basin transfers are not merely for increasing production but also for meeting basic human need and achieving equity and social justice. Inter-basin transfers of water should be considered on the basis of merits of each case after evaluating the environmental, economic and social impacts of such transfers.
11.	Water Use Efficiency	The efficiency of utilisation in all the diverse uses of water should be improved and an awareness of water as a scarce resource should be fostered.	Efficiency of utilisation in all the diverse uses of water should be optimised and an awareness of water as a scarce resource should be fostered.	The "project" and the "basin" water use efficiencies need to be, improved through continuous water balance and water accounting studies. An institutional

arrangement for promotion, regulation and evolving mechanisms for efficient use of water at basin/sub-basin level will be established for this purpose at the national level.

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|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| 12. Water Pricing | Water rates should be adequate to cover the annual maintenance and operation charges and a part of the fixed costs. | Water charges should cover at least the operation and maintenance charges of providing the service initially and a part of the capital costs subsequently. | Water Regulatory Authority should be set up to fix water tariffs with provision of differential pricing for the preemptive and high priority uses of water. |
| 13. Participatory Water Management | Efforts should be made to involve farmers progressively in various aspects of management of irrigation systems, particularly in water distribution and collection of water rates. | Water Users' Associations and the local bodies should be involved in the operation, maintenance and management of water infrastructures/facilities at appropriate levels progressively, with a view to eventually transfer the management of such facilities to the user groups/local bodies. | Community based water management should be institutionalized and strengthened.

Water Users Associations should be given statutory powers to collect and retain a portion of water charges, manage the volumetric quantum of water allotted to them and maintain the distribution system in their jurisdiction. |
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1	2	3	4	5
14.	Flood management	Emphasis on non-structural measures, such as flood forecasting and warning and flood plain zoning, so as to reduce the recurring expenditure on flood relief.	Emphasis on non-structural measures, such as flood forecasting and warning, flood plain zoning and flood proofing, so as to reduce the recurring expenditure on flood relief.	While every effort should be made to avert water related disasters like floods and droughts, through structural and non-structural measures, emphasis should be on preparedness for flood/drought with coping mechanisms as an option. Greater emphasis should be placed on rehabilitation of natural drainage system.
15.	Gap between Irrigation Potential created and utilized	Concerted efforts, such as command area development, should be made to ensure that the irrigation potential created is fully utilised and the gap between the potential created and its utilisation is removed.	Concerted efforts should be made to ensure that the irrigation potential created is fully utilised. For this purpose, the command area development approach should be adopted in all irrigation projects.	All components of water resources projects should be planned and executed in a paripassu manner so that intended benefits start accruing immediately and there is no gap between potential created and potential utilized.

National Water Board

2633. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Water Board, in its 2012 report, has admitted a critical condition of water resources in the country;

(b) whether the grossly inadequate maintenance of existing irrigation infrastructure has resulted in the wastage and under utilization of available resources;

(c) whether the Ministry proposes a holistic and interdisciplinary approach to minimize all water related problems; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) National Water Board in its 14th Meeting held on 7th June, 2012 deliberated on issues regarding various concerns in the water resources sector, inadequate maintenance of existing irrigation infrastructure, wastage and inefficient use of water resources, etc., contained in the draft National Water Policy (2012).

(b) Inadequate maintenance of existing irrigation infrastructure leads to increased losses resulting in wastage and under utilization of available resources.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Water Resources has evolved draft National Water Policy (2012) after comprehensive consultation with all stakeholders which, *inter-alia*, proposes that integrated water resources management taking river basin/sub-basin as a unit should be the main principle for planning, development and management of water resources. In addition, 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'.

Irrigation capacity of water canals

2634. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether studies have been conducted to assess reduction in the irrigation

capacity of water canals to accommodate water surge owing to deposition of sand and silt;

(b) whether studies have been conducted to assess the impact of inundation and displacement of people owing to the reduction in irrigation capacity of water canals to accommodate water surges;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Irrigation being a State subject, the operation and regulation of quantity of water in canals are carried out by the project authorities under the respective State Governments. The details about the status of flow in canals are maintained by project authorities. However, Central Water Commission (CWC) is involved in Performance Evaluation studies of completed major/medium irrigation projects. One of the objectives is to evaluate if the system components are capable of delivering the required quantity of water. The findings of the studies indicate that water carrying capacity of canals becomes less due to siltation, weed growth etc. However these studies do not assess the reduction in the capacity of irrigation and water canals to accommodate water surges owing to deposition of sand and silt and the impact of inundation and displacement of people owing to the reduction in the capacity of irrigation and water canals to accommodate water surges.

Irrigation projects in Jharkhand

2635. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Central Government to the Jharkhand Government for maintenance and repair of irrigation projects in the State during the last two years; and

(b) the amount actually spent by the State Government during each year?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Government of India provides Central Assistance (CA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to the State Governments for Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) of Irrigation Projects on the request of the State Government and as per the eligibility criteria given in the AIBP Guidelines. No funds are allocated

for maintenance of irrigation projects by Government of India. Central Assistance is also provided to the State Governments for the eligible projects under Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies with domestic support. During last two years (2010-11 and 2011-12) no central assistance has been released to Jharkhand under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) for ERM projects and also under RRR of water bodies scheme.

12.00 Noon

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of various Medical Institutes, Centres, Foundations, Academies, Boards, Associations and related papers

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Brain Research Centre (NBRC), Manesar, Haryana, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8104/15/12]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Annual Accounts of the Institute for Stem Cell Biology and Regenerative Medicine (in Stem), Bangalore, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8106/15/12]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Regional Centre for Biotechnology (RCB), Gurgaon, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8105/15/12]

[Shri S. Jaipal Reddy]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Translational Health Science and Technology Institute (THSTI), Gurgaon, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8103/15/12]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology (WIHG), Dehradun, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8110/15/12]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Aryabhata Research Institute of Observational Sciences, Nainital, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8111/15/12]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Innovation Foundation, Ahmedabad, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8113/15/12]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian National Academy of Engineering (INAE), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Academy.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8114/15/12]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Plant Genome Research (NIPGR), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8107/15/12]

- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development (IBSD), Imphal, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8108/15/12]

- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics (CDFD), Hyderabad, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8121/15/12]

- (xii) (a) Annual Report of the National Agri-food Biotechnology Institute, Mohali, Punjab, for the year 2011-12.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Agri-food Biotechnology Institute, Mohali, Punjab, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8118/15/12]

- (xiii) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Animal Biotechnology (NIAB), Hyderabad, for the year 2011-12.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8363/15/12]

- (xiv) (a) Annual Report of the Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8117/15/12]

[Shri S. Jaipal Reddy]

- (xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Cell Science (NCCS), Pune, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8116/15/12]

- (xvi) (a) Annual Report of the Institute of Life Sciences (ILS), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2011-12.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Institute of Life Sciences (ILS), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9120/15/12]

- (xvii) (a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Consultancy Development Centre (CDC), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8109/15/12]

- (xviii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Vigyan Prasar, NOIDA, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institution.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8089/15/12]

- (xix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8090/15/12]

- (xx) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian National Science Academy,

New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Academy.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8091/15/12]

- (xxi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Science Congress Association, Kolkata, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8092/15/12]

- (xxii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8093/15/12]

- (xxiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism (IIG), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8112/15/12]

- (xxiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials (ARCI), Hyderabad, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8115/15/12]

- (xxv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bose Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Shri S. Jaipal Reddy]

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8094/15/12]

- (xxvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8097/15/12]

- (xxvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Kolkata, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8096/15/12]

- (xxviii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Academy of Sciences (IAS), Bangalore, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Academy.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8095/15/12]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

I. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of CIL, Kolkata and related papers

II. Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of SCCL, Khammam alongwith its subsidiary company, Andhra Pradesh Heavy Machinery and Engineering Ltd., Kondapalli and related papers

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- I. (a) Annual Report and Accounts (Volume I and II) of the Coal India Limited (CIL), Kolkata, for the year 2011-12, together with the

Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7762/15/12]

- II. (a) Ninety-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), Khammam. Andhra Pradesh, along with the Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of its subsidiary company, the Andhra Pradesh Heavy Machinery and Engineering Limited, Kondapalli, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8044/15/12]

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8367/15/12]

Report and Accounts (2011-12) of National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA), New Delhi related and papers

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8264/15/12]

Notification of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public

[Prof. K.V. Thomas]

Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs) Notification No. S.O. 2320 (E), dated the 27th September, 2012, publishing the Removal of (Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions) on Specified Foodstuffs (Amendment) Order, 2012.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8055/15/12]

I. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of Coir Board, Kochi and related paper

II. Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of various MSMS-Tool Rooms Technology Centres, Khadi and Village Industries, NIMSME, IIE and NIESBUD and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 19 and sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953:—
- (a) Fifty-eighth Annual Report of the Coir Board, Kochi, for the year 2011-12.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Coir Board, Kochi, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government accepting the above Board.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7892/15/12]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo German Tool Room), Aurangabad, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7882/15/12]

- (ii) (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME Technology Development Centre (Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments), Mumbai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7883/15/12]

- (iii) (a) Twentieth Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo-German Tool Room), Indore, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7886/15/12]

- (iv) (a) Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME Tool Room (Central Institute of Hand Tools), Jalandhar, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7889/15/12]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Process and Product Development Centre), Agra, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7879/15/12]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room), Ludhiana, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7884/15/12]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Kolkata, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7878/15/12]

- (viii) (a) Twentieth Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room

[Shri K.H. Muniappa]

(Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7876/15/12]

- (ix) (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Institute of Tool Design), Hyderabad, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7878/15/12]

- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo-Danish Tool Room), Jamshedpur, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7885/15/12]

- (xi) (a) Twentieth Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo-German Tool Room), Ahmedabad, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7880/15/12]

- (xii) (a) Eleventh Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Tool Room and Training Centre), Guwahati, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7890/15/12]

- (xiii) (a) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Electronics Service and Training Centre), Ramnagar, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8368/15/12]

- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Process cum Product Development Centre), Meerut, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7881/15/12]

- (xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute), Agra, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7877/15/12]

- (xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central for Development of Glass Industry), Firozabad, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7887/15/12]

- (xvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre), Kannauj, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7875/15/12]

- (xviii) (a) Annual Report of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Mumbai, for the year 2011-12.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8293/15/12]

- (xix) (a) Fiftieth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NIMSME), Hyderabad, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Shri K.H. Muniappa]

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8291/15/12]

- (xx) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8090/15/12]

- (xxi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), NOIDA, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8292/15/12]

Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs

कॉर्पोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सचिन पायलट): महोदय, मैं कंपनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 642 की उप-धारा (3) के अधीन कॉर्पोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) S.O. 1747 (E), dated the 7th August, 2012, constituting the Product or Activity Groups which all companies shall use in the Cost Audit Report and in Compliance Report to be filed with the Central Government.
- (2) G.S.R. 617 (E), dated the 7th August, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 501 (E), dated the 6th July, 1999, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7893/15/12]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

II. Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of various Film Corporation, Institutes and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, under Section 34 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990:—

- (1) No. A-10/178/2012-PPC, dated the 22nd November, 2012, publishing the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India), Authorities for Disciplinary Proceedings Regulations, 2012.
- (2) G.S.R. 884 (E), dated the 7th December, 2012, publishing the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Salaries, Allowances and other Conditions of Service of Chairman, Whole-time Members and Part-time Members (Second Amendment) Rules, 2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8067/15/12]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) (a) Thirty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the National Film Development Corporation (NFDC), Mumbai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8063/15/12]

- (ii) (a) Seventeenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited (BECIL), NOIDA, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8369/15/12]

- (2) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Film and Television

[Shri Manish Tewari]

Institute of India (FTII), Pune, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8066/15/12]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute (SRFTI), Kolkata, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8065/15/12]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Children's Film Society, India (CFSI), Mumbai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8064/15/12]

**Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of NMDFC Delhi and Central
Wakf Council New Delhi and related papers**

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निरोग ईरींग): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) Eighteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8318/15/12]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Wakf Council, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7901/15/12]

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I present the Fifty-fourth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on The Administrative Tribunals (Amendment) Bill, 2012.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

SHRI A.A. JINNAH (Tamil Nadu): 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 Chemicals and Fertilizers (2012-13):—

- (i) Twenty-ninth Report on the subject 'National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA)' pertaining to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals);
- (ii) Thirtieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers);
- (iii) Thirty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Twenty-sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals); and

[Shri A.A. Jinnah]

- (iv) Thirty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Twenty-seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals).

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL**

श्री जुगुल किशोर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित कोयला और इस्पात संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2012-13) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Twenty-seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Twenty-fourth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Coal;
- (ii) Twenty-eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Mines; and
- (iii) Twenty-ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Twenty-sixth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Steel.

STATEMENT BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants, for the year 2012-13**

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and

Twenty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants, for the year 2012-13, of the Department of Biotechnology.

**(ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the
Twenty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Coal and Steel**

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel pertaining to the Ministry of Coal.

**(iii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the
Fourteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Water Resources**

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

**Death of more than 100 people due to consumption of
spurious liquor in Bihar**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, matters to be raised with the permission of the Chair and Zero Hour submissions. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका और इस सदन का ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में पिछले तीन-चार महीने में जहरीली शराब पीने के कारण 133 से अधिक लोग मर गए हैं। मरने वालों में 95 परसेंट लोग दलित वर्ग और गरीब वर्ग से हैं। इन लोगों को वहाँ महादलित भी कहा जाता है, मरने वाले लोगों में अधिकतर यही लोग हैं।

महोदय, गया में इसी महीने 11 दिसम्बर को 12 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है। उनको महादलित, भुईया और मुसहर भी कहा जाता है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एन.के. सिंह (बिहार): सर, यह राज्य का मामला है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): इस विषय को यहां कैसे उठाया जा सकता है? यह राज्य का विषय है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : और 6-7 दिसम्बर को आरा जिले में भी 42 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है।...*(व्यवधान)*... मुजफ्फरपुर जिला के पारु में 12 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): यह राज्य का विषय है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : यहां राज्य के विषय को उठाने की इजाजत कैसे मिली?...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : इसी तरह से सभी जगहों पर बिहार सरकार ने गांव-गांव में शराब की दुकान का लाइसेंस दे दिया है।...*(व्यवधान)*... कुछ दिनों बाद लड़के स्कूल जाने के बजाए, शराब की दुकान पर जाएंगे।...*(व्यवधान)*... उनके हाथ में किताब की जगह शराब की बोतल होगी।...*(व्यवधान)*... बिहार सरकार कहती है कि हम यह पैसा कमाने के लिए कर रहे हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... If all of you speak, I won't be able to understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... क्या आप चाहते हैं?

श्री रामविलास पासवान : यह जो सरकार की मध्य नीति है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारी मांग है कि वहां पर शराबबंदी हो, ...*(व्यवधान)*... बिहार सरकार को बर्खास्त किया जाए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : इसको प्रोसिडिंग से निकलवाइए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the objection? ...*(Interruptions)*... राज्य का सब्जेक्ट है।...*(व्यवधान)*... Is it a State subject? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : यह सरकार जन विरोधी सरकार है।...*(व्यवधान)*... संविधान की धारा-47 के मुताबिक हर राज्य सरकार का।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : रामविलास जी, जरा सुनिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : संविधान की धारा-47 की।...*(व्यवधान)*... स्टेट पॉलिसी में यह शराबबंदी है। मेरी मांग है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : शराबबंदी हो।...*(व्यवधान)*... मृतक के परिवार को पच्चीस लाख मुआवजा दिया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't make any allegations in respect of the State Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... आपको स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं बोलना है। आप अपने सब्जेक्ट पर बोलिए। No allegations please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I am not making any allegation. ...(Interruptions)...
हमारा कहना है कि बिहार में...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the records. ...(Interruptions)...
If anything is to be expunged, I will do that. ...(Interruptions)... I will go through
the records. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : बिहार में काफी लोग शराब पीने से मर गए हैं।...(व्यवधान)... बिहार
की यह सरकार पुस्तकालय नहीं दे रही है, मदिरालय दे रही है।...(व्यवधान)... यह किताब के
बदले में बोतल देने का काम कर रही है।...(व्यवधान)... इसके लिए बिहार सरकार जिम्मेवार है।
बिहार सरकार को बर्खास्त करना चाहिए। यह जन विरोधी सरकार है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, जो मेरा टाइम है, उसमें से कम नहीं होगा।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: It should not go as a part of the proceedings.
...(Interruptions)... It relates to the State of Bihar. Law and order is a State subject.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: It is not a State subject. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: It is not good that the State subject is raised.
...(Interruptions)... It is wrong. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't make any comments on law and order.
...(Interruptions)... Don't make any allegations about the State Government.
...(Interruptions)... You can just mention about the deaths because of liquor.
...(Interruptions)... That's all. ...(Interruptions)... I will go through the records.
...(Interruptions)... If there is anything objectionable as per rules, I will delete it.
...(Interruptions)... टाइम हो गया। टाइम हो गया।...(व्यवधान)... आपका टाइम हो गया इसलिए
आप बैठिए। ...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : संविधान की धारा...(व्यवधान)... *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: टाइम हो गया। टाइम हो गया। आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)...
टाइम खत्म हो गया।...(व्यवधान)... It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri
Sanjiv Kumar. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, प्रोफेसर साहब ने सुबह एक matter उठाया था।
आप इस matter को शुरू करवाइए।

श्री उपसभापति : आपने इस बारे में चेयरमैन साहब को कहा था।...(व्यवधान)... Okay, I believe the Chairman has already allowed you and asked the matter to be raised at Zero Hour. Yes, you can do so now. ...(Interruptions)... Sanjivji, one minute please. ...(Interruptions)...

I did not know. I will call you after him. Please cooperate.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मेरा यह सवाल था...(व्यवधान)...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): He was allowed officially. Prof. Yadav already raised it first in the House.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : उपसभापति जी, राम गोपाल जी के बोलने पर मेरी आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन राम गोपाल जी इस विषय को 11 बजे ऑलरेडी उठा चुके हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उन्होंने इसको पूरी तरह नहीं उठाया है...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : उपसभापति जी, मैंने यह विषय अभी पूरी तरह नहीं उठाया है, क्योंकि...(व्यवधान)... उन्होंने बोला था कि आप जीरो ऑवर में बोलिएगा...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will find out the position. In any case, I will call you after this. I was under the impression ...(Interruptions)... I will call him. That's the point.

Demand for Reservation in Government jobs for Backward Muslims

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मेरा यह मैटर था कि सचवर कमेटी ने जो अध्ययन किया है, उसके जरिये यह बताया गया था कि इस देश में मुसलमानों की आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिति हर दृष्टि से दलितों से भी ज्यादा खराब है। इस देश में प्रमोशन में आरक्षण को लेकर संविधान में संशोधन किया जा सकता है, लेकिन धर्म के आधार पर आरक्षण नहीं दिया जा सकता है, इसलिए मेरी यह मांग थी और मैंने यही कहा था कि एक संविधान संशोधन विधेयक लाया जाए, जिसमें यह व्यवस्था हो कि मुसलमानों के लिए उनकी आबादी के अनुसार नौकरियों में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की जाए। मैंने आपके माध्यम से मांग की थी कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर वक्तव्य दें कि इस तरह का संविधान संशोधन विधेयक कब लाया जाएगा और देश के एक बहुत बड़े तबके को, जो मिज़रेबल और बहुत बुरी हालत से गुजर रहा है, उसको राहत मिलेगी?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

جناب محمد ادیب (اتر پردیش) : سبھا پتی جی، میں خود کو اس سے سمبڈھ کرنا ہوں۔†

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ। हम चाहते हैं कि...(व्यवधान)... सचवर कमेटी के नाम पर...(व्यवधान)... कमीशन को लागू किया जाए...(व्यवधान)... और उत्तर प्रदेश में भी लागू किया जाए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप लोग बैठिए। श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी।

Statements made by the Interior Minister of Pakistan during his recent visit to India

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) : उपसभापति जी, आज आपने मुझे बोलने की जो अनुमति दी है, मैं उसके लिए कृतज्ञ हूँ। मैं एक बहुत ही गंभीर विषय की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। भारत और पाकिस्तान पड़ोसी देश हैं, इनके रिश्ते अच्छे हों, इस पर हम सभी का एकमत है, लेकिन इसके बीच आतंकवाद की दीवार खड़ी हुई है, जो पाकिस्तान से प्रायोजित होती हैं। 26/11 में जो निर्दोष मारे गए थे, आज भी उनको पूरा न्याय नहीं मिल सका है। कल पाकिस्तान के होम मिनिस्टर रहमान मलिक साहब हिन्दुस्तान आए थे। जब भारत सरकार की ओर से इसके बारे में कहा गया, तो उन्होंने सीधे कहा कि हाफिज सईद के खिलाफ कोई सबूत नहीं है, जबकि बारह बार डोज़ियर्स जा चुके हैं। और तो और उन्होंने अबू जिंदाल को भारत की राँ का एक स्पाई बताया, जबकि अबू जिंदाल, जो इस पूरे 26/11 अटैक का बहुत बड़ा दोषी है, सऊदी अरेबिया में पाकिस्तान के लोग उसको पाकिस्तानी बता रहे थे। सबसे बड़ा गंभीर विषय, जो भारत के आंतरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप है, वह यह है कि उन्होंने बाबरी मस्जिद का विषय उठाया, जो कि भारत का अंदरूनी मामला है, लेकिन भारत सरकार के गृह मंत्री ने उनको यह नहीं बताया कि हाई कोर्ट ने इस पर ऑलरेडी फैसला दे दिया है कि लोग बाबरी मस्जिद को पूव करने में असफल रहे और अयोध्या में, जहां पर राम लला विराजमान हैं, वही वह स्थान है, जिसको हिंदू मानते हैं कि वह राम का जन्म स्थान है। भारत सरकार के गृह मंत्री श्री सुशीलकुमार शिंदे जी यहां बैठे हैं, नम्बर, एक तो मैं उनसे यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि जब बाबरी मस्जिद का विषय उठाया गया था, तो रहमान मलिक जी को सीधे यह क्यों नहीं बताया गया कि इस विषय में हाई कोर्ट का फैसला आ चुका है और प्रश्न नंबर 2 कि यह भारत के अंदरूनी मामलों में हस्तक्षेप है? उपसभापति जी, हम इसकी बहुत भर्त्सना करते हैं। रहमान मलिक ने यहां पर, इस तरह से जो बताया है, वह भारत के अंदरूनी मामलों में अनवॉरेंटिड है, अनप्रोवोकड है और हम इसका विरोध करते हैं, इसकी भर्त्सना करते हैं, क्योंकि यह बहुत पीड़ा की बात है। भारत को जिस सख्ती के साथ आतंकवाद के मामले में उनके गैर-जिम्मेदाराना वक्तव्य की निन्दा करनी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं की गई। गृह मंत्री जी यहां उपस्थित हैं, मैं उनसे पूछना चाहूंगा कि अगर रहमान मलिक जी एक एजेंडा के साथ

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद]

आए थे, तो उनको क्यों बुलाया गया, भारत सरकार ने सख्ती के साथ अपना पक्ष क्यों नहीं रखा और उनको क्यों नहीं बताया कि इस तरह के गैर-जिम्मेदाराना वक्तव्य स्वीकार्य नहीं हैं? हम आपसे इसका उत्तर जानना चाहते हैं, कृपया मंत्री जी बताएं।

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, उनको बताना पड़ेगा।...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, देश की जनता जानना चाहती है...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : श्री संजीव कुमार।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग बैठिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग बैठिए। मंत्री जी बोल रहे हैं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, since the Deputy Leader of the main Opposition Party has raised this issue, the hon. Home Minister is likely to make a statement on the visit of Shri Rehman Malik. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Let them condemn the statement. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति : श्री संजीव कुमार।...**(व्यवधान)**... Nothing else will go on record.

Problems faced by people of Dhanbad due to day and night transportation of Coal against guidelines by Maithen Power Limited

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन और सरकार का ध्यान झारखंड के धनबाद एवं मैथन के लोगों की एमपीएल के कारण हो रही दयनीय जिन्दगी की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इस क्रम में मैं वहां के लेखों विस्थापितों के साथ जो अन्याय हुआ है, उसे भी इस सदन के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, एमपीएल डीवीसी और टाटा का एक ज्वायंट वेंचर है। यह 1,050 मेगावाट बिजली उत्पादन करने की क्षमता रखता है। इसमें रोज करीब 11 हजार टन कोयला झोंका जाता है। इसमें जो ट्रक्स यूज किए जाते हैं, उसके ड्राइवर्स ट्रेंड नहीं होते हैं। मैथन और धनबाद के आसपास के इलाके के सब जलाशय, तालाब, कुएं और नदी पॉल्यूट हो चुके हैं। जब कोयला ढोया जाता है, तब उसे सुरक्षित तरीके से नहीं लाया जाता है, जिसके चलते बहुत ज्यादा

पॉल्युशन फैलता है। वहां के लोग इस पॉल्युशन के चलते टीबी, अस्थमा और कैंसर के मरीज होते जा रहे हैं। वहां हॉस्पिटल की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। कोल इंडिया का एक हॉस्पिटल, सेंट्रल हॉस्पिटल, धनबाद में था, जो राजनीतिक कारण से बिल्कुल जर्जर हालत में है।

जहां तक विस्थापितों की बात है, एमपीएल बनने के दौरान विस्थापितों के साथ जो वादा किया गया था, उसे बिल्कुल पूरा नहीं किया गया है। विस्थापितों को उनका प्रॉपर मुआवजा नहीं मिला है। जो सड़क, स्कूल और कॉलेज खोलने की बातें की गई थीं, उन्हें बिल्कुल पूरा नहीं किया गया है। लोगों को नहाने और पीने का पानी बिल्कुल नहीं मिल रहा है। एमपीएल को मैथन से पानी मिल जाता है, लेकिन वहां के लोगों की हालत बहुत खराब है। वहां लोग असंतुष्ट हैं। वहां कभी भी कोई पब्लिक एजिटेशन हो सकता है।

इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूं कि मैंने वहां की जो प्रॉब्लम उठाई है, उसे केन्द्र सरकार अपने संज्ञान में ले और उसे दूर करने की कोशिश करे। धन्यवाद।

डा. चंदन मित्रा (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

Compensation for farmers and labourers in Tamil Nadu due to heavy power cuts in the State

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am standing before you in full light, but my State is in darkness. Tamil Nadu reels under darkness due to severe and frequent power shedding. Daily, there is power cut for 16 to 20 hours because of which the people of Tamil Nadu are suffering a lot.

Businessmen, traders and people belonging to every walk of life are forced to bear the brunt of severe power cuts and are facing several problems. Because of erratic power supply, 24 textile mills have been closed and other industries are not able to produce things to their full capacity. In Coimbatore, Erode, Tirupur and Namakkal out of 40,000 industrial units, nearly 5,000 units have already been closed. Moreover, two lakh acres of agriculture land is left uncultivated. Nearly 50 lakh labourers have lost their jobs. Major cities like Madurai, Trichy, Tirunelveli, Salem and other cities are also facing the same situation. The industrial estate spread across the State in various districts face a very critical situation due to frequent power cuts. The situation has worsened to such an extent that survival has become very difficult and people are forced to live in dark world.

[Dr. K.P. Ramalingam]

Sir, the 19-month present State Government says that the people have to tolerate this upto next June-December. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is injustice to the people of Tamil Nadu.

In order to mitigate the problems of farmer and labourer communities of Tamil Nadu, I urge upon the Government of India to direct the State Government to take immediate steps to provide compensation to the affected farmers and labourers due to power cuts.

In this regard, our DMK Party is going to launch a big hartal tomorrow in every nook and corner of the State. The Government must take necessary steps against unworthy, baseless and ...(*Interruptions*)... * Government which is running there.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is unparliamentary. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is expunged. ...(*Interruptions*)... Those words are expunged. ...(*Interruptions*)... Those words are expunged. Please sit down. I have expunged those words. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Dr. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, I change it to anti-people Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMEN: I have expunged those words. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Dr. K.P. RAMALINGAM: In a democratic State. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please use parliamentary words.

Dr. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Is it possible to tolerate that? The Government of India must take necessary steps against the undemocratic State Government. Thank you.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: How can he say undemocratic Government?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is his view. Shir Naresh Agrawal.

Allocation of coal to power plants in Uttar Pradesh

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ...(*व्यवधान*)...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री साबिर अली (बिहार) : चेयरमैन सर, मुझे आधे मिनट का समय मिलना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं-नहीं, आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री साबिर अली : सर, मुझे आधे मिनट का समय मिलना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान).... नरेश अग्रवाल जी, आप बोलिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : केन्द्र सरकार या केन्द्रीय सेक्टर में, जो भी...(व्यवधान)...

श्री साबिर अली : सर, मुझे समय मिलना चाहिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : साबिर अली जी, आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : केन्द्रीय सेक्टर में जो भी ऊर्जा उत्पादित होती है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री साबिर अली : सर, मुझे इन्साफ चाहिए, मुझे आधे मिनट का समय मिलना चाहिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान).... I have given the floor to him ...(Interruptions)...

श्री साबिर अली : मुझे समय मिलना चाहिए, सर ...(व्यवधान).... यह इस देश के 20 करोड़ मुसलमानों का सवाल है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the floor to him, not to you. आप यह क्या कर रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री साबिर अली : उन्होंने इस सदन में कहा...(व्यवधान).... सर, उनको हिसाब देना होगा...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : हम कुछ नहीं सुन रहे हैं, आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री साबिर अली : सर, मुझे आपसे प्रोटेक्शन चाहिए...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not allowed. ...(Interruptions).... You are not permitted. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री साबिर अली : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sabir Ali, you are not permitted. Mr. Naresh Agarwal will speak. नरेश अग्रवाल जी, आप बोलिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मान्यवर, सेन्टर से...(व्यवधान)...

श्री साबिर अली : *

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, कैसे बोलें, ये हाऊस को डिस्टर्ब कर रहे हैं...(व्यवधान).... हमारा टाइम भी जा रहा है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री साबिर अली : *

श्री उपसभापति : It is not going on record. आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीह साहिब अली : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sabir Ali, I have not permitted you. I have not permitted you. ...(Interruptions)... What you say is not going on record. You are simply shouting uselessly. It is not going on record. I have not permitted you. Go back to your seat. ...(Interruptions)... No, no, don't do this. Sabir Aliji, what is this? आप वापिस जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... साबिर अली जी, आप वापिस जाइए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री साबिरा अली : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sabir Ali, I will have to name you. Please, go back. ...(Interruptions)... One Member cannot take the house to ransom. Don't do this. Go back to your seat. साबिर अली जी, आप वापिस जाइए...(व्यवधान)... नरेश अग्रवाल जी, आप बोलिए। One Member taking the House to ransom is very unfortunate.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : महोदय, एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर...(व्यवधान)...

श्री साबिर अली : *

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान)... Sit down. Mr. Sabir Ali, you sit down.

श्री साबिर अली : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. You give notice. आपको कुछ कहना है, तो नोटिस दीजिए...(व्यवधान)... Please sit down. I am asking you to sit down. I will have to name you. ...(Interruptions)... नहीं-नहीं, मैंने कहा कि आप नोटिस दीजिए...(व्यवधान)... I will have to take action against you. आप नोटिस दीजिए, मैं आपका नोटिस देखूंगा ...(व्यवधान)... आप नोटिस दीजिए, आपका नोटिस कंसिडर करेंगे...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान)... I will have to...(Interruptions)...

श्री साबिर अली : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will have to ask you to go out. ...(Interruptions)... I will invoke the rule ...(Interruptions)...

श्री साबिर अली : *

श्री उपसभापति : मैं आपको बाहर भेजूंगा।...(व्यवधान)... मैं आपको बाहर भेजूंगा।...(व्यवधान)... साबिर अली जी, अगर आप मेरी बात नहीं मानेंगे, तो मैं रूल 255 इन्वोक करूंगा।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री साबिर अली : *

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, नहीं। ऐसा नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**... Don't create a problem. ...**(Interruptions)**... इनके लीडर से मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि वे इनको बिठाएँ।...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं तो मैं रूल 255 इन्वोक करूँगा।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री साबिर अली : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will use Rule 255. ...**(Interruptions)**... साबिर अली जी, आप बैठिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, you will have to give me time for my Zero Hour Submission. Please do not adjourn the House before that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your name is there. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप बैठिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... नरेश अग्रवाल जी, आप बोलिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री साबिर अली : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... तिवारी जी, वे अभी भी बोल रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप उनको बैठने को बोलिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, आप उनको आधे मिनट का टाइम दे दीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने कोई बात उठाई है।...**(व्यवधान)**... किसी बात से वह बात निकली है।...**(व्यवधान)**... वे आधे मिनट का समय मांग रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him give a notice, and I will consider it. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let him obey me first. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have called Shri Naresh Agarwal. Then, how can he speak? Now, Shri Naresh Agarwal to continue.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति जी, उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की कमी है। हम लोगों ने और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बहुत बार केन्द्र सरकार से कहा कि सेंट्रल सेक्टर में उत्पादित होने वाली बिजली में उत्तर प्रदेश का जो पूरा शेयर है, वह उसको दिया जाए, लेकिन केन्द्र के सौतेले रवैये के कारण सेंट्रल सेक्टर में जो बिजली उत्पादित होती है, उसमें से उत्तर प्रदेश का हिस्सा उसे नहीं मिल रहा है।

श्रीमन, केन्द्र सरकार कहती है कि गाडगिल फार्मूले के अनुसार हम बिजली देंगे। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार का हरदम यह कहना रहा है और सभी राज्य सरकारें कहती रही हैं कि राज्य के क्षेत्रफल और आबादी के अनुपात में बिजली देनी चाहिए। हमारा बिजली का शेयर 6000 मेगावाट होता है, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश को 4800 मेगावाट बिजली ही दे रही

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

है और 1200 मेगावाट की कमी के चलते उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की कमी है। हमने सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के साथ एक एग्रीमेंट किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश को आप जितनी बिजली देंगे, हम निरन्तर उसकी पेमेंट करेंगे। यहां तक कि हमने यह भी एग्रीमेंट किया है कि अगर हम पेमेंट न कर पाएं तो हमारे स्टेट को जो सेंट्रल एसिस्टेंस है, उसमें से आप बिजली का भुगतान काट लें, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार उसको नहीं मान रही है। श्रीमन्, यहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश में जो पावर प्लांट्स लग रहे हैं, जैसे- रोजा लग रहा है, बजाज का लग रहा है, लैन्को का लग रहा है, तो केन्द्र सरकार ने उनसे एग्रीमेंट किया कि 65 परसेंट कोयला उनको मिलेगा, लेकिन 40 परसेंट कोयला भी उनको नहीं दे रही है, जिससे उनको कोयला इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ रहा है और इम्पोर्ट के कारण बिजली उत्पादन की लागत निरन्तर बढ़ती चली जा रही है। यहां तक कि गवर्नमेंट सेक्टर के जो हमारे पावर प्लांट्स हैं, यह उनको भी कोयला नहीं दे रही है, जिससे एक अजीब स्थिति हमारे स्टेट के सामने पैदा हो गई है। एक फार्मूला यह भी है कि जिस राज्य में केन्द्र की युनिट लगेगी, उसकी 25 परसेंट बिजली उस राज्य को दी जाएगी। दादरी में इन्होंने एक प्लांट लगाया। उस समय यहां कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स चल रहे थे। इन्होंने 90 परसेंट बिजली दिल्ली को दे दी, तो कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स के चलते उत्तर प्रदेश उस समय तो नहीं बोला, लेकिन आज जब हम कह रहे हैं कि आप अपने कहे अनुसार ही, अपने फार्मूले के अनुसार ही उत्तर प्रदेश को दादरी में लगे पावर प्लांट का 25 परसेंट उत्पादन तो दीजिए..। उसके अलावा, चूंकि यह हमारे राज्य में लगा है, इसलिए उसको और भी दे दीजिए। श्रीमन्, ये उसको भी नहीं मान रहे हैं। यह राज्य के साथ केन्द्र का सौतेलापन का व्यवहार चल रहा है। हमारे मंत्री भी बैठे हैं, जो उत्तर प्रदेश के ही रहने वाले हैं, कल वे बिजली मंत्री हो सकते हैं, आज गृह मंत्री हैं। मैं उनसे भी कहूंगा कि अगर आप लोगों ने भी पैरवी नहीं की, अपने स्टेट के हित को नहीं देखा, तो फिर चुनाव में राज्य की जनता आपको माफ करने वाली नहीं है।

श्रीमन्, मैं चाहता हूं कि ऊर्जा मंत्री आकर इस पर बयान दें। शिंदे जी ऊर्जा मंत्री रहे हैं, लेकिन जब गृह मंत्री हो गए हैं, मैं तो शिंदे जी से कहूंगा कि वही उनके behalf पर बयान दे दें।...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आपका समय समाप्त हो गया।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : अगर यहां पर बयान दें, यह कहें और यह promise करें कि राज्य की पूरी बिजली दी जाएगी, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ इंसाफ होगा, अन्यथा यह गैर-इंसाफी बर्दाश्त नहीं की जाएगी और उत्तर प्रदेश इससे सहमत नहीं है। धन्यवाद।

Request for removal of restriction imposed on States concerning appointment of officers/soldiers in Army

श्री शान्ता कुमार (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद, उपसभापति जी। मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत

की सुरक्षा के संबंध में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय सदन के सामने रख रहा हूँ। रक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने सदन में यह स्वीकार किया कि भारत की सेनाओं में लगभग 42 हजार अधिकारियों और जवानों की कमी है। देश की सुरक्षा करने में जो सेना कार्यरत है, उनमें लगातार कई वर्षों से 12,500 अधिकारी और लगभग 30,000 जवान हैं। महोदय, स्थाई समिति डिफेंस ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में शस्त्रों की कमी के बारे में चिंता व्यक्त की थी। पिछले सेना प्रमुख वी.के. सिंह ने प्रधानमंत्री को पत्र लिख कर कहा था कि भारत की सेना में शस्त्र बहुत कम हैं, अस्त्र कम हैं, बहुत से *obsolete* हो चुके हैं, इस पर उन्होंने गंभीर चिंता प्रकट की थी। यह सारी स्थिति अत्यंत चिंताजनक है। मैं सरकार से दो निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। हथियारों की कमी, यह भी चिंताजनक है। लेकिन इस बारे में समाचार पत्रों में लगातार समाचार आना और रक्षा मंत्री का स्वीकार करना तथा स्थाई समिति का उस पर रिपोर्ट देना, इससे पूरे देश के जनमानस में असुरक्षा की भावना जागती है, जो अत्यंत चिंताजनक है। जहां तक जवानों और अधिकारियों की संख्या का कम होना है, इसके संबंध में मेरा एक निवेदन यह है कि भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हैं, जो परंपरागत तरीके से सेना में भर्ती होते थे। हिमाचल में, पंजाब में, उत्तराखंड में कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं, जहां हर परिवार यह चाहता है कि उनके परिवार का एक न एक सदस्य सेना में अवश्य जाए। वे आज भी जाना चाहते हैं, परंतु सरकार ने प्रत्येक प्रदेश पर एक बंदिश लगा दी है कि उस प्रदेश की जनसंख्या के अनुपात से अधिक सेना में भर्ती नहीं होगी। अब जो जवान सेना में भर्ती होना चाहता है, उसको इस बंदिश के कारण आप सेना में भर्ती नहीं कर रहे हैं और बाकी जगह से जवान आ नहीं रहे हैं। इस प्रकार से कुल मिला कर सेना में 42 हजार अधिकारियों और जवानों की कमी है।

पंजाब और हिमाचल के मुख्य मंत्री कई बार आग्रह कर चुके हैं, मांग कर चुके हैं कि हमारे जवान सेना में जाना चाहते हैं, यह उनकी परंपरा है, सेना में जाने की उनकी इच्छा है, लेकिन आप एक बंदिश लगा कर उन्हें सेना में नहीं ले रहे हैं। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस प्रतिबंध को हटाए और जिन प्रदेशों से परंपरागत तरीके से लोग सेना में आना चाहते हैं, उनको सेना में भर्ती करे, ताकि सेना में आना चाहते हैं, उनको सेना में भर्ती करे, ताकि सेना के अंदर जवानों और अधिकारियों की कमी न हो। सेना में जवानों, अधिकारियों और हथियारों की कमी अत्यंत ही चिंताजनक विषय है, यही बोल कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. सी.पी. ठाकुर (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. ज्ञान प्रकाश पिलानिया (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Construction of National War Memorial at New Delhi in honour of Martyrs

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) : उपसभापति महोदय, देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में एक युद्ध स्मारक बनाने के विषय पर जिस प्रकार केन्द्रीय रक्षा मंत्री के प्रस्ताव का दिल्ली की सरकार ने विरोध किया, मैं इसे लज्जाजनक और देश के सैनिकों का अपमान मानता हूँ। पूरे विश्व में सम्भवतः भारत ऐसा देश होगा, जिसकी राष्ट्रीय राजधानी में एक राष्ट्रीय स्तर का गरिमाजनक और शानदार युद्ध स्मारक नहीं है। अब देश की सीमाओं पर चोट होती है, तो हम सैनिकों की अभ्यर्थना करते हैं, अभिनन्दन करते हैं, उनकी मान वंदना करते हैं, जो तिरंगा हाथ में लेकर शत्रुओं से लड़ते हुए अपने जीवन का बलिदान कर देते हैं और एक क्षण यह नहीं सोचते कि पीछे हटना है। जब उनके स्मारक बनाने का प्रश्न होता है, तो * यह युद्ध स्मारक का विरोध किस आधार पर करते हैं? हमारे यहां कहा गया है,

*मुझे तोड़ लेना वनमाली, उस पथ पर तुम देना फेंक,
मातृभूमि पर शीश चढ़ाने, जिस पथ जाएं वीर अनेक।*

लेकिन, ये जो विरोध करने वाले हैं, ये *...(व्यवधान)...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र) : यह बात कहना गलत है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तरुण विजय : यह सही है। *...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You address the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... You address the Chair. You ignore him. ...(Interruptions)... Now, please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री तरुण विजय : इसलिए महोदय, मैं रक्षा मंत्री, ए.के. अन्तोनी के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप लोग बैठिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तरुण विजय : जिन लोगों को लुटियन द्वारा बनाया गया इंडिया गेट प्रिय है, वे लोग इस इंडिया गेट को नेशनल आर्काइव्स में ले जाएं।...(व्यवधान).... यह उन लोगों के लिए है, जो अंग्रेजों की फौज में लड़े थे।...(व्यवधान).... लेकिन, दिल्ली में भारत के सैनिकों का एक शानदार युद्ध स्मारक बनना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

उत्तराखंड में भी पिछले अनेक वर्षों से सैनिक संगठन सैनिक स्मारक बनाने के लिए प्रयासरत हैं, लेकिन वहां भी जमीन नहीं मिली। ये राजनीति में आने वाले लोग अपने राजनेताओं के लिए संसद भवन के चारों ओर मूर्तियां बनवाते हैं, लेकिन फील्ड मार्शल मानेकशॉ, फील्ड मार्शल करियप्पा या एक उस अनाम सैनिक की एक भी मूर्ति न संसद में और न संसद के बाहर लगी है, जिसने देश की रक्षा के लिए अपने प्राण बलिदान दिए।...(व्यवधान)...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

एक माननीय सदस्य : महाराणा प्रताप की है।

श्री तरुण विजय : इसलिए, मैं सरकार से अपील करता हूँ कि यहां पूरे विश्व का सबसे शानदार युद्ध स्मारक बने। अगर इंडिया गेट उसमें बाधा बनता है, तो उसको भी आप नेशनल म्यूजियम में ले जाएं, पर भारत के सैनिकों का सबसे शानदार स्मारक दिल्ली में और उसके केन्द्रीय स्थान में बनना चाहिए।

**Issue of Digital Addressable System Licence to Tamil Nadu
Arasu Cable TV Corporation**

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, after the Government of Tamil Nadu under the leadership of Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi assumed office in May 2011, the Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation, a Government of Tamil Nadu Public Sector Undertaking, earlier in a defunct State, was revived. The Corporation started its cable TV services in all the 31 districts of Tamil Nadu on 02.09.2011, barring Chennai and is providing 100 channels to the subscriber at a cost of Rs. 70 per month. There has been an overwhelming response from the people of Tamil Nadu, with 23,000 local cable operators and a subscriber base of 60 lakhs.

The Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation Ltd. is now the single largest Multi-System Operator in India, offering its services across the State at the lowest rate in the entire country. Thus, the people of Tamil Nadu have got reprieve from the erstwhile MSOs who used to fleece them by charging Rs.150-250 per month for just 30-70 channels.

The Government of India issued a Conditional Access System (CAS) license to Arasu Cable Corporation for Chennai city on 02.04.2008, which is now in operation. The Union Government has modified the CAS into Digital Addressable System (DAS). Accordingly, the Arasu Cable Corporation has taken all steps to start its operations in the digital mode in Chennai at a cost of Rs. 50 crores.

The Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation Ltd. had applied for the Digital Addressable System (DAS) license to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on 05.07.2012, but the issue of the licence is still pending. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has issued DAS licence to 9 other MSOs in Tamil Nadu, including those who had applied after the Arasu Corporation had done so.

A delegation of AIADMK MPs have met the Union Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Manish Tiwari, on 27.11.2012, and the hon. Prime Minister on 29.11.2012, in this regard, but the DAS licence is yet to be issued.

[Dr. V. Maitreyan]

The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. *Puratchi Thalaivi*, has written to the hon. Prime Minister yesterday urging his intervention and direction to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Sir, it is pertinent to mention here that the Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court had also passed orders on 06.12.2012 that the process of issue of licence to Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation may go on and the licence may be issued.

Hence, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, through you, I urge the hon. Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Manish Tiwari, to immediately issue the DAS licence to the Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation so that the common man, the *aam admi* of Tamil Nadu, is benefited by the pro-people schemes of the Tamil Nadu Government led by Dr. *Puratchi Thalaivi*.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, this is a *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am seeking permission of the Chair. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, it is a public sector organization. Keeping that in mind, the Government should expedite the issue of licence to the Arasu Cable Corporation. We support the issue that has been raised and expect the Government to act fast.

Unemployment due to closure of mining operations in Goa

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, it is well-known that in Goa, mining has stopped since the last three-four months. In fact, it is estimated that Rs.17,600 crores would be the loss in revenue to the State Government. This is the estimate being made. Sir, thousands of truck owners, their families and children are now suffering because they have no work. They are finding it difficult even to pay for the mundane expenses of their children. The barge owners who have taken loans from banks to start their barge business are also in deep trouble. I won't be surprised if tomorrow there are suicide cases in Goa in the mining sector. The Marmagao Port Trust will have no money to pay the salaries after three months. Now, the Goa C.M. has said that even if the Supreme Court directs the State Government, he would not start mining. Secondly, he says if the Supreme Court of India was to appoint a Minister for Mines in Goa, let it appoint the Minister in Goa and

let it take the responsibility. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is on record. This is the statement made by the Chief Minister of Goa. Sir, earlier... ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chief Minister, who was the Leader of the Opposition before the elections, used to say that all Congress people were into the illegal mining business. * ...*(Interruptions)*... Everything is on record. The Chief Minister of Goa said that Congressmen had started illegal mining, and they were defeated in the elections. After the results, when he became Chief Minister, he said * ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; what is said in the Assembly cannot be...*(Interruptions)*... The proceedings of the Assembly cannot be brought here. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will go through the records and expunge what is referred to as Assembly proceedings. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot refer to the Assembly proceedings.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: He said it outside also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shantaramji, please do not refer to the Assembly proceedings. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान (बिहार) : सर, सुप्रीम कोर्ट की बात पर यहां चर्चा होगी?...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, यह संघीय व्यवस्था पर कुठाराघात है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: He is defying the court outside, not in the Assembly. He is defying the court by giving interviews to leading newspapers in Goa saying, "I will not listen to anybody. I am the Government. I run the Government the way I want."

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: A very respected Member is raising a point of order. Listen to it, please. Mr. Shantaram Naik, please yield to the point of order. She is a very respectable Member.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, just now, you have given a ruling that the State matters are not going to be raised on the floor of the House. Against your ruling, he is speaking and he is violating it. He is raising the State matters. I need your protection.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The mining licence...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I am relying upon a statement outside the Assembly....(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over, Mr. Naik. I will go through the records and expunge whatever allegations you have made against the State Government. Please conclude, your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, all the references to the Chief Minister should be deleted from the records.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I will go through the records; if there is any direct or indirect allegation against the Chief Minister—the good references can be ignored—I will expunge them because the Chief Minister cannot defend himself.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He is not here to defend himself.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know, that is what I said. I will go through the records and expunge. I know the rules, do not worry.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over, Mr. Naik. ...(*Interruptions*)... Your time is over. Please sit down.

Hon. Members, I can allow Special Mentions to be laid on the Table now. If you want to read it, it will be allowed before the House adjourns for the day.

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

Concern over horrendous scenario of crimes against children and child abuse

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) figures show that unspeakable crimes continue to be committed in India against those who are the most vulnerable, the most defenseless and the most innocent, that is, kids. Children are being battered, beaten and raped. And perpetrators could be anyone, say, parents, relatives, hostel wardens or strangers. The bad news is that matters are only getting worse. In 2010, there were 1,408 child murders as against 1,451 in 2011; in 2010, child-rapes were 5,484 as against 7,112 in 2011,

*Laid on the Table.

showing an increase of 30 per cent. In 2010, 10,670 cases of kidnapping and abduction were recorded as against 15,284 in 2011, an increase of 43 per cent.

While kidnapping and abduction of children accounted for 46.2 per cent of the cases, rapes were 21.5 per cent and other crimes, 25.8 per cent. In Delhi alone, 8,956 kids have gone missing till September, 2012.

The 2007 National Study on Child Abuse, which surveyed 12,447 children from the age group of five to twelve years, came up with shocking statistics. It found that two in every three children suffer from physical abuse. In 88.6 per cent of the cases, parents were the perpetrators. Sexual abuse was faced by 53.22 per cent children, mostly on the street, at work and in institutional care centres. What was more frightening was that every second child reported emotional abuse.

In view of the above horrendous scenario of alarming rise in crimes against children and child abuse, I would request the hon. Minister of Women and Child Welfare to take corrective steps.

**Demand to expedite the process of setting up the Golpalli
Hydro-electric power project in Karnataka**

SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL (Karnataka): Sir, a proposal is there for the project of hydro-electric generating station to be established near Golpalli Village, Raichur District in Karnataka State, by using existing Narayananpur Dam with constructing parallel canal to the existing NRBC (Narayanpura Right Bank Canal) where there is a 100 metre head from where we get 300 crore KWH unit of power per year. The total estimated cost of project is Rs. 8000 crore. Quantum of power generated — 1200 MW and the project will be self sustainable within seven years from which date the maintenance cost will become nil. I request the hon. Power Minister, through your kind self, to look into the matter, to generate hydro-electric power at the cheapest rate, and which will meet the rising power demand of the nation. The Central Government should *suo motu* take necessary action by contacting the Government of Karnataka and taking necessary steps to initiate the project.

**Demand to take steps for purification of the water of River Yamuna
and conserve the heritage site along the course of the river**

डा. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा) : महोदय, जल ही जीवन है। नदियां प्राणिमात्र के लिए नितान्त आवश्यक हैं, इसीलिए भारतीय संस्कृति में नदियों का बहुत महत्व है। गंगा और यमुना का तो आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक और राष्ट्रीय महत्व है। इनके किनारे हमारी सभ्यता और संस्कृति विकसित

[डा. राम प्रकाश]

हुई है। इनके अस्तित्व के साथ हमारा अस्तित्व जुड़ा है। करोड़ों लोगों की आवश्यकता यमुना पूरी करती है। नदियां सिंचाई के प्रमुख साधन हैं। इनका सिंचाई के लिए लाभ लिया जाना जरूरी है, पर नदियां बचेंगी, तो सिंचाई संभव होगी। प्राकृतिक साधनों का उतना ही दोहन उचित है, जिससे उसका अस्तित्व बचा रहे। आज हथिनी कुण्ड बैराज के आगे यमुना का अस्तित्व संकट में है। इसका आठ सौ किलोमीटर भाग मृत घोषित किया जा चुका है। यमुनोत्री से हथिनी कुण्ड बैराज तक यमुना का जल अपने प्राकृतिक स्वरूप में है। इसके आगे गंगा की तरह यमुना की स्थिति भी अत्यधिक चिन्ताजनक है। केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड की जो रिपोर्ट उच्चतम न्यायालय में पेश की गई है, वह इस बात की गवाह है कि कई स्थानों पर यमुना जैसी बड़ी नदी अब शहरों का कचरा ढोने वाले नाले में तब्दील होती जा रही है। इसके किनारे बसे नगरों की फैक्टरियां अपना जहरीला पानी यमुना में डाल रही हैं। यमुना के पानी को साफ करना जल शोधक संयंत्रों के बस की बात नहीं रही है।

पिछले 18 वर्ष में लगभग 4400 करोड़ रुपए व्यय करने पर भी यमुना की सफाई नहीं हो सकी। प्रदूषण के कारण कई नदियां और झीलें अपना अस्तित्व खो चुकी हैं। दिल्ली में कभी लगभग 800 झीलें थीं, अब दस से भी कम बची हैं। इसी तरह लुधियाना का बूढ़ा नाला कभी बूढ़ा दरिया कहलाता था। यमुना पर भी संकट गहरा होता जा रहा है। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि यमुना की पहचान भी एक नाले के रूप में होने लगे या सरस्वती नदी की तरह इसका अस्तित्व ही लुप्त हो जाए। ब्रज संस्कृति की यमुना के बिना कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती। ब्रज के 1300 गांव के किसान और सन्त इसे बचाने के लिए संघर्ष के लिए मजबूर हो रहे हैं। पहले भी इस हेतु पद यात्राएं और आमरण अनशन किए जाते रहे हैं।

अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि नालों के माध्यम से यमुना में मल-मूत्र और फैक्ट्रियों का जहरीला पानी डालने वालों के विरुद्ध सख्त कार्रवाई करें। ऐसा करना दण्डनीय अपराध घोषित किया जाए। यमुना की मुख्य धारा को उन्मुक्त बहने दिया जाए और इसे बचा कर ब्रज संस्कृति की रक्षा की जाए।

Demand for setting up District-level Committees to monitor mid-day-meal scheme for school children

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I thank you very much for having given me this opportunity to raise a very serious issue of irregularities in implementation of the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme in the country. The key objectives of the Scheme are increasing school enrolment and attendance, improving socialisation among children belonging to all castes and addressing malnutrition. But many cases have been detected in the country particularly in Maharashtra where mid-day meal was being sold in pig and poultry farms and the wheat and rice quotas allotted

to Self-Help Groups under the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme was also being siphoned off from the Government godowns and sold in the open market. The Yeravada police has recently arrested a shopkeeper for allegedly purchasing rice meant for the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme. In some cases, people have been persecuted but the Government has completely failed to stop irregularities in the Scheme.

Sir, as this Scheme is directly concerned about the health of children and reduction of dropouts in the schools, I strongly urge upon the Government to set up a District-level Committee to monitor the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme and take stern action against the people found involved in irregularities and malpractices in implementation of the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme.

**Demand to take effective steps to protect the dignity of
women in the country**

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : महोदय, महिलाएं भारत में माता और बहन के रूप में पूजनीय हैं, लेकिन वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध सचूना के अनुसार, थॉमसन रियूटर्स फाउंडेशन नामक निजी धर्मार्थ संगठन, जिसका मुख्यालय लंदन में है, ने विशेषज्ञों के ग्लोबल पोल के माध्यम से भारत को महिलाओं के लिए चौथा सबसे खतरनाक देश घोषित किया है। समाज में महिलाओं की स्थिति सुधारने के लिए भारत सरकार ने अनेक कार्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं, जिनमें सुरक्षा और सामाजिक बुराइयों को समाप्त करना शामिल है। इनमें घरेलू हिंसा से महिलाओं का संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2005, बाल विवाह प्रतिषेध अधिनियम, 2006, दहेज प्रतिषेध अधिनियम, 1961, अवैध व्यापार (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1956 और यौन अपराधों से बच्चों का संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2012 जैसे विशेष कानून शामिल हैं। सरकार ने कार्य स्थल पर महिलाओं का यौन उत्पीड़न (निवारण, प्रतिषेध और समाधान) विधेयक, 2012 का भी अनुमोदन किया है।

इन सभी प्रयासों के बाद भी महिलाओं के मान-सम्मान का जो स्तर होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हुआ है। 1956 से लेकर 2012 तक जो प्रयास हुए, उन प्रयासों में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भारत का स्थान कम हुआ है या बढ़ा है, इसके बारे में सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए। इतने क़ानून बनाने के बाद भी महिलाओं के लिए भारत सुरक्षित नहीं है।

अतः मेरा आग्रह है कि महिलाओं के मान-सम्मान की सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार विशेष प्रयास करे। ...(व्यवधान)...

**Demand for inquiry into exclusion of Tableau depicting Ahom General,
Sukapha, in 2013 Republic Day parade**

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, the Ahom General, Sukapha, was a great fighter and a patriot who had laid the foundation of modern Assam. The kingdom he established in 1228 existed for six hundred years and, in the process,

[Shri Kumar Deepak Das]

unified the various tribal and non-tribal people of the region. Sukapha was able to culturally unite a large section of the North-East and gave them a new identity.

Sir, the Department of Culture, Government of Assam, had placed before the Security Committee a proposal for a tableau depicting Sukapha for the 2013 Republic Day Parade. But the Committee did not accept it, and, soon, a big agitation started in the State of Assam. Also, the Committee had said that Sukapha was a foreigner, which is an outright insult to the sentiments of the people of Assam. The soul of Assam is linked with Sukapha, the founder of the Ahom Kingdom. Hence, to disregard his legacy is disregarding the legacy of the people of Assam and hurting the common conscience.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to inquire into the matter and make sure that necessary steps are taken to ensure that Assamese sentiments are not hurt once more in this troubled State.

**Need for bringing rail line to Uri and Kupwara and development
of Railways in Jammu and Kashmir**

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I would like to make the following mention in the House. The rail development in Jammu and Kashmir State is extremely sluggish. The construction of railway line between Udhampur and Qazigund (Kashmir) is not keeping pace with the commitments made by the Ministry for its completion.

Within the Jammu province, the railway line has not moved to Poonch – Doda. The survey in respect of the line between Jammu and Rajouri-Poonch was faulty and no development is taking place. In spite of the fact that there is bearing traffic of civilian and military movement, the Railway Ministry is dragging its feet and not undertaking works.

In Kashmir valley, the railway line has not moved to Uri and Kupwara. The Ministry has to take urgent measures in this direction.

Demand to make concrete policy for urban development

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, हाल ही में संयुक्त राष्ट्र हैबिटेट की रिपोर्ट (2012) के अनुसार उत्पादकता, जीवन की गुणवत्ता, बुनियादी ढांचा, पर्यावरण व समानता जैसे समृद्धि सूचकांकों

के मामलों में दिल्ली व मुम्बई सहित देश के कई शहरों की स्थिति काफी दयनीय है। हैरान करने वाली बात यह है कि कई मामलों में ढाका व काठमांडू जैसे छोटे शहर दिल्ली व मुम्बई से आगे हैं। इस रिपोर्ट में दिल्ली के पर्यावरण को सबसे बड़ा खतरा अपर्याप्त सार्वजनिक परिवहन से बताया गया है। इस रिपोर्ट में देश के शहरों की कमजोर रैंकिंग के कई कारण बताए हैं। उनमें कमजोर ढांचागत सुविधा और कम आमदनी व असंगठित रोजगार का होना खास कारण हैं। यह रिपोर्ट इस ओर भी इशारा करती है कि देश के नियोजकों ने शहरों को मात्र जायदाद जुटाने और पूंजी बनाने का ही साधन माना। नतीजन, ये शहर केवल बड़े लोगों के रहने और चलने के कुछ टापू बनकर रह गए, जिनसे नागरिक सुविधाएं पिछड़ती चली गईं। इसका यह भी दुष्परिणाम हुआ कि इन शहरों का कुछ पर्यावरण तो नगर के अनियोजित विकास की भेंट चढ़ गया तथा बचे-खुचे पर्यावरण को वाहनों का धुआं लील गया। शहरों की नदियों को सीवर का ढांचा निगल गया तथा सार्वजनिक परिवहन प्राइवेट वाहनों की भेंट चढ़ गया। कुल मिलाकर संयुक्त राष्ट्र की इस रिपोर्ट ने भारत सरकार को एक मौका प्रदान किया है कि हम अपने नगरीय विकास की अवधारणा तथा उससे जुड़े तमाम ज्वलंत मुद्दों पर पुनर्विचार करें।

अतः सरकार से मांग है कि यथाशीघ्र शहरी विकास एवं नगरीय जीवन को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए ठोस नीति बनाई जाए। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Gundu Sudharani, not present. Shri Parshottam Khodabhai Rupala, not present. Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya, not present.

Now, those who have not laid will be given opportunity to read their statement before the House adjourns.

Now, Shri Namu Narain Meena to lay the Papers on the Table.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE – *Contd.*

Statement on the review of the Economy and Budget

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement on the review of the Economy and Budget for the Mid year of the financial year 2012-13 (Mid-Year Economic Analysis 2012-13).

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8370/15/12]

STATEMENT BY MINISTER**Visit of Interior Minister of Pakistan to India on
December 14-16, 2012**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sushilkumar Shinde to make a statement regarding visit of the Interior Minister of Pakistan to India on December, 14-16, 2012.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Interior Minister of Pakistan, Shri Rehman Malik visited New Delhi on 14th – 16th December, 2012. This visit was in response to the mutual invitation extended when we met on the sidelines of the SAARC Interior Ministers' meeting in Maldives on September 26, 2012. The invitation was both in response to Shri Malik's desire to visit India, and so also to continue with the overall strategy to continue engaging Pakistan.

The House may recall that the India-Pakistan dialogue commenced in 2004 and has eight subjects, one of which is Terrorism and Drug Trafficking, which with other allied subjects, is discussed at the Home Secretary (HS)-level Talks with Pakistan.

Due to the Mumbai terror attacks in November, 2008, the Home Secretary level Talks were not held in 2009 and 2010 — as a conscious decision by Government of India.

The dialogue was resumed in 2011 and the Indo- Pak Home Secretary-level Talks of the “resumed dialogue” were held in New Delhi on 28-29th March, 2011 and subsequently at Islamabad on 24- 25 May, 2012.

In the Home Ministry led bilateral interactions — the Agenda has focused on:—

- (i) Pakistan's continued support to terrorism and operation of terrorist camps in PoK.
- (ii) The prosecution and trial of the key masterminds and conspirators of the Mumbai Terror Attack of 26.11.2008.
- (iii) Bringing fugitives of the Mumbai bomb blasts of 1993 to justice.
- (iv) Issues of firing across the Line of Control as well as international borders.
- (v) Terrorist financing and fake currency notes.

- (vi) Humanitarian Issues with respect to fishermen and civilian prisoners and Indian PoWs in Pakistan, Visa and Consular Issues.
- (vii) Narcotics and drugs trafficking, in particular the signing and ratification of the MoU between India and Pakistan.
- (viii) The need to conclude the MLAT and Extradition Treaty, the drafts of which have already been shared with Pakistan.

The discussions also include separate technical Groups/JWG's on Visas, fishermen, CBI-Federal Investigation Agency (FIA), NIA-FIA, and the Judicial Committee. The official visit commenced with the announcement of the operationalization of the new Visa Agreement which was signed during the visit of the External Affairs Minister to Islamabad on 8th September, 2012. The new Agreement introduces several liberalized features in the visa regime, including increase in the number of permissible places to visit to five (from the earlier three places) under the Visitor Visa category, long term visa for upto two years for persons above 65 years and for nationals of one country married to nationals of the other country as well as their children below 12 years. It introduces Visa on Arrival at Attari/Wagah Check Posts for persons more than 65 years old, and Group Tourist Visa for travel in groups between ten to fifty members organized by approved tour operators. The Agreement provides for grant of business visa with exemption from police reporting for businesspersons with annual income above Pak Rs.5 million or equivalent, or annual turnover above Pak Rs.30 million or equivalent. The Visa on Arrival will be operationalized from 15th January 2013 and the Group Tourist Visa scheme will become effective from 15th, March, 2013.

In the talks which followed, I made it clear that the key issues in the mind of the Indian Government and our public is the issue of bringing the guilty of the Mumbai Terror Attacks to justice. I pointed out that many of the real mastermind and conspirators as well as key participants in the Mumbai Terror Attacks had not yet been charge sheeted. In this context I specially mentioned the fact that our investigations have shown that one Hafiz Saeed was one of the Mastermind of the 26/11 attack conspiracy and Pakistan has yet to take effective action to charge him. I reiterated the value of the voice samples for establishing the identity of those who were audacious to be caught on tape while directing the attackers. I also emphasized the need to respond to the Letter Rogatories sent to Pakistan pursuant to the investigation by the NIA. With regard to the Judicial Commission's visit to

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1.00 P.M.

India to complete the “cross-examination” of the 4 witnesses, we had already conveyed our in-principle approval. We have also emphasized to the Pakistan side the need to ensure that the revised terms of reference/agreement need to be worked out carefully in consultation with the senior Law Officers of both sides so that this time there are no legal lacunae. Accordingly, it was agreed that a team from India will visit Pakistan in this week to settle this document so that the Judicial Commission may come at the earliest.

I then took up the issue of non-compliance/execution of long pending Red Notices against the absconders of the Mumbai Blast case of 1993 — in which more than 400 people were killed — being a blot on our bilateral cooperation in bringing fugitives from law to justice. The D-Company operatives — led by Dawood Ibrahim still evade arrest. International community has now universally acknowledged the danger this criminal — terrorist groups poses. Recently, the US designated Dawood Ibrahim as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist and another person of the same group as a Drug kingpin. Pakistan has to ensure full cooperation in the capture of these absconders in right earnest.

The Pakistan Minister was informed that in 2012 we saw concerted attempts by terrorists to infiltrate across the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir and these have occurred across several sectors of the Line of Control. Besides, there have been a large number of cases of unprovoked violations of the ceasefire. Our inputs indicate that the number of terrorist camps and launching pads in PoK remain intact. Thus, we are yet to see effective action on ground.

I highlighted the fact of the increasing number of consignments of fake Indian currency notes being seized in India and by other countries from individuals coming from Pakistan. This indicated that the production and circulation of FICN is growing in Pakistan, direct or indirect patronage of influential elements/groups in Pakistan cannot be ruled out.

Pakistan’s attention was drawn to the disturbing increase in the attempts to push drugs across the Punjab border, including through railway cargo wagons. The need to ensure effective counter measures on the Pakistan side was noted by the Pakistan side.

The work done by the Judicial Committee on Prisoners for their release, repatriation and humane treatment was reviewed and attention was drawn to the issue of missing Defence personnel and POWs. I reiterated the proposal made by India earlier that the mandate of this Judicial Committee could be extended to also cover missing Defence personnel and POWs.

The issue of prompt return of the fishermen's boats and so also on working out the modalities for return of inadvertent fishermen crossers was discussed in detail, as these are humanitarian issues affecting the livelihood of poor and marginal fishermen.

I commended the mercy petition by the family of Sarabjeet Singh, who has been imprisoned now for more than 20 years.

The Pakistan side raised the issue of progress of investigations in the Samjhauta Express Blast. NIA updated the FIA. It was also clearly stated that the progress of Samjhauta investigation could not be equated to the Mumbai terrorist attacks.

In the official level follow up discussions, the Home Ministry and NIA officers met their FIA and Interior Ministry counterparts. The Indian side outlined the further action/steps needed by the Pakistan side to ensure that the evidence available in Pakistan is gathered by FIA and that all conspirators of the Mumbai terrorist attack as well as of the wider conspiracy to cause terrorist attacks to inflict mass casualties on India, are brought to justice.

In conclusion, the following immediate next steps or outcomes, were agreed to:—

- (a) Indian delegation will visit Pakistan in this week to settle the revised terms of agreement so as to facilitate an early visit of the Judicial Commission from Pakistan — preferably — immediately after the Courts reopen in January, 2013 and the convenience and orders of the respective Judicial forums is obtained.
- (b) MHA, NIA & NCB team will visit Pakistan in January, 2013 to operationalize the "Task Force" on counterfeiting and drug trafficking.
- (c) That the Home Secretaries would endeavour to meet in the first quarter of 2013 to review progress.

The Interior Minister also called on the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the hon'ble Leader of the Opposition, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj. Thus to conclude, the emphasis was that the continuing peace process, Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) and

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enhanced people-to-people contacts between the two countries have to proceed in an atmosphere free of terrorism and violence. In this context, the need for bringing guilty of the Mumbai terror attack to justice was emphasized as being of paramount importance. On a larger plane, it was stated that terrorism is affecting all aspects of the relationship and that we must deal with this menace effectively. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखण्ड) : उपसभापति जी...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: I have not completed. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not completed. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not completed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; it's over. The statement is over.

SHRI SHSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sir, I have already attached the last page. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: It is not there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Okay; I will read it out; and the copies will be immediately supplied. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, the House agrees that he is reading it and the copies will be circulated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; the House agrees. Yes, Mr. Minister.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Mr. Rehman Malik, Interior Minister of Pakistan has been telling us repeatedly that he had arrested Mr. Hafiz Saeed thrice and that on each occasion, he was let off by the courts for lack of evidence. We had been given to understand by the Interior Minister of Pakistan that Mr. Hafiz Saeed had been arrested on the charges of being a part of the conspiracy for the 26/11 Mumbai terror attacks. During my talks with him, he stated that if we desire, he will give us the FIRs and the judgments pertaining to the three occasions when Hafiz Saeed was arrested and let off by the courts. When we pursued this matter, they have given us papers pertaining to the detentions of Shri Hafiz Saeed in 2002 and 2009. From the papers given to us, it is clear that the detentions of Shri Hafiz Saeed in the aforesaid cases were for other reasons and not for his role as a conspirator

in the 26/11 Mumbai terror attacks. Therefore, I can only say that Mr. Rehman Malik appears to have been misinformed in the matter. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your leader is standing. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, just give me a few minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say. I will allow you. I am not saying that I will not allow you. What I am saying is, I have got different requests. It is an important subject. It is already one o'clock. For clarification, I can allow the Deputy Leader now. But for others, I think, we should fix some other time. We should decide on some other time to discuss it. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): After lunch hour. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am really grateful(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a procedural matter. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I would suggest that you fix up a time when the hon. Minister is(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's what I suggest. ...(Interruptions).... Let us have a fixed time because this is an important matter and Members want clarifications on this. ...(Interruptions).... Therefore, I now just allow two minutes to the Deputy Leader of Opposition. ...(Interruptions).... We will fix time and allow others also. ...(Interruptions).... Hon. Minister, do you agree?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Right, Sir.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, take it after lunch. ...(Interruptions).... Let him speak, but then ...(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why I am saying ...(Interruptions)....

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: No, Sir. It is an important matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: We cannot leave it to the Government to decide about it after one week because the Session is going to end very soon. So, I would suggest that this matter should be taken up after lunch. ...(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, this is an important matter. Therefore, some time is needed for clarifications. I agree with this suggestion. We will discuss with the Minister to find out his convenience and take a time; but not at two. I am not agreeing for two but we can fix a time that has been mutually decided after discussion among the leaders. No problem. Now, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, since I have allowed you, you can take only two minutes.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am grateful that you have given me the time. I appreciate the hon. the Home Minister for raising the concerns of India properly. But why have you conveniently omitted what was the response of the Pakistani Minister? That is truly very, very dreadful, disturbing; and when we pressed all over the country in public domain, for the first time, you have been forced to acknowledge that what he was saying was not only misinformation but he also made a misleading statement. But in a formal engagement with the Government of India, he is giving other paper. This is their deliberate design not to take on Hafiz Saeed because he is having protection of Pakistani establishment and ISI. This is point number one. Point number two is very important.

Why have you, in your statement, not sought to make any comment upon the deliberate, motivated stand of the Minister from Pakistan in the internal affairs of the country by raising the issue of the Babri structure, which is no more there? These are very serious questions, hon. Home Minister. We expected you to be very firm. Thirdly, Sir, this is equally very important — you have raised so many issues; so many Hindus from Pakistan have come to India.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't do that. There would be time for discussion later. Don't make a...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Your statement is completely and conspicuously silent on the issues of Saurabh Kalia, persecution of Hindus and Sir Creek. In your clarification we would like to know from you, if these were not taken up, why was he called to India for such a deliberation?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, lunch-break...*(Interruptions)*... Now we shall have lunch-break for one hour. The House would reassemble after one hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch at eleven minutes
past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled at ten minutes past two of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Prevention of Money-Laundering (Amendment) Bill, 2012

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

...(Interruptions)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। नियम 23 यह कहता है कि जब कार्यविन्यास और कार्यसूची बन गई हो, तो उसी क्रम में कार्यवाही चलनी चाहिए। अगर आप कार्यवाही आगे-पीछे करते हैं, तो सदन की राय ले लें। हालांकि हम सहमत हैं, परन्तु नियम 23 देख लें।

श्री उपसभापति : मुझे ऑर्डर पेपर दे दीजिए। It has already been announced in the House last day that it would be taken up later. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सर, आज की कार्यसूची में यह दूसरे नम्बर पर है, पहले नम्बर पर कुछ और है। हम आपको सहमति दे रहे हैं, लेकिन अगर आप औपचारिकता कर लें तो अच्छा है, नहीं तो आपकी मर्जी...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You know that the Chair can alter. ...(Interruptions)...

Among the leaders, it was already agreed to. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : हम मान रहे हैं कि अन्दर सहमति हो गयी है, लेकिन यहां भी सहमति ले लीजिए। नियम यह है कि यहां भी उसे कहना चाहिए, इसीलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है।

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Take the sense of the House, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

Take the sense of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : आप सदन की गरिमा का ध्यान रखेंगे तो भविष्य में भी अच्छा रहेगा।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, ठीक है...(व्यवधान)...

It is already announced. ...(Interruptions)...

Now, listen. ...(Interruptions)...

As I told you, last day it was already announced ... (Interruptions)...

You allow me to say. ... (Interruptions)...

Last day, it was already announced that the Bill would be taken up at 5.00 p.m. It was already announced. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : मेरा एक निवेदन है, जब यह पहले एनाउंस हो गया था, तब उसका नम्बर पहले क्यों नहीं था? अगर सूची में इसका पहला नम्बर नहीं है, दूसरा है, तो आपको सिर्फ आधा सेकेंड लगेगा, आप सदन की सहमति ले लीजिए...(व्यवधान)... आप क्यों नहीं ले रहे?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That question is relevant. ...(*Interruptions*)... That question is relevant. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : अन्दर किसने देखा है, यहां सामने आप सहमति ले लेंगे तो अच्छा रहेगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agreed. That question is relevant. It would be taken up at 5.00 p.m. There was an earlier announcement that we would take it up at 5.00 p.m. Therefore, I am calling the Minister.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002 was enacted in 2003 and brought into force on 1st of July, 2005, to prevent money-laundering and to provide for attachment, seizure and confiscation of property, obtained or derived, directly or indirectly, from or involved, in money-laundering and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Act also addresses the international obligations under the political declaration and global programme of action adopted by the General Assembly, the United Nations, to prevent money-laundering. The Act was amended in the year 2005 and again in the year 2009 to remove certain difficulties. The problem of money-laundering is no longer restricted to the geo-political boundaries of any country. It is a global menace. In view of this, India has become a member of the Financial Action Task Force and the Asia-Pacific Group on Money-Laundering, which are committed to effective implementation and enforcement of internationally-accepted standards. Consequent to the submission of an Action Plan to the FATF to bring anti-money-laundering legislation of India at par with the international standards and to obviate any of the deficiencies in the Act, that have been experienced by the implementing agencies, the need to amend the Act has become necessary. Hence, the Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha. The Bill seeks to introduce the concept of 'corresponding law' to link the provisions of Indian law with the laws of foreign countries and provide for transfer of the proceeds of the foreign predicate offence in any manner in India; enlarge the definition of offence of money-laundering to include therein the activities like concealment, acquisition, possession and use of proceeds of crime as criminal activities and remove existing limit of five lakh rupees of fine under the Act; and, make

provision for attachment and confiscation of the proceeds of crime even if there is no conviction so long as it is proved that offence of money-laundering has taken place and property in question is involved in money-laundering. There are amendments in some of the provisions with regard to the 'reporting entities', attachment of properties, trial in the special courts, etc., which have also been included to make the law more effective.

The Bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Finance for examination and report. The Standing Committee presented its 56th Report to the Lok Sabha. It was laid in the Rajya Sabha on 9th May, 2012. The Standing Committee on Finance has made 18 recommendations, and all of them have been accepted by the Government. For those recommendations, which require official amendments, we moved official amendments in the Lok Sabha. They have been approved by the Lok Sabha. Those which require administrative action, I have stated in the House that administrative action is being taken. The Lok Sabha considered and passed the Bill on 29th November, 2012. I would request the hon. Members of this august House to support the Bill.

The question was proposed.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदय, काले धन की और पैसे की जो हेराफेरी होती है, उसको रोकने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। This is to prevent money-laundering and it is a further amendment.

मुझे पहले ही यह कहना है कि जैसे मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि इस बिल में we are joining ourselves with the global system. और इसके लिए there are two-three terms which have been used like 'corresponding law', 'reporting entity' and the Bill expands the definition of offence under money-laundering to include activities like concealment, acquisition, possession and use of proceeds of crime. जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा, यह स्थायी समिति में गया और स्थायी समिति ने इस पर बहुत अच्छे सुझाव दिए। And, at the outset, I must bring out this good fact of our democracy working through Standing Committees. Many times, people watching the television get the impression that Members of Parliament do no work at all. But, as we are all experiencing, through our Standing Committees, Consultative Committees and other forums and Committees, we work so hard. On each Bill, a Committee spends, at least, seven to ten sittings and spends thirty to forty hours. It's a mini Parliament and there is unanimity of views. So, after listening to all stakeholders, we come to a conclusion through the Standing Committee. At least, on this Bill, I am happy that majority of the recommendations of the Standing Committee have been accepted by the Ministry.

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

The Committee recommended that the clause be so redrafted that the criminal court outside India under the corresponding law of the respective country finds that offence of money-laundering has not taken place. अगर विदेशी कोर्ट ने कहा कि यह मनी लांडरिंग का केस नहीं है, तो भारत के कोर्ट में जब्त की हुई जो रकम होगी, वह भी वापस करनी पड़ेगी, ऐसा पहले बिल में प्रोविजन था। मुझे लगता कि he must have corrected it. But, I must note it that this was the recommendation of the Standing Committee. स्टैंडिंग कमेंटी ने planning and co-ordination between enforcement agencies की बात भी कही। मैं उसी पर आने वाला हूँ कि क्या करते हैं। The Committee suggested that under-invoicing of exports and over-invoicing of imports are also major factors contributing to money-laundering. The Committee recommended that clients may also declare beneficial ownership while undertaking transactions. The Committee also recommended that appropriate declaration from the customers holding the safe-deposit lockers in banks may also be secured. Many suggestions were given, and, if I have to believe, the Minister has accepted a majority of them. Still, other Members, while participating in this discussion, will bring out some facts. लेकिन, सर, सिर्फ कानून बनाने से काम नहीं होता है, कानून का अमल होता है या नहीं होता है और कैसे होता है, यह मुद्दा है। अमल तभी होगा, जब राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति हो। कानून एक तकनीकी प्रक्रिया है। आपकी राजनीतिक इच्छा काले धन से जुड़े मुद्दे से लड़ने की है या नहीं है, पहले मैं इस मुद्दे पर अपना विचार रखना चाहता हूँ।

सर, अभी तक एक खुलासा हुआ था और उसमें यह बात सामने आई कि फ्रांस सरकार ने 700 account धारक के नाम, जो जेनेवा के HSBC बैंक में थे, की पूरी सूची भारत सरकार को दी, लेकिन भारत सरकार कहां की confidentiality clause लेकर बैठी है कि वह उन नामों को छिपा रही है और उन नामों को उजागर नहीं कर रही है। इस पर क्या कार्रवाई हो रही है, वह भी नहीं बता रही है। मैंने इसी सत्र में सवाल पूछा। मानी लॉउंड्रिंग से संबंधित अभी जो खुलासा हुआ, उससे तो साफ हो गया।

Sir, let me place on record that the Income Tax Officers have taken statements of the accused whose names appear in HSBC bank account holders' list of 700 supplied by the French Government to the Indian Government. उन सात सौ accounts के मालिकों के स्टेटमेंट इनकम टैक्स ऑफिसर्स ने लिए और उनको अभी witnesses बोलते हैं। उन्होंने स्टेटमेंट दिया कि हमने तो कुछ नहीं किया, हमने यहां HSBC बैंक में नई दिल्ली में account खोला, मुम्बई में account खोला और हमने उनको फोन किया कि हमारे पास पांच करोड़ रुपए पड़े हैं, पचास करोड़ रुपए पड़े हैं, उसको ले जाओ। इसके बाद वे आए और रुपए लेकर गए और वहां जेनेवा के हमारे account में डॉलर जमा हो गए। आगे उन्होंने

कहा कि जब हमें कभी रुपए की जरूरत होती है, तो हम HSBC बैंक को फोन करते हैं और वह जेनेवा से डॉलर निकाल कर हमें यहां भारत में घर में रुपए पहुंचाते हैं।

सर, यह मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग का सबसे वर्स्ट केस है। **My first question to the Finance Minister is:** क्या यह सच है या नहीं कि सात सौ account के जांच में कुछ account धारक और witnesses ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में इन्कम टैक्स ऑफिसर को यह बताया है या नहीं? अगर उन्होंने ऐसा बताया है, तो इससे बड़ा कोई केस हो ही नहीं सकता है, अगर ऐसा है, तो फिर सरकार ने HSBC बैंक पर क्या कार्रवाई की है?

सर, आपको पता होगा, पिछले सप्ताह पढ़ा होगा कि अमेरिका में HSBC ने ऐसा ही काम किया, लेकिन अमेरिका ने ऐसा डंडा चलाया कि 12 हजार करोड़ रुपए यानी 1.9 बिलियन डॉलर का जुर्माना देने को राजी हो गए और अब कोर्ट के बाहर settle करने का प्रस्ताव रखा है। सर, HSBC बैंक ने 12 हजार करोड़ रुपए जुर्माने के रूप में अमेरिका को दिए, क्योंकि अमेरिका में सोते में भी दंड जागता है और यहां दिन में भी दंड सोता है। यहां और वहां में यह फर्क है।

सर, आप समझ लीजिए कि अमेरिका ने एक डंडा चलाया और जो भी मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग में, ड्रग्स में, टेरर मनी में involved है, उसके संशय के आधार पर जिन बैंकों पर कार्रवाई की और जिन बैंकों ने settlement करके जुर्माना अमेरिका को दिया है, उसकी लिस्ट में बताया है। HSBC – 1.9 billion dollars; Standard Chartered Bank – 667 million dollars; ING Bank – 619 million dollars; Credit Suisse – 536 million dollars; ABN Amro – 500 million dollars; Lloyds Banking Group – 350 million dollars and Barclays – 298 million dollars.

हम अंधाधुंध तरीके से विदेशी बैंकों को यहां आने दे रहे हैं। मैं केवल बैंकों के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ, लेकिन जो बैंक दुनिया भर में इस तरीके की हरकत करते हैं, उनको आप बिना चेक के यहां आने दे रहे हैं। आपने एच.एस.बी.सी. पर क्या कार्रवाई की? ऐसा बैंक कैसे चल सकता है? जो 700 अकाउंट्स आए हैं, **this is just a tip of the iceberg, Sir.** ये काले धन के 70 हजार अकाउंट्स हैं और यह मैं नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, आपके आई.बी. के जो पूर्व डायरेक्टर थे, उन्होंने कहा कि इंडिया का जो black money और stashed-away money विदेशों में है और जिसका मनी लाउन्ड्रिंग होता है, वह 500 बिलियन डॉलर्स है। यह उनका अनुभव के आधार पर अनुमान है। लेकिन, आपने एक व्हाइट पेपर निकाला। **Sir, White Paper is a no paper because White Paper** में एक भी आंकड़ा नहीं है, आप अंदाजा नहीं लगा सकते। यह बताने के लिए 50 पेजिज़ खर्च किए गए हैं कि हम यह अंदाजा नहीं लगा सकते कि कितना काला धन है। आप यह बताओ कि अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं, लेकिन हमारी इच्छा नहीं है कि उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई करें और इसलिए आप नहीं कर रहे हैं।

सर, कल भी आपने एक खबर पढ़ी होगी, **that some authorities and officers have busted a racket which indulged in money-laundering, money generated from drugs**

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

trafficking. मिजोरम से लेकर सब जगहों पर ड्रग्स का कितना प्रचलन हुआ है, यह आपको पता है। वहां ड्रग्स का कारोबार करके जो मनी लाउंड्रिंग करते हैं, वह धन नक्सलवादियों के हाथ में शस्त्र की खरीद करने के लिए जाता है, इसका नया खुलासा हुआ है, जिसे आपकी सरकार के अधिकारियों ने ही किया है। अब मेरा सवाल है कि आगे क्या करोगे? हम एक दिन यह न्यूज़ पढ़ते हैं, आगे कुछ नहीं होता, सर। आगे कुछ नहीं होता और इसलिए यह ड्रग मनी अगर घूम रही है, उससे अगर विदेशी शस्त्र, **Chinese weapons are being purchased by ultras in North-East and ultras of Left Wing extremism**, तो सरकार आज क्या कर रही है? इसको कड़ाई से प्रतिबंध करने की जब तक आपकी राजनीतिक इच्छा नहीं है, तब तक क़ानून बनाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। क़ानून से अधिकारियों को अधिकार मिलेगा, अधिकारी अपनी मनमानी करेंगे, लेकिन सरकार की अगर डॉयरेक्शन नहीं है, सरकार की इच्छा नहीं है, तो यह काले धन के विरोध की लड़ाई हम केवल क़ानून बनाने से कभी जीत नहीं सकते। केवल नीति नहीं, नीयत अच्छी होनी चाहिए, तभी यह बन सकती है, सर।

हमारे गृह मंत्री सुशीलकुमार शिंदे जी हैं, वे नये हैं। चिदम्बरम जी ने वहां बहुत सालों तक काम किया, लेकिन सुशीलकुमार जी मन में जो आता है, वह बोलते हैं। उन्होंने कह दिया कि टेरर की मनी भी अपने एक्सचेंज और शेयर मार्केट में जा रही है। अगर आतंकवादियों का पैसा शेयर मार्केट में जाकर मनी लाउंडर होकर आतंकवादी संगठनों को मिलता है, तो कितनी बड़ी गंभीर बात उन्होंने कही? क्या केवल यह क़ानून उसको रोक पाएगा? अगर सरकार की राजनीतिक इच्छा नहीं है, तो वह इसे नहीं रोक पाएगी। सुशीलकुमार शिंदे जी के उस बयान के आधार पर मैंने एक प्रश्न पूछा, जिसका जवाब वित्त मंत्री चिदम्बरम जी ने मुझे इस सप्ताह में दिया है कि टेरर की मनी शेयर मार्केट में लगी हुई है, ऐसा कोई सबूत अपने पास नहीं है, यह फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री का जबाब है। तो, यह हो रहा है।

सर, मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूं। Even your own Enforcement Directorate has warned you on this Bill. A time-barring provision in the legislation to prevent money-laundering can aid offenders and cause huge losses to the exchequer. The Chief of the adjudicating arm of Enforcement Directorate has warned. You must have received his communication. I want specific answer to that. What have you done to address this concern? I am asking this because this is an important concern. सर, जैसा मैंने कहा कि underinvoicing and overinvoicing तो व्यापार में एक ऐसी प्रथा बन गई, क्योंकि आपके नियम भी कभी-कभी विचित्र होते हैं। कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा बाहर लेकर जा सकते हैं, कितना क्या करते हैं, अगर वे नियम दुनिया की आज की रीत में नहीं बैठते हैं तो लोग ऐसा करने पर मजबूर होते हैं। वह न करने दें। इसलिए सभी कानूनों को एक holistic approach से देखें cash transactions से। सर, देश में अपने में से बहुत लोगों को मिल होंगे। अभी इस कानून में एक शैड्यूल-बी था जिसमें 30 लाख के ऊपर के ट्रांजेक्शन होंगे

money launder के laundering के, तो वे इस कानून के तहत आएंगे। उन सबको शैड्यूल-ए में डाला है। अब कोई सीमा नहीं है। अब अगर एक पैसे का, काले धन का मुद्दा है या एक पैसे का भी money laundering का मुद्दा है तो आप उसमें जांच कर सकते हैं। एक तरह से अच्छी बात है। लेकिन उसकी व्यवहारिकता को भी देखना चाहिए कि आखिर आपके पास तो मशीनरी कम है। SEBI से देश की अपेक्षा बहुत है कि सेबी ऐसी-ऐसी गलत चीजों पर ध्यान रखे। लेकिन सेबी ने कहा कि हमारे पास इतने लोग नहीं हैं और इसलिए हम ये सारे regulatory functions नहीं कर सकते। तो RBI भी regulator नहीं होगा, सेबी भी regulator नहीं होगा। If law-enforcing agencies are understaffed, how are you going to meet the challenge of ever-growing menace as you described it? You described it as an ever-growing menace with no boundaries. तो फिजिकल बाउंड्रीज का कोई मतलब नहीं, सारी दुनिया एक है काले धन के व्यापार में और इसलिए इस मुद्दे को लेकर आज हम अपनी आपत्ति और चिंता जताते हैं कि cash transactions का भी आपको विचार करना चाहिए। एक प्रपोजल लोगों में घूम रहा है, जो कहता है पांच हजार, दस हजार के ऊपर का केश ट्रांजेक्शन होगा तो चेक के द्वारा करने के लिए कहिए। If you are serious about financial inclusion of all sections of society, and if you are doing it, you have to put some limits on cash transactions also. Ultimately, that is money-laundering. That is how money is generated through illegal means. It may be the money used in a crime. It may be the money used in drugs. It may be the money used in terror activities. But it is black money. That is tax avoidance. तो यह जो सब होता है यह टालने के लिए आपको जरूर काम करना पड़ेगा। वह करने के लिए जब तक आप पूरे कदम नहीं उठाएंगे तब तक कानून बनाने से केवल बात नहीं चलेगा। इसलिए इस इच्छा को लेकर मैं आपसे एक और सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं। इस देश में पिछले आठ साल में यूपीए सरकार ने भ्रष्टाचार के सारे रिकॉर्ड तोड़ दिए। सीडब्ल्यूजी का घोटाला देखा, 2जी का घोटाला देखा, अब एक नया VVIP हेलीकोप्टर का घोटाला आया है। उसमें भारत के अधिकारियों को और पॉलिटिशियंस को पैसे दिए, इस बारे में जो आदमी इटली में पकड़ा गया है, वह बतला रहा है। सर, मैंने इस बारे में भी प्रश्न पूछा। उसका जबाब आया कि इटली सरकार को हमने एक पत्र लिखा है लेकिन उसकी जानकारी अभी तक नहीं मिली है। अब इटलाजी से जानकारी पाना आपके लिए इतना कठिन है? क्यों कठिन होगा? किसी भी देश में अगर सरकार की इच्छा है तो 24 घंटे में जानकारी आ सकती है। लेकिन कहा जाता है कि वह छप रही है, वहां भी छप रही है, यहां भी छप रही है कि वहां टेप रिकॉर्डेड संभाषण है। कैसे पैसे घुमाए हैं VVIP हेलीकोप्टर डील में। 15 हेलीकोप्टर लिए प्रधानमंत्री से लेकर सभी प्रमुख नेताओं के लिए। लेकिन 15 हेलीकोप्टर खरीद में भी घोटाला है और यह 600 करोड़ का घोटाला होगा। यह पैसे कहां गए? आप तो जानकारी लेने को ही मना कर रहे हैं। बताया है कि हमने इटली को पत्र लिखा है और पहले भी इन्होंने एक ऐसा ही पत्र लिखा था कि हमें जानकारी दो। फिर दूसरा पत्र अपने अम्बेस्डर को लिखा कि यह पत्र भेजा है, उपचार के

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

लिए है, एक फॉर्मल पत्र है, फॉर्मलिटी है। आप उनको कहिए कि इसमें ज्यादा जल्दी करने की जरूरत नहीं है। सर, यह नियम का मुद्दा है। इसलिए यह मुद्दा है कि अभी VVIP हेलीकोप्टर जैसे इतने घोटाले हुए, जैसे कोल का घोटाला हुआ, आपको मालूम है।

Seventeen billion tonnes of coal reserves worth Rs. 50,00,000 crore are distributed to 140 private companies for free. Government wants us to believe that it is given on a platter for free. उसमें यह condition नहीं है कि आप electricity दो रुपए के हिसाब से दोगे। यह बंधन नहीं है कि कोयले की खदान आपने मुफ्त में दे दीं। सर, जिस कांग्रेस की सरकार में राशन कार्ड फ्री नहीं मिलता, वहां कोयले की खदान फ्री मिलेगी, यह कौन believe कर सकता है? सर, मैंने यह मुद्दा इसलिए उठाया कि इस में बहुत बड़ी रकम involved है। आपकी enforcement agency उसका money trail क्यों नहीं करती? सी.बी.आई. ने सी.डब्ल्यू.जी. में अपनी चार्ज शीट में कहा है कि 30 हजार करोड़ रुपए का घोटाला हुआ। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस 30 हजार करोड़ में जो रिश्वत का इश्यू है, वे पैसे कहां गए? आपने केवल एक unsecured loan केस को देखा और फाइल बंद हो गयी। अगर आप ऐसे फाइल बंद करते जाओगे, तो This is a cover-up operation. It is not fight against black money. It is not fight against money-laundering.

इसलिए अगर money-laundering के खिलाफ fight करनी है, तो सी.डब्ल्यू.जी. घोटाला, 2जी घोटाला, कोल घोटाला, वी.वी.आई.पी. हैलीकॉप्टर घोटाला - इन सब घोटालों में पूरी जांच money trail की होनी चाहिए। उसके लिए आप money trail का काम Enforcement Directorate को दो। आप उसे क्यों रोकते हो? अरे, पैसे यहां से वहां गए PN route से वापिस आ रहे हैं। सर, पी.एन. रूट से इनके वापिस आने पर हम ने बार-बार मांग की है कि इसे बंद करो, review करो। जो चीज ठीक नहीं है और अगर आप अनुभव से यह पाते हैं कि यह रूट ठीक नहीं है तो you must act very courageously on those issues. But, you are not doing so. Why is there no trail of money? Please answer my question. If you can't trail the money, then you can't win the war against black money, corruption, drugs, crime and everything. सर, रियल एस्टेट में इस का पैसा लगा है, यह भी खबर आयी है। आप उसे देखते होंगे, लेकिन उसके खुलासे क्यों नहीं होते? सर, इस में किसी की गिरफ्तारी और सजा हुई, यह अपने देश में कभी नहीं होता। वहां insider trading के आरोप में भी बड़े-बड़े लोगों को दो साल की सजा तुरंत हो गयी, लेकिन यहां किसी को सजा होती ही नहीं क्योंकि इन्हीं के सगे-सम्बन्धी और सब लोग उस भ्रष्टाचार में शामिल होंगे, तो उनके खिलाफ काम कैसे करेगा? सर, इसलिए यह बिल एक technical चीज है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have only four minutes. Try to conclude. You have four minutes.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes, Sir, I am concluding. I have four minutes but I would conclude in two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, अगर सरकार में पॉलिटिकल विल नहीं होगी तो कानून काम नहीं करेगा। इसलिए सोते में भी दंड जागता है, यह आप कहोगे पर दिखाओगे नहीं। इस बारे में आपका action plan हमें बताइए? नहीं, तो डर अधिवेशन में आप एक-दो amendments लेकर आएंगे और कहेंगे कि अब हम global standards में आ गए हैं और अब हम task force में आ गए हैं। ये सब बताने की चीजें हैं। आप black money के बारे में white paper देते हो, which reveals nothing, which is 'no paper', because the country was expecting that it will reveal how much money is stashed away, how the Government is going to bring it back and how it is going to wage a war against all these malpractices in the system. लेकिन उसके लिए सरकार ने कोई कालबद्ध कार्यक्रम नहीं दिया है।

इसलिए मेरा सिर्फ यही कहना है कि अगर भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ लड़ाई जीतनी है तो नीति भी ठीक होनी चाहिए, कानून भी ठीक होना चाहिए और नीयत भी ठीक होनी चाहिए, ताकि लोगों को लगे कि सोते में भी दंड जागता है, यह अब भारत में होगा। अगर यह काम शुरू करना है तो एचएसबीसी बैंक से शुरू कर के इसी महीने में दिखा दो कि भारत भी action ले सकता है। आपको वैसे भी fiscal deficit है और उसमें आपको 2-3 बिलियन डॉलर्स मिल जाएंगे तो क्या बुरा होगा?

आप यह प्रण कर लो कि हम एक्शन लेंगे, and the best customer available, at this moment of time, is the HSBC Bank. May I know from the Finance Minister whether he is going to take action or not? Thank you very much.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support not only the Prevention of Money-Laundering (Amendment) Bill, 2012, but to also congratulate the hon. Minister; and through you, the UPA Government for bringing forward this laudable measure before us. जावेदकर जी, जिनको मैं खूब जानता हूँ, यह बुनियादी तौर पर अच्छे इंसान हैं।

†[جاویدکر جی، جن کو میں خوب جانتا ہوں، یہ بنیادی طور پر اچھے انسان ہیں۔]

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप जावडेकर जी हैं।

प्रो. सैफुद्दीन सोज़ : हम तो कश्मीर में इनको जावेदकर कहते हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... तो इन्होंने शुरू में कहा कि यह बिल बड़ा अच्छा है और मुझे अंदर से बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई कि बीजेपी के एक सीनियर मेम्बर यह मानते हैं कि यूपीए सरकार ने यह बड़ा अच्छा बिल लाया है। आपने जो बीच में बैंकों के घपले की कहानी बताई, यह बिल उसी का ईलाज है।

[پرو. سہفدین سوز]

†] ہم تو کشمیر میں ان کو جاوینکر کہتے ہیں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ تو انہوں نے شروع میں کہا کہ یہ بل بڑا اچھا ہے اور مجھے اندر سے بڑی پرسنتا ہونی کہ بی۔جے۔پی۔ کے ایک سینئر ممبر یہ مانتے ہیں کہ یو۔پی۔ اے۔ سرکار نے یہ بڑا اچھا بل لایا ہے۔ آپ نے جو بیچ میں بینکوں کے گھیلے کی کہانی بتائی، یہ بل اسی کا علاج ہے۔

So, I respect his ideas many times. Today, he started off very well but then came to the realm of criticism for the sake of criticism.

First of all, I wanted to share my feelings with this august House about the greedy people. In fact, in Mahatma Gandhi's homeland I find the society sometimes helpless, aggrieved, frustrated because of the people who have long arms. The greedy people have to be punished; and from that angle I welcome this Bill because I remembered Bapu this morning. Bapu referring to India said, "There is enough for everybody's need, but there is not enough for everybody's greed." Therefore, we must take notice of this. The lives of Indian people can be fuller and richer within available resources. I particularly salute the hon. Prime Minister for taking a stand on the aid offered by foreign countries, including the U.S.A., to the victims of the Tsunami. انہوں نے نمرتا سے یہ کہا [انہوں نے نمرتا سے یہ کہا]

"First of all, we shall try from our own resources. Certainly if we need, we shall ask you, we shall request you to help us." Ultimately, the Government of India did not feel the necessity of aid from other countries. Therefore, this august House, this Parliament must rise to the occasion that we must punish the people who spoil the life of the law abiding citizens. Therefore, I salute the Government of India for bringing forward this Bill. It is a laudable measure. Of course, this is also India's response to the global programme of action adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations to prevent money-laundering. But it is the Government of India's positive response to meet India's requirement itself, we have to fulfill international obligations and we have to fulfill the aspirations of the people of India. Therefore, it is a positive measure to punish money launderers. I saw this provision minutely and satisfied myself that it is not made for the first time, at this point of time, but earlier also the whole nation will remember much more dispassionately the Government of UPA-I and the Government of UPA-II for having given the country so many laws which have brought relief to the hearts and minds of the society.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

Now, India is responding to its own requirement of the people. This Act was amended in 2005, then, in 2009, but this time amendments are not only positive but also very purposeful and comprehensive. In certain areas, I find the Bill ruthless to punish the money launderers. I have no doubt in my mind that this ruthlessness is required at this point of time. It is a global menace. No country in the world can check money-laundering all by itself. So, India also can't do it single-handedly. In the present day world, there are no boundaries. No country of the world can fight this menace single-handedly. We have to cooperate with the international community. In this Bill, there is a provision for corresponding law to link with the laws of other countries, which is a laudable measure. India cannot operate in isolation. I congratulate the hon. Minister for this. Then the definition has been expanded to include activities like concealment, acquisition, possession and use of proceeds of crime. So, nobody can hide anything. There are certain very important provisions in this Bill. Now, no money launderer can evade punishment. That is what is provided in the Bill. I personally feel satisfied and hope that the law-enforcing machinery will implement these measures. This Bill has already been passed by the Lok Sabha. Once this Bill is passed here, you will see that money-laundering in India will not be an acceptable proposition at any point of time. Sir, the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2000 levied a fine of Rs. 5 lakhs. The current Bill has removed the upper limit. Now it can go to any limit. This restriction of Rs. 5 lakhs goes. There is another measure, that is, provisional confiscation of property of any person for 180 days. Some times, you know that a crime has been committed by a person and there are a lot of evidences against him, but the courts take quite a long time. In fact, this is not an occasion to raise this point again. When I used to be on that side of the House, I wanted judicial reforms in this country. In the Resolution moved by me, this clause was there. At that time, Shri Arun Jaitley was the Law Minister. He had come to my seat and tried to satisfy me by saying, "There was no question of dividing the House. We are all in agreement with you". But till this day judicial reforms have not taken place. The greatest flaw in the judicial system of India is that there is considerable delay. When you talk of courts, you become helpless from the very first day because you know that decisions will not be handy, decisions will not come on time. It takes years. Some times, you know that somebody has committed the crime, but until the court decides, you cannot do anything. But in this Bill, if a person is guilty in the eye of the law-enforcing machinery, that person is going to be convicted. You don't have to wait. From the

[Prof. Saif-Ud-Din Soz]

very beginning, you can confiscate the property of that person for 180 days so that you don't become helpless. For that, I must again congratulate the Government.

Then any information can be sought for investigation. Nobody can refuse to give information. So, every possible information can be sought by anybody. There is one more provision in this Bill which is very laudable. When a tribunal decides a case, the appeal will lie with the Supreme Court directly. That will save time and the offenders will be punished. Then there is a provision for special courts for speedy disposal of cases. It is a very laudable measure. Special courts can also be instituted to make justice readily available. Then the Bill proposes to bring all offences under Part A, irrespective of the monetary limit. Earlier it was restricted to offences involving Rs. 30 lakhs only. Now whatever is the amount involved, a case will be instituted and the offenders will be punished. These are the main provisions of this Bill. It is going to be an Act. I whole-heartedly support this Bill. I again congratulate the Government whole-heartedly. I am very happy that the Government of India has taken this measure. It is my conviction that it will bring a lot of relief in hearts and minds of this country. We shall ultimately succeed in giving a message that India will not accept offences like money-laundering. Thank you.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. Our party is whole-heartedly supporting the concept that money-laundering should be stopped by all means and black money, wherever it is, in whatever manner it is, it should be traced, confiscated and brought into the Government's fold and finances in whatever method it can be done. And, if we are achieving this object, then, any amendment in the provisions of the Act will be helpful for this purpose. As it looks from the Amendment, an attempt has been made that wherever evading of black money or money-laundering is done, it is tried to be circumvented in some method or the other. At the same time, as has just been pointed out, this provision of removing the monetary threshold completely, — this was earlier Rs.30 lakhs — or, bringing it to any amount and taking an action for this purpose, requires to be considered, keeping in mind that there may be occasions where it is misused. So, there should be all precautions taken for this purpose while thinking of implementing such provisions. Why I am saying this is because in view of the Amendment in section 24, as it stood earlier also and now further brought in section 24, it says that as soon as the accused is charged, he

will be presumed to be guilty. The Amendment to Section 24, which has been brought about, reads that “(a) in the case of a person charged with the offence of money-laundering under section 3, the Authority or the Court shall, unless the contrary is proved presume that such proceeds of crime are involved in money-laundering.” And, (b) in the case of any other person, the Authority or the Court may presume that such proceeds of crime are involved in money-laundering.” This sub-clause (b) is a new provision which is sought to be incorporated. This was not there. Sub-clause (a) was a bit different language. Earlier, it was, “When a person is accused of having committed an offence under section 3, the burden of proving that the proceeds of crime were untainted shall be on the accused.” Now the word ‘accused’ has been substituted by the word ‘person charged’. I would like to understand, when it is said, ‘in the case of a person charged’, charged under what? Is it a report being filed under section 173, or is it filing of a charge sheet in a court? Is that the stage which is being referred to as ‘charged’, or, is it the framing of a charge which takes place after that? Now, if it is merely filing a report under section 173 of the Cr.P.C. before the court concerned, and we take this provision in the case of a person charged, relating it to section 173 because it is not clarified here in section 24, then, what is being meant by ‘charged’ under section 24? Now, if it is ‘charged’, under the Cr.P.C. — here, charges are made after they are framed — then, he is an accused; an FIR is filed, and after that, an investigation is done. In other words, a charge sheet is filed under section 173 and after the charge sheet is filed, the matter goes before the Court, and the Court, before which the charge sheet is filed, considers whether to frame the charge or not, based on the material which has been placed before the court concerned. Now, if we take this word as ‘charged’, merely filing a report under section 173, this would mean that the power of the court, the jurisdiction of the court, which as exists today, — that is, to frame a charge independently on the basis of the material placed by the investigating agency and then frame a charge for the accused after giving an opportunity of hearing to the accused — probably, is being taken away. So, this will have to be explained and clarified, and I am sure, the hon. Finance Minister will clarify as to whether this charge means filing a charge sheet or it is after framing of the charge. If it is only filing of the charge sheet, then, there may be a contradiction between section 173 proceedings and thereafter the framing of the charge and the power of the court to independently decide whether the charge is being made out or not made out.

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

So, this requires to be clarified and considered before this provision becomes amenable to challenge on this ground in the various courts of law and it becomes ineffective. So far as clause (b) is concerned, it has been provided that in case of 'any other person' — now 'any other person' is also an ambiguous word which has been used, the authority or the court may presume because clause (a) refers to 'charged'. That means it is after investigation. After investigation if the charge-sheet has been filed, the concerned authorities have decided who are the persons who are to be charged, it is not a case of accused, and during investigation any other person has been found. Therefore, the purpose of clause (b) is not understood. Well, if it is after the charge, then, even if there is any other person involved in it, all of them will be in the charge sheet. They will be under the connivance of 120B or any other provision because they may be misused. The police authorities or the authorities, I am not saying that under the influence of the Government or any other body but on their own also, can misuse it and abuse it. They can go and start proceedings of attachment and other things and confiscation with respect to any other person, even though he is not charged and even though he has not been accused and neither he has been charged. Therefore, Clause (b) which is there in Section 24, I would like that the hon. Finance Minister may clarify or may explain how this is required and what is the purpose behind this and why there are Clause (a) and Clause (b) over there. This is my precise submission which I wanted to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister with respect to this Bill and I hope that it would be clarified.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, we generally support this initiative by the Government to introduce such an amendment to the Money-Laundering Act and the Prevention of Money-Laundering (Amendment) Bill, 2012 has come to our House after it was passed in the Lok Sabha, after accepting many of the suggestions moved by the Standing Committee.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR) in the Chair

Sir, here in this Bill, we know that money-laundering is connected with the criminal activities like illicit means of making money. World over, if we look into the estimates, even the IMF Report says that two to five per cent of global economy is involved in laundering of money. The total amount is coming to around 800 billion to 2 trillion dollars annually. That is the statistics given. That shows how big the

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amount is in the world financial system. Sir, money-laundering generally has three steps. Everyone knows that. One is, cash introduced in the financial system by some means; second is, it involves carrying out complex financial transactions to camouflage the illegal sources and the third one, Sir, is, he indulges in acquiring wealth generated from the transaction of illicit funds. Sir, this is actually happening in a very big way in India also. The earlier speakers also said that and in the last two or three years many times in this august House also discussed about the way corruption is going up in this country and the way money is going to some hands through illicit means. Sir, I am not 100 per cent sure, whether that even after the introduction of this Bill and after passing of this Bill, whether the Government will be successful in doing with this Act to prevent money-laundering in the country. Sir, first, I will seek some clarifications from the hon. Minister about some of the provisions. The first, Sir, is about penalty, amendment No. 4. Earlier, the punishment was upto Rs. 5 lakhs. Now it is unlimited.

If it is unlimited, what would be its effect? It is punishment; not confiscation. Earlier, the punishment was up to Rs. 5 lakhs. Now, it is unlimited. So, whether there will be any arbitrariness given to the authorities. That aspect is to be clarified.

Then, there is a concept under 1(a). Sir, a new clause is introduced. It is a corresponding provision by which the Bill tries to equate or connect with corresponding foreign law with Indian law. I doubt here. It has also appeared in some articles. If, a money-laundering case is tried in India, and, at the same time, some other country is trying the same case and court in that particular country acquitted accused, then, under this provision, whether he will be acquitted here. There are banana republics and small village republics in the world. We have Mauritius. For example, if some court or under some law in Mauritius acquits a particular parson in a particular case, whether the person who arrested or tried in that country is acquitted here. So, if there is such provision in the Bill, it is dangerous. That is what I feel. So, clarification on this is needed.

Today morning — just before this Bill started in the afternoon — the hon. Minister made a statement and informed the House about some criminal who was before Pakistan Court and he was not put behind the bars. So, Pakistan court is not allowing for that. There might be some rules. Like that, under money-laundering, the same thing may happen here. We have the Daood Ibrahm case here. He has

[Shri K.N. Balagopal]

not even arrested till date. So, these kinds of people are pumping thousands of crores into illicit money business, drug business and to promote terrorism. And, if you are equating our laws with some foreign law, it is very dangerous. That is what I think. I request the hon. Minister to clarify the ramifications.

When we are discussing about the Money-Laundering Bill, some new 'expansion' came about with regard to financial institutions. It is very good. There are chit funds, non-banking financial institutions and private banking companies. In the name of chit funds and private financial institutions, there are mushrooming of companies and thousands of crores are involved in this. If you look at the Forbs List of Billionaires in the country, you will find owners of chit funds and private financial institutions doing multi-thousand-crore business. I think, these have come under this.

Sir, practically, what we are failing in the country is: We are not successful in booking the culprits. Sir, 45 per cent of the FDI coming into the country is through Mauritius. The Government has also accepted that FDI is also coming through Mauritius. But, if 45 per cent is coming through Mauritius route, we have to think about it. We know the size of Mauritius. To avoid double taxation — the Government is accepting that — we are allowing FDI through Mauritius route.

I am talking about the Walmart. The RBI has issued some statement. Even now, we are discussing about that and the question of 'double-agents' and 'lobbying' and everything is coming out. Even in such cases, we cannot do anything. So, even after passing the Bill and even after notifying all the provisions of the Bill, the people who are getting the benefit are very secretly swallowing every benefit and living with those proceeds.

Mr. Javadekar was saying about the Swiss Bank accounts, German accounts, etc. It is surprising that even after the Government of Germany saying that it is ready to give details, the Government of India is not ready to take. If that is the case, how we can book the culprits.

If we want this Bill to be passed and make it into an Act which can control money-laundering in the country, we have to take serious steps and it is the responsibility of the Government to take serious steps. We support the Government 100 per cent any step to control black-money, illicit transactions and money-laundering.

Thank you.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, first of all, let me say that we fully support the measures which the Government intends to take to strengthen the ambit and the application of the original Money-Laundering Act. The present effort of the Government is consistent with the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force of which India has now become a member. I would like our Act to be fully aligned with the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. So, to that extent, of course, this Bill recommended by the Standing Committee and passed by the Lok Sabha, really commends our full support.

While saying this, I have the following concerns. Firstly, the Parliamentary Standing Committee has alluded to the need for strengthening measures and its implementation on round-tripping. Round-tripping continues to bedevil us and I do not think that there are any steps credibly being taken to mitigate the impact of round-tripping. I would like to have the Finance Minister's clarification on how he intends to further strengthen rules relating to round-tripping.

The other point, Sir, is the multiplicity of agencies involved in issues of money-laundering. There is, of course, the Central Bureau of Investigation; there is the Interpol; there is the Enforcement Directorate; there is the Revenue Intelligence Department; there is C.D.; there is the Reserve Bank of India. So, we would like to know whether there is any thinking on having a coordinated entity for pooling of these multiple information sources to be able to have a coherent action, instead of action being dissipated in several agencies which are involved.

This also, Sir, adds up to another recommendation, which the Standing Committee made, on what to do with the trade-based money-laundering. We all know that under-invoicing and overinvoicing have been a classic method in which money-laundering has been indulged in. Of course, to the extent that our import regime has become freer, to the extent that tariffs have come down, non-tariff barriers have come down, and we have moved towards greater convertibility. This has mitigated the impact, nonetheless, looking at the differentials, the issue of under-invoicing and over-invoicing *via* the trade route is an issue which deserves to be carefully monitored. We would like to hear a little more on that.

I move on, Sir, to another part of the recommendation of the Parliamentary Standing Committee which is on the issue of *bona fide* and the *mala fide* transactions and on the issue of beneficial ownership and suspicious transactions. I think that looking at the very nature of it, the Standing Committee recommended that we need

[Shri N.K. Singh]

to define more clearly the nature and the scope of what malafide and bonafide transactions and beneficial ownership might mean.

I think I will move on to another part, Part-B, of the Bill wherein the thirty lakhs limit has now been removed. Now, this may be a good thing in one sense. In another, I think, it will bring far too many transactions under the ambit, which may or may not perhaps be desirable, because if you remove all limit, even small transactions can come in. This is particularly so because now, Sir, we are casting an onerous burden of additional audit on the banks, a matter on which the Parliamentary Standing Committee had adversely commented on. I hope that this can be sufficiently mitigated.

The burden-of-proof issue, which has been dealt with by my colleague, Mr. Misra, is an important issue. The fact that by inserting the New Section 24 we intend to differentiate between those charged with the offence as compared to others by the distinction that in the former, it is 'must', and in the case of the words 'may presume', it is not a sufficient amelioration to the broad drift of the recommendations that there needs to be a greater protection against the application of this. The Department's response is that protection has been provided under Section 8 of the Act. But Section 8 of the main Act, as the Finance Minister knows, deals with adjudication proceedings. That means that several stages have been crossed. It means that the accused has been charged, the proceedings have begun and he can secure any amelioration of this only at the adjudication stage, which will remove several steps from the initial stage. Sir, I intend to support the point made by my colleague, Mr. Satish Misra, by adding a direction that the protection under section 8 is not adequate.

Sir, I will make two very brief points quickly. I think, the Department, in response to suggestions and questions which were asked in Lok Sabha, has said that it intends to strengthen the Department of Enforcement by adding to its staff, both at the official level and at other levels. Sir, the number of adjudication cases which are pending is quite large. The conviction rates are quite low. Therefore, we would like to have the Finance Minister's response as to in what manner he believes that the Enforcement Directorate would be sufficiently strengthened in quality and at personnel level to secure better investigation of the cases and much faster adjudication.

To sum up, Sir, whereas this Bill is certainly a forward step in strengthening amplitude of the implementation of the Money-Laundering Act, there are issues on which we would like to have greater comfort and greater clarification. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to support the Bill in principle though I have some concerns on certain other matters. Sir, it is very nice to see the minority Congress Government which has been trying to bulldoze or browbeat most of the resolutions as well as legislations has, at least, bowed down to the recommendations of the Committee. Therefore, to that extent, I congratulate them for this democratic attitude displayed by the Government.

Sir, the intention of the Bill is certainly good, there is no question about it. But, the point is: Where does the whole thing arise? The initiation of all the money-laundering takes place because we generate black money which is almost equivalent to white money. Unless we do not deal with the black money, dealing with other things is cosmetic treatment we cannot really eliminate them. It is like putting rose on the cheeks of a tuberculosis patient. His cheeks become rosy but his lungs get completely degenerated by the tuberculosis bacilli. I do support the Government for its one step forward with a couple of steps backward in other matters.

My friends here have already said and I fully support their contention. I would like to speak on the two points which have already been made. It is a corresponding law to link the provisions of the Indian law with other foreign laws. Sir, a law of India is passed by the Indian Parliament by a process. The laws of the U.S. are passed by the U.S. Senate and Congress. Sir, the laws of the Great Britain are passed by the British Parliament. We can take note of what they have done. But, to link our law with a corresponding law elsewhere looks like surrendering our sovereignty to some other country; and it is against the very basic principle which we, the people of India, created the sovereign, democratic, socialist and secular Republic.

My another point is, Sir, that in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, at para 3, sub-clause (d) says, "Make provision for attachment and confiscation of proceeds of crime even if there is no conviction so long as it is proved that the offence of money-laundering has taken place and property in question is involved in money-laundering." My point is, if the offence is not proved, then it is a mere suspicion. On mere suspicion, how do you take away the property or money of somebody

[Shri D. Bandyopadhyay]

else? This is going a little too far away from the rule of the law itself. If there is no conviction, has the court passed an order? Is it proved? Who proves it? Where is it proved? Is it the Enforcement Directorate? Is it the RBI? Who proves it?

And there cannot be any full proof unless the court gives the verdict. So, there is a contradiction, which, I think, the Government must clarify; otherwise, we are giving too much of delegated legislation to subordinate authorities usurping courts' privileges and rights.

Sir, coming as I do from the Trinamool Congress, we believe in crystal clear politics, be it money-laundering, be it black money we are against them and so is our leader, Km. Mamata Banerjee. So, we wholeheartedly support the Bill. But for the clarifications I sought, I would like the Government to clarify them. Thank you, Sir.

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2012

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (No.4), Bill, 2012, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th December, 2012. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India.”

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

The Prevention of Money-Laundering (Amendment) Bill, 2012 — *contd.*

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। इस विधेयक पर हमारे तमाम विद्वान साथियों ने चर्चा की है और उसकी कई अच्छाइयों की भी चर्चा की। मैं एक-दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। जब कभी भी इस देश में economic offences को रोकने के लिए या अन्य तरह के अपराधों को रोकने के लिए बहुत कठोर कानून लाने का प्रयास हुआ

है या कानून लाए गए, तो उनका हमेशा दुरुपयोग हुआ है और इसका एक भी exception नहीं है, इसलिए इस विधेयक के बारे में भी मुझे यह आशंका है कि इसका दुरुपयोग हो सकता है, क्योंकि समय के साथ-साथ कुछ आदत सी हो गई है कि जो न्यायशास्त्र के बेसिक सिद्धांत हैं कि जो आरोप लगाता है, वही आरोप सिद्ध करे, उसके विपरीत जाकर अब यह होने लगा है कि जिस पर आरोप लगाया जाए, वह अपने आप को निर्दोष साबित करे। यह jurisprudence के बेसिक सिद्धांत के खिलाफ है। Rule of Law की अवधारणा का जिक्र जब सबसे पहले प्रोफेसर डायसी ने किया था, तब से लेकर हमेशा इस बात को माना गया कि किसी भी व्यक्ति को तब तक दंडित नहीं किया जा सकता, जब तक कि वह दोषी सिद्ध न हो जाए। यहां चार्ज लगाते ही किसी व्यक्ति को दोषी मान लिया जाता है, यह भी न्यायशास्त्र के मूल सिद्धांतों के खिलाफ है। यही नहीं, आपने Schedule (a) में जो लिमिट थी, उसको समाप्त कर दिया है, Schedule (b) में तो 30 लाख रखी है, लेकिन Schedule (a) में इसकी राशि को कम कर दिया है। इसका भी दुरुपयोग हो सकता है, क्योंकि कितनी ही राशि पर किसी भी व्यक्ति को या व्यक्ति के साथ अगर कुछ बैठे हुए लोग हैं, जो उनको भी मनी लॉउंड्रिंग एक्ट के तहत बंद किया जा सकता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह non-bailable offence है और अगर इसका जरा भी दुरुपयोग हुआ, तो कोई भी व्यक्ति जेल में डाला जा सकता है, उसकी संपत्ति को जब्त किया जा सकता है और उसकी कोई पैरवी करने वाला भी नहीं होगा, जो उसके लिए जमानत और अन्य तरह की कार्रवाई कर सके। इस तरह के जब भी क़ानून बनते हैं, तो उनमें सेफगार्ड्स होने चाहिए। हमने Maintenance of Internal Security Act देखा है, हमने टाडा को भी देखा है, पोटा को भी देखा है और तमाम सारे क़ानून देखे हैं, सब में उनका दुरुपयोग हुआ है। इसमें सेफगार्ड्स की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। यह बात सही है कि मनी लॉउंड्रिंग करने वालों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई हो, इससे कोई असहमत नहीं हो सकता, यह अच्छी बात है। मैं समझता हूं कि आपका जो क़ानून है, अगर सही तरीके से उसको एन्फोर्स किया जाए, तो वह भी पर्याप्त है। अगर आप उसे और ताकतवर बनाना चाहते हैं, तो उसकी जो दूसरी साइड है, उसकी जो मिसयूज़ होने की आशंका है, जो कि अतीत में हुए भी हैं, अगर हम और आप अतीत से कुछ नहीं सीखेंगे, तो भविष्य में भी वे गलतियां करते चले जाएंगे, इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि उसमें सेफगार्ड्स की कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, जिससे कोई बेगुनाह व्यक्ति अनावश्यक रूप से जेल में न पड़ा रहे।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ और आपसे यह अनुरोध करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं कि न्यायशास्त्र के मूल सिद्धांतों से हट कर गवर्नमेंट को जो यह चलन बन गया है कि अब न जाने ऐसे कितने कानून बन गये हैं, जिनमें सिर्फ एक एफआईआर लिख दो, उसके बाद जो बन्द हो जाता है, उसकी यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वह अपने आपको निर्दोष साबित करे। प्रॉसिक्यूशन वालों की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, उन्होंने तो आरोप लगा दिया, that is final. इससे कैसे इसको सेफगार्ड किया जा सकता है, कैसे लोगों को बचाया जा सकता है, यह भी ध्यान में रखा जाए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir. Many reforms have been undertaken by our Finance Minister. This Amendment Bill is yet another milestone in the direction of these reforms. We are happy that we are also a part of it because one of our Members is MoS to him. Sir, there were several shortcomings, administrative as well as legislative framework, in the existing parent law. Sir, money-laundering is a serious crime in which it is very difficult to trace and keep track of the flow of money. Why is it so difficult to trace and keep track of the flow of money? It is because it involves multi-jurisdictional entities and involvement of various layers of transactions across several countries. That is to say the menace of money-laundering is no more nation-specific, but it is a global phenomenon. Since the coming into force of the Money-Laundering Bill, 2002 with effect from 1st July, 2005, several practical difficulties came to the fore, which were not perceived during the enactment. So, a need was strongly felt to make appropriate amendments in the parent Act. Sir, I confine myself to the prominent features of the Bill. The first and foremost important aspect of this Amendment is that the Act is very categorical in saying that proceeds out of the crime will be treated as money-laundering and the probable crimes which could be sources of money have been mentioned in the Schedule to the Act under Part-A and Part-B.

Sir, white-collar crimes like money-laundering are very technical in nature and it requires a lot of expertise to nab the criminals. In order to involve the technical persons into investigation the amendment makes Department of Posts, Commodity Exchanges and brokers, stock exchanges, entities registered with PFRDA, entities who can be included when notified by the Government, real estate agents, sub-registrars who register the properties, dealers in precious metals and stones, high value goods and safe deposit keepers as reporting entities. The information received from the above mentioned entities will be useful for the investigating agencies to identify the transaction which involves multi-layered transactions and round-tripping. Sir, there is always an apprehension in the minds of the people of our country that proceeds of the crime are entering India through stock exchange. With a view to mitigate the fear and also instill confidence in the minds of people, SEBI has been aptly roped in as reporting entities and their valuable information will be used. Intelligence Unit will be used to monitor the flow of money. This is the importance of this amendment. This is the importance of this Amendment. The important aspect of this Amendment Bill is the introduction of the concept of 'corresponding law'. This concept links the Indian laws with the laws of foreign countries. The multi-jurisdictional

problem is thus addressed and it will now become easy to trail the flow of money and conviction will be ensured. The proposed sections, 58A and 58B, make the release of seized and confiscated properties very difficult and it is the need of the hour to ensure powers to the local courts in India.

At this juncture, I would like to give you a very valuable example. There is one vigorous case of money-laundering. There was a gift case in which money came from a foreign country and was deposited here. That case was registered by the CBI in the year 1996, but charge sheet was filed only in 2006. It took 10 years to file the charge sheet. This is a clear case of the maxim 'Justice delayed is justice denied.' And, lastly, appeal was not filed. The accused was acquitted in this case. Then, the accused became a law maker. This type of escapism and malpractice cannot be *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): You also talk about how Rs. 215 crores were laundered for TV. ... *...(Interruptions)...* You talk about that also. ... *...(Interruptions)...*

Dr. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, now the cat has come out of the bag. ... *...(Interruptions)...* I have not mentioned who.. ... *...(Interruptions)...* I just mentioned about a case. ... *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): Let him speak. ... *...(Interruptions)...* Let him speak. ... *...(Interruptions)...* Let him complete. ... *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, I am not yielding. ... *...(Interruptions)...* I have not named. ... *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): Please continue. ... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: That would be decided by.. ... *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Think about Tihar. ... *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: I am not yielding, Sir. I am talking about this amendment. This amendment is to rectify all malpractices and escapism. That is why, I mentioned that case. One case was registered in 1996. Then, the charge sheet was filed in 2006. There was an enormous delay of ten years. By that time, the accused had escaped. That accused has now become a law maker. This is what I said. I did not mention anybody's name. ... *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: How FDI vote came, because of the 2G deal.. *...(Interruptions)...* That is known to everybody. *...(Interruptions)...* Let him say that also. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): Please try to wind up now. *...(Interruptions)...* Try to wind up please. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Okay, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): Your time is over. *...(Interruptions)...* Try to wind up. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, I am concluding. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, I am not yielding. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): Try to wind up. *...(Interruptions)...* Let him complete. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, having made these submissions, I on behalf of my party, DMK, support this Bill. There have been malpractice and escapism; culprits and criminals escape from the case and, then, they become law-makers. It should not be so. They should be punished. Sir, I support and welcome this Bill. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: You think of Tihar. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: We are reserving a room for you also. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me permission to speak on this subject. Actually, the points that I wanted to make have been made by many speakers. Sir, we used to talk about our economy as a mixed economy and I remember one of my comments, I said, "Yes, of course, India has a mixed economy, because it is more black and less white." So, our mixed economy is to be managed properly so that the rule of law is properly implemented and those who are indulging in money-laundering are not merely prevented but are also punished. To that extent, this Amendment Bill is a very welcome Bill and we entirely support the Bill proposed by the UPA Government.

The three points that I wish to make have been already made by hon. Satish Misra and Shri N.K. Singh. The basic point that Mr. Satish Misra makes about

clause 24 is that there should not be any vagueness in defining the charges, accusations and the proper, legal and judicial procedure. The second point which is made by Mr. Misra, which I entirely support, is about the vagueness about persons, because the rules, laws have to be specific about punishing anybody in any economic offence, and, especially, money-laundering which involves the stashing away of national wealth in many foreign countries, which is the case in our country, and we have been demanding that we should try to unearth all the money that is stashed away in foreign banks. The Government of India has also assured the House and the nation that they are trying their best to unearth all the money that is stashed away in foreign banks which is the real money-laundering. This money-laundering has created serious problems. The point that Mr. Javadekar made in his speech is again very, very important, that we should not make those kind of laws or rules which are made to be broken and the laws which should be observed, which should be maintained, should be made like many laws and rules that we have made about foreign exchange makes exchange 'foreign' for the citizens of India. We should try to simplify the laws so that these are implemented.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

Now, Sir, I come to the last point that I wish to make in this connection. I do not want to repeat the points already made by the hon. Members here. Hon. Member Mr. Bandyopadhyay made a point about the corresponding laws, how you balance the Indians laws and the laws of other countries and execute them to punish the guilty. How that balance is created has to be very, very properly monitored and understood. Now, that is one aspect which is very important as far as the powers of Indian Parliament are concerned. The last point which Mr. Ramalingam made just now is that the punishment has to be quick and we should ensure that it doesn't take a long time. What happens is, for years and years you wait for the charges to actually fructify in chargesheets and even tried. So, it is not the question of individuals, it is the question of basic jurisprudence and legislation that punishments are effective and the processes which are followed are fast. To that extent, this Amendment tries to make certain provisions to quicken this process and to try and punish the guilty as soon as possible, as effectively as possible.

Therefore, on behalf of my Party, I again support this Amendment Bill. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you and to my floor leader for having given me an opportunity

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to participate in the discussion on The Prevention of Money-Laundering (Amendment) Bill, 2012.

Sir, this is the third amendment after a Bill was passed on 1st of July, 2005. This Amendment Bill has been brought to remove the difficulties arising in the implementation of the Act. The question now is whether this Amendment Bill of 2012 would remove the difficulties which have arisen in the implementation of the Act or we need some more amendments.

Sir, to quote the words of SEBI:

“Rapid developments and greater integration of the financial markets together with improvements in technology and communication channels continue to pose serious challenges to the authorities and institutions dealing with anti-money-laundering and also combating terrorism.”

Sir, the Government has been put in the dock by the people for corruption and for scams after scams, and even former ministers and corporates have been put in jail on corruption charges.

Another important issue is the black money. The Government has not been able to keep its promises on bringing black money deposited illegally in foreign banks back into the country. The CBI Director, Mr. A.P. Singh, speaking at the inauguration of the first Interpol Global Programme on Anti-corruption and Asset Recovery said, “It is estimated that around 500 billion dollars of illegal money belonging to Indians is deposited in tax havens abroad”. The largest depositors in the Swiss banks are also reported to be Indians.

Sir, it is understood that the French Government gave India a C.D. containing names of 700 Indian clients, who had accounts in HSBC’s Geneva branch, as reported in *The Hindu* newspaper on 10th November, 2012. The US Senate’s report in July criticized HSBC for letting clients shift potentially illicit funds from several countries including India.

The White Paper on Black Money discloses that there is no uniform definition of black money in the literature or economic theory. So, the Government should be practical and should define ‘black money’ on the floor of this House.

Sir, the then Finance Minister of India, in the White Paper on Black Money

observed, “Governance failure and corruption in the system affect the poor disproportionately. India is an under-developed country and we have to develop.”

Sir, Section 3 of the Money-Laundering Act, 2002, defines money-laundering as “whosoever directly attempts to indulge or knowingly assists or knowingly is a party or is actually involved in any process or activity connected with the proceeds of crime and projecting it as untainted property.” In my opinion, the definition of ‘money-laundering’ should be enlarged to include concealment, acquisition, possession and use of proceeds of crime, which holds good in the present situation.

Sir, I am aware that there is a crucial difference between money-laundering and black money. Anything that includes proceeds of crime and is projected as untainted property is money-laundering, but black money can be generated even without a crime.

Sir, we have to be very serious on the issue of corruption and black money, which has come to the forefront with the active participation of civil societies and parliamentary institutions while amending The Prevention of Money-Laundering (Amendment) Bill, 2012, which has a global significance.

Sir, Australia is one of the world’s major financial centres and is also a member of the Financial Action Task Force, like India, wherein the Financial Transaction Report Act of 1988 was enacted to combat tax evasion, money-laundering and serious crimes. In the like manner, the legislative intention of the Government should be to combat tax evasion, amending the provisions provided in the concerned Acts, as tax evasion is a criminal offence, and those acts should be included in the Schedule of the Money-Laundering Act, 2012, in the wake of the financial crisis being faced in India.

This Bill needs amendment to punish criminals generating black money in sectors like real estate, manufacturing, mining, education and hospitals.

This Bill needs amendment to improve monitoring mechanism to ensure that value of goods exported on the paper matches the actual value and to improve the monitoring mechanism in the shape of coordination mechanism between SEBI and RBI to monitor the funds flow in the stock market as recommended by Parliamentary Committee on Finance.

Sir, asset recovery will be a long-drawn process and is likely to result only in a fraction of illicit money being returned. A more productive outcome can be

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to focus on stemming future illicit financial flow through mechanism such as anti-corruption legislation by applying pressure on the international community.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA: I am concluding. I urge upon the Government that India should take a lead on a more transparent global financial system for the sake of not only its citizens but also for all developing nations. Sir, I come from Odisha and Biju Janata Dal. My party and my party supremo, Shri Naveen Patnaik, is always against corruption and black money. So, I support the Bill and urge upon the Government to amend the Act.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members, especially ten hon. Members who have spoken on this Bill and supported the Bill. Naturally, some questions will arise; they have arisen. It is my duty to clarify those matters. Sir, firstly, we must remember that money-laundering is a very technically-defined offence. It is not the way we understand 'money-laundering' in a colloquial sense. It is a technically-defined offence. It postulates that there must be a predicate offence and it is dealing with the proceeds of a crime. That is the offence of money-laundering. It is more than simply converting black-money into white or white money into black. That is an offence under the Income Tax Act. There must be a crime as defined in the Schedule. As a result of that crime, there must be certain proceeds — It could be cash; it could be property. And anyone who directly or indirectly indulges or assists or is involved in any process or activity connected with the proceeds of crime and projects it as untainted property is guilty of offence of money-laundering. So, it is a very technical offence. The predicate offences are all listed in the Schedule. Unless there is a predicate offence, there cannot be an offence of money-laundering. Initially the thinking was unless a person was convicted of the predicate offence, you cannot convict him of money-laundering. But that thinking is evolved now. The Financial Action Task Force has now come around to the view that if the predicate offence has thrown up certain proceeds and you dealt with those proceeds, you could be found guilty of offence of money-laundering. What we are trying to do is to bring this law on lines of laws that are commended by FATF and all countries have obliged to bring their laws on the same lines. I just want to point to some of my friends that this Bill was passed in 2002. In 2002, we felt that these provisions are sufficient. In the

working of the law, we found that the provisions have certain problems. We amended it in 2005. We amended it in 2009. We still find that there are some problems. The FATF has pointed out some problems. And, we are amending it in 2012. It is not finding fault with anyone. All I am trying to say is that this is an evolutionary process. Laws will evolve in this way, and we are amending it again in 2012.

A few questions were raised. These are very pertinent questions and I will answer them very briefly. Firstly, both, Mr. Satish Chandra Misra and Mr. N.K. Singh, asked me about the 'burden of proof' and whether we have, in effect, given acceptance to the recommendations of the Standing Committee that we have made a distinction in the 'burden of proof' so that it does not fall heavily on persons who are not charged with offence of money-laundering. If you look at the original section in the parent Act, section 24, when a person is accused of having committed the offence, the burden of proving that the proceeds of crime are untainted property shall be on the accused. This was a drastic provision. Simply by an accusation that he had committed an offence of money-laundering, the burden of proof was shifted to the accused. He may not even be charged at that time. This was what we found to be an onerous provision and an unfair provision. And, what we have now done is to tone down this provision. In (a) and (b), you asked me as to why (b) was there. Now, (a) and (b) will make a distinction. In (a), there is a person charged with the offence of money-laundering — the principal offence under the Act. In (b), it is any other person who is brought before the Court. Therefore, in the case of (a), we maintain the rigour of the section. We borrow from the Evidence Act, 'shall presume', and 'shall presume', as you know, means that the court shall regard that the fact is proved unless it is disputed. So, we maintain the rigour of the section. But, we use the well-accepted phrase 'shall presume'. In the case of any other person, we borrow the phrase 'may presume'; the court may presume, may not presume and evidence to the contrary can be let off. So, we have now made a distinction between a person charged with the main offence of money-laundering, and persons who are charged with other offences because, as you know, under sections 43 and 44, all other offences shall be tried by the same court which tries offence of money-laundering.

Then, the question was asked that by using the word 'charged', whether we are shifting the burden of proof even at the stage of the report under 173(8). The answer is: obviously, no. Under 173(8), what is filed is a report after investigation. The word 'charge' occurs for the first time in the Criminal Procedure Code under

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section 211, “Every charge under this Code shall State the offence with which the accused is charged.”. So, we borrow the language of 211 and say, replace the word ‘accused’ and say ‘when a person is charged with an offence, that is when the court frames a charge against him under section 211’. Only at that stage, the burden shifts to him. So, I think, that makes it very clear.

Then, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav asked me about Schedule A and Schedule B. See, Schedule A consisted of four paragraphs. Schedule B consisted of 25 paragraphs — number of other acts. Now, the FATF does not recognise any monetary limit. The FATF says, “irrespective of the monetary limit, if it is an offence leading to the proceeds of crime, you must prosecute the person for moneylaundering.”. Therefore, what we have done is that we have lifted 25 paragraphs under Part B and added it in Part A. Since Indian Penal Code occurs in paragraph 1 of Part A and paragraph 1 of Part B, we have collaged it into one. So, 4+25, but as one is a double counting, it comes out to 28 paragraphs in Part-A. Part-B remains Part B, but there are no paragraphs under Part B. I have only removed paragraphs 1-25 of Part B. I have left the title there and left it blank.

In case the Parliament wishes to add any other offence, we can still add the same in Part ‘B’. But, at the moment, we have only got Part ‘A’, which has 28 paragraphs, we have got Part ‘C’ which has one paragraph, and, we have the Part ‘B’, where only the title remains, but there is no paragraph.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: What about the limit?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Since we have shifted all the Part ‘B’ paragraphs to Part ‘A’, there is no limit now because FATF requires that you must prosecute every person for money-laundering irrespective of the value of the proceeds of the crime. As the Act originally stood, if the proceeds of crime were Rs. 25 lakhs, you could not prosecute him for money-laundering. Today, even if the value of the proceeds is five lakhs or ten lakhs of rupees, as long as a predicate offence is presented, he has to be charged with the offence of money-laundering. That is what we have done. Otherwise, there was no serious question about the contents of the Bill. I welcome everybody’s support to the Bill, and, I am sure, in 3 – 4 years’ time, some other amendments would be necessary. This is a whole new concept of money-laundering. It is intended mainly to fight the menace of money-laundering,

especially, money, which is being used for terrorism. This money today is the money that funds terrorism. It is for that purpose that we have put these provisions.

Mr. N.K. Singh asked me as to what have we done about traderelated offences. We have accepted that. It is already there. Section 135 of the Customs Act is one of the predicate offences, that is, evasion of duty. So, if anyone violates Section 135 of the Customs Act, either by over-invoicing or by under-invoicing, it is a predicate offence and the proceeds of that crime would be a crime of money-laundering. I think, to the best of my ability — I am not a criminal lawyer — I have looked into the provisions and have tried to frame a law, and, I am sure that three, four years later, somebody will find some deficiency, and, they will amend the law once again, but, for the time being, I request the House to pass the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: What about the corresponding law, what is the impact?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Corresponding law, now, we will define, as meaning any law of any foreign country, corresponding to any of the provisions of this Act or dealing with offences in that country, corresponding to any of the scheduled offences. All countries, which are Members of the FATF, and, virtually all Member States of the United Nations, are passing similar laws. But we cannot equate every section in our law with a section in the other law. So, if there is a corresponding law, and, one has been prosecuted in other country, and, the matter comes before our court, the court will look at that law and our law, and, find out as to which is the section in that law which corresponds to our law.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, the HSBC issue.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am answering. Sir, I thought, I had explained as to what an offence of money-laundering was. Unless there is a predicate offence, there is no offence of money-laundering. My learned friend is very interested to know as to what happens to the HSBC matter. I have said in this House that the HSBC list of accounts is being investigated by the Income Tax department as also by other departments. The question of money-laundering in any of those cases will arise only when you have established that there is a predicate offence, which is in the Schedule of the Act, and, these are proceeds of a crime, which amounts to a predicate offence. I took the first five minutes in explaining that without mentioning the four magic letters, 'HSBC'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 30 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Rajya Sabha has worked with discipline. I am happy.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, it is because of a highlypersuasive manner in which you run the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your compliments. I am very happy that we could function properly. Friday also we passed a Bill. Today also we have passed a Bill. So, we are functioning properly.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, many hon. Members have to speak on the Constitution (One Hundred Seventeenth Amendment) Bill, 2012. Therefore, it may be taken up immediately. Sense of the House may be taken on this, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the House is in agreement, I have no objection.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir, we can take it up.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, we will now take up the Constitution (One Hundred Seventeenth Amendment) Bill, 2012 for further consideration.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I have to make one small request.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, 5 बजे का समय तय किया गया था...(व्यवधान)...
उपसभापति जी, जब 5 बजे का समय तय किया गया था और यही अनाउंस भी किया गया था, तब आप उसको 5 बजे ही लीजिए। यह हर व्यक्ति थोड़ा ही चेंज होगा।...(व्यवधान)...
6.30 वोटिंग है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will explain to you. Already ten speakers are there. नरेश जी, लिस्ट में दस स्पीकर्स हैं। This being an important Bill, Members may take a little more time and then reply is there. It seems that the House is in agreement. Why do you object? हाउस की सहमति है।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : उपसभापति जी, आपसे एक बात का विनम्र आग्रह था, क्योंकि आप इसको पहले शुरू कर रहे हैं और हमारे एकाध मैम्बर्स ने इस पर बोलने का आग्रह किया है, यदि उनको अनुमति दे देंगे तो अच्छा होगा।

श्री उपसभापति : जरूर। आप उनके नाम दे दीजिए। Now, Shri Kumar Deepak Das. Not present. Then, Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय,...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : उपसभापति जी...(व्यवधान)...

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. नारायणसामी) : तिवारी जी, उन्होंने शुरू किया है, आप बैठिए, आप बाद में बोलिएगा...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : मैं आपकी ही बात बोल रहा हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वी. नारायणसामी : आप बाद में बोलिएगा।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : उपसभापति जी, *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Tiwariji, you are speaking without my permission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप नेहरू जी को क्यों कोट कर रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

[جناب محمد ادیب (اتر پردیش): آپ نہرو جی کو کیوں کوٹ کر رہے ہیں۔(مداخلت)۔]†

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tiwariji, you have not taken the permission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Not recorded.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

4.00 P.M.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are certain rules. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : *

श्री उपसभापति : तिवारी जी, आप बगैर मेरी परमिशन बोल रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)... आपने परमिशन नहीं ली है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, you have not been permitted. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, not permitted. ..(*Interruptions*)..

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not permitted. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not permitted. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... It will not go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is without permission. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tiwariji, it is not going on record because it is without permission. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Reservation for the SCs and the STs has been implemented by our Government. He has forgotten that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It's without permission. It's not going on record because it's without permission. ...(*Interruptions*)... Tiwariji, since it was without permission, it was not recorded.

**The Constitution (One Hundred Seventeenth Amendment)
Bill, 2012**

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सदन में संविधान (एक सौ सत्रहवाँ संशोधन) विधेयक पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। देश की आजादी के तत्काल बाद

देश के महापुरुषों ने, अम्बेडकर जी के सभापतित्व में जो संविधान सभा बनी थी, उन सबने मिल कर एक संविधान बनाया और उस संविधान में सामाजिक समरसता और समानता के दृष्टिकोण से कुछ प्रावधान किए। वे प्रावधान अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति को आरक्षण देने के लिए और उसके साथ-ही-साथ प्रमोशन में आरक्षण देने से संबंधित हैं। वे आज भी विद्यमान हैं। मेरी अपनी मान्यता है, मुझे अपनी जानकारी के अनुसार यह महसूस होता है कि इन प्रावधानों को देश के महान नेताओं ने, पंडित दीनदयाल जी, महात्मा गाँधी जी, डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया जी और अम्बेडकर जी, आदि सभी ने स्वीकार किया था और इस दिशा में देश में कुछ प्रावधान करके, कार्ययोजना बना कर उस पर अमल करने की कोशिश की।

आरक्षण के साथ-साथ प्रमोशन में आरक्षण का कानून सन् 1955 से लागू है। अनेक बार इससे सम्बन्धित विसंगतियों को लेकर लोगों ने जनहित याचिकाएँ दायर कीं। हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कुछ विसंगतियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार को निर्देशित किया, समय-समय पर सरकार ने कुछ आदेश भी जारी किए और उनके अनुसार कई बार संविधान में संशोधन भी किए गए। मुझे अच्छी तरह से ध्यान है कि सन् 2000 में जब एनडीए की सरकार थी, उसके पहले जब आई.के. गुजराल साहब देश के प्रधानमंत्री थे, उस समय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय के कारण पांच कार्यालयीन आदेश जारी हो गए थे और उनके कारण अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति को आरक्षण में जो रिलैक्सेशन मिलता है, वह भी रुक गया था; प्रमोशन में आरक्षण भी रुक गया था और बैकलॉग की पूर्ति के लिए 50 प्रतिशत का बंधन लागू हो गया था। इन सबमें संशोधन करके पुनः इन प्रावधानों को बहाल किया गया था और उसके अनुसार यह नियम लागू है। अनुच्छेद 16(4ए) उस समय स्थापित किया गया था यह अनुच्छेद 16(4ए) राज्यों को राज्य के अधीन कर्मचारियों के लिए प्रमोशन में आरक्षण देने का प्रावधान करने के लिए अधिकार प्रदत्त करता है। अनेक राज्यों में इस अनुच्छेद के प्रावधान के अंतर्गत प्रमोशन में आरक्षण व्यवस्था लागू है। अनेक राज्य ऐसे हैं, जिनमें यह लागू है, मैं उन राज्यों का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता। अभी-अभी इसे बिहार में भी लागू किया गया है। अब इस 16(4ए) के लिए थोड़ी सी कष्टदायक स्थिति तब बनती है, जब इसमें कानून बनाने की कोशिश की जाती है, तो अनुच्छेद 335 के बारे में, जिनमें तीन बातें कही गई हैं, उनके बारे में कोर्ट जानकारी मांग लेता है। वे तीन बातें हैं - यथोचित प्रतिनिधित्व मिल रहा है या नहीं; जिसको प्रमोशन दिया जा रहा है, उसका पिछड़ापन दूर हुआ है या नहीं और प्रमोशन के बाद वह जिस दायित्व को संभालने वाला है, उसकी कार्यक्षमता पर कोई विपरीत असर तो नहीं पड़ेगा। इन तीन बातों की जानकारी उच्चतम न्यायालय मांगता है। ये जानकारी दी जा सकती हैं, बहुत आसानी से दी जा सकती हैं। जिन राज्यों में यह लागू हुआ, वहां यह जानकारी दी गई हैं। परन्तु संयोग से उत्तर प्रदेश की तत्कालीन सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में एक विधेयक पारित किया, जिस विधेयक को हाई कोर्ट में चैलेंज किया गया। हाई कोर्ट ने इन तीन बातों की जानकारी मांगी, मुझे नहीं पता उनको उन तीन बातों की जानकारी ठीक से मिली या नहीं मिली, लेकिन जानकारी के अभाव में हाई कोर्ट ने उस विधेयक को निरस्त कर दिया। फिर यही मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भी गया। सुप्रीम

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

कोर्ट ने भी यह जानकारी मांगी, लेकिन इस जानकारी के अभाव में उन्होंने भी हाई कोर्ट के निर्णय को बहाल कर दिया। इस प्रकार से प्रमोशन में आरक्षण से सम्बन्धित अनुच्छेद 335 का प्रावधान है, जिसकी जानकारी देना आवश्यक है, इस प्रकार का एक संदेश गया है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आपकी सूचना के लिए मैं बता रहा हूँ कि पूरी जानकारी दी गई है।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि जानकारी दी गई है या नहीं, लेकिन यह एक संदेश गया है।

आज देश में जिन वर्गों के लिए प्रमोशन में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था है, अर्थात् एससी/एसटी वर्ग के लोग, उनमें भी असंतोष है। उनमें इसलिए असंतोष है, क्योंकि भारत सरकार के मंत्रालय में आज सेक्रेटरी लेवल का एक भी सचिव उनका नहीं है। क्यों नहीं है, यह चर्चा का विषय है। अनेक वर्षों से अनेक ऐसे पद रिक्त हैं, जिनकी रिक्ती का कारण यह बताया जाता है कि उन पदों के लायक योग्य व्यक्ति मिल नहीं रहा है। उनको यह लगता है कि हमारे साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। अन्य वर्गों, अर्थात् गैर-एससी/एसटी वर्ग के लोगों को ऐसा लगता है कि इनको प्रमोशन दिया जा रहा है, प्रमोशन में आरक्षण भी दिया जा रहा है और इसके कारण हमारे अधिकारों का हनन किया जा रहा है।

कई जगह यह भी चर्चा हो रही है कि इनको 100% आरक्षण उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, केन्द्र सरकार की नौकरियों में 15% एससी के लिए 7.5% एसटी के लिए आरक्षित है। सामान्यतया राज्य के कर्मचारियों का एवरेज भी यही 22% या 22.5% होता है, इससे ज्यादा नहीं होता। एससी/एसटी के योग्य कैंडिडेट नहीं मिलने के कारण जो पोस्ट कई वर्षों से खाली हैं, उनका लाभ उनको ही मिलेगा, अगर उनमें कोई योग्य व्यक्ति होगा तब। अन्य वर्ग के लोगों को इसमें किसी प्रकार का कोई नुकसान नहीं है, क्योंकि वे पोस्ट उन्हीं के लिए आरक्षित हैं और लम्बे समय से रिक्त हैं।

कई बार ऐसा महसूस किया गया कि एससी/एसटी के आईएएस एवं आईपीएस अधिकारियों की संख्या पहले नगण्य होती थी, या ग्रेड 'बी', 'सी' से ऊपर से जो प्रमोशन होते थे, उनके लिए योग्य कैंडिडेट नहीं मिलते थे, इसलिए ऊपर के पद रिक्त थे। आज योग्यता के दायरे में आने वाले कैंडिडेट मिलने लग गए, इसीलिए प्रमोशन हो रहा है। बहुत सारे लोगों को इस गलतफहमी के कारण यह महसूस होता है कि हमारे साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। भारतीय जनता पार्टी सामाजिक न्याय की पक्षधर है। समन्वयवादी सोच के आधार पर, सामाजिक समरसता के लिए सबको न्याय मिले, किसी के साथ अन्याय नहीं हो, इस दृष्टिकोण को ध्यान में रख कर हमारी पार्टी इस दिशा में काम कर रही है।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो प्रावधान किए हैं, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अनुच्छेद 341 और 342 में उन्होंने कहा कि इन वर्गों को पिछड़ा हुआ माना जाएगा। हो सकता है कि आज

“पिछड़ा हुआ माना जाएगा”, ये शब्द किसी के गले नहीं उतरें, लेकिन बाद में जा करके एससी/एसटी के लिए भी यह नुकसानदेह होगा। नुकसानदेह इसलिए होगा क्योंकि एससी/एसटी को जो आरक्षण दिया जा रहा है, वह सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक और आर्थिक पिछड़ापन होने के कारण दिया जा रहा है या उनके साथ जो छुआछूत का बर्ताव होता था, इस कारण दिया जा रहा है। यह जो संशोधन हो रहा है, इसमें लिखा गया है कि “पिछड़ा वर्ग का माना जाएगा”, तो अब यहां ओबीसी वर्ग का कानून लागू हो जाएगा। Creamy-layer का सिस्टम ओबीसी पर लागू है। अगर ये शब्द यहां जोड़े गए, तो यहां भी संकट सामने दिखाई देगा, इसलिए इस पर विचार करना चाहिए।

बाद में एक बात और कही गई, अनुच्छेद 335 के होते हुए भी वह कोई कानून बनाने के लिए निवारित नहीं करेगा, रोकेगा नहीं, परन्तु उसमें अभी-अभी संशोधन दिया है। मैं सोचता हूं कि उस संशोधन के कारण अन्य वर्ग के लोगों में जो गलतफहमी है, वह बात सही रूप से उनके पास पहुंचेगी और उनके मन में जो शिकवा और शिकायत है, वह दूर हो जाएगा।

इसके साथ-साथ 15वीं लाइन के बाद उन्होंने एक संशोधन और दिया है, जिसमें यह कहा है कि 1995 से भूतलक्षी दिनांक से प्रमोशन में आरक्षण वाला कानून लागू हुआ है। गलतफहमी यह हो रही थी कि जो अन्य वर्ग के लोग हैं, जो गैर-एससी/एसटी वर्ग के लोग हैं, उनको जो प्रमोशन मिला था या जिन पदों पर वे गए थे, यह कानून लागू होने के बाद वे पद एससी/एसटी वालों को मिल जाएंगे और वे डीग्रेड हो जाएंगे, ऐसा कहीं भी नहीं है। इस सदन के माध्यम से देश के एस.सी./एस.टी. वर्ग के लोगों को और सामान्य वर्ग के लोगों को यह संदेश देने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए कि इस कानून के कारण किसी के साथ भी अन्याय नहीं होगा और न ही किसी को अतिरिक्त लाभ मिलेगा। इतना जरूर है कि 16(4ए) सामाजिक समरसता के लिए और सामाजिक न्याय के लिए आवश्यक है। वैसे 16(4ए) कानून को जब-जब कोर्ट में चैलेंज किया गया, कोर्ट ने प्रमोशन में आरक्षण की अवधारणा को भी सही बताया है, आरक्षण की अवधारणा को भी सही बताया है और इस कानून को कहीं गलत नहीं बताया है। अगर उसने कहीं उसको निरस्त किया है या उस पर कुछ कहा है, तो केवल यह कहा है कि आर्टिकल 335 की जानकारी देना आवश्यक है।

सर, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब वे यह पूछते हैं कि यथोचित प्रतिनिधित्व प्राप्त हो रहा है या नहीं, तब मैं यह कहता हूं कि जितनी पोस्ट्स क्रिएटेड हैं, उनमें से कितनी रिक्त हैं, अगर वे रिक्त हैं तो यह उत्तर देना चाहिए कि यथोचित प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिला है। मान लीजिए कि एस.सी./एस.टी. के लिए 100 पोस्ट्स क्रिएटेड हैं तथा 80 ही भरी हुए हैं और 20 खाली हैं, तब यह यथोचित प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिला। फिर यह पूछा जाता है कि अगर प्रमोशन से उसको उच्च पद पर काम करने का अवसर मिलेगा तो कार्यक्षमता पर विपरीत असर तो नहीं पड़ेगा, तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रमोशन के अपने नियम बने हैं और डी.पी.सी. होती है। जिसकी सी.आर. लगातार 5-6 वर्षों से ठीक होती है, ‘गुड’ होती है, ‘प्लस वन’ होती है या ‘एक्सिलेंट’ होती है, वही कर्मचारी प्रमोशन की पात्रता पाता है और फिर उसमें कम्पिटिशन होता है, उसके बाद प्रमोशन होती है। यह उत्तर दिया जा सकता

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

था कि जिसकी सी.आर. ठीक होती है, वही प्रमोशन के लिए पात्र है, तो वह संतुष्ट हो जाता। रहा सवाल कि पिछड़ापन दूर हुआ या नहीं, यह पूछते, तो मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से देश की जनता को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां हर दस साल पर जनगणना होती है। आप 2011 की जनगणना उठाकर देख लें। उन्होंने आंकड़े दिए हैं कि आज भी एस.सी. और एस.टी. में पिछड़ापन है। उनके लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था, दोनों को मिलाकर 22.5 प्रतिशत है, परन्तु आज जो रिक्त स्थान हैं, वे आधे से अधिक हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के लोगों को 15 प्रतिशत आरक्षण मिलता है, परन्तु 10 प्रतिशत ही भरा है और एस.टी. को 7.5 प्रतिशत मिलता है, परन्तु 4 प्रतिशत भरा है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि उनको यथोचित प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिला है और आज भी उनमें पिछड़ापन है। हमारे यहाँ आर्थिक सर्वे भी होते हैं। भारत सरकार ने तेन्दुलकर कमेटी बनाई, सेनगुप्ता कमेटी बनाई, सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट आती है और आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण भी आता है। एक नहीं, अनेक ऐसे सर्वेक्षण आते हैं, जिनमें यह रिपोर्ट दी जाती है कि एस.सी. और एस.टी. वर्ग के लोगों के लिए जो लक्ष्य है, उससे आज भी वे पिछड़े हुए हैं।

इन सब बातों का उत्तर दिया जा सकता है, परन्तु उत्तर प्रदेश की तत्कालीन सरकार ने, जैसा माननीय मिश्रा जी बता रहे हैं कि उन्होंने तो उत्तर दिया था, परन्तु क्या दिया था, मुझे नहीं पता। इस सदन की आदरणीय सदस्या मायावती जी ने जब यहां इस मुद्दे को उठाया था और एक पत्र यहां पढ़ा था, तो उसमें उन्होंने यह कोट किया था कि यह सब जानकारी दिया जाना आवश्यक नहीं है। उन्होंने तो यह भी कहा कि पिछड़ापन दूर हुआ या नहीं, यह कहना कठिन है। उनका पत्र भी यहां पर है। इसका मतलब यह है कि उन्होंने कोर्ट में यह जानकारी ठीक से उपलब्ध नहीं कराई और कोर्ट को अवसर मिल गया तथा उन्होंने इस आधार पर इसको निरस्त कर दिया, नहीं तो आज भी संवैधानिक प्रावधान हैं और यह आज की तारीख से नहीं, 1955 की तारीख से लागू है। अगर इसमें परिवर्तन नहीं भी करें तब भी अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति वर्ग के लोगों के अधिकारों को संरक्षण प्राप्त है।

मैं इस अवसर पर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सारे देश में इस प्रकार का वातावरण बनाने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि आज कटुता का वातावरण है। अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग और अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के सामने अन्य वर्ग खड़ा है। अब उत्तर प्रदेश की लड़ाई सारे देश में फैल रही है। एक पार्टी चाहती है कि वहां प्रमोशन में आरक्षण नहीं मिले और दूसरी पार्टी चाहती है कि यह मिले। जब उनको अवसर मिला था, तो कानूनी खामी रख दी और जैसे ही वहां दूसरी सरकार बनी, उनको अवसर मिला तो उन्होंने तत्काल आदेश जारी कर दिया। वे चाहते तो कोर्ट में अपील भी कर सकते थे, परन्तु उनकी भी नीयत खराब है। उनको इन्हें निपटाना है और इन्हें उनको निपटाना है। आज यह सारी स्थिति है। कर्मचारी उत्तर प्रदेश में ही हड़ताल कर रहे हैं, सारे देश में तो इसके लिए हड़ताल नहीं हो रही है। इस तरह से, निश्चित रूप से कहीं-न-कहीं यह राजनीतिक लाभ लेने की दृष्टिकोण से है। इस अवसर पर मैं यह

निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति वर्ग के लोगों के साथ राजनीति करना बन्द करें और देश के हित में देश में सामाजिक समरसता लाने के लिए तथा सामाजिक न्याय दि लाने के लिए, हम संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के दायरे में काम करें। इतना ही निवेदन करते हुए मैं अपनी वाणी को विराम देता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जैसा कि गहलोत जी कह रहे थे, इन्होंने सीधे-सीधे उत्तर प्रदेश का सवाल उठाया। हमारा आपसे कहना है कि उत्तर प्रदेश को देखने से पहले राजस्थान में जो इनकी सरकार...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, नहीं, आप बैठिए!...(व्यवधान)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : उसके निर्णयों पर विचार करे, उसके बाद उत्तर प्रदेश...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I will allow you.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am here to speak on the Bill regarding reservation in promotions. I may take this opportunity to inform the House that the entire confusion and opposition to the reservation can be removed by introducing a reservation Bill. I am extremely sorry to go on record that for one reason or the other, the Government of India is not taking appropriate action for passing the reservation Bill in Parliament. An effort was made in the UPA-I and a Bill was introduced for making it an Act. It was passed in Rajya Sabha and before it could be passed in Lok Sabha, the Lok Sabha got dissolved after completing its term. In the UPA-II, we are not able to somehow introduce it and pass it. I take this opportunity to request the concerned Minister to see to it that in the coming days such a Bill is passed. According to my information, such kinds of Acts have been made by State Governments. If I am not mistaken, the States like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tripura, Bihar, Maharashtra and Gujarat have got the Reservation Act. Various State Governments have got the Reservation Act. But the Central Government has failed to make a reservation Act. That is the sorry State of affairs. So, we must all try to do something. What is important is, I fail to understand the opposition to this Bill. How can you oppose reservation in promotions? You should know that all the posts, 100 per cent posts, are not filled by recruitment. Those who are senior and concerned about the Central Government Services, those people who have implemented the Act in the Union Government and State Governments are sitting in this House. Even in the Indian Administrative Service, there is no 100 per cent recruitment. Out of 100 posts, which are to be filled in, only 67 posts are filled by recruitment. So out of 100

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posts, 15 per cent reservation will apply to 67 posts and the remaining 33 posts are given to State Governments for senior Class- I Officers who are efficient and who have completed their service in a better way. They are nominated as IAS Officers and added in the list of directly recruited. Out of 100 posts, 67 posts are filled by recruitment and 33 posts are filled by nomination, not by promotion. There are already Class-I Officers, like Deputy Collectors, Prant Officers, Taluka Development Officers, DDO, etc. and they are brought to the Indian Government by nomination. There are important posts like Inspectors in the Income Tax Department. My senior colleague, Shri N.K. Singh, is here. He will support me. The most important cadre of Non-Gazetted Officers is within Group C, that is, Inspector's cadre, Customs and Central Excise. There is 50 per cent direct recruitment and 50 per cent clerks are promoted from within the department. So, if you do not give reservation in promotion, the very purpose of reservation will get defeated. How can you justify 15 per cent reservation on 50 per cent, which will come to only half of the reservation, which is given in the Indian Constitution? Another thing is that the word used in the Constitution is appointment. And appointment can be made either by recruitment or by selection. A Member of Parliament is elected. His election is then certified by the Election Commission. The Chief Election Commissioner will give a certificate of elections which take place in constituencies. Now, not the entire 100 per cent of people would vote. Out of 100 per cent, only, say, 50 per cent of the people have voted. Out of 50 per cent, even if a candidate gets exactly 26 per cent, he is declared as elected. There, we don't see the merit or anything. The only requirement is that he has to contest an election and secure 51 per cent of the voters who have voted. Similarly, promotion is also a post which is not by recruitment, but it is by selection or by nomination or by recruitment. And there are cases where there is even direct recruitment, and even Class I officers are appointed by the Government without any examination. Once I have given this example in this House that Dr. I.G. Patil was directly taken as Secretary in the Government of India. He was not an I.A.S. officer. Considering his brilliance and competence, the then Finance Minister selected him as a direct recruit in the Central Government and appointed him. So, I want to point out this very instance.

Another thing is the legal point. And, my friend, those who are lawyers, will agree with me. There was the famous case of *Indira Sawhney vs. The Union of India*, which was a Bench of the nine Judges of the Supreme Court.. What spoiled

the issue of promotions for the Scheduled Castes in seniority, etc. was the case of *M. Nagaraj vs. The Union of India*, which was only a Bench of five-judges. So, which is applicable and which should be followed? According to the convention and according to the rule of this country, nine-judges' judgement in the *Indra Sawhney* case, which came in the year 1992, is to be implemented, and not the case of *M. Nagaraj vs. The Union of India* which came in 2006. Presently, the issue has come up only after the case of *M. Nagaraj* which came up in this country because of various cases filed by a particular anti-Scheduled Caste organization having the base in Bikaner, Jaipur and Delhi. There is an association of people who oppose reservation and they have made the target year of 2020. They say, "We will finish all reservations before 2020." They talk of merit. One of my friends, Shri Rajasekhara Reddy, had written about this talk of merit. He has asked, "How many medals have you brought from the Olympics? How many medals has this country, with a population of 127 crores, brought? Where has your merit gone in sports?" You are talking of merit only in recruitments where the Scheduled Castes are given a share. You must know that the Scheduled Caste is not a caste. More than one judgement of the Supreme Court has made it clear. Historically, they have suffered. That is why they have been given this reservation. They have no land. They have no business. They were not allowed to enter temples. Even now, the Gujarat High Court has admitted a case of a woman teacher. One month back, she went to a particular village after getting an order, as *Vidyasahayak*, from the Government of Gujarat. She joined the duty. Then, she went before the Sarpanch saying that having been appointed as a teacher, she wanted a house on a rental basis. The first question that was put to her was, "What is your caste?" She immediately replied that she belonged to the Scheduled Caste. Normally, a Scheduled Caste person never tells lies. She was refused a house. She then wrote a letter to the Chief Justice of Gujarat. And I am glad to inform you that her letter has been admitted as a *suo moto* writ petition, and the case is going on in the High Court of Gujarat. This is the situation here. And, after such situations, some of us are arguing against reservation in promotions, arguing it in Parliament, in this august body wherein the Constitution, framed by Dr. Ambedkar, was adopted. It was supported by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who was the Chairman, and there were other stalwarts. But the main pillar of the Constitution of India was Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. He gave reservation not because they were poor. They were socially backward, economically backward. But the main important thing is that they were treated as untouchables.

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No where in the world there is a community which is treated as untouchables. I am extremely sorry to say that it is only in this country, India. Whether he is white or *paisewala* or a collector, but an untouchable is an untouchable in the villages and even now after retirement if a collector goes to his village, he is treated as untouchable. This is the fact of the day and we must admit it; I request my dear friends, who are opposing reservation for Scheduled Castes, you cannot oppose reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes because these castes are decided by Articles 341 and 342 in the Constitution. Constitution of India does not define who is a *bania*. Constitution of India never defines who is a *Kshatriya*. Constitution of India never defines any caste. One Scheduled Caste list was prepared immediately after independence, and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Babu Jagjivan Ramji, both jointly prepared a list for the entire country. That was submitted to The Rashtrapati and it was signed. Then an Act was made. Now the entire Assembly will decide who is a Scheduled Caste in that particular State and that list will be sent to Central Government, and only after Parliament passes, it will be treated as a Scheduled Caste. No caste is approved by Indian Parliament except Scheduled Castes. Why? It is because of historical injustice done for the last 3,000 or 5,000 or 10,000 years, whatever you may say. It is because of that injustice, reservation is given. Three issues were raised by M. Nagraj's judgment. Therefore, The Commission of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have given a beautiful reply. Officially, reply has been given by the Commission. Who says efficiency will suffer? My colleague from Bharatiya Janata Party has very rightly pointed out that no promotion is given without DPC (Departmental Promotion Committee). There is another clause. There should not be an inquiry pending against this man. On an inquiry against a Scheduled Caste, every sector has charge-sheeted him. That is why there is not a single Secretary in this country. Out of 100 Secretaries in Indian Public Service Commission selected, promoted, not a single Secretary is there. From UP, we had Mr. Devi Dayal. He also retired without becoming a Secretary to the Government of India. We know all these facts and in spite of that, we oppose. It is really a very sorry State of affairs. I will request this House that we accept this Bill, Reservation in Promotion and seniority. There are cases in High Court where a judge who has reported for duty in the morning has become Chief Justice and the one who joined in the afternoon has not become Chief Justice. That is the rule of seniority. If I become an inspector

at 11 o'clock and somebody becomes inspector at 3 o'clock, then I am senior to him by that many hours. Now, I get promotion and somebody gets promotion after four years and he is claiming seniority above me. How can this be accepted and how can this be allowed and how can this be argued? I don't understand. Even the twins which are born, when a mother is giving birth to two children at a time, there also, the doctors will decide who is elder and who is younger. Seniority has to be decided even if they are born on the same day. But according to biological principle, the child which was conceived first is senior not who comes later. Similarly, by my age, by my intelligence, I could become an Inspector, then a Group B officer, then a Class-I officer and then I retire as a Joint Secretary. So, I request my friends from Samajwadi Party, they are my friends, kindly let us not have much discussion on this subject. Let us all pass this Bill.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I have only two points to make, because, on the last occasion, my senior colleague, Mr. D. Bandyopadhyay, already spoken in favour of the Bill. My party — AITC — is very much in favour of the Bill. But, at the same time, we expect from the Government, because it is the need of the hour, to have a look at the need to introduce a similar legislation for minority dalits and other socially and economically backward classes. Otherwise, there will be a hostile discrimination among the similarly distressed backward classes. This is my first submission.

Secondly, with introduction of the present Bill, the persons, who are otherwise supposed to be promoted on the basis of merit, may be deprived. Therefore, a provision should be made in the present Bill for creation of supernumerary posts for all those people who are otherwise eligible to be promoted on the basis of merit.

I am just highlighting these two points for consideration of the Government.

With these humble suggestions, I support this Bill.

Thank you.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, समाजवादी पार्टी आरक्षण की विरोधी नहीं है, लेकिन वह one time आरक्षण की बात करती है। हम इस बिल का इसलिए oppose कर रहे हैं क्योंकि प्रमोशन में आरक्षण एक ऐसी व्यवस्था हो जाएगी जिस से समाज का वर्गों में बंटवारा हो जाएगा, मतभेद व वर्गभेद पैदा हो जाएगा और सैकड़ों वर्षों तक इस का ताप आगे आने वाले लोगों को सहना पड़ेगा।

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

माननीय उपसभापति जी, हम सही बातों को यहां रखना चाहते हैं। आप कानून बना सकते हैं, लेकिन देश की जनता को यदि वह स्वीकार्य नहीं है, तो वह कानून लागू नहीं हो पाता है। इस देश में बहुत से कानून बने हैं और हम ने कई बार कहा है कि देश में बने कानूनों की समीक्षा हो जाए कि देश में बने कानूनों में से कितने आज प्रभावी हैं? सर, मैं वकालत पास कर के कोर्ट में गया तो पाया कि मैं जो भी बात करूं, उस पर एक कानून निकल आता था। इसलिए मेरा मानना है कि कानून उतने होने चाहिए जोकि प्रभावी हों। ऐसे कानून नहीं होने चाहिए जोकि प्रभावी न हों। अगर 82 परसेंट समाज इस कानून को स्वीकार नहीं कर रहा है, तो वह कानून नहीं बनाना चाहिए। आज उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तराखंड में क्या हालत है? वहां जगह-जगह हड़ताल और प्रदर्शन हो रहे हैं। अगर आजादी के 64-65 वर्षों के बाद भी हम वर्ग संघर्ष के कानून बनाते रहे, तो हम कहां जाएंगे? आज पूरा विश्व प्रगति की बात कर रहा है, लेकिन हमारे देश में अभी भी पुरानी व्यवस्था चल रही है। हम उसी सोच पर चल रहे हैं।

मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इस विषय पर पुनर्विचार करें। माननीय मंत्री जी, हम ने सुबह सचवर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने की बात उठायी थी। क्या देश का मुसलमान आज गरीब नहीं है? आज मुसलमान किस स्थिति में रह रहा है, आप चलकर देखिए। मैं तो अरुण जेटली जी से कहूंगा कि वह भी गांव में जाकर उनकी हालत देख लेते, प्रधानमंत्री जी भी जाकर उनकी हालत देख लेते। इस सदन में बहुत से लोग हैं, जिन्हें अगर अंतरात्मा की आवाज पर वोट देने को छोड़ दिया जाए तो स्थिति बिल्कुल विपरीत होगी। आप ने उनको दलों की निष्ठा से बांध दिया है, व्हिप इश्यू कर दिया है। मैं अपने उन मित्रों का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूं, लेकिन बहुत से मित्र मेरे पास आए और उन्होंने कहा कि नरेश जी, आप की समाजवादी पार्टी ठीक बात कह रही है, लेकिन हम मन मार कर बैठे हुए हैं। इंदिरा जी ने भी एक बार अंतरात्मा की आवाज पर श्री वी.वी. गिरि को चुनाव लड़ाया था और पूरी कांग्रेस ने अंतरात्मा की आवाज पर उन्हें वोट दिया था। मैंने भी देखा था कि उस समय अंतरात्मा की आवाज पर लोग सत्यता की ओर गए थे। आज मैं अपने साथियों से कहूंगा और अगर मेरे बहुत से साथी जानबूझकर पार्टी समाप्त करने की बात कर रहे हैं, तो मैं उसे नहीं देखूंगा। महोदया, समाजवादी पार्टी का यह मानना है और आप ने इस बिल में कहा है कि आर्टिकल 335 लागू नहीं होगा, यह ठीक नहीं है। संविधान का आर्टिकल 335 आप समाप्त कर देंगे यानी ए.सी.आर. हो, लेकिन उसको प्रमोशन देंगे तो फिर कहां अंकुश रह जाएगा और कैसी व्यवस्था बनेगी? कहते हैं कि डेमोक्रेसी में **discipline** भी होना चाहिए। यह डेमोक्रेसी में डिसिप्लिन की बात आती है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि भारत सरकार को पहले सर्वेक्षण करवाना चाहिए कि पिछले 64 वर्षों में जो दलित वर्ग है, उस वर्ग में किस-किस जाति की आरक्षण का कितना-कितना लाभ हुआ?

श्रीमन्, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की बात कर रहा हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश में पासी बहुत बड़ी बिरादरी

है, वाल्मीकि बहुत बड़ी बिरादरी है, कठेरिया बहुत बड़ी बिरादरी है, धोबी बहुत बड़ी बिरादरी है। आप आरक्षण का सर्वे करा लीजिए। इन बिरादरी के लोगों को एक परसेंट भी फायदा नहीं मिला है, जबकि बाकी और दूसरी जाति के लोगों को आरक्षण का फायदा मिला है। अगर यही आरक्षण है कि आरक्षण का लाभ उन तमाम जाति के लोगों को नहीं मिलेगा, जो उस श्रेणी में आते हैं, तो फिर इसका लाभ क्या हुआ? अगर समाज के जिन दो-तीन परसेंट वर्ग के लोगों को आरक्षण का लाभ मिल रहा है और जो इस आरक्षण का लाभ ले रहे हैं, वही आगे लाभ लेते चले जाएंगे, तो फिर हम जो आरक्षण की बात करते हैं, वह कैसी बात है? जैसा अभी हमारे साथी बोल रहे थे, उनसे मैं सहमत हूँ, लेकिन भारत सरकार की ओर से एक सर्वे तो हो जाना चाहिए कि दलित की श्रेणी में जितने लोग आते हैं, इन 64 वर्षों के अंदर किस-किस जाति को, वर्ग को कितने-कितने प्रतिशत आरक्षण का लाभ मिला है? चौंकाने वाले तथ्य सामने आएंगे, जब आप इन्हें सदन के सामने रख देंगे, देश के सामने रख देंगे। हम जो बात करते हैं कि हम दलित के उत्थान की बात कर रहे हैं, मगर सत्यता बिल्कुल उल्टी है। आप, माननीय, इसका सर्वे कराकर देख लीजिए। मैं अपने सभी साथियों से अपील करता हूँ, जो इसके पक्षधर हैं, कि आप इस पर भी बोलें की अगर आरक्षण मिल रहा है, तो समाज के सभी दलित वर्गों को मिल रहा है या नहीं मिल रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश की जिन जातियों का मैंने नाम लिया, उन जातियों को भी आरक्षण का लाभ मिलना चाहिए। मैं तो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से भी कहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को दलित आरक्षण में उन जातियों के लिए अलग से आरक्षण की व्यवस्था कर देना चाहिए, जिससे कि उन जातियों को सही न्याय मिल सके। हमारे यहां पासी बहुत बड़ी जाति है, मगर पासी का नौकरी में एक परसेंट भी आरक्षण नहीं है। अगर आज यही व्यवस्था लागू रही, तो किसको फायदा होगा?

श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी जो यह बिल लाए हैं, यह रेट्रोस्पेक्टिव 95 से लागू होगा। यानी जो वर्ग प्रमोशन होकर ऊपर के पद पर चला गया, आपका यह बिल लागू होने के बाद उसका डिमोशन कर दिया जाएगा। जो 95 से प्रमोशन होकर ऊपर के पद पर बैठा गया है, उसका डिमोशन कर दिया जाएगा, तो एफिशिएंसी कहां पर रहेगी? संविधान में एफिशिएंसी की बात है।...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं तो अपने इश्यू रोज कर रहा हूँ, मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी इन पर जबाब दें। इससे तो आप एफिशिएंसी खत्म कर देंगे। आज हमारा नौजवान गवर्नमेंट के खर्चे पर पढ़कर विदेश जा रहा है। आज विदेश में आप डॉक्टर देख लीजिए, सब जगह हिन्दुस्तान के मिलेंगे। उनकी पढ़ाई पर पैसा देश की सरकार खर्च करती है। वे आईआईटी से पढ़कर जाएंगे, इंजीनियरिंग पढ़कर जाएंगे, डॉक्टरी पढ़कर जाएंगे और विदेश में चले जाएंगे। जब आप ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर देंगे, तो देश के नौजवान यहां क्यों रुकेंगे? आप ऐसा कानून बनाइए, जो समाज के सब वर्गों की बराबर रक्षा करे। संविधान ने अगर सबको राइट टू प्रोपर्टी, राइट टू स्पीच, राइट टू इक्वेलिटी दी है, तो फिर आप इस बिल के द्वारा क्यों बांटने की बात कर रहे हैं? आप इस पर विचार करें।

श्रीमन्, मैं तो कहूंगा कि जैसे आपने एफडीआई का राज्यों पर छोड़ दिया था, उसी तरह इसमें भी अमेंडमेंट करके राज्यों पर छोड़ दीजिए कि जो राज्य अपने यहां लागू करना चाहें,

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

वे राज्य अपने यहां लागू करें और जो राज्य अपने यहां नहीं लागू करना चाहते, वे अपने यहां लागू न करें। आप राज्यों पर कैसे बाध्यता लागू करते हैं? कंस्टीट्यूशन बिल का मतलब यह नहीं कि आप राज्यों के लिए बाध्यता पैदा कर देंगे। हम ऑटानमी की बात कर रहे हैं, हमें स्वायत्ता का अधिकार है, हम राज्य में अपने कानून बनाते हैं, संविधान ने राज्य सरकार को कानून बनाने को अधिकार दिया है कि वह राज्य सरकार तय करे कि वह अपने राज्य में किसको आरक्षण देगी, कितने प्रतिशत आरक्षण देगी। हां, यह जरूर है कि माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने 50 परसेंट तक की बाध्यता तो राज्य सरकार के ऊपर है। इसलिए आप एक ऐसा अमेंडमेंट लाइए कि हम राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ देते हैं, राज्य सरकार जो तय करेगी, वह उस राज्य में लागू होगा। आप इसको लाने की बात नहीं करते। हम तो कहेंगे कि मंत्री जी इनका जबाब दें।

श्रीमन्, यह ठीक है कि आज अगर इस बिल पर वोट पड़ेंगे, तो हो सकता है कि हम 12 या 13 ही विरोध में वोट करें और हो सकता है कि अंतरात्मा की आवाज पर आप तमाम लोग भी खुलकर सामने आ जाएं, लेकिन हमारे 12-13 वोट भी इस देश में एक संदेश देंगे कि अभी भी इस देश में हक की बात करने वाले हैं, अभी भी इस देश में न्याय की बात करने वाले हैं, जो इसके लिए हिम्मत कर सकते हैं और अभी भी समाज में ऐसे लोग हैं, जो सत्यता की बात कहने में हिचकते नहीं हैं। यहां तो बहुत से लोग सत्यता की बात कहने में हिचक रहे हैं। जो राजनीति में हिचकता है, बहुत लंबे समय तक नहीं चल सकता है। मुलायम सिंह जी के बारे में है, जिसने कभी झुकना नहीं सीखा, उसका नाम मुलायम सिंह जी है। इन्हें आ बहुत मुलायम मत समझिए, बहुत कठोर भी हैं।

आज लोक सभा नहीं चली, आगे भी कितने दिन चलेगी, मुझे नहीं मालूम, लेकिन वहां भी अगर आगी उत्तर प्रदेश की सड़कों पर है, अगर आगी उत्तराखंड की सड़कों पर है, आगी राजस्थान की सड़कों पर है, तो यह जो अभी 18 लाख लोगों में है, यह 18 करोड़ लोगों में पहुंच जाएगी, क्योंकि इसका बहुत लम्बा असर होगा। इस देश के इतिहास में कहीं यह बिल कलंकित न लिखा जाए, इस देश के इतिहास में कहीं यह पीढ़ियों में बंटवारा करने वाला बिल न हो जाए, इसलिए मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि इस बिल को आप किसी **Standing Committee** को दे दीजिए, क्योंकि इसके बहुत बड़े **effect** होंगे। यह क्यों नहीं हो सकता? इतने सारे बिल आए, सब **Standing Committees** को चले गए, तो इस **Constitution Amendment Bill** को **Standing Committee** को देने में क्या दिक्कत है, यह मैं अभी तक समझ नहीं पाया।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह ठीक है कि इस नियमावली में कोई ऐसा नियम नहीं जिसमें मैं प्रस्ताव कर सकूँ, तो सरकार प्रस्ताव करेगी, लेकिन तब भी मैं कह रहा हूँ कि आप इसको **Standing Committee** को दे दीजिए, क्योंकि **Select Committee** बन नहीं सकती है। अगर यह उस हाउस से पास हो चुका होता, तो **Select Committee** बनती। **Standing Committee**

में सभी योग्य साथी बैठें, वे इसको ठीक करके लाएं। इसमें जो कमियां हैं, उन कमियों को पूरा करें और उसके बाद अगर इस सदन में आप इसे चर्चा के लिए रखेंगे, तो हम इसका स्वागत करेंगे। हम भी उस चर्चा में भाग लेंगे और कहीं न कहीं उसका सकारात्मक रिज़ल्ट आएगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का पुरजोर विरोध करते हुए सदन से अपील करता हूं कि इस **Constitution Amendment Bill** में अंतरात्मा की आवाज़ पर अगर आप वोट देंगे तो इस देश के साथ न्याय करेंगे, इस समाज के साथ न्याय करेंगे, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री मंगल किसन (ओडिशा) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, रिज़र्वेशन के बारे में, विशेषकर **promotion** में आरक्षण के बारे में हाउस में दो प्रकार के विचार आ रहे हैं। मगर उस समय के संविधान निर्माताओं ने बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी की चेयरमैनशिप में जो संविधान बनाया था, जो अभी चल रहा है, उसमें हम 117वां अमेंडमेंट करने जा रहे हैं। उन लोगों ने सही में इस देश की पूरी सोसायटी का ठीक ढंग से तर्जुमा किया था और उनको इसकी जानकारी थी, विशेषकर **Scheduled Castes** और **Scheduled Tribes** के बारे में उस टीम को इतनी जानकारी थी कि **socially, economically और educationally** उनकी पोजिशन क्या थी? उस समय के नेता, जिन्होंने संविधान बनाया था, उन महान नेताओं को देश के बारे में और समाज के बारे में जानकारी थी, जिसके चलते संविधान बनाने के समय से ही संविधान में यह व्यवस्था रखी गई, जिस व्यवस्था के ज़रिए आज **Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes** और अभी-अभी पिछड़े वर्ग को भी नौकरियों में संरक्षण मिला है। बहुत से लोगों का जो विचार है कि **Scheduled Castes** और **Scheduled Tribes** को सर्विस में **initial recruitment** में और **promotion** में रिज़र्वेशन देने से पूरी की पूरी सर्विस उन्हीं भाइयों को दे दी गई है, यह बात सही नहीं है। **Scheduled Castes** को पंद्रह परसेंट और **Scheduled Tribes** को साढ़े सात परसेंट, टोटल साढ़े बाइस परसेंट सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की सर्विस में रिज़र्वेशन दिया जा रहा है और स्टेट्स में, जिस स्टेट में **Scheduled Castes** की जितनी आबादी है और **Scheduled Tribes** की जितनी आबादी है, उस हिसाब से, **according to the percentage of the population**, उनको रिज़र्वेशन दिया जा रहा है। जो लोग पहले बोल रहे थे कि नहीं, स्टेट में रिज़र्वेशन नहीं है, उनको छोड़ देना चाहिए, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हर स्टेट में **Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes** और **OBCs** के लिए रिज़र्वेशन है, इसीलिए संविधान में जो व्यवस्था है, उस संविधान को भारत सरकार को भी मानना चाहिए और हर स्टेट की सरकार को भी उसे सही ढंग से मानना चाहिए।

अगर ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो जो **integration** है, जो **union** है, वह बिखर जाएगा और खंडित-विखंडित भी हो सकता है। इसीलिए संविधान को मानना पूरे हाउस का और हर देशवासी का कर्तव्य है, हर सिटिज़न को इसे मानना चाहिए। महोदय, एक गलतफहमी हो रही है कि भारत सरकार में और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में जो गवर्नमेंट और पब्लिक सेक्टर की नौकरियां हैं, वे सारी

Scheduled Castes और **Scheduled Tribes** को मिल रही हैं। यह बात नहीं है। उनको सही जानकारी होनी चाहिए। महोदय, 1965 में ग्रेड-1 सर्विस में **Scheduled Castes** के सिर्फ 1.64 परसेंट लोग नौकरियों में थे और **Scheduled Tribes** के केवल 0.27 परसेंट थे, 1970

[श्री मंगल किसन]

में ग्रेड-1 सर्विस में Scheduled Castes के 2.36 परसेंट कैंडिडेट्स थे और Scheduled Tribes के 0.40 परसेंट थे, 1975 में Scheduled Castes के 3.43 परसेंट और Scheduled Tribes के 0.62 परसेंट थे, 1980 में Scheduled Castes के 4.95 परसेंट और Scheduled Tribes के 1.06 परसेंट थे, 1985 में Scheduled Castes 7.3 परसेंट और Scheduled Tribes के 1.73 परसेंट थे, 1990 में Scheduled Castes के 8.64 परसेंट और Scheduled Tribes के 2.58 परसेंट थे, 1995 में Scheduled Castes के 10.15 परसेंट और Scheduled Tribes के 2.89 परसेंट थे, 2001 में Scheduled Castes के 11.42 परसेंट और Scheduled Tribes के 3.58 परसेंट थे, 2002 में Scheduled Castes के 11.09 परसेंट और Scheduled Tribes के 3.97 परसेंट थे। महोदय, 2004 तक Scheduled Castes के सिर्फ 12.20 परसेंट लोग ग्रेड-1 सर्विस में हैं और अभी भी Scheduled Tribes के केवल 4.10 परसेंट लोग सर्विस में हैं। महोदय, कहां Scheduled Castes और Scheduled Tribes को भारत सरकार की सारी की सारी पोस्ट्स दी जा रही हैं? यह गलत प्रचार किया जा रहा है कि देश की सारी की सारी नौकरियां Scheduled Castes और Scheduled Tribes को दी जा रही हैं। यह कहकर देश में गलतफहमी फैलाई जा रही है। यह नहीं होना चाहिए। महोदय, अभी मैंने ग्रेड-1 के आंकड़े बताए। ग्रेड-डी में भी अभी तक की हालत यह है कि 2004 में Scheduled Castes के 18.40 परसेंट और Scheduled Tribes के 6.70 परसेंट के लोग ही सरकारी नौकरियों में हैं। ग्रेड-डी में उनकी इतनी संख्या भी इसलिए है क्योंकि ग्रेड-डी में कुछ ऐसे काम हैं, जो काम बाकी लोग नहीं करते हैं। उसके बावजूद भी जितनी पोस्ट्स उनके लिए रिजर्व्ड हैं, वे भरी नहीं गयी हैं। इसलिए सरकार को और जो लोग रिजर्वेशन के प्रोविज़न को oppose कर रहे हैं, उन्हें चिंतन-मनन करना चाहिए कि changing corporate शासन, व्यवस्था और economy में Scheduled Castes और Scheduled Tribes की एजुकेशन के लिए गांव-देहात में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। आज़ादी के समय जो स्कूल थे, वही स्कूल आज भी चल रहे हैं। उनके economical development के लिए कोई खास व्यवस्था नहीं है, social development के लिए भी सरकार की ओर से व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है। ऐसी स्थिति में भी अगर आप लोग इनको रिजर्वेशन नहीं देना चाहते हैं...।

आप लोग वन पैटर्न एजुकेशन सिस्टम लागू कर सकते हैं। आज बच्चों की पढ़ाई में कहीं इंग्लिश मीडियम है तो कहीं हिन्दी मीडियम है। जो बच्चे हिन्दी मीडियम से पढ़ेंगे, वे इंग्लिश मीडियम के बच्चों से कैसे कम्पिटिशन करेंगे? एक तरफ तो इंग्लिश मीडियम के बच्चे एरोप्लेन में चलते हैं तो दूसरी तरफ हिन्दी मीडियम से पढ़ने वाले बच्चे पैदल चलकर जाते हैं। आप इनसे कहेंगे कि भाई, आप इंग्लिश मीडियम में पढ़ने वाले बच्चों से कम्पिटिशन करो। इस देश की जो नीति है, पॉलिसी है, यह गलत है। इसके चलते जो हमारे देश के संविधान निर्माता थे, उन्होंने दलित व पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों के लिए रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था की थी। आज आजादी के 65 वर्ष बाद भी, हम उनके बारे में नहीं सोच रहे हैं। हमारे भाई, जो हमारे परिवार के ही मेम्बर्स हैं, वे उनको अपने साथ नहीं रखना चाहते हैं, यह बड़े दुख की बात है।

इसलिए सरकार को इस ओर चिंतन-मनन करना चाहिए और इनके समाज को ऊपर उठाने के लिए कम से कम एजुकेशन में बराबरी की सुविधा देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। मैं अपनी तथा अपने बीजू दल की ओर से इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार) : उपसभापति जी, मैं इस संविधान संशोधन विधेयक के पक्ष में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह संविधान संशोधन विधेयक बहुत पहले आ जाना चाहिए था। सन् 2006 नागराज का केस आया था। उस समय हम कम से कम 6 बार प्रधानमंत्री जी मिले थे। जो एस.सी.एस.टी. का पार्लियामेंट्री फोरम है, उसने भी उनसे चर्चा की थी। उन्होंने चर्चा न सिर्फ इस बिल के संबंध में की थी, बल्कि रिजर्वेशन एक्ट के संबंध में भी चर्चा की थी। उन्होंने प्राइवेट सेक्टर में रिजर्वेशन के संबंध में और जुडिशरी में रिजर्वेशन के संबंध में भी बात की थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि यह बिल यूपी के चुनाव से पहले आ गया होता तो इतना विवाद नहीं होता। हम सोशलिस्ट पार्टी में रहे हैं। यहां पर मोहन सिंह जी बैठे हैं, ये सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के हमारे नेता रहे हैं। यहां पर शिवानन्द तिवारी जी भी बैठे हैं, इनके पिताजी रामानन्द तिवारी थे। जब मैं संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी में आया था, तब मैं 1969 में संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी से एम.एल.ए. बना था। मैं उस समय नक्सलाइट दिमाग का था। मुझे Parliamentary democracy में विश्वास नहीं था, लेकिन जब मैंने डॉ. लोहिया जी की किताब पढ़ी और कर्पूरीठाकुर, रामानन्द तिवारी और डॉ. लोहिया जैसे लोगों के सम्पर्क में आने का मौका मिला तो मैं उस वक्त सबसे ज्यादा संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की जाति नीति से प्रभावित हुआ अकेली संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट ऐसी है, जो विशेष अवसर से सिद्धांत का बखान कर रही थी। उस समय डॉ. लोहिया ने नारा दिया था,

संसोपा ने बांधी गाँव, पिछड़ा पावै सौ में साठ।
 राज पाट है किसके हाथ, अंग्रेजी और ऊँची जाति।
 ऊँची जाति की क्या पहचान, गिट पिट बोले, करे न काम।
 छोटी जाति की क्या पहचान, करे काम और सहे अपमान।
 अंग्रेज यहां से चले गए, अंग्रेजी को भी जाना है।
 अंग्रेजी में काम न होगा, फिर से देश गुलाम न होगा।
 राष्ट्रपति का बेटा हो या चपरासी की हो संतान।
 बिरला या गरीब का बेटा, सबकी शिक्षा एक समान।
 कर खनिया दामों की कीमत आने, खर्च से ड्योढ़ा हो।
 अन्न के दाम की घटती बढ़ती आने सेर के भीतर हो।
 जुर्म करो मत, जुर्म सहो मत।
 जीना है तो मरना सीखो, कदम कदम पर लड़ना सीखो।

हम लोग यह नारा लगाते थे और यह नारा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की देन था। आज सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की तरफ से, जिनकी पार्टी का नाम भी सोशलिस्ट है, उन लोगों की तरफ से इस तरह के विधेयक का विरोध हो रहा है। मुझे तो आश्चर्य हो रहा है कि आज यदि पुराने

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

सोशलिस्ट लोग जिंदा होंगे, तो वे क्या सोचते होंगे कि क्या यही सोशलिस्ट पार्टी है, जो सिद्धांत की बात करती है और उसके बाद विरोध करने की बात करती है। यहां पर मोहन सिंह जी बैठे हैं, मैं उनसे यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह पहला संविधान संशोधन है? इससे पहले भी चार बार संविधान संशोधन हुआ है। हमने 1990 में मंडल कमीशन को लागू किया था और मैं उस समय इसी विभाग का मंत्री था, तब हमने पूरी जान लगा दी थी। जो लोग हार्ट बर्निंग की बात करते हैं कि इससे हार्ट बर्निंग हो रही है, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के ऊपर कभी हार्ट बर्निंग नहीं हुई थी। जब हार्ट बर्निंग हुई थी तो बैकवर्ड क्लास के लिए रिजर्वेशन लागू करने पर मंडल कमीशन के लिए हुई थी। हम लोगों ने पूरी जान लगाकर उसको लागू किया। उस समय सभी लोग थे, कांशीराम जी थे, मैं उस समय उस विभाग का मंत्री था और वी.पी. सिंह जी देश के प्रधानमंत्री थे।

हम लोगों ने मंडल कमीशन को लागू किया। आज हमको दुख होता है, क्योंकि यदि मंडल कमीशन को संविधान संशोधन के जरिये पास करवाया गया होता, तो यह सात जन्म में भी लागू होने वाला नहीं था। यह इसीलिए लागू हुआ क्योंकि यह एग्जीक्यूटिव ऑर्डर से हुआ। जब संविधान संशोधन हुआ तो मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया। जब मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने मंडल कमीशन के केस में कहा था कि 5 साल के बाद प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन नहीं रहेगा। यह 1992-97 का समय था और नरसिम्हा राव जी की सरकार थी। नरसिम्हा राव जी की सरकार 1995 में प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन का संविधान संशोधन लाई और वह सर्वसम्मति से पास हुआ। क्या उस समय समाजवादी पार्टी नहीं थी? उसके बाद 2001-2002 के बीच में - उस दिन भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग अगर-मगर कर रहे थे, लेकिन हम श्री अटल बिहारी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं कि उन्होंने एक बार नहीं, बल्कि तीन बार संविधान में संशोधन किया। उन्होंने एक बार सीनियोरिटी के मामले में किया, दूसरी बार फिफ्टी परसेंट के मामले में किया और तीसरी बार एफिशिएंसी के मामले में किया। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं उस समय वहीं मंत्री था, इसलिए आपको श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी का भाषण पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूं। श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने रामलीला मैदान में क्या कहा था? उन्होंने कहा था कि दलितों को सम्मान देने के लिए संविधान संशोधन होगा। 18.4.2000 के समाचार पत्र में छपा था। प्रधानमंत्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने दलितों को विश्वास दिलाया कि राज्य सरकार न केवल उनके हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए हर चुनौती का सामना करेगी, बल्कि पिछले पचास वर्षों में उन्हें जो सम्मान नहीं मिला है, दलितों को वह सम्मान दिलाने के लिए संविधान में संशोधन भी करेगी। उन्होंने लाल किले में आयोजित दलित रैली में घोषणा की थी कि सरकारी नौकरियों में दलितों की पदोन्नति प्रक्रिया को तेज करने के लिए संसद के चालू सत्र में ही एक विधेयक लाया जाएगा। भाजपा अनुसूचित जाति मोर्चा द्वारा लालकिले में आयोजित राष्ट्रीय दलित संगम को सम्बोधित करते हुए श्री वाजपेयी जी ने कहा था कि दलितों को सरकारी नौकरियों में पदोन्नति के सम्बन्ध में एक विधेयक संसद के बजट सत्र में ही लाया जा रहा है और राज्य सरकार से इस बारे में आवश्यक कानूनी सलाह ले ली है। श्री वाजपेयी जी

5.00 P.M.

ने कहा था कि जहां तक तरक्की में अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति की योग्यता का सवाल है, उसमें कुछ रियायती होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि हम एक ऐसे वर्ग के बारे में फैसला ले रहे हैं, जो वर्षों से अन्याय और उपेक्षा का शिकार रहा है। उन्होंने कहा था कि पिछले पचास वर्षों में दलितों के लिए आरक्षित पद में जो कमी आई है, उसे भरने के लिए संसद में एक विधेयक तत्काल लाया जाएगा और उसे पारित करके भरा जाएगा। यह संशोधन 2000 से लेकर 2001 के बीच में तीन बार पास हुआ। यह एक फिफ्टी परसेंट के संबंध में, एक सीनियोरिटी के संबंध में और एक एफिशिएंसी के संबंध में पास हुआ था। उस समय भी समाजवादी पार्टी थी, तब आपने क्यों नहीं विरोध किया? आज कहते हैं कि हम डबल आरक्षण का विरोध कर रहे हैं। उस समय भी डबल आरक्षण था, उस समय भी पदोन्नति में आरक्षण की बात थी। हमारे साथी ने ठीक कहा है। यह आपका मामला है, यह उत्तर प्रदेश का मामला है, आप इसको उत्तर प्रदेश में निपट लीजिए। पूरे देश में...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : उपसभापति जी, ये बार-बार समाजवादी पार्टी का नाम ले रहे हैं, ये कौन सी पार्टी के हैं? एक मैम्बर...(व्यवधान)... कहीं किसी दूसरे के बल पर...(व्यवधान)... यहां सुनकर आ गए ...(व्यवधान)... ये बार-बार समाजवादी पार्टी की बात कर रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : चलिए, ठीक है। उपसभापति जी, मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि यह प्रमोशन में रिज़र्वेशन का मामला है, कहना चाहते हैं कि हम लोग पिछड़ी जाति के समर्थन में हैं। हम तो मांग भी करते हैं कि पिछड़ी जाति के लिए भी प्रमोशन में रिज़र्वेशन लाइए। राम गोपाल जी ने सच्वर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को उठाया, हम लोग उसको पूरा सपोर्ट करते हैं। हम तो पूछते हैं कि आप रंगनाथ मिश्रा की रिपोर्ट को लागू क्यों नहीं करते हैं? तमिलनाडु में 69% आरक्षण है, यहां भी 49% रिज़र्वेशन है, आप ऊंची जाति के लिए 10% रिज़र्वेशन कर दीजिए और 10% अकालियत के लिए, मुस्लिम अल्पसंख्यक के लिए कर दीजिए, यह टोटल 69% हो जाता है। इसके बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाइएगा, सुप्रीम कोर्ट उसको देख लेगी। उपसभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछड़े वर्ग में और दलित वर्ग में कोई ज्यादा अंतर नहीं है। जो ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, शूद्र की वर्ण व्यवस्था बनाई गई, इसमें शूद्र में भी दो कैटेगिरी कर दी गई। एक अछूत और दूसरी छछूत। एक अनटचेबल, एक टचेबल, एक को छू सकते हैं, एक को नहीं छू सकते हैं। आज भी एक राज्य में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट में हैं, वे दूसरे राज्य में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट में नहीं हैं। बिहार में पासवान शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट में है, लेकिन दिल्ली में नहीं हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश में यादव पिछड़ी जाति में हैं, लेकिन हरियाणा में नहीं है। हर जाति में उनका अलग स्टेटस है, लेकिन ये सारे के सारे शूद्र कैटेगिरी में आते हैं। संविधान के मुताबिक शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट को बैकवर्ड क्लास कहा जाता है और जिसको बैकवर्ड क्लास कहते हैं, उसको ओ.बी.सी. यानी अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज़ कहा जाता है।

इसलिए जो एफिशिएंसी का मामला है, बैकवर्डनेस का मामला है, इस पर हमारे पास सुप्रीम कोर्ट की रूलिंग है। मंडल कमीशन के समय यह कहा गया कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स/शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

के संबंध में यदि कोई बैकवर्डनेस का मामला उठाता है या शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स/शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के संबंध में कोई एफिशिएंसी का मामला उठाता है, तो वह उसके प्रति बेईमानी करता है, चूंकि वह अनटचेबल होने के कारण बना है, इकोनॉमिक कारण से नहीं। गरीब तो बहुत लोग थे, लेकिन उनको शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स/शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में क्यों नहीं रखा गया? उन्हें इसलिए इसमें नहीं रखा गया, चूंकि वे अनटचेबल नहीं थे। इस तरह का तर्क आज से नहीं है। अगर मेरिट की बात होती, तो एक समय यह तर्क चल रहा था कि वोट देने का अधिकार सिर्फ उसी को मिले, जिसके पास क्वालिफिकेशन है, मेरिट है, फिर क्यों इसे गरीब लोगों को दे दिया गया? नौकरानी और रानी वगैरह सबको यह अधिकार दे दिया गया। इसलिए यह मामला गरीबी का नहीं है।

दूसरी बात, हमें यह समझना चाहिए कि आज एक बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर नहीं हैं, आज करोड़ों बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर पैदा हो गए हैं। हम समाज के सभी वर्ग के लोगों को धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं कि समाज के सभी वर्गों ने शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स/शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का जो मामला है, उसको स्वीकार कर लिया है। हर पार्टी के लोगों ने, चाहे थोड़ी-बहुत रिजर्वेशन हो, लेकिन सबने उसको स्वीकार करने का काम किया है। हर दस साल पर लोक सभा और विधान सभा में रिजर्वेशन बढ़ाई जाती है। क्या कभी इसका विरोध हुआ है? यह बिना बहस के पास होता जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो बार-बार बैकवर्डनेस के बारे में बताया जाता है ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, आप हमें दो-तीन मिनट दे दीजिए, यह हमारा फेवरेट सब्जेक्ट है। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो मामला उठाया जाता है...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) : रामविलास जी, यह फेवरेट सब्जेक्ट क्या है, यह तो सामाजिक सब्जेक्ट है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। सर, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट का मामला रामविलास पासवान या मुलायम सिंह यादव या मायावती जी, यही लोग नहीं लड़ रहे हैं। इस देश में भगवान बुद्ध थे। भागवान बुद्ध कोई दलित नहीं थे, पिछड़ी जाति के नहीं थे, बल्कि क्षत्रिय थे, लेकिन सबसे पहले द्विजवादी व्यवस्था को तोड़ने का काम, समता मूलक समाज लाने का काम भगवान बुद्ध ने किया था। दयानन्द सरस्वती ब्राह्मण थे, लेकिन जब उन्होंने पाखंडवाद के खिलाफ लड़ना शुरू किया, तो उनको भी जहर देने का काम ब्राह्मण ने ही किया था। विवेकानन्द कायस्थ थे, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि अरे, ऊंची जाति के लोगों, समय रहते हुए अपने अधिकार को इन शूद्रों के हाथों में सौंप दो, नहीं तो जब यह उठेगा, तो अपनी एक फूंक से तुम्हारी सारी ताकत उठा कर रख देगा। वी.पी. सिंह कोई पिछड़ी जाति के नहीं थे, लेकिन वी.पी. सिंह प्रधानमंत्री थे और उनको मंडल कमीशन का श्रेय जाता है। श्रेय देना भी चाहिए। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह कोई जाति की लड़ाई नहीं है। हम व्यवस्था परिवर्तन की लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं।

आज कैपिटेशन फी का मामला है। मैंने पार्लियामेंट में यह सवाल उठाया था कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के एक बच्चे को 96 परसेंट मार्क्स मिला, जो दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल, पटना में पढ़ रहा था। उसने दिल्ली में अप्लाई किया, वह शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट का था, लेकिन उसका एडमिशन नहीं हो पाया। कैपिटेशन फी के आधार पर किसी का भी 50 फीसदी नम्बर लाकर भी एडमिशन हो जाता है, चूंकि वह अमीर बाप का बेटा है। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान संशोधन एक बार नहीं हुआ है। यदि आप हमें मेरिट के संबंध में कहेंगे, तो मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने मेरिट के संबंध में क्या कहा। उसने कहा कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स/शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के संबंध में जो मेरिट की बात कही जाती है, वह बेईमानी है, चूंकि ये सोशली और इकोनॉमिकली ऑलरेडी बैकवर्ड हैं। सर, हमारे पास आंकड़ा है। इस आंकड़े से मैं आपको समझाना चाहता हूँ। सरकारी सेवा के संबंध में कुल मिला कर सचिव लेवल के 149 अफसर हैं, जिनमें शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की संख्या निल है, जबकि शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की संख्या केवल 4 है। सेक्रेटरी में तो एक भी एस.सी. नहीं हैं। एडिशनल सेक्रेटरी लेवल में 108 में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स/शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के दो-दो, 4 हैं। ज्वायंट सेक्रेटरी लेवल में 477 अफसर हैं, जिनमें शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के 31 हैं। सफाई कर्मचारी में जरूर हैं। सफाई कर्मचारी में करीब 50 परसेंट हैं। वहां रिजर्वेशन का कोटा पूरा है। यह टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया की रिपोर्ट है, अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का टीचर में कोटा 283 है, जबकि वहां सिर्फ एक है। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की टीचर्स में संख्या 255 होनी चाहिए, जबकि सिर्फ 54 है।

एसटी के 14 लोग हैं। जेएनयू में एससी का कोटा 109 है और भरे गये - 24, एसटी का कोटा 55 है, जिनमें से केवल 9 भरे गये हैं। बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में एससी का कोटा 362 है, जिनमें से 115 भरे गये हैं, एसटी का कोटा 181 है, जिनमें से केवल 30 भरे हैं।

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ, आपने अभी जो एफिशिएंसी की बात कही है, एफिशिएंसी का पैमाना क्या होगा? अभी हमारे साथी **Confidential Report** की बात कह रहे थे, **CR** कैसे भरी जाती है, क्या हम नहीं जानते हैं? हम 1979 से मंत्री रहे हैं। हम जानते हैं कि ज्यों ही यह मालूम हो जाता है कि यह शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब या बैकवर्ड क्लास का ऑफिसर है, उसको जहां 'outstanding' मिलना चाहिए, वहां 'good' दे देंगे, जहां 'very good' मिलना चाहिए, वहां 'Average' दे देंगे। आप उनकी एफिशिएंसी की नाप कैसे करेंगे? यह जो एफिशिएंसी का तर्क है, यह बेमानी है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, Mr. Paswan.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : बैकवर्डनेस की बात ...(व्यवधान)... और सबसे बड़ी बात है कि मंडल कमिशन, जिसमें 9 जजेज़ की बैंच थी, वह मंडल कमिशन में कहता है कि एस.सी. बैकवर्ड है, वह कहता है कि एफिशिएंसी का मुद्दा उसके लिए नहीं होना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति : कन्क्लूड कीजिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : तो फिर 5-मेम्बर बैंच यह कैसे कह सकती है? सुप्रीम कोर्ट का यह आदेश है कि कोर्ट का जो फैसला होगा, वह चलता रहेगा, फिर नागाराज के केस में कैसे 5-मेम्बर की बैंच इसे उलट सकती है? इसलिए सर, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : बस अब कन्क्लूड कीजिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : बस, सर, मैं अंतिम बात कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी भी बहुत सारी ऐसी स्टेट्स हैं, जहां शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट को बहिष्कृत किया जाता है। अभी भी देश के बहुत सारे हिस्सों में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट को बांटने की राजनीति चल रही है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग यहां कटिबद्ध हैं, चाहे किसी भी पार्टी के लोग हों। एससी/एसटी पार्लियामेंट्री फोरम इस चीज़ के लिए सबसे ज्यादा लड़ने का काम कर रही है। हमें इस बात का दुःख है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी, जो यूपीए की सरकार है, किसी चीज़ का फायदा कैसे उठाया जाता है, इस बात को तो छोड़िए, वह तो न्याय करना भी नहीं जानती है। यदि यही मामला दो साल पहले आ गया होता...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : रामविलास जी, समाप्त कीजिए। I have given you lot of time.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : बस सर, खत्म कर रहा हूँ, एक मिनट और दे दीजिए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, यहां पर बिहार सरकार के हमारे सभी साथी बैठे हुए हैं, हमको इस बात का दुःख है, बिहार में 23 शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग हैं, लेकिन वहां की सरकार का रामविलास पासवान से झगड़ा है, इसलिए 'पासवान' को अलग कर दिया और 22 कास्ट्स के लिए कह दिया कि ये महादलित हैं। एक को दलित और बाकियों को महादलित...(समय की घंटी)...

उपसभापति जी, हम लोग बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर की मशाल को अपने हाथ में लेकर चले हैं। बहुत से साथियों ने कहा कि हम लोग आन्दोलन करेंगे, हम लोग भी आन्दोलन करना जानते हैं। हम लोग बाबा-साहेब अम्बेडकर के मशाल को लेकर चले हैं और जिस दिन मशाल में तेल बुझने लगेगा, रामविलास पासवान अपना खून दे करके भी उस मशाल को जिन्दा रखेगा। दलित वर्ग के प्रमोशन में आरक्षण का यह जो मुद्दा है, यह संवैधानिक देन है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : पासवान जी, समाप्त कीजिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : नहीं तो देश तीन टुकड़ों में बंट गया होता - हिन्दुस्तान, पाकिस्तान और अछूतिस्तान। जो लोग इस तरह की बात करते हैं, वे देश को कमजोर करने की बात करते हैं। हमारा आपसे पुरजोर आग्रह है कि इस सदन ने हमेशा ही इसे सर्वसम्मति से पास किया है, देश की जनता ने भी इस पर मुहर लगाई है, इसलिए सर्वसम्मति से संविधान संशोधन बिना किसी हिचक के पास करना चाहिए। हम भाई राम गोपाल जी से और समाजवादी पार्टी के अन्य लोगों से भी अपील करते हैं कि आपक आइए और इस ऐतिहासिक बेला में सामाजिक न्याय की दिशा में बढ़ता हुआ जो कदम है, उसको और आगे बढ़ाने का काम कीजिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we would have voting around 6 p.m. This is an important Bill and I would like to allow all of you the maximum time. Still, I would request you to limit it to 5-6 minutes. Now, Shri Husain Dalwai.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, यह जो प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन का बिल आया है, मैं इसका पूरी तरह से समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यहां कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ से राष्ट्रपाल जी बोले, मुणगेकर जी बोले, मैंने जान-बूझ कर उनके बाद अपना नाम दिया।

अभी पासवान जी ने जिसका उल्लेख किया, हम भी उसी मूवमेंट से आए हुए हैं। मुझे थोड़ा दुःख हो रहा है, थोड़ा नहीं, बहुत दुःख हो रहा है कि इस सवाल के ऊपर हमारी संसद को इकट्ठा रहना चाहिए था। गांधी जी ने भी हमेशा यही प्रयास किया था। बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर यह सवाल हर दिन उठाते थे, एक तरफ उन्होंने यह लड़ाई शुरू की थी, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ गांधी जी ने भी सवर्ण लोगों को इसके बारे में सोचने के लिए मजबूर किया। इतना ही नहीं, जब-जब कांग्रेस की कॉन्फरेंस होती थी, तो दलितों की, महिलाओं की कॉन्फरेंस एक-दो दिन पहले होती थी।

सर, देश को इकट्ठा रखना बहुत जरूरी है। बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने जो संविधान बनाया और उसमें रिजर्वेशन का जो अवसर दिया गया, उसकी वजह से देश में एक बड़ी क्रांति हो गई है, यह एक बात हम लोगों को अपने ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए। यह जो क्रांति है, आगे के लिए सोशल रिवोल्यूशन है, हम सब लोगों को देश में यह वातावरण पैदा करना चाहिए कि सवर्ण लोगों को इसके खिलाफ बिल्कुल नहीं जाना चाहिए। जात-पात ऐसी चीज़ है, जो हर चीज़ में दिखाई देती है। आप खाना खाने जाएंगे, तो यह होता है कि आपकी प्लेट में अचार कहां रखना है, सब्जी कहां रखनी है या चटनी कहां रखनी है, क्योंकि हर जाति इन्हें अलग-अलग जगह पर रखती है। इससे समझ में आता है कि कौन-सा आदमी कौन-सी जाति का है। उसका सफालिक इंडेक्स देखने के बाद और उसका चेहरा देखने के बाद उसकी जाति समझ में आती है तथा उसकी भाषा सुनने के बाद उसकी जाति समझ में आती है। इतना सारा होने के बावजूद भी आज 60 साल हो गए, हमारी जाति व्यवस्था खत्म हो गई है, ऐसा हम बिल्कुल नहीं बोल सकते। जब तक यह है और जब तक नीचे के स्तर के लोगों के ऊपर अन्याय है, तब तक यह रिजर्वेशन रहना बहुत जरूरी है। प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन के मामले में इन्हें ज्यादा कोटा नहीं दे रहे हैं, बल्कि इनका जितना कोटा है, उतना ही कोटा इन्हें मिलने वाला है। लेकिन, प्रमोशन इन्हें मिलता नहीं, प्रमोशन दी नहीं जाती, जिसका उल्लेख पासवान साहेब ने किया। महाराष्ट्र में दादा साहेब रूपवते जब मिनिस्टर थे, तो उन्होंने यह बात उठाई कि प्रमोशन देते वक्त हमेशा सी.आर. देखी जाती है और सारे दलितों की सी.आर. हमेशा खराब की जाती हैं। ऐसा होता है, इसीलिए यह बात है। ऑटोमेटिकली अगर होता और लोगों के दिमाग में जाति व्यवस्था नहीं रहती, तो मैं समझ सकता था कि यह सब प्रोविजन करने की जरूरत नहीं है। डॉ. लोहिया ने ही यह कहा था कि *preferential opportunity for equal opportunity*, मतलब समान मौके के लिए विशेष मौका देना चाहिए। आज वातावरण जिस

[श्री हुसैन दलवाई]

ढंग का हो रहा है, मुझे बहुत दुख हो रहा है। मैं अपने साथियों से कहूंगा कि आप एक साथ मिल कर यह अमेंडमेंट विधेयक पारित कीजिए, जिसकी वजह से एक संदेश लोगों में जाना चाहिए कि इसके ऊपर हमारा कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। अभी तक जो चला है, उसमें कोई नई बात नहीं है। इसमें 4-5 दफा अमेंडमेंट हो गए हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट्स किए हुए अमेंडमेंट को नहीं मानते, फिर भी बार-बार यह करना पड़ता है। अभी एक दफा यह अमेंडमेंट कर के एक दिलासा देने का काम हम लोगों को करना चाहिए, ऐसा मुझे लगता है।

यह महात्मा गांधी जी का सपना था, नेहरू जी का भी सपना था, अम्बेडकर साहब का भी सपना था, लोहिया साहब का भी सपना था और कांशीराम जी का भी सपना था। यह सपना आगे लेकर जाने का काम हम लोगों को करना चाहिए, इतना ही मैं कहूंगा। मैं अपील करूंगा कि इसके ऊपर आपस में झगड़ा ज़रा भी नहीं होना चाहिए। यहां भी नहीं होना चाहिए और बाहर के झगड़े की तो बात बिल्कुल मत कीजिए। लोग आज इसके खिलाफ बिल्कुल नहीं हैं। उनके माइंड और उनके दिल इसके खिलाफ करके का काम बिल्कुल मत कीजिए, जिससे देश बिखर जाएगा। यह बिखरने की बात नहीं है। देश इकट्ठा रखते हुए हमें आगे जाना है, विकास करना है। सोनिया गांधी जी जो विकास की बात करती हैं, वैसा विकास अगर हमें करना है, तो सारा समाज इकट्ठा होना चाहिए। इतना ही मैं अपील करता हूं और अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं। जय हिन्द। जय भारत।

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान) : सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज जो बिल इस सदन के सामने आया है, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के नागराजा के निर्णय के अवलोकन में यह बिल लेकर हम लोग लाए हैं। इस बिल को लेकर आज देश में एक बहुत संवेदनशील वातावरण और कम्पन प्रारम्भ हुआ है। मेरा यह मानना है कि इसमें अगर किसी की विफलता है, इस देश के वातावरण के लिए, तो देश की यू.पी.ए. सरकार की विफलता है।

उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने नागराज के निर्णय में इस रिजर्वेशन के लिए जो प्रावधान रखे, उसको यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने अधूरे परिप्रेक्ष्य में केवल अपने हित में पढ़ा है और इसलिए इस बिल के प्रति अपनी पार्टी के विचारों को रखते हुए मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आज वोट के नाम पर राजनीति हो रही है। इंदिरा साहनी का जजमेंट आने के बाद सेक्शन 16(4) में चार बार अमेंडमेंट हुए और चारों अमेंडमेंट्स प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन को लेकर थे। चारों अमेंडमेंट्स सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अपहोल्ड किए गए और चारों समय में समाजवादी पार्टी ने इसको समर्थन दिया, चूंकि आज उनकी राजनीति नहीं सुहाती, इसलिए वे इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं।

मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सेक्शन 16(4) में जो रिजर्वेशन है, वह चार categories को रिजर्वेशन है — reservation to the Scheduled Castes, reservation to the Scheduled Tribes, reservation to backward classes and reservation to weaker sections.

हमें समाज के हर वर्ग को, जो सेक्शन 16(4) के साथ अनुच्छेद 340 में बैकवर्ड क्लास के लिए प्रावधान है, 341 में **Scheduled caste** के लिए प्रावधान है, 342 में **Scheduled Tribe** के लिए प्रावधान है और जो वीकर सेक्शन के लिए प्रावधान है, न्याय देना होगा। देश का संविधान कहता है कि हमें समाज को साथ लेकर चलना चाहिए, समाज को बांट कर नहीं चलना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले यह कहना चाहूंगा कि एक बड़ी भ्रम की स्थिति फैलाई जा रही है कि केवल इसी बिल के द्वारा प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन दिया जा रहा है। कम से कम इस भ्रम से इस देश को बाहर निकालना चाहिए। इंदिरा साहनी का जजमेंट आने के बाद हम 77वां संविधान संशोधन लेकर आए, 81वां संविधान संशोधन लेकर आए, 82वां संविधान संशोधन लेकर आए और 85वां संविधान संशोधन लेकर आए। चारों संविधान संशोधन प्रमोशन में आरक्षण को लेकर थे, जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपहोल्ड किए।

मैंने जो प्रश्न यूपीए सरकार पर उठाया है, वह मैंने इसलिए उठाया है, क्योंकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने तीन तरह से उनकी जांच की। पहली तो यह थी कि प्रमोशन के लिए जो अमेंडमेंट लेकर आए थे, इसकी **validity** क्या है? सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने चारों संशोधन के लिए कहा कि यह संवैधानिक है, लेकिन प्रमोशन के रिजर्वेशन का **interpretation** किस तरीके से किया जाए। उन्होंने कहा कि 16(4) में जो रिजर्वेशन है, यह “**subject to the guiding force of article 335 of the Constitution**” को लेकर है और जब हमारे संविधान के निर्माताओं ने सेक्शन 335 बनाया, तो उसमें **efficiency** की बात को रखा गया। **Efficiency** की बात में जो **relaxation** है, वह 335 में दिया गया, लेकिन सरकार जो 335 को डिलीट करना चाहती है, वह संविधान के निर्माताओं की भावना और सुप्रीम कोर्ट का **violation** करना चाहती है। इसलिए, हमारी पार्टी का बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से मानना है कि आप जो 16(4) का रिजर्वेशन लेकर आएंगे, इसमें 335 में जो **relaxation** का पैमाना है, उसको **guiding force** रखिए, वरना यह आकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में निरस्तर हो जाएगा और पहले जो चार बार संविधान संशोधन हुए हैं, वे भी निरस्तर हो जाएंगे। यह सामाजिक न्याय के भी विरुद्ध होगा और यह देश की प्रशासनिक कार्य कुशलता के भी विरुद्ध होगा, इसलिए हमारा सरकार से यह आग्रह है कि इस रिजर्वेशन बिल में जो 335 का प्रोविजन लाए हैं, जो हमने अपने संविधान में एक प्रोविजन करके रखा है, उसको सरकार कम से कम वापस ले।

इसके प्रतिपादन के साथ-साथ सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने तीसरी बात एक और कही थी और वह बात इसके **implementation** को लेकर कही थी। अभी समाजवादी पार्टी के बड़े वरिष्ठ नेता श्री नरेश अग्रवाल जी बोल रहे थे और वे यह कह रहे थे कि सर्वे होना चाहिए। हमारा भी यह मानना है कि सर्वे होना चाहिए और अगर सर्वे होना चाहिए, तो आपको सर्वे करने से कौन मना कर रहा है? जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने सब **classification** किया है, **backward class** और **most backward class** हो सकता है, तो दलित और महादलित भी हो सकता है। आप अपने राज्य सरकार के द्वारा सर्वे करने से क्यों हिचकते हैं, इसको राजनीति का विषय क्यों

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

बनाते हैं? इसके साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जब इसके implementation का विषय आया, तो implementation के विषय में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन के जो आधार हैं, उसके चार आधार तय होने चाहिए।

पहला, उन्होंने कहा कि इसके संबंध में सरकार को डेटा देना चाहिए और यह सच है, क्योंकि जो सामान्य वर्ग के लोग हैं, उनके मन में यह आशंका रहती है कि रिजर्वेशन के कारण जब सारी पोस्टें भर जाएंगी, तो सौ प्रतिशत रिजर्वेशन हो जाएगा। इस विद्वेष के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि आपको डेटा देना चाहिए। इसलिए नागराज के जजमेंट को देते समय, U.P. Power Corporation के केस में कोर्ट ने जो कहा, उसको मैं पढ़ना चाहूंगा। हालांकि कुछ लोगों को अच्छा नहीं लगेगा, लेकिन इसको पढ़ना बहुत आवश्यक है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा – In the said case, the State Government had not undertaken any exercise as indicated in M. Nagaraj case. The two-Judge Bench has noted three conditions, said judgment. जो श्री कंडीशंस मैंने आपको बताई हैं। It was canvassed before the Bench that exercise to be undertaken as per the direction in M. Nagaraj was mandatory and the State cannot, either directly or indirectly, circumvent or ignore or refuse to undertake the exercise by taking recourse to the Constitution Eighty-Fifth Amendment providing for reservation for promotion with consequential seniority. While dealing with the contentions, the two-Judge Bench opined that the State is required to place before the Court the requisite data in each case and to satisfy the Court that the said reservation became necessary on account of inadequacy of representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in a particular class or classes of posts, without affecting the general efficiency of service.

आज जो सबसे बड़ा राजनीति का विषय कर रहे हैं और आज जो दलित अधिकारों के सबसे बड़े चैम्पियन बन रहे हैं, उनकी सरकार के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि अगर वे डेटा दे देते, तो आज यह स्थिति नहीं होती। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने रिजर्वेशन इन प्रमोशंस को कभी नकारा नहीं है। उन्होंने यह कहा कि आपको संविधान की मर्यादा के अंदर बैकवर्डनेस, डेटा, इनएडिकेसी और इफिशिएंसी, ये जो चारों टेस्ट्स हैं, इनको रखना होगा। उन्होंने चौथा विषय यह बताया कि इसमें आपको इनएडिकेसी के टेस्ट के साथ-साथ इफिशिएंसी का टेस्ट भी रखना होगा।

इसमें सबसे पहला विषय बैकवर्डनेस का टेस्ट आया है। जब इंदिरा साहनी के केस में जजमेंट दिया गया, तो उस जजमेंट के पैरा 802 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि 16(4) में बैकवर्ड क्लास में, बैकवर्ड क्लास, शेड्यूलड कास्ट और शेड्यूलड ट्राइब की एक कैटगरी होते हुए भी उनका क्लासिफिकेशन किया है और यहां पर कई वक्ताओं ने इस बात को उठाया। हमारी पार्टी का बहुत स्पष्ट मत है कि शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स रिजर्वेशन टू कास्ट है, कास्ट डिस्क्रिमिनेशन

टू द हिन्दू सोसायटी है, उसमें दलित क्रिश्चियंस और दलित मुस्लिम्स नहीं आ सकते, वे केवल बैकवर्ड क्लास में रिज़र्वेशन ले सकते हैं।

हम समाज के वर्गों को इस प्रकार से न भरमाएं। हम समाज के वर्गों में आरक्षण के आधार पर यह राजनीति नहीं करें। जिसका सामाजिक न्याय में जो हक़ है, वह हक़ उसको ही मिलना चाहिए। इसलिए, समाज में आज जो कमजोर वर्ग हैं, चाहे वे अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति में नहीं आते हों, वे चाहे बैकवर्ड क्लासेज़ में नहीं आते हों, लेकिन आर्थिक दृष्टि से, रोजगार के विस्थापन की दृष्टि से, भूमि विस्थापन की दृष्टि से समाज के उच्च वर्गों में भी जो ऐसा वर्ग है, उन सब को समाज के **affirmative action** का लाभ मिलना चाहिए। इसलिए हमारी पार्टी इस बात को मानती है कि नागराज के जजमेंट में बैकवर्डनेस का जो फॉर्मूला आप लेकर आए हैं, उसके साथ-साथ जो एफिशिएंसी का विषय है, जिसे मैंने पहले दोहराया है कि एफिशिएंसी के मामले में सरकार 335 में जो संशोधन लेकर आयी है, तो एफिशिएंसी के आधार पर कभी भी प्रशासनिक कार्यकुशलता को प्रभावित नहीं करना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव : तीसरा विषय डेटा के संबंध में है, जिसको हर राज्य सरकार को लाना पड़ेगा। एनडीए में हम इसको बिहार में लेकर आए हैं, हम मध्य प्रदेश में लेकर आए हैं। बाकी की राज्य सरकारें राजनीति न करें, बल्कि इसको पारदर्शी और उत्तरदायी तरीके से दिखाने का प्रयास करें।

हम लोग जो चौथी बात कहना चाह रहे हैं, वह यह है कि यह जो रिज़र्वेशन है, यह कोई सौ प्रतिशत रिज़र्वेशन नहीं है। इसलिए 16(4) में अभी तक जो था, वह यह था कि उसमें **adequate representation** की बात कही गयी थी और इस बार जो लिखा गया है, **according to their representation**, उनकी पॉपुलेशन के हिसाब से जितनी भर्ती है, उसी के अनुपात में रिज़र्वेशन है, इसमें किसी प्रकार का संशय नहीं होना चाहिए।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा समय खत्म हो रहा है। मैं जानता हूँ कि इस देश की सामाजिक चेतना को जाग्रत करने के लिए स्वामी दयानन्द और स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने काफी कम किए, जिनका नाम रामविलास पासवान जी ने भी लिया है।

लेकिन उन्होंने जाति का भी उल्लेख किया था, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कबीर दास जी ने कहा था कि: “जाति न पूछे साधु की कोई, जो हरि का हुआ वह हरि का होई।”

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yadavji, please conclude.

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव : हरेक को जाति की दृष्टि से देखना बंद करिए। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि ज्योतिबा फुले ने एक बात कही थी तथा इन्होंने एक सूत्र दिया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि — “विद्या बिना मति गई, मति गई तो नीति गई, नीति गई तब गति न रही, गति न

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

रही तो वित्त गया, वित्त बिना शूद्र हुआ और शूद्र हुआ तो अनर्थ हुआ।” इसलिए शिक्षा गई, जहां हमारी गति गई, जहां पर हमारी पालिसी गई, जहां पर फाइनेंस गया वहां पर व्यक्ति नीचे जाता ही है और दलित होता ही है। इसलिए अगर हम सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक न्याय अपने संविधान के अनुसार देना चाहते हैं तो समाज के सभी वर्गों में बिना कोई संवेदना पैदा किए हक देना चाहिए। इसके बारे में सम्भ्रम और जाति की राजनीति नहीं करनी चाहिए। इसलिए हमारी पार्टी सामाजिक न्याय और सामाजिक समरसता में भी विश्वास करती है और इन दो प्रस्तावों के साथ क्लॉज-335 जो **efficiency** की क्लॉज है, जो 1995 से आप कर रहे हैं, उससे आप लोगों के ह्यूमन राइट्स ले रहे हैं। इसका 1995 से **retrospective effect** नहीं होना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद श्रीमन। मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। जहां जो तमाम तरह के कानूनी फैसलों का जिक्र किया, मैं उन पर नहीं जाना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि फैसलों को बदलने के लिए ही संविधान संशोधन एक बार नहीं कई बार लाए गए। अगर पहले भी कोई गलत फैसला जनता की निगाह में हुआ हो तो उसको भी बदलने के लिए संविधान में संशोधन लाया जा सकता है और लाया जाना चाहिए। कई बार ऐसा होता है कि जजमेंट होते हैं और उसका सहारा लेकर लोग कहते हैं कि यह है और इसके हिसाब से इस तरह का फैसला होना चाहिए, इस तरह का काम होना चाहिए, निर्णय होना चाहिए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर कोई न्यायालय यह फैसला कर दे कि सूरज पश्चिम में उगता है, तो क्या वास्तविकता हो जाएगी। **Law is never away from common sense** और इसलिए अगर न्यायालयों में पहले यह फैसला हुआ कि **consequential seniority** सही है, तो मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि उसको ठीक करने के लिए संविधान में संशोधन किया जाना चाहिए। हम आरक्षण के खिलाफ नहीं हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि जो वंचित वर्ग है उसको नौकरियों में आरक्षण मिले। लेकिन एक बार आरक्षण मिलने के बाद उसके प्रमोशन में आरक्षण और वह भी **consequential seniority** के साथ मिले, उसका परिणाम सारा देश जानता है कि क्या हो रहा है। 10-10 साल और 20-20 साल जूनियर लोग सीनियर हो जाते हैं और ये उनके करेक्टर रोल-ए.सी.आर. लिखते हैं। क्या यह जायज है? किसी भी न्यायालय ने फैसला दिया हो, इसको बदलने के लिए संविधान में संशोधन किया जाना चाहिए। क्या आप इसको बदलने के लिए लाएंगे? जनता यह चाहती है, जनता का यह रुख है। हम किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहते हैं। लेकिन जो बार-बार हमारी पार्टी का नाम ले रहे थे और कह रहे थे कि तब समाजवादी पार्टी कहां थी, समाजवादी पार्टी की हैसियत हमेशा इतनी बड़ी थी कि उसका नाम बार-बार लेने की इनको जरूरत नहीं है। इनकी हैसियत क्या है यह बिहार की जनता ने इनको बतला दिया है। यह जो इस तरह की व्यक्तिगत बात करते हैं, मुझे मजबूरन पहली बार आज इस तरह की बात कहनी पड़ी। लेकिन कोई यह कहे कि यह न्यायालय का फैसला है, तो अगर न्यायालय का फैसला बदला जा सकता है यहां संसद के जरिए तो जो

गलत फैसला है, उसको बदलिए, consequential seniority को बदलिए। consequential seniority प्रमोशन विद परिणामी ज्येष्ठत, इसी के खिलाफ हैं सारे लोग।

इस से वह व्यक्ति जो बहुत सीनियर होते हुए भी जूनियर हो जाता है, वह demoralize हो जाता है। वह फिर क्यों काम करना चाहेगा? वह जब कभी Head of the Department नहीं हो सकता, तो वह क्यों काम करना चाहेगा? क्या इस से efficiency पर adverse असर नहीं पड़ेगा? आज सारे देश में यह हो रहा है। तो केवल कुछ लोगों को प्रसन्न करने के लिए अगर यह सब किया जा रहा है, तो करिएगा, लेकिन गलत चीज को कई बार जनता rectify कर देती है और जनता के द्वारा इस rectification के लिए आप लोग तैयार रहिए। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप जो गलत काम कर रहे हैं, वह मत कीजिए। आप पॉवर कॉर्पोरेशन के जजमेंट को undo करने के लिए इसे ला रहे हैं, यह गलत है क्योंकि फिर यह न्यायालय में जाएगा और आज मैं इस august House में कहना चाहता हूँ कि फिर यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट की scrutiny पर नहीं रुकेगा और फिर रद्द होगा। जो गलत है, वह गलत है, इसलिए अगर कोई सामान्य चीज है और कोई कहे कि मैं विरोध कर रहा हूँ तो क्या मैं दलितों का विरोध कर रहा हूँ? क्या मैं दलित आरक्षण का विरोध कर रहा हूँ? उनकी entry हो, उनको आरक्षण मिले, लेकिन इस के बाद सब बराबर हो गए। इस के बाद time-bound promotion होता है, वह होता रहेगा, लेकिन उस में भी frog jumping की तरह होता जाए, तो यह बहुत खराब होता है। हम ने उत्तर प्रदेश में देखा है और उत्तर प्रदेश के एक मामले को लेकर ही वहां के service rules में एक sub-section एक गवर्नमेंट के जरिए जोड़ दिया गया था, दोबारा उस को हटा दिया गया। फिर उसे जोड़ा गया। उसके खिलाफ कोर्ट में गए और उसके बाद कोर्ट का यह फैसला आया। उसके मूल में वह चीज थी। वह फैसला आया और उस फैसले को सुधारने के लिए संविधान में यह संशोधन लाया जा रहा है। अगर इस के लिए यह संशोधन लाया जा सकता है, तो मेरी गवर्नमेंट से मांग है कि आगे व्यापक संविधान संशोधन देश के लोगों के हितों को देखते हुए consequential seniority को खत्म करने के लिए संविधान में संशोधन लाया जाना चाहिए।

मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ एक बार फिर दोहराना चाहूंगा कि आप फिर से सोचिए, फिर विचारिए और अंतरात्मा की आवाज पर इस के खिलाफ वोट दीजिएगा। आप इस तरह का कोई काम न करें, जिससे आप जब बाहर अपने क्षेत्र में जाएं तो आप को जन-विरोध का सामना करना पड़े। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise to support The Constitution (One Hundred Seventeenth Amendment) Bill, 2012. There seems to be a very wide, broad consensus in the House, though there are certain very important voices of opposition about this Bill. But, by and large, this has the broad support of the House. There are many Members who have mentioned about so many things and about the need for reservation. They mentioned Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, Mahatma

[Shri D.P. Tripathi]

Gandhiji and Nehruji. Three speakers, beginning from Dr. Bhalchandra Munekar to Shivanand Tiwariji and Ram Vilas Paswanji, mentioned about Dr. Rammanohar Lohia's famous slogan, "संसोपा ने बांधी गांठ, पिछड़ा पावे सौ में साठ।" But I wanted to bring it to the notice of the House that in that 60 per cent reservation, Lohiaji included women belonging to all castes and communities. He said, "They are also part of the backward classes and, therefore, they deserve to be part of the reservation." That was Dr. Lohia's thinking. He also said very specifically, "Without demolition of the culture of pious bonds, you cannot think of social equality."

द्वि-संस्कृति को समाप्त किए बगैर सामाजिक समता की परिकल्पना करना संभव नहीं है। यह डॉक्टर राम मनोहर लोहिया जी ने कहा। Therefore, the Brahminical culture has to be demolished and that demolition is possible only by preferential treatment. I want to bring it to the notice of this august House that a student of a University had debated the issue of merit and reservations in connection with the University's admission policy in Jawaharlal Nehru University in 1973. When Mr. Selvaganapathi was speaking, I was reminded of that great debate. Dr. Munekar mentioned that. We said that in India, backwardness, poverty and destitution are neither merely economic nor merely social; it is socio-economic. Therefore, even in admissions, you cannot equate a student from Ganjam in Odisha or a student from a rural area college in Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu and someone who has passed out from Fergusson College or Presidency College or St. Stephen's College. Therefore, these students deserve socio-economic weightages. We also said that you will have to have an admission policy where scholarships are not merely merit scholarships, but they have to be means-cum-merit scholarships. If the Cabinet Secretary's son or daughter tops in the admission test, he or she should not get that scholarship. Instead, a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe student should get. Of course, their scholarship reservation is separate, but backward and poor coming from backward areas of the country should first get the scholarships because they are means-cum-merit scholarships. The moment you talk of merit, merit is never in isolation. After all, they have been oppressed for centuries and centuries and you talk of merit in them. How is that merit possible without bringing them to a certain level? That is why, in the Indian Constitution, the founding fathers of the Indian Constitution made that provision for preferential treatment for social equality. I do not wish to repeat those points made by all other distinguished speakers, but I must say that it is the duty of the Government and the Government is really fulfilling its duty by bringing in this Constitutional

Amendment. It is said in Sanskrit- राजा कालस्य कालनम्। The ruling circles decide the destiny of their times and we, as Members of Parliament, by supporting this Constitution Amendment for reservation in promotions, are trying to change the social order. Changing the social order in this country is of prime importance and only those people matter who make history, as Jawaharlal Nehru said, "History remembers those who make history". And, therefore, I would conclude by a very brief Urdu couplet that it is our duty to participate in this great social change by supporting this Constitution Amendment.

लोग कहते हैं बदलता है जमाना अक्सर।
लोग वे हैं जो जमाने को बदल देते हैं।

Thank you, Sir.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, प्रमोशन में आरक्षण के लिए आज जो यह संविधान संशोधन, जो एक सौ सत्रहवां संशोधन विधेयक के रूप में लाया गया है, मैं उसके समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

महोदय, मेरा दल, राष्ट्रीय जनता दल मूल रूप से सामाजिक न्याय की जो मूल भावना है, उसके पूर्णतया साथ रहा है। सामाजिक न्याय की जो धारणा रही है महात्मा गांधी की, बाबा भीमराव अंबेडकर की, डॉ. लोहिया की, हमारे नेता कर्पूरी ठाकुर की, उस मूल अवधारणा को, उनकी सोच को अच्छे से जमीन पर उतारने के लिए हमारी पार्टी की सरकार जब बिहार राज्य में थी, तो उसने इसको समूल रूप से **implement** करने का हर संभव प्रयास किया है। उसके लिए न जाने कितनी कठिनाइयों का सामना राष्ट्रीय जनता दल और उसके नेता श्री लालू प्रसाद जी को करना पड़ा। बहुत सारे व्यवधान आए, बहुत सारी कठिनाइयां आईं, मगर हमारी पार्टी ने, जो हमारा सामाजिक न्याय के लिए दृढ़ संकल्प था, उससे अपने आप को अलग नहीं किया और मैं यह साफ तौर पर बताना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे जिस तरह की भी कोई कठिनाई आएगी, राष्ट्रीय जनता दल और उसके नेता लालू प्रसाद जी, जो सामाजिक न्याय की मूल अवधारणा है, जो डा. लोहिया की सोच रही है, बाबासाहेब अम्बेडकर की सोच रही है, आरदणीय कर्पूरी ठाकुर और गांधी जी की सोच रही है, उससे कभी न विचलित हुए हैं और न होंगे।

महोदय, मैं उस प्रदेश से आता हूँ जहां गरीबी है, फटेहाली है, पिछड़ापन है और जो प्रदेश बहुत सारे झंझावातों से जूझता रहा है। मैंने देखा है कि किस तरह से वहां रहने वालों, बसने वाले जो दलित वर्ग के लोग हैं, जो पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं, जो अकलियत के लोग हैं, उनको किन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखा है कि दलित और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग, जिनको चप्पल पहनकर चलने की इजाजत नहीं थी, जिनको खाट पर बैठने की इजाजत नहीं थी, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह व्यवस्था पैंसठ वर्ष की आज़ादी के

[श्री राम कृपाल यादव]

बाद भी देश के हर कोने में पाई जाती है। आपने ठीक कहा, मैं समझता हूँ कि वर्तमान में जो यह संविधान संशोधन के माध्यम से दलितों के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था promotion में की जा रही है, वह होनी चाहिए। मैंने तो देखा है कि आज भी जो दलित वर्ग के लोग हैं, उनको समाज में दूसरे नंबर के नागरिक के रूप में देखा जाता है।

महोदय, अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि दलित वर्ग की एक शिक्षिका जब मकान किराए पर लेने के लिए गई, तो किस तरह का अपमान उसको सहना पड़ा। मैं एक example देना चाहता हूँ। जब लालू प्रसाद जी के नेतृत्व में बिहार राज्य की सरकार बनी, तो पहली दफा डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर के नाम पर विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापन हुई, उसका निर्माण हुआ। पहली दफा Scheduled Caste के एक Vice Chancellor की नियुक्ति हुई। उस समय बहुत जमाने के बाद पहली दफा पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को, अकलियत के लोगों को प्रतिनिधित्व मिला। आज भी हमारे साथी बता रहे थे कि जब सम्पूर्णनन्द की मूर्ति का अनावरण करने के लिए बाबू जगजीवन राम गए थे, तो उसको दूध से नहलाया गया था। समाज में वह मानसिकता, वह व्यवस्था, वह सोच आज भी कायम है। मैं बतात हूँ कि अम्बेडकर विश्वविद्यालय में जहां V.C. की नियुक्ति हुई थी, Vice Chancellor जब वहां से सेवानिवृत्ति होकर जा रहे थे, उसके बाद वहां के जो प्रोफेसर थे, जो ब्राह्मणवादी व्यवस्था में विश्वास करने वाले लोग थे, जो सामंती व्यवस्था में विश्वास करने वाले लोग थे, जिस कुर्सी पर, जिस कार्यालय में वे Vice Chancellor बैठते थे, उस कुर्सी को गंगाजल से धोया गया।

श्री उपसभापति : Conclude कीजिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मैंने तो शुरू ही किया है और आप बैठने के लिए कह रहे हैं। आपने शुरू में ही कहा था कि कुछ लोग ज्यादा टाइम लेंगे, तो मुझे भी टाइम दीजिए। मैं तो हमेशा आपकी बात का अनुपालन करके बैठ जाता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : राम कृपाल जी, अभी बोलने के लिए सात सदस्य और हैं।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सात सदस्य हैं, तो उनको accommodate कीजिए, मुझे बोलने दीजिए, अपनी पीड़ा व्यक्त करने दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : दो मिनट और ले लीजिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : तो क्या आवश्यकता है? पूरे देश की जो सम्पत्ति है, जो सम्पदा है, शिक्षा है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : बिल के बारे में बोलिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : जब सब पर चन्द मुट्ठी भर लोगों का कब्ज़ा है, तो क्यों नहीं असमानता होगी, क्यों नहीं आदमी दुःखी होगा, क्यों नहीं आक्रोश होगा? क्यों नहीं नक्सलवाद

में विश्वास करने वाले लोगों की संख्या बढ़ेगी? कारण यह है कि जो व्यवस्था कायम की गई है, देश की आज़ादी में सब लोगों ने बलिदान दिया है।

श्री उपसभापति : यह बिल के बारे में नहीं है।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सोचा था कि समतामूलक समाज की स्थापना होगी। क्या समतामूलक समाज की स्थापना हो गई? मैं बताऊंगा कि सम्पत्ति किन लोगों के पास है?

8200 लोगों के पास इस देश की 70 प्रतिशत सम्पत्ति है। क्या यही सामाजिक न्याय है? समतामूलक समाज की स्थापना करने का पुरखों ने जो कमिटमेंट किया था, क्या इसी तरह से उसको पूरा करने का काम किया गया है? असंतोष क्यों नहीं बढ़ेगा? जब तक गैर-बराबरी रहेगी, असंतोष बढ़ेगा। इसीलिए रिज़र्वेशन की आवश्यकता है। बाबा भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहब ने संविधान में जो व्यवस्था करने का काम किया था, उसकी मूल अवधारणा थी कि जो पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं, जो गरीब तबके के लोग हैं, समाज में जो अशिक्षित लोग हैं, उनको हम रिज़र्वेशन के माध्यम से अवसर देने का काम करें। उनको रिज़र्वेशन मिला ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : अब समाप्त करें।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, अभी तक केवल पांच मिनट हुए हैं। आपने कहा कि सात मिनट ले सकते हैं। आपने चेयर से आदेश किया और मुझे पांच मिनट में ही बैठने के लिए कह रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : इस पर वोटिंग होनी है।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : वोटिंग होनी है तो वोटिंग का समय बढ़ा दीजिए, उसमें सब लोग शरीक होंगे। आप थोड़ा समय बढ़ा कीजिए, उसमें क्या दिक्कत है? महोदय, मेरी बात आप लोगों को अच्छी नहीं लगेगी, मैं इस बात को समझता हूँ। मैं यह कह रहा था कि निश्चित तौर पर जो असमानता है, उसको दूर करना पड़ेगा। माननीय रामविलास पासवान जी ने कुछ कहा, मैं एक छोटा सा आंकड़ा प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रमोशन में रिज़र्वेशन क्यों जरूरी है। अगर आप रिज़र्वेशन के आंकड़े देखें तो राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय का क्या हाल है? राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय सबसे ऊँचे स्थान पर है, लेकिन वहां पर ओबीसी और बैकवर्ड क्लास की हालत में बताना चाहता हूँ। वहां पर अनुसूचित जाति के लोग चाहिए 11, लेकिन हैं केवल 4. इसी तरह से ओबीसी के लोग चाहिए 25, लेकिन हैं केवल 1. इसी प्रकार उपराष्ट्रपति सचिवालय में अनुसूचित जाति के 2 लोग होने चाहिए, लेकिन कोई प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है। इसी प्रकार वहां पर चार ओबीसी के लोग होने चाहिए लेकिन 0 है। मंत्रियों के कैबिनेट सचिवों में अनुसूचित जाति के 4 लोग होने चाहिए, लेकिन मात्र 1 है। इसी प्रकार वहां पर ओबीसी के 11 लोग होने चाहिए लेकिन एक भी नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं समझता हूँ कि ओबीसी की हालत तो और भी ज्यादा खराब है। कई ऐसे महकमे हैं जैसे रक्षा मंत्रालय, समाज कल्याण एवं हेल्थ, वित्त मंत्रालय, जहां इनकी संख्या शून्य है।

श्री उपसभापति : राम कृपाल जी, आप आठ मिनट बोल चुके हैं। 6 बजे वोटिंग होनी है, आप कृपया बैठिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। मैं केवल एक-दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा। महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि निश्चित तौर पर आज जो हालत है, उस हालत को सुधारने के लिए, गैर-बराबरी को दूर करने के लिए, समाज में जो विषमता है, उसको दूर करने के लिए...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken nine minutes. Not a single minute is left for the 'Others' category, but still you have taken nine minutes. Please wind up.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। आप केवल एक मिनट का समय और दे दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : 'Others' category में एक भी मिनट बाकी नहीं है, फिर भी मैंने आपको टाइम दिया। आप 9 मिनट ले चुके हैं। अब अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, दो-तीन मिनट तो intervene करने में चले गए। ठीक है, मैं आंकड़ों को नहीं पढ़ूँगा। अंत में, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए भी बिल लाए होते, तो वे लोग, जिनको अवसर नहीं मिल सका है, अकलियत के वे लोग, जिनके बारे में सदन में आवाज़ उठी है, मैं समझता हूँ कि ...(समय की घंटी)... शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए प्रमोशन में आरक्षण का मामला आप लेकर आए, इसका हम स्वागत करते हैं, अगर आप ओबीसी और माइनोंरिटीज़ के लिए भी बिल लाए होते तो उसका हम स्वागत करते। अभी आप उसे नहीं ला सकते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत जल्द आप माइनोंरिटीज़ और ओबीसी के लोगों के लिए भी प्रमोशन में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करने का काम करें। जो गैर-बराबरी समाज में है, जो पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं, जो ओबीसी के लोग हैं, जो माइनोंरिटीज़ के लोग हैं, वे आपकी तरफ देख रहे हैं, उनकी इच्छा को भी पूरा करने का काम आप कीजिए और बहुत जल्द विधेयक जाकर उनके लिए भी आरक्षण में प्रमोशन की व्यवस्था कीजिए। मैं पुनः इसका समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I rise to support this Amendment Bill. Briefly, I just want to give two or three clarifications because as I was listening to the speeches of my learned colleagues, I felt that I should clarify two or three things. One is that this is not a new provision. मान्यवर, यह कोई नई चीज़ नहीं है। मैं समाजवादी पार्टी के माननीय सदस्यों को इस बात से अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोई नई चीज़ नहीं है, new provision नहीं है। This has been there since 1955. Secondly, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is stated that it has been discontinued. This is also not correct. It was never discontinued. The Judgement

gave five years' time. Before that time lapsed, the Amendment was brought in, and it was continued. So, the Department of Personnel should also understand it while giving the facts. There is a lot of misinformation even from among our people. It was not at all discontinued. And it is not a new provision. Now, in that case, the question is: Why is this Amendment required? This is required because the hon. Supreme Court, in the case of M. Nagaraj, has used certain expressions which have made it difficult. Even without this Amendment, reservations in promotions shall continue in this country subject to certain provisions. Those are the ones which are making it difficult for it to happen. On the one hand, you give the reservation. On the other hand, you impose certain conditions or circumstances in practice which are, practically, not possible. That is why, to facilitate the smooth operation of the Constitutional provisions, this Amendment has been brought in. Now what are those expressions? The Supreme Court has used the expression called 'compelling reasons'. I would like to say that this expression 'compelling reasons' is alien to the Indian Constitution. In the United States of America, where there is no social inequality and where there is no concept of providing reservations for certain sections, this expression is used. But here, due to historical reasons, to create an equal society, we have used this provision. The American Constitution does not have this provision. Hence the expression 'compelling reasons' is applicable to the American Constitution, not to the Indian Constitution. Sir, they have put three conditions. One is backwardness. This is just not to reinvent the wheel. Those Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were identified from each State. Considering social disabilities they have suffered for ages, those castes were identified and included in a list called the Schedule, and the castes which were included in that Schedule were called the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Once a community, because of historical background, is brought into the list of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes under articles 341 and 342, it will not remain backward. That is one of the clarifications which we want to give through this Amendment. The second one is adequate representation. The Supreme Court said, "One should ensure adequate representation." Now, my friend, Dr. Munekar, and other learned colleagues have illustrated as to how their representation is. There is adequate representation at the Group 'D' level, at the *safai karamchari* level. But there is less representation at the Group 'C' level, still lesser representation at the Group 'B' level and a very, very marginal representation at the Group 'A' level. Hon. Members have pointed out about zero representation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes at the Secretary level. There are

[Shri Jesudasu Seelam]

a number of cases to show this inadequate representation. Now, this will be addressed through this Amendment, until we attain the prescribed percentages according to the proportional representation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. This has been taken care of. So, this is a clarificatory Amendment, not a new Amendment. The third thing is merit and overall efficiency. In my view, the country should understand what efficiency in this country is. I was in the Government and wherever I worked, I did my work efficiently. Sir, I define efficiency as follows. Understanding the special problems of the poor, sorting them out and solving them in the best way is the index of efficiency.

Writing good English is not efficiency. Speaking good English is not efficiency. Giving a great speech is not efficiency. The efficiency is to understand the people, their problems and the best way to solve them in an efficient way. I think that is what efficiency is. The amendment stands to increase because these are the three clarifications by way of clarifying anyway for the merit or the efficiency. We are not touching upon Article 335. Article 335 ensures that. I think those friends have suggested to remove the clause; it was removed at the behest of our friends. This will take care of all the concerns. I suppose this will be a good amendment. I would request the House to unanimously adopt and vote for this to remove all those difficulties in reaching out the benefits as per the Constitution. The Constitutional provision is a compelling provision and there cannot be anything else other than the Constitutional provisions. Thank you very much.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I have stood up just to clarify certain doubts and certain things which were said by my friends. उन्होंने जो यह कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश की पिछली पूर्ववर्ती सरकार ने आंकड़े नहीं दिए और शायद इसलिए माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का यह आदेश हुआ है, तो मैं उनके ऊपर कोई आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ, मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि उनको यह मालूम नहीं है, शायद उन्होंने पेटिशन के वे रिकॉर्ड्स नहीं देखे हैं, अगर वे पेटिशन के उन रिकॉर्ड्स को देखेंगे, चाहे वे उच्च न्यायालय के रहे हों या किसी और न्यायालय के रहे हों, तो समझेंगे। इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय ने उन रूल्स को अपहोल्ड किया था, लेकिन लखनऊ बेंच ने कहा था कि नहीं, यह अल्ट्रा वायरस है। उन्होंने इसको यह कहते हुए अल्ट्रा वायरस डिक्लेयर किया था कि हर प्रमोशन में, जब भी प्रमोशन करेंगे, तो हर व्यक्ति की प्रमोशन में कुछ चीजें असर्टन करनी पड़ेंगी। वह शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट की प्रमोशन हो रही थी, लेकिन कोर्ट ने कहा कि आप फिर से बैकवर्डनेस असर्टन कीजिए और रिप्रेजेंटेशन की एडेक्वेसी है कि नहीं है, इसको हर बार देखिए। सर्वोच्च

6.00 P.M.

न्यायालय ने सामने, उच्च न्यायालय के सामने आंकड़े रखे गए थे कि 23%, 21% प्लस 2%, यह जो 23% का फिक्सेशन है, उससे एक भी ज्यादा पोस्ट पर प्रमोशन नहीं किया जा रहा है। वह प्रमोशन चाहे सीनियोरिटी से हो, चाहे कॉन्सिक्वेशियल सीनियोरिटी के हिसाब से हो, वह 23% के हिसाब से कन्फाइन्ड है। उत्तर प्रदेश का पूरा सर्वे करके, उसकी हर सर्विस, हर डिपार्टमेंट का सर्वे करके एक सर्वे रिपोर्ट रखी हुई थी और सामने प्लेस भी कर दी गई थी, लेकिन सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने और उच्च न्यायालय ने नागराज केस का जिक्र करते हुए, राजस्थान हाई कोर्ट का जिक्र करते हुए, हिमाचल प्रदेश के हाई कोर्ट का जिक्र करते हुए, ये जो तीन स्टेट्स थे, जहां पर इसको उत्तर प्रदेश से पहले ही चैलेंज किया जा चुका था, अपनी बात कही। हिमाचल प्रदेश में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी, राजस्थान में कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार थी, लेकिन नागराज सेंटर का केस था। इन केसेज़ को लेकर उन्होंने यह निर्णय दिया था। इसके बावजूद भी, जबकि बैकवर्डनेस असर्टन करने की जरूरत नहीं थी, इंदिरा साहनी केस की जजमेंट के बाद, उन्होंने यह होल्ड किया कि ये जजमेंट्स हो चुके हैं, अतः ये हमारे ऊपर बाइन्डिंग हैं, इसलिए आप जब प्रमोशन करने चलेंगे, तो आप हर प्रमोशन की स्टेज पर इसको असर्टन करेंगे। यह सेटलमेंट करना जरूरी है, इसलिए उन्होंने क्वॉश किया और शायद इसीलिए आज इन दोनों विषयों पर अमेंडमेंट लाने की जरूरत पड़ी है। इन दिनों विषयों पर, चाहे वह असर्टनमेंट का विषय हो या वैकेंसी का विषय हो, अगर हम 21% प्लस, 23% के बियॉन्ड नहीं जा रहे हैं, तो वह एक लिमिट फिक्स हो गई है। जहां तक बैकवर्डनेस की बात है, जब एक बार 341, 342 में आ गए हैं, तो बैकवर्डनेस के असर्टनमेंट की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर बैकवर्ड नहीं होते, तो 341, 342 में नहीं लाए जाते, इसलिए मैं अपने दोस्तों को यह क्लियर करना चाहता हूं कि वे जो बार-बार एक इम्प्रेसन लिए हुए थे कि शायद उत्तर प्रदेश में ये आंकड़े नहीं रखे गए थे, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि ये आंकड़े रखे गए थे, लेकिन पूर्ववर्ती जजमेंट्स से उनको इंटरप्रेट करके, दुबारा से सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की 2 जजेस की बेंच ने उसको अपहोल्ड करते हुए उसको लागू किया और कहा कि उनके ऊपर पहले 5 जजेस का जजमेंट बाइन्डिंग है, जबकि 9 जजेस का जजमेंट दूसरी बात कहता था।

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव : उपसभापति जी, मिश्रा जी ने फैक्चुअली रॉन्ग बोला है...(व्यवधान)... हिमाचल प्रदेश का हो तो बता दीजिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : आप पहले सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का रिकॉर्ड पढ़ लीजिए।

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): अगर कोई फैक्चुअली कोट कर रहा है, तो उसको अधिकार है कि वह अपनी बात रखे!...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me hear the Minister. Mr. Minister wants to say something...(Interruptions)...He has spoken. I will look into the records.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Sir, on Friday, when we took up this Constitutional Amendment Bill, it was agreed by all sections of the House that we will resume this at 5 o' clock on Monday i.e., today. We started earlier than 5 o' clock, because there are Members, and rightly so, wanted to speak. Many have spoken. It is a good thing that they have spoken. The participation has been substantial from all sections of the House. As we have agreed that Bill will be taken up again for discussion at 5 o' clock and voting will be by 6 o' clock, some Members of the House informed me that they plan to leave Delhi. They said that have a flight to catch and have to attend some wedding. So, it is my submission and request to hon. Chair that you may now please suspend calling other hon. Members and allow the hon. Minister to give his reply.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no, Sir...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : सर, मुझे दो मिनट दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, क्या हम अपनी बात नहीं रखेंगे?... (व्यवधान)... जिसको शादी अटेंड करना है, वह जाए।...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب محمد ادیب : سر، کیا ہم اپنی بات نہیں رکھیں گے؟ —(مداخلت)— جس کو شادی اٹینڈ کرنا ہے، وہ جائے —(مداخلت)— [

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will explain the position ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Minister, one second...(Interruptions)... नहीं आपका नाम नहीं है। There are six more names...(Interruptions)... No; please. The hon. Minister has given a suggestion. I want to take the sense of the House on that. Before that I want to explain the position. There are five more names. It is in the 'Others' category for which no time is, actually, left. That is the position. Even if everybody takes two minutes each, we need...(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, श्री रामा जोयिस को अलाऊ कीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I will go by the sense of the House...(Interruptions)... Since there is no time remaining...(Interruptions)... His name is not there ...(Interruptions)... He has not given his name...(Interruptions)...

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, Rama Jois should be allowed to speak...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why did you not give your name? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): I have given my name...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not get it. It is not here...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I myself has given his name ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When I am not allowing others, how can I allow him?...(Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, पांच ही आदमी बचे हैं, सबको बोलने दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will allow two minutes each...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Sir, it is the Constitutional Amendment ...(Interruptions).. I have to be given five minutes...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, I am allowing. I will allow two minutes each ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Sir, how can I finish in two minutes? ...(Interruptions)... I should be given five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Otherwise, I will not call you...(Interruptions).. Shri Biswajit Daimary.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम): सर, मैं इस बिल के समर्थन में हूँ। सर, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। यहां पर प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन के लिए जो बिल लाया गया है, उसके ऊपर यहां पर जितने भी लोगों ने बहस में पार्टिसिपेट किया है, सबने इसके सारे कारणों के बारे में बताया है। यहां पर हमारे कुछ साथियों को यह शंका हो रही है कि प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन का जो बिल है, इस बिल के पारित होने के बाद मेरिट और एफिशिएंसी में कुछ समस्या आ जाएगी, बिना मेरिट के लोगों का प्रमोशन होगा, बिना एफिशिएंसी के लोग प्रमोट होकर आएंगे और ऊंची कुर्सी पर बैठेंगे। लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग हों या अनुसूचित जाति के लोग हों, वे किसी से भी मेरिट में या एफिशिएंसी में कभी कम नहीं है। सिर्फ बात यही है कि लोग थोड़े से पिछड़े वर्ग के हैं और दूसरों के समान मौका नहीं मिल रहा है। इस रिजर्वेशन के ज़रिए आज भी जितनी नौकरियां मिलती हैं, उन लोगों के लिए जो क्वालिफिकेशन चाहिए, वह क्वालिफिकेशन उनके पास है। पढ़ाई करने के लिए जो रिजर्वेशन

[श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी]

के अन्दर एडमिशन लेते हैं, वह सिर्फ सीट मिलने के लिए है, लेकिन सीट मिलने के बाद उन लोगों को जब उस इग्जाम को पास करना होता है, उसके लिए जितने मार्क्स रखे जाते हैं, वहां उनके लिए भी वही मार्क्स होते हैं। इसमें पिछड़े वर्गों या अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति का कोई मेरिट नहीं है।

जब एफिशिएंसी की बात होती है, जब वह कोई काम करेगा और जब उसे अपने काम के बारे में समझ नहीं आएगी, तो एफिशिएंसी खुद-ब-खुद आ जाएगी। इसमें एफिशिएंसी होने या न होने की कोई बात नहीं है।

आज तक जितने लोगों ने भी आरक्षण के तहत शिक्षा ली है, चाहे डॉक्टर हों, इंजीनियर हों, क्या ये लोग अच्छा काम नहीं कर रहे हैं? क्या ये लोग अच्छी ट्रीटमेंट नहीं कर पा रहे हैं या इंजीनियरिंग लाइन में अच्छा काम नहीं कर रहे हैं? कहीं से भी ऐसी कोई कम्प्लेंट नहीं है जो लोग ट्राइबल होते हैं या जो लोग शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट होते हैं, वे लोग एफिशिएंट नहीं होते हैं।

इसी तरह जो लोग मतभेद के बारे में बोल रहे हैं कि उनके लिए मतभेद की भावना है, यह बात ठीक है। आप देखिए, जहां पर एससी, एसटी एरिया है या गांव का इलाका है, वहां कहीं कोई अच्छा विद्यालय नहीं बनाया जाता है, लेकिन अगर वहीं सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कोई सरकारी कार्यालय बनेगा, तो जो लोग वहां नौकरी करते हैं, उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिए तत्काल सेन्ट्रल स्कूल बनवा दिए जाते हैं। जहां पर एससी या एसटी लोगों के बच्चों को पढ़ाया जाता है, उन स्कूलों में इन बच्चों को दाखिल नहीं किया जाता है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : बस, समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी : मुझे बस यही कहना था। मैं इस बिल को ऑनर करता हूं। यहां के सभी सदस्यों से मैं कहूंगा कि इस बिल को पारित कीजिए, इसका समर्थन कीजिए, इतना कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

श्री अहमद सईद मलीहाबादी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): डिप्टी चयरमैन साहब, हम दो मिनट में क्या बोलेंगे? हमारी तो आवाज दबाने का यह सब...(व्यवधान)...

[جناب احمد سعيد ملیج آبادی (مغربی بنگال): ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، ہم دو منٹ میں کیا بولیں گے؟]

[ہماری تو آواز دبائے گا یہ سب --(مداخلت)--]

श्री उपसभापति : जो भी बोल सकते हैं, वही बोलिए।

श्री अहमद सईद मलीहाबादी : हम लोगों को कुछ भी बोलने का हक़ नहीं है। आप जो भी फ़ैसला करना चाहें, वही करें।

†جناب احمد سعيد مليح آبادی: ہم لوگوں کو کچھ بھی بولنے کا حق نہیں ہے۔ آپ جو بھی فیصلہ کرنا چاہیں، وہی کریں۔]

श्री उपसभापति : दो मिनट में आप सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं या अपोज़ कर सकते हैं, जो कहना चाहें, वही कीजिए।

श्री अहमद सईद मलीहाबादी : वह हमें मालूम है, सर, लेकिन हम दो मिनट में अपनी कुछ बात नहीं कह सकते हैं। हमारी मुस्लिम माइनॉरिटी का, हुकूक का जो कर्टेलमेंट हो रहा है, हम उसके शिकार हैं और होते रहेंगे। मैं सिर्फ एक शेर पढ़ कर अपनी बात ख़त्म करता हूँ। इस बारे में आगे मुझे और कुछ नहीं कहना है। शेर के बोल हैं:-

गुल फेंके हैं औरों की तरफ़ बल्कि समर भी।
ऐ ख़ाना बरंदाज़-ए चमन, कुछ तो इधर भी॥

दूसरों की तरफ फूल भी फेंक रहे हैं, फल भी फेंक रहे हैं, लेकिन हमारी किस्मत में सिर्फ सूखे पत्ते और कांटे हैं। धन्यवाद।

†جناب احمد سعيد مليح آبادی: وہ ہمیں معلوم ہے، سر، لیکن ہم دو منٹ میں اپنی کچھ بات نہیں کہہ سکتے۔ ہماری مسلم مائنارٹی کا، حقوق کا جو curtailment ہو رہا ہے، ہم اس کے شکار ہیں اور بوتے رہیں گے۔ میں صرف ایک شعر پڑھ کر اپنی بات ختم کرتا ہوں۔ اس بارے میں آگے مجھے اور کچھ نہیں کہنا ہے۔ شعر کے بول ہیں—
گل پھینکے ہیں اوروں کی طرف بلکہ ثمر بھی
اے خانہ بر اندازچمن، کچھ تو ادھر بھی
دوسروں کی طرف پھول بھی پھینک رہے ہیں، لیکن ہماری قسمت میں صرف سوکھے پتے اور کانٹے ہیں۔ دھنیواد۔

[(ختم شد)]

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : यह जो आज कांस्टीट्यूशनल अमेंडमेंट बिल पर बात आ रही है, गुफ्तगू हो रही है, मुझे बड़ी हैरत है कि हर शख्स यह बोल रहा है कि दलितों के साथ नाइंसाफी हो रही है। हम भी उनके साथ हैं, लेकिन मसला प्रमोशन में रिज़र्वेशन का है। जब आप किसी मुल्क से मैरिट ख़त्म कर देंगे, तो वह सिस्टम कहां चलेगा? मुझे तरस आता है, इन

[श्री मोहम्मद अदीब]

पर भी और उन पर भी, क्योंकि उनके दिलों में ख़ौफ़ है, उनके पास हिम्मत नहीं है, उनको वोट की तलाश है और इनके दिलों में भी ख़ौफ़ है। इनको यह समझ में नहीं आता कि जिस निज़ाम से मैरिट ख़त्म हो जाए, एक ही दिन दो लोग ज्वाइन करें, चन्द दिनों के बाद एक चीफ़ बन जाए और दूसरा वहीं खड़ा रह जाए, वह सिस्टम कैसे चलेगा? लेकिन इस पर बहस नहीं हो रही है, बहस हो रही है दलितों पर, दलितों के साथ नाइंसाफी पर।

कौन कहता है कि दलितों के साथ नाइंसाफी नहीं है? इस मुल्क में हजारों साल से उनके साथ नाइंसाफी की गई है, लेकिन कोई यह भी तो बोला होता कि 65 सालों में मुसलमानों को कहां ले जाकर छोड़ दिया गया है। आपकी सच्वर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट इसी पार्लियामेंट में मान ली गई और रंगनाथ मिश्रा कमिशन ने यह कहा कि हम दलित से भी बदतर हैं। जब इलेक्शन से पहले आपने एक झुनझुना दिखाया, तो उसे एक छोटी अदालत ने रोक दिया और कहा कि यह नहीं हो सकता। उस पर हमारी हुकूमत या हमारे अपोजिशन के साथी कभी खड़े नहीं हुए कि इस पर कोई अमेंडमेंट लाया जाए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट कहती है कि आपकी ये-ये प्रॉब्लम्स हैं, तो आप अकाउंटिबिलिटी बढ़ाइए, डेटा बनाइए। लेकिन, डेटा नहीं बनाया गया और कहा गया कि नहीं, **reservation in promotion** का बिल लाया जाएगा।

मैं तो अपने बी.जे.पी. के भाइयों पर हैरत में हूँ। जब किसी पार्टी में और किसी हुकूमत में हिम्मत न तो उसका अंजाम यह होता है, जब वह सच्चा न हो। जो हुकूमत बनाने के लिए ताक लगाए बैठे हैं, उनके दिलों में भी हिम्मत नहीं है। इनको भी देश की परवाह नहीं है। इनको भी वोट की जरूरत है कि इन्हें वोट मिल जाए। सबसे बड़ा सवाल यह है कि 11-12 परसेंट लोगों को तो रिज़र्वेशन है, मेरे भाई नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने कहा था कि इसका भी तो होना चाहिए कि दलित एक नहीं है, दलित कई समाज के लोग हैं। इनमें पासी भी है, धोबी भी है और दूसरे लोग भी हैं। क्या इस हुकूमत ने यह मालूम किया कि उनको कितना हिस्सा मिला? क्या इस मुल्क में सिर्फ़ करोड़पति गरीबों का ही हिस्सा आएगा? क्या सिर्फ़ वही करोड़पति ही गरीब कहलाएंगे? यह बिल्कुल नाइंसाफी की बात है। आप यकीनी तौर पर इस वोट को जीत लीजिए, लेकिन आपको सड़कों पर जाना पड़ेगा। कांग्रेस पार्टी, जिसके लिए मेरे दिल के हर गोशे में यह कद्र है कि इसने मुल्क को आज़ाद कराया था, आज मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बहस के बाद कल से मैं यह कहूँगा कि समाज को तोड़ने का काम भी कांग्रेस पार्टी ने किया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Adeeb, please conclude.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : इसने समाज में बंटवारे की शकल पैदा कर दी है। अगर आपको इतनी ही मुहब्बत है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : अगर आपको वही मुहब्बत है, प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब यहां मौजूद हैं, जिनकी मैं बेपनाह इज्जत करता हूं, तो कितने वायदे और होंगे? यह सचवर कमेटी आपने बनाई थी। इसी हाउस में आपने कहा था...(व्यवधान)... इसे accept करते।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : उसके लिए रिजर्वेशन की बात क्यों नहीं हुई?... (व्यवधान)... जब अदालत ने रिजर्वेशन...(व्यवधान)... यह क्यों नहीं किया गया?... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : मोहम्मद अदीब जी,... (व्यवधान)... आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : सर, मैं चंद सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं। मैं अपने सारे दलित और बैकवर्ड भाइयों से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम आपके खिलाफ नहीं हैं। हम आपकी मदद करना चाहते हैं। मैं एक बेसिक बुनियादी बात पूछना चाह रहा हूं कि reservation in promotion में जब आपका प्रमोशन होने लगेगा, ...(समय की घंटी)... तब जो मेरिट का बच्चा है, वह कहां जाएगा?... (व्यवधान)... मुझे इस मुल्क में अपना मुस्तकबिल मालूम है। मैं उन बच्चों के बारे में सोच रहा हूं जो IIT और IIM में...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ... (Interruptions)... Now, Shri A.V. Swamy. ... (Interruptions)... अच्छा, अब आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)... आपका समय पूरा हो गया। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : वक्त तो हो गया, यह मुझे मालूम है। दो मिनट का समय ही आप मुझे देंगे...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : चार मिनट हो गए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : लेकिन, जो अहम मुद्दा है, यह एक कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट है। इसके अन्दर आप...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : चार मिनट हो गए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : एक स्टेटमेंट दीजिए और खत्म कर दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Adeeb, please conclude.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: मैं इस आवाज़ के साथ हिन्दुस्तान के हर उस मंसिफ के पास जाना चाहता हूँ...(व्यवधान)... कि अगर ये सरकारें सबको बराबर का हक नहीं देंगी तो...(व्यवधान)... उसमें हम भी खड़े हैं।...(समय की घंटी)... हमारे भाइयों ने कहा है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Adeeb, please conclude.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : आज इस पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर प्राइम मिनिस्टर को जबाब देना चाहिए कि अगर हम यह कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट कर रहे हैं, तो वह गरीब तबका, वह पिछड़ा तबका...(व्यवधान)... उसको कोई रिजर्वेशन देने को तैयार हैं या नहीं हैं?... (व्यवधान)... इसीलिए मैं इस बिल की सख्त मुखालफत करता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

†[جناب محمد ادیب (اثر پردیش) : یہ جو آج 'کانسٹی ٹیوشن امینڈمینٹ بل' پر بات آ رہی ہے، گفتگو ہو رہی ہے، مجھے بڑی حیرت ہے کہ ہر شخص یہ بول رہا ہے کہ دلتوں کے ساتھ ناانصافی ہو رہی ہے۔ ہم بھی ان کے ساتھ ہیں، لیکن مسئلہ پرموشن میں رزرویشن کا ہے۔ جب آپ کسی ملک سے میرٹ ختم کر دیں گے، تو وہ سسٹم کہاں چلے گا؟ مجھے ترس آتا ہے، ان پر بھی اور ان پر بھی، کیوں کہ ان کے دلوں میں خوف ہے، ان کے پاس ہمت نہیں ہے، ان کو ووٹ کی تلاش ہے اور ان کے دلوں میں بھی خوف ہے۔ ان کو یہ سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کہ جس نظام سے میرٹ ختم ہو جائے، ایک ہی دن دو لوگ جوائن کریں، چند دنوں کے بعد ایک چیف بن جائے اور دوسرا وہیں کھڑا رہ جائے، وہ سسٹم کیسے چلے گا؟ لیکن ان پر بحث نہیں ہو رہی ہے، بحث ہو رہی ہے دلتوں پر، دلتوں کے ساتھ ناانصافی پر۔

کون کہتا ہے کہ دلتوں کے ساتھ ناانصافی نہیں ہے؟ اس ملک میں ہزاروں سال سے ان کے ساتھ ناانصافی کی گئی ہے، لیکن کوئی یہ بھی تو بولا ہوتا کہ 65

سالوں میں مسلمانوں کو کہاں لے جاکر چھوڑ دیا گیا ہے۔ آپ کی سچر کمیٹی کی رپورٹ اسی پارلیمنٹ میں مان لی گئی اور رنگنا تھہ مشرا کمیشن نے یہ کہا کہ ہم دلت سے بھی بدتر ہیں۔ جب الیکشن سے پہلے آپ نے ایک جھنجھنا دکھایا، تو اسے ایک چھوٹی عدالت نے روک دیا اور کہا کہ یہ نہیں ہو سکتا۔ اس پر ہماری حکومت یا ہمارے اپوزیشن کے ساتھی کبھی کھڑے نہیں ہونے کہ اس پر کوئی امینڈمنٹ لایا جائے۔ سپریم کورٹ کہتی ہے کہ آپ کی یہ یہ پر ابلنس ہیں، تو آپ اکاؤنٹبلٹی بڑھائیے، ڈاٹا بنائیے۔ لیکن ڈاٹا نہیں بنایا گیا اور کہا گیا کہ نہیں، 'رزرویشن ان پرموشن' کا 'بل' لایا جائے گا۔

میں تو اپنے بی۔جے۔پی۔ کے بھائیوں پر حیرت میں ہوں۔ جب کسی پارٹی میں اور کسی حکومت میں ہمت نہ ہو تو اس کا انجام یہ ہوتا ہے، جب وہ سچا نہ ہو۔ جو حکومت بنانے کے لئے تاک لگائے بیٹھے ہیں، ان کے دلوں میں بھی ہمت نہیں ہے۔ ان کو بھی دیش کی پرواہ نہیں ہے۔ ان کو بھی ووٹ کی ضرورت ہے کہ انہیں ووٹ مل جائے۔ سب سے بڑا سوال یہ ہے 11-12 فیصد لوگوں کو تو رزرویشن ہے، میرے بھائی نریش اگر وال جی نے کہا تھا کہ اس کا بھی تو ہونا چاہئے کہ دلت ایک نہیں ہے، دلت کئی سماج کے لوگ ہیں۔ ان میں پاسی بھی ہیں، دھوبی بھی ہیں اور دوسرے لوگ بھی ہیں۔ کیا اس حکومت نے یہ معلوم کیا کہ ان کو کتنا حصہ ملا؟ کیا اس ملک میں صرف کروڑ پتی غریبوں کا ہی حصہ اٹنے گا؟ کیا صرف وہی کروڑ پتی ہی غریب کہلائیں گے؟ یہ بالکل ناانصافی کی بات ہے۔ آپ یقینی طور پر اس ووٹ کو جیت لیجئے، لیکن آپ کو سڑکوں پر جانا پڑے گا۔ کانگریس پارٹی، جس کے لئے میرے دل کے ہر گوشے میں یہ قدر ہے کہ اس نے ملک کو آزاد کرایا تھا، آج میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس بحث کے بعد کل سے میں یہ کہوں گا کہ سماج کو توڑنے کا کام بھی کانگریس پارٹی نے کیا۔

شری اپ سبھا پتی : مسٹر ادیب، پلیز کنکلوڈ۔

جناب محمد ادیب : امن نے سماج میں ہتھوارے کی شکل پیدا کر دی ہے۔ اگر آپ کو اتنی ہی محبت ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

شری اپ سبھا پتی : اب آپ کنکلوڈ کیجئے۔

جناب محمد ادیب : اگر آپ کو وہی محبت ہے، پرائم منسٹر صاحب یہاں موجود ہیں، جن کی میں بے پناہ عزت کرتا ہوں، تو کتنے وعدے اور ہوں گے؟ یہ سچر کمیٹی آپ نے بنائی تھی۔ اسی ہاؤس میں آپ نے کہا تھا۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ اسے accept کرتے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

شری اپ سبھا پتی : اب آپ کنکلوڈ کیجئے۔

جناب محمد ادیب : اس کے لئے رزرویشن کی بات کیوں نہیں ہوئی؟۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ جب عدالت نے رزرویشن۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ یہ کیوں نہیں کیا گیا؟۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ شری اپ سبھا پتی : محمد ادیب جی،۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ آپ کنکلوڈ کیجئے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

جناب محمد ادیب : سر، میں چند سوال پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں۔ میں اپنے سارے دلت اور بیک-ورڈ بھائیوں سے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم آپ کے خلاف نہیں ہے۔ ہم آپ کی مدد کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ میں ایک بنیادی بات پوچھنا چاہ رہا ہوں کہ 'رزرویشن ان پرموشن' میں جب آپ کا پرموشن ہونے لگے گا،۔۔۔(وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ تو جو میرٹ کا بچہ ہے، وہ کہاں جائے گا؟۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ مجھے اس ملک میں اپنا مستقبل معلوم ہے۔ میں ان بچوں کے بارے میں سوچ رہا ہوں جو آئی۔آئی۔ٹی۔ اور آئی۔آئی۔ایم میں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

شری اپ سبھا پتی : اوکے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ ناؤ، شری اے۔وی۔سوامی۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ اچھا اب آپ بیٹھئے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ آپ کا سمسے پورا ہو گیا ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ جناب محمد ادیب : وقت تو ہو گیا، یہ مجھے معلوم ہے۔ دو منٹ کا سمسے ہی آپ مجھے دیں گے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

شری اپ سبھا پتی : چار منٹ ہو گئے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

جناب محمد ادیب : لیکن، جو اہم مدعا ہے، یہ ایک 'کانسٹی ٹیوشن امینڈمنٹ' ہے۔

اس کے اندر آپ۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

شری اپ سبھا پتی : چار منٹ ہو گئے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

جناب محمد ادیب : ایک اسٹیٹمنٹ دیجئے اور ختم کر دیجئے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

شری اپ سبھا پتی : مسٹر ادیب پلیز کنکلوڈ۔

جناب محمد ادیب : میں اس آواز کے ساتھ ہندوستان کے ہر اس منصف کے پاس جانا چاہتا ہوں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ کہ اگر یہ سرکاری سب کو برابر کا حق نہیں دیں گی تو۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ اس میں ہم بھی کھڑے ہیں۔۔۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ ہمارے بھائیوں نے کہا ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

شری اپ سبھا پتی : مسٹر ادیب پلیز کنکلوڈ۔

جناب محمد ادیب : آج اس پارلیمنٹ کے اندر پرائم منسٹر کو جواب دینا چاہئے کہ اگر ہم یہ 'کانسٹی ٹیوشن امینڈمنٹ' کر رہے ہیں، تو وہ غریب طبقہ، وہ پچھڑا طبقہ۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ اس کو کوئی رزرویشن دینے کو تیار ہیں یا نہیں ہیں؟۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ اسی لئے میں اس بل کی سخت مخالفت کرتا ہوں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

[ختم شد]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri A.V. Swamy.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity for participating in a debate that has...(Interruptions)...

Sir, to be an independent Member in the House lends me the freedom of expression unfettered by party whip. I now increasingly feel that this freedom is bound by silver shackles of conscience. That finds some truth in both for and against the motion or Bill that is brought to this august House. I tend to lean towards reservation for the simple reason, Sir, that whatever efforts have been made for giving special privileges to Tribals and Scheduled Castes have not achieved any appreciable results or outturn. I, therefore, support the quota in promotions Bill for SCs and STs who

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[Shri A.V. Swamy]

have been historically the most deprived and socially humiliated sections of our great nation. Whatever has been done so far for the tribals, small results have been achieved. There is a wide gap, and I attribute that gap to one good reason. We are creating reserved posts for the tribals and Scheduled Castes at the lowest level, and, then the vertical growth is very slow. At the higher levels, they do not have that support from their own suffering class. Therefore, I think, this innovative idea of giving even reservations in promotions will give them a sense of satisfaction and confidence that those at the lowest level, could enter into the higher echelons of administration and other posts by this reservation. But here is another opportunity that will find their own people at the higher levels also to boost their income and that must happen quickly, Sir. It is not for the logic that has been put forward that I am supporting the Bill. But I would certainly love to put a word of caution at this level. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: In this process, they might trample on the feet of other people who could have got these jobs normally if this reservation is continued too long.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Therefore, I would, however, like to put a rider in supporting this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Swamyji, please conclude.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: There is a danger that these very deprived sections...
...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Swamyji, please conclude.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Sir, this is the last line, and an important line also. It is because the hon'ble members have expressed their fear and also apprehension. There is a danger of these very deprived sections of the population becoming a privileged class because of faster rate of promotions and all that leading in future to trampling on others' feet, if the legitimacy of this legislation is extended beyond a period of ten years. During that period, I am sure, there will be vertical growth of the deprived sections from bottom to up to higher level. ...(*Time-bell rings*)..
Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sanjiv Kumar. Take only two minutes.

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं ट्राइबल होमलैंड झारखंड को belong करता हूँ।...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, यह जो बिल further to amend the Constitution of India on reservation in promotion of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe है, इसका मैं अपनी पार्टी झारखंड मुक्ति मोर्चा की ओर से समर्थन करता हूँ। सर, 15 नवंबर, 2000 को Bihar Reorganisation Bill पास हुआ और झारखंड राज्य का निर्माण हुआ। तब यह कहा गया था कि झारखंड ट्राइबल होमलैंड है, जहां पर कुल आबादी यानी पौने तीन करोड़ का 22.45 परसेंट Scheduled Tribes हैं। Scheduled Tribes में संथाल, मुंडा, उरांव, आदि अनेक तरह की जातियां हैं। महोदय, यह बहुत खुशी की बात है कि Scheduled caste तथा अन्य जातियों के विषय में बहुत वक्ताओं ने विस्तार से बोला, लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि Scheduled Tribes के बारे में किसी ने कुछ नहीं बोला।

महोदय, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि आजादी के 65 साल के बाद भी Scheduled Tribes में जो संथाल ट्राइब है, जहां मेरा घर है, जहां झारखंड गवर्नमेंट स्टार्ट हुआ था, वहां से पचास किलोमीटर इलाके को मैं जानता हूँ, लेकिन संथाल ट्राइब के एक भी ऐसे सदस्य को मैंने नहीं देखा है, जो IAS, IPS या किसी बड़े पद पर गया हो। उसी तरह झारखंड के दूसरे ट्राइब्स यानी मुंडा, उरांव, आदि की आबादी के हिसाब से जितना representation सरकारी नौकरियों में होना चाहिए, वह नहीं है। मैं आपके संज्ञान में यह लाना चाहता हूँ कि झारखंड ही नहीं, ओडिशा, छत्तीसगढ़ और पश्चिमी बंगाल के जो ट्राइबल्स हैं, चाहे वे संथाल हों या मुंडा हों या उरांव हों, वे अपने-अपने राज्यों को छोड़ कर पलायन कर रहे हैं। आप देखेंगे कि दिल्ली का ऐसा कोई हाउसहोल्ड नहीं है, जहां पर ट्राइबल मेड या ट्राइबल सर्वेंट्स नहीं हैं। आजादी के 65 साल बाद भी सरकारी नौकरियों में उनका जितना रिप्रेजेंटेशन होना चाहिए था, वह उनको नहीं मिला है। संथाल, हो, मुंडा, उरांव आदि जो ट्राइबल्स झारखंड के अलावा पाँच-छः राज्यों में है, उनका सरकारी नौकरियों में अभी तक proper रिप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं मिला है।

महोदय, जब झारखंड राज्य बना था, तब यह कहा गया था कि झारखंड में सीसीएल, बीसीसीएल, एमपीएल, ईसीएल, टाटा, टेलको एंड टिस्को आदि हैं और उसके बाद ट्राइबल्स का जो रिज़र्वेशन है, उससे ट्राइबल्स का बहुत उत्थान होगा। सर, बस यही बात है कि ट्राइबल होमलैंड का कोई मेम्बर बोल रहा है, आप एक मिनट का समय तो बढ़ा दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : आपके दो मिनट हो गए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजीव कुमार : सर, आप एक मिनट और दे दीजिए, कुछ नहीं जाएगा। इतने लोग बोल चुके हैं, एक मिनट से कुछ नहीं बिगड़ेगा।...**(व्यवधान)**...

सर, उस समय यह कहा गया था कि जहां पर इतने रिच मिनरल्स हैं, यह कहा जाता है कि झारखंड देश को कोल के टोटल भंडार का 32 परसेंट देता है और यह कहा जाता है कि देश के टोटल...**(व्यवधान)**... 25 परसेंट झारखंड देता है।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बिल के बारे में बोलिए।

श्री संजीव कुमार : वहां के रहने वाले जो ट्राइबल्स हैं, उनके बारे में मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि पहले तो झारखंड को स्पेशल स्टेट का दर्जा देना चाहिए और वहां के रहने वाले ट्राइबल्स का सरकारी नौकरियों में प्रॉपर रिप्रेजेंटेशन हो, ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, यह मेरी मांग है। धन्यवाद।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं दिल की बेइंतहा गहराइयों से इस कांस्टिट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट का समर्थन करता हूं। मुझे फख्र हो रहा है कि हमारे बिहार ने, हमारे नेता नीतीश कुमार ने अपने राज्य में इसको पहले ही लागू कर दिया।

महोदय, मैं आपको बताऊं कि जब हमारे नेता नीतीश कुमार जी एमपी थे, तो उन्होंने लोक सभा में एक बात कही थी कि मजहब तब्दील करने से इंसान की सामाजिक स्थिति नहीं बदलती है। महोदय, हमारे उपेन्द्र जी बोल रहे थे, वे हमारे अच्छी साथी हैं, उनके लिए मैं कह रहा हूं कि मुसलमानों और ईसाइयों में भी दलित हैं। अगर हिन्दू धोबी है, तो मुसलमान धोबी भी है, जिसे मुसलमनिया धोबी कहा जाता है। अगर हिन्दू में हलखोर है, तो मुसलमान में हलालखोर है, * आज भी मैला ढोने का काम करता है। उसको कहीं हेला कहा जाता है और कहीं उसको होलइया कहा जाता है, लेकिन पेशा वही है। महोदय, अगर हिन्दू में मोची है, चमड़ा सुखाने, चमड़ा पकाने, चमड़ा छीलने, जूता बनाने का काम करता है, तो मुस्लिम मोची भी है, जो वही काम करता है, उसके मोहल्ले में आप बदबू के कारण रह नहीं सकते हैं। मुसलमानों में एक बिरादरी है, जिसका नाम है - भठियारा, यह सरकार की सूची में है, सिर्फ बोलचाल की सूची में नहीं है। अदीब साहब, आप भी यह जान लीजिए, हम सभी मुसलमानों के रिज़र्वेशन की बात नहीं कर रहे। सभी मुसलमानों का धर्म की बुनियादी पर रिज़र्वेशन नहीं हो सकता है। प्रो. रामगोपाल यादव जी बैठे हैं, ये 18 परसेंट की बात करते हैं, रामविलास जी 10 परसेंट की बात करते हैं, हम जो मुसलमान दलित हैं, जो मुसलमान पाश्मान्दा है, वह इस बात से वाकिफ है कि हमारा संविधान इस बात की इजाजत नहीं देता है। हम आप लोगों से भी यह कहना चाहते हैं कि ईसाइयों में भी दलित हैं, मुसलमानों में भी दलित हैं, उनकी मस्जिदें अलग-अलग हैं, उनके साथ छुआछूत का व्यवहार होता है। दलित नेताओं से भी हम कहना चाहते हैं कि आप ज़रा दिल बड़ा कीजिए। हम लोग भी दलित हैं, हम लोग भी मारे गए हैं, इसलिए आप इस बात पर विचार कीजिए।

महोदय, हम कहना चाहते हैं, यहां प्रधानमंत्री जी हैं, आपने सच्वर कमेटी बनायी, रंगनाथ मिश्रा कमीशन आपने बनाया, यूपीए-वन ने बनाया, उनकी रिपोर्ट आकर रखी हुई है। रंगनाथ मिश्रा कमीशन ने क्या कहा है? रंगनाथ मिश्रा कमिशन ने कहा है कि मजहब के बुनियाद पर भेदभाव करना संविधान विरोधी है। 1950 में जो 341 धारा है, उस पर जो धार्मिक प्रतिबंध लगाया गया... (व्यवधान)...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप खत्म कीजिए।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : उसको आप फौरन revoke कीजिए। आप क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं?...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : टाइम हो गया।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : महोदय, हम खत्म कर रहे हैं। इसलिए हम कहना चाहते हैं कि आप उसको रिवोक कीजिए। इस बात को सच्चर कमेटी ने भी कहा है। एक बात हमारे कई लोग कहते हैं कि मुसलमानों की हालत दलितों की हालत से भी खराब है। हम ऐसा नहीं मानते हैं। सच्चर कमेटी ने ऐसा नहीं कहा है, रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन ने ऐसा नहीं कहा है।

श्री उपसभापति : समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : मुसलमान समाज के अंदर, इसाइयों के अंदर जिसकी हालत हिन्दू दलितों से भी खराब है...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : बस, समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : हम इस पक्ष से भी कहना चाहते हैं कि हमारे साथ संवैधानिक रूप से अन्याय हो रहा है। हम मुसलमान हैं, हम इसाई हैं इसीलिए हमारे साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। हम दलित हैं, हम पहले दलित हैं, उसके बाद हम इसाई बने हैं। हम दलित उसके बाद मुस्लिम बने हैं। हम पहले दलित हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आपने वायदा किया था दो मिनट के लिए।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Rama Jois. You have also to adhere to the time restriction.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Sir, I will make only points; I will not elaborate. Sir, the first point I would like to make is this. It is indisputable that in this country, the most pernicious treatment has been given to the class of people who are called — untouchables I call them as 'erstwhile untouchables' because of Article 17. There are no untouchables in this country today. But there is an impression that it is part of *dharma*. I have written a book for 12 years; *Rajdharma* is there. It is absolute *adharma* to treat anybody as untouchable or lower in the country. Therefore, I will quote only a few provisions of *Rajdharma*.

यथा सर्वाणि भूतानि धरा धारयते समम्।
तथा सर्वाणि भूतानि बिभ्रतः पार्थिवं व्रतम्॥

[Shri M. Rama Jois]

State should treat every person the way mother earth treats all. Earth gives support to every individual equally. There can't be better equality. Just as mother Earth gives equal protection, that kind of protection should be given to all. Then, there is by Kautilya's Artha Sastra which and it is regarded as a Constitutional law of ancient India by Professor Jolly.

प्रजासुखे सुखं राज्ञः। प्रजानां च हिते हितम्।
नात्मप्रियं हितं राज्ञः प्रजानांतु प्रियं हितम्॥

The Ruler (King) must work for the happiness of the people. Another thing is, सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः, all should be happy. These are incorporated in golden letters in this Parliament building. I have published it in the form of 'Sandesh' from Parliament. But, unfortunately, in this country where such a high equality was there, we treated certain sections of our own brethren worse than animals. Even dogs were allowed in the house, but some people were not allowed.

(MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

I remember, when I was young, there was a hotel in our neighbourhood. There, coffee was served to them not in cups, but in coconut shells. That was the State of affairs. Therefore, the only thing is that there is absolutely no justification for the injustice done by the rest of the society to the so-called *dalits*. Therefore, I have also written in a book that the entire rest of the society has to apologise to the section of people who have been treated badly for centuries. Therefore, they should regret, repent and rectify their mistake. This should be the principle. That principle is there in this amendment. What is equality? Equality has got two aspects. Equals should not be treated unequally and unequal should not be treated equally. Undoubtedly, the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe people are not equals at all. If you allow them to compete each other, then, it would be like पहलवान एंड कडि पहलवान lean (weak) fighting with each other. Therefore, there is has to be reservation. This has been accepted in the Constitution. As far as promotion is concerned, very rightly, this is there from the beginning. In 1961, the Supreme Court, in the General Manager, Southern Railway vs. Rangachari case, said, "Equality in employment includes promotion." It is only in Indira Sahni's case, the Supreme Court reversed that Judgment and held that there shall be no provision for reservation in promotion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: That is sought to be rectified here. I have even written in several judgments that when a Scheduled Caste man or a backward man gets a preference in the matter of selection, you should feel as if your own one brother has got it and don't get so upset by that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: And, then, when you make reservation, there should be mother's heart behind it, not an eagle's eye. I have written that in my books.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now please conclude.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: There was an old lady in our village. While having a dialogue with my mother, she said, 'She has got some bangles, gold and all that, and she was giving it to one particular son only.' When a question was put to her as to why she is doing this, she said, 'I have four sons; three are well off, but one is totally illiterate. Therefore, I am giving my gold and everything to him.' That should be the attitude. But if it is done with an eagle's eye or a political motive, certainly, it is not correct. There are some people who say, 'When reservation is given, they are being favoured.' Justice Mudholkar in Devadasan case said, 'No, it is not a favour. By giving reservation, you are giving them equality because they are unequal and by better treatment, you are giving them equality.'

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Then, there is this right to happiness. This fundamental right is not even found in the Universal Declaration dated 10th December, 1948. ...*(Time bell rings)*... *Rigveda* declares, 'no one is superior, no one is inferior.' ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rama Jois, please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, No; it's over now. Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Dr. Ambedkar has said and that is also written in the Constitution. He has clearly stated that we must harmonize between the reservation and the non-reservation; and that is what is followed in Balaji's case. Fortunately, it so happens that the first ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: ... case came up in the Supreme Court in 1963. Balaji's case is from my office.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I expect senior Members to cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Subsequently it has been reiterated and the Constitution has been amended. There is one amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: There are two types of promotions — seniority-cum-merit and promotion by selection. There are two types of promotions. How it should be done is a separate issue. But on principle, they are entitled to reservations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Thank you.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: In the spirit of it, I am going to support it. I am going to support that spirit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. That concludes the discussion. The hon. Minister.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, before the hon. Minister replies, the hon. LoP just wants to make a small submission. Just half-a-minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, the hon. Member who spoke last has moved an amendment also that in case there are categories of people who have been promoted prior to 1995, it should not happen that as a result of the amendment we are passing today, people who have been serving for the last 17 years now start facing reversion. So, we would like the hon. Minister to speak on this subject also.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to reply to the debate.

I am also grateful to the hon. Members who made their contributions in the debate. I would like to mention that as much as 34 Members have participated in the debate in this august House. The debate was initiated by the hon. Leader of

the Opposition, followed by Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar from our Party and followed by the hon. BSP leader. The other leaders from various political parties have also participated in the debate. Because of the paucity of time, kindly excuse me for not mentioning the other names.

Sir, except two political parties, Samajwadi Party and the Shiv Sena, all other political parties have wholeheartedly supported this Amendment. Though it is a very small amendment, it is a very important amendment. Sir, there is one aspect which I would like to submit to the hon. leaders of the Samajwadi Party. Reservation in promotion in Nagaraj case has been upheld. As the hon. Member Mr. Seelam has mentioned, it is not new. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities in this country have been enjoying it from 1955 onwards. In 1992, following the *Indira Sawhney* case, for thirty-seven years, they have been enjoying these advantages under the Constitution. They have been enjoying it and, suddenly, in the *Indira Sawhney* case it was held that they are not entitled to reservation in promotions. I quite agree to the fact that reservation in promotions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in spite of the four amendments that have been brought by this Government, by the UPA and the NDA Governments, the 77th Amendment, the 81st Amendment, the 85th Amendment and the 82nd Amendment, for the purpose of continuing reservation in promotions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Those communities have been enjoying.

Sir, several arguments have been put forward. I do not wish to go into the details as all hon. Members, in one voice, have said that there has been discrimination against SCs/STs, which is continuing even today in our villages. Not only that, every political party in this country is committed to social justice. More so, I am also convinced that the Samajwadi Party is also committed to social justice. I would like to submit that Mr. Agrawal has been mentioning that there is no problem in giving reservation at the entry level. Why are you giving it in promotions? I would like to humbly ask the hon. Member when he is accepting the policy of reservation at the entry level, what is their objection in having reservation in promotions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes? The only point that they wished to drive home was that there should not be 100 per cent reservation. From the Government side, when we brought the amendment, we discussed it with all the political parties, including the hon. Leader of the Opposition and other political parties, as to the extent of reservations to be provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes. It has been restricted to 22.5 per cent. Therefore, you need not have the apprehension

[Shri V. Narayanasamy]

that it would reach 100 per cent, that has been projected. There is one issue that has been raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, rightly so; it was shared with all other political leaders — about the efficiency part, that is, article 335. Already, in article 335 there is a provision for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes and apart from that there is also the relaxed standards given under the provision of article 335. Therefore, the Government in its wisdom, after holding consultation with leaders, that that protection has to be continued. Therefore, it has been given here and we have moved an amendment to that effect.

Sir, I would like to refer to what hon. Member, Shri Rama Jois, said about article 17 and article 46. Article 46 clearly mentions that Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribe communities are not only educationally but also economically weaker sections. It is already there. It is only after that that Backward Classes come.

Sir, article 341 and 342 are novel provisions. I would like to tell you, why. No other community, no other caste, has been identified by the President's Notification except Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes. Therefore, on the face of it, *per se*, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribe communities are backward. Though the Supreme Court said that you would have to have to go for a quantifiable data, from our side, we are convinced that they are backward communities. If one goes to the villages, they would find the backwardness of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribe people in spite of the policy of reservation being in place.

Sir, I would like to give one or two figures about their position in the Government of India. Hon. Member, Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania, has raised a point about the total number of Secretaries, Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries in the Central Government as also the number of SC, ST and OBCs among them. The answer was recently given, on 6th December, 2012. The number of posts of Secretaries or equivalent in the Government of India is 102. Among them, the number of officers among the SC is Nil; no. of ST officers is 2, and number of OBC officers is Nil. As for the number of Additional Secretaries or equivalent is concerned, the total number is 113, out of which the number of Scheduled Caste officers is 5, Scheduled Tribe is one and OBC is Nil. Sir, coming to Joint Secretaries and equivalents, there are 434 posts. Out of which Scheduled Caste officers are 32, Scheduled Tribe officers are 14 and OBCs are one. What is the percentage? Scheduled Castes are 6.5 per cent, Scheduled Tribes are 9.8 per cent and OBCs are 9.2 per cent. Now I come

to the percentage of employees in 'A', 'B' and 'C' categories. In 'A' category, Scheduled Castes are 11.5 per cent, in 'B' category they are 14.9 per cent and in 'C' category they are 17.5 per cent. In 'A' category, Scheduled Tribes are 4.8 per cent, in 'B' category they are 6 per cent and in 'C' category they are 7.6 per cent. Inadequacy has been amply proved by this document as far as the Government of India is concerned. The same situation is also prevailing in the States. There is one more thing that I would like to submit. Officers at the State level are not coming on deputation to the Centre. So, we are not able to accommodate more Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers. With the help of this august House, I would like to request the State Governments concerned that more and more officers belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs have to be deputed to the Central Government services so that they can also get an opportunity for the purpose of getting their due share according to the criteria fixed by the Government. Sir, the hon. Prime Minister took the initiative. Before that, the issue was raised in this august House in March, 2012 by way of a Short-Duration Discussion. The Government gave an assurance that the Prime Minister would call an all-party meeting. Accordingly, in May, 2012, discussion took place. On 21st August, 2012, an all-party meeting was held. In that meeting, except Samajwadi Party, all other political parties have supported the move for bringing an amendment to clause 4A of Article 16 of the Constitution. Therefore, Sir, if we go through the entire discussion that took place, there is no difference of opinion among various political leaders. Apart from that, hon. leader Ram Gopal Yadav was saying if the Government really wanted to bring this Bill. This Government is committed to give reservation in promotions to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would like to clarify the position to him. This is the commitment of our Government and also of our party. As far as our party is concerned, we are by the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities, OBCs and also the weaker sections of the society. Therefore, our commitment is there. The Amendment that has been brought to this august House for the purpose of giving reservation in promotion to SCs/STs has been whole-heartedly supported by hon. Members of various political parties. I need not go into details point-wise because most of the hon. Members are convinced that Amendment has to be brought. Therefore, I request this august House to take it up for voting and carry out the Amendment.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, reversion के बारे में...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : लीडर ऑफ अपोज़िशन यहां...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : एल.ओ.पी. ने कहा था कि जो 17 साल पहले promote हुए हैं, उनके reversion के बारे में क्या कहा? आप मत करिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I am coming to that point. Sir, the Leader of the Opposition has mentioned about people who have been promoted prior to 1995. I discussed it with the leaders here. I would like to submit that we will write to the State Governments concerned and tell them that those people who have been promoted should not be adversely affected. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (उत्तराखंड): सभापति जी, मेरा एक clarification है।...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं भी एक clarification पूछना चाहता हूँ।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): I have a clarification to seek. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One at a time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Yechury. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I would like to seek clarification on two points from the hon. Minister. One is the issue of heart-burn that was raised. Suppose you supersede somebody, then there is a heart-burn. That issue is there. We had made a suggestion that when the rules are drafted after this Amendment, you should consider the creation of a supernumerary post — there are many vacancies in the Government of India — so that a person, who is entitled...

SHRI KAMAL NATH: He has given that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY:so that you do not be unfair to the others who do not get the reservation.

Now, I come to the second matter. Will the Government be conscious to consider the proposal made by one of our colleagues about the question of *dalit* Muslims and *dalit* Christians? It should be extended for that because...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: We have very serious reservation about it. I want to protest it here itself.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Well, that may be their opinion. Now, I would like the Government to clarify on this aspect, whether this can be accommodated when the rules are framed. Number three...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, conclude.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am concluding, Sir. We fully support the amendment moved by the Government removing that reference to article 335. But, we just want the Government to take cognisance of the fact that article 335 was part of the Constitution for a long time, and the amended part of 335, that is, the second paragraph, which is there, has been in force for a decade.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: It is already there.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is what I am saying. It has been in force for a decade. Despite that, you have reeled out the figures of what has happened in terms of number of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in senior positions in the Government. That means the rules have been framed in such a way that they could be circumvented. Do you assure us that those loopholes in the rules will also be plugged and will be taken care of?

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी : सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट्स से आईएस अफसर यहां केन्द्र में अपनी इच्छा से आते हैं। अगर स्टेट से एससी या एसटी के आईएस अफसर या आईपीएस अफसर सेंटर में आना ही नहीं चाहेंगे तो क्या आप उनके लिए कोई ऐसा obligatory नियम बनाएंगे कि उस स्टेट से certain percentage यहां पन आने ही चाहिए? आपने हमें सेंटर के डाटा दिए, वे सेंटर के डाटा कभी पूरे ही नहीं होंगे क्योंकि आपके यहां पर ऐसा कोई नियम ही नहीं है। स्टेट से लोग सेंटर में आते ही नहीं है। यह मेरा personal experience है। मेरा यहां 12 साल में तीन-तीन चीफ सेक्रेटरी एसटी के रहे हैं, लेकिन उनमें से एक भी कभी यहां पर सेंटर में नहीं आया। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि जब तक आप यह क्लीयर नहीं करेंगे और उनके लिए स्टेट से यहां पर आना obligatory नहीं करेंगे, तब तक मैं नहीं समझता कि कभी भी आप इस डाटा को पूरा कर पाएंगे, इस प्रकार से तो आप जितना प्रयास कर रहे हैं, वह सब बेकार हो जाएगा, निरर्थक होगा, इसका कोई अर्थ ही नहीं होगा।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : दूसरी बात यह है कि empanelment ही नहीं होता है...(व्यवधान)... सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का empanelment ही नहीं होता है।

श्री सभापति: आप उस सवाल में मत जाइए!...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग बोल चुके हैं, आप बैठ जाइए!...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सर, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने केन्द्र सरकार की नौकरियों में कास्ट वाइज़ जो डाटा पेश किया है, उससे यह जानकारी मिलती है कि जो ओबीसी हैं, जिनको 27 परसेंट का आरक्षण प्राप्त है, उनकी हालत बहुत ही खराब है!...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : वह अलग सवाल है, उसको यहां मत लाइए।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : क्या उनके लिए कोई विशेष अभियान आप चलाएंगे, यह हम जानना चाहते हैं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I shall now...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Let him answer.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): I have a clarification to ask. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your clarification now?...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I have already replied to the first point raised by Shri Sitaram Yechury.

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए।...*(व्यवधान)*... कृपया बैठ जाइए।...*(व्यवधान)*... That is not under discussion here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The point raised by him will be taken care of. His suggestion will be taken care of. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are going to the next step.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, ऐसा तो शाम तक चलता रहेगा। आप वोटिंग कराइए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, आप वोटिंग कराइए।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, normally, we don't get into this, but this is very important. सर, सीताराम येचुरी जी ने जो ईशू उठाया, पूरे देश में उसके बारे में बहस हो रही है। जैसा उन्होंने reverse discrimination के बारे में कहा, क्या सरकार प्रदेश सरकारों को supernumerary पोस्ट क्रिएट करने के लिए यहां से आदेश देगी, स्टेट लेजिस्लेशन से ऐसा कुछ करने के लिए कहेंगे? क्या ऐसा कुछ संकेत आप देंगे? यह matter of heart-burning हो गया है। कृपया आप सदन को इस बारे में बताएं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the question here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, हम लोग सरकार में रहे हैं। सरकार को यदि हायर लैवल पर बैकलॉग को पूरा करना है तो 15 per cent for the Scheduled Castes and 7.5 per cent for the Scheduled Tribes आप ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी में, चाहे स्टेट से लाकर हो या यहां लाकर हो, कर दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have had your turn. That is the end of it. I shall now put the motion for consideration...*(Interruptions)*...

7.00 P.M.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I have a clarification. I thought the hon. Minister will clarify this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your issue now? What is the clarification that you want?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, please allow me. *...(Interruptions)..* The Constitution of India must be binding for all. The very purpose for which this amendment has been brought is to lift the most downtrodden sections of the society. How long would that initiative be limited only within the Government sector? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is another matter. *...(Interruptions)...* That is not to be taken up. I shall now put the motion for consideration to vote. *...(Interruptions)...* Please, Mr. Sen. That is not a matter under consideration here. *...(Interruptions)...* I am sorry, that is not under consideration here. *...(Interruptions)...* That is not under consideration. Please.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I stand ignored. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your place.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I am resuming my place but I stand ignored.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion for consideration of the Bill to vote. The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration.”

The House divided.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ayes: 194

Noes: 10

AYES – 194

Abraham, Shri Joy

Achuthan, Shri M.P.

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Akhtar, Shri Javed
Ali, Shri Munquad
Ali, Shri Sabir
Anand Sharma, Shri
Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar
Ansari, Shri Salim
Antony, Shri A.K.
Ashk Ali Tak, Shri
Ashwani Kumar, Shri
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Badnore, Shri V.P. Singh
Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh
Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das
Baishya, Shri Birendra Prasad
Balaganga, Shri N.
Balagopal, Shri K.N.
Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar
Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal
Behera, Shri Shashi Bhusan
Bernard, Shri A.W. Rabi
Bhattacharya, Shri P.
Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh
Bora, Shri Pankaj
Budania, Shri Narendra
Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta

Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat
Chavan, Shrimati Vandana
Chiranjeevi, Dr. K.
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
Daimary, Shri Biswajit
Dalwai, Shri Husain
Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal
Das, Shri Kumar Deepak
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav
Dhindsa, Sardar Sukhdev Singh
Dua, Shri H.K.
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan
Elavarasan, Shri A.
Faruque, Shrimati Naznin
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.
Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand
Gill, Dr. M.S.
Gnanadesikan, Shri B.S.
Goud T., Shri Devender
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Gupta, Dr. Akhilesh Das
Gupta, Shri Prem Chand
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.

Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin

Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal

Jaitley, Shri Arun

Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal

Javadekar, Shri Prakash

Jha, Shri Prabhat

Jinnah, Shri A.A.

Jois, Shri M. Rama

Jugul Kishore, Shri

Kannan, Shri P.

Karan Singh, Dr.

Karimpuri, Shri Avtar Singh

Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar

Keishing, Shri Rishang

Khabri, Shri Brijlal

Khan, Shri K. Rahman

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali

Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai

Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Koshyari, Shri Bhagat Singh

Kshatriya, Prof. Alka Balram

Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Lachungpa, Shri Hishey

Lad, Shri Anil H.

Mahendra Prasad, Dr.
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Maitreya, Dr. V.
Malihabadi, Shri Ahmad Saeed
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.
Mangala Kisan, Shri
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Masood, Shri Rasheed
Mathur, Shri Om Prakash
Mayawati, Kumari
Miri, Prof. Mrinal
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Mohapatra, Shri Rabinarayan
Mukherji, Dr. Barun
Mukut Mithi, Shri
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Nandamuri Harikrishna, Shri
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Narayanan, Shri C.P.
Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana

Nathwani, Shri Parimal

Pande, Shri Avinash

Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai

Parasaran, Shri K.

Parida, Shri Baishnab

Parjapati, Shri Ranbir Singh

Parmar, Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Patel, Shri Ahmed

Pathak, Shri Brajesh

Patil, Shri Basawaraj

Pilania, Dr. Gyan Prakash

Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra

Pradhan, Shrimati Renubala

Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar

Punj, Shri Balbir

Rai, Shrimati Kusum

Rajan, Shri Ambeth

Rajaram, Shri

Rajeeve, Shri P.

Ram Prakash, Dr.

Ramalingam, Dr. K.P.

Ramesh, Shri C.M.

Ramesh, Shri Jairam

Rangarajan, Shri T.K.

Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri

Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar
Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen
Ratanpuri, Shri G.N.
Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Roy, Shri Mukul
Roy, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar
Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap
Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai
Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi
Sahani, Prof. Anil Kumar
Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Sancheti, Shri Ajay
Sangma, Shri Thomas
Sanjiv Kumar, Shri
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Seema, Dr. T.N.
Selvaganapathi, Shri T.M.
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Shafi, Shri Mohammad
Shanta Kumar, Shri
Sharma, Shri Raghunandan
Sharma, Shri Satish

Shukla, Shri Rajeev

Singh, Shri Bashistha Narain

Singh, Shri Birender

Singh, Shri Ishwar

Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan

Singh, Dr. Manmohan

Singh, Shrimati Maya

Singh, Shri N.K.

Singh, Shri Ramchandra Prasad

Singh, Shri Shivpratap

Singh, Shri Veer

Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu

Solanki, Shri Kaptan Singh

Soni, Shrimati Ambika

Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap

Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-Din

Stanley, Shrimati Vasanthi

Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu

Swaminathan, Prof. M.S.

Swamy, Shri A.V.

Tariq Anwar, Shri

Tarun Vijay, Shri

Thakor, Shri Natuji Halaji

Thakur, Dr. C.P.

Thakur, Dr. Prabha

Thangavelu, Shri S.

Tirkey, Shri Dilip Kumar

Tiwari, Shri Shivanand

Tripathi, Shri D.P.

Vasan, Shri G.K.

Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.

Vora, Shri Motilal

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal

Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES-10

Shri Kiranmay Nanda

Shri Mohan Singh

Shri Darshan Singh Yadav

Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav

Shrimati Jaya Bachchan

Chaudhary Munabbar Saleem

Shri Arvind Kumar Singh

Shri Naresh Agrawal

Shri Mohammed Adeeb

Shri Alok Tiwari

The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there are two Amendments. Amendment (No. 1) by Shri Rama Jois. Are you moving?

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: In view of the assurance given by the Minister that no person will be reverted, I am not moving the Amendment (No. 1).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment (No. 3) by Shri V. Narayanasamy.

CLAUSE 2 – Amendment of article 16

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I beg to move:

3. That at page 1, lines 10 and 11, the words and figure “or in article 335” be *deleted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Clause 2, as amended, to vote. The question is:

That Clause 2, as amended, stands part of the Bill.

The House divided.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ayes: 194

Noes: 10

AYES – 194

Abraham, Shri Joy

Achuthan, Shri M.P.

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Akhtar, Shri Javed

Ali, Shri Munquad

Ali, Shri Sabir

Anand Sharma, Shri

Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar

Ansari, Shri Salim

Antony, Shri A.K.

Ashk Ali Tak, Shri

Ashwani Kumar, Shri
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Badnore, Shri V.P. Singh
Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh
Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das
Baishya, Shri Birendra Prasad
Balaganga, Shri N.
Balagopal, Shri K.N.
Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar
Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal
Behera, Shri Shashi Bhusan
Bernard, Shri A.W. Rabi
Bhattacharya, Shri P.
Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh
Bora, Shri Pankaj
Budania, Shri Narendra
Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat
Chavan, Shrimati Vandana
Chiranjeevi, Dr. K.
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
Daimary, Shri Biswajit
Dalwai, Shri Husain
Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal
Das, Shri Kumar Deepak

Dave, Shri Anil Madhav

Dhindsa, Sardar Sukhdev Singh

Dua, Shri H.K.

Dwivedi, Shri Janardan

Elavarasan, Shri A.

Faruque, Shrimati Naznin

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.

Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand

Gill, Dr. M.S.

Gnanadesikan, Shri B.S.

Goud T., Shri Devender

Goyal, Shri Piyush

Gujral, Shri Naresh

Gupta, Dr. Akhilesh Das

Gupta, Shri Prem Chand

Hashmi, Shri Parvez

Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.

Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin

Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal

Jaitley, Shri Arun

Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal

Javadekar, Shri Prakash

Jha, Shri Prabhat

Jinnah, Shri A.A.

Jois, Shri M. Rama

Jugul Kishore, Shri
Kannan, Shri P.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Karimpuri, Shri Avtar Singh
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khabri, Shri Brijlal
Khan, Shri K. Rahman
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Koshyari, Shri Bhagat Singh
Kshatriya, Prof. Alka Balram
Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Lachungpa, Shri Hishey
Lad, Shri Anil H.
Mahendra Prasad, Dr.
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Maitreya, Dr. V.
Malihabadi, Shri Ahmad Saeed
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.
Mangala Kisan, Shri
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Masood, Shri Rasheed

Mathur, Shri Om Prakash
Mayawati, Kumari
Miri, Prof. Mrinal
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Mohapatra, Shri Rabinarayan
Mukherji, Dr. Barun
Mukut Mithi, Shri
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Nandamuri Harikrishna, Shri
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Narayanan, Shri C.P.
Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana
Nathwani, Shri Parimal
Pande, Shri Avinash
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai
Parasaran, Shri K.
Parida, Shri Baishnab
Parjapati, Shri Ranbir Singh
Parmar, Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Patel, Shri Ahmed
Pathak, Shri Brajesh
Patil, Shri Basawaraj
Pilania, Dr. Gyan Prakash
Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra
Pradhan, Shrimati Renubala
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Punj, Shri Balbir
Rai, Shrimati Kusum
Rajan, Shri Ambeth
Rajaram, Shri
Rajeeve, Shri P.
Ram Prakash, Dr.
Ramalingam, Dr. K.P.
Ramesh, Shri C.M.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T.K.
Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar
Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen
Ratanpuri, Shri G.N.
Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Roy, Shri Mukul

Roy, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar
Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap
Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai
Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi
Sahani, Prof. Anil Kumar
Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Sancheti, Shri Ajay
Sangma, Shri Thomas
Sanjiv Kumar, Shri
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Seema, Dr. T.N.
Selvaganapathi, Shri T.M.
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Shafi, Shri Mohammad
Shanta Kumar, Shri
Sharma, Shri Raghunandan
Sharma, Shri Satish
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh, Shri Bashistha Narain
Singh, Shri Birender
Singh, Shri Ishwar
Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shrimati Maya
Singh, Shri N.K.

Singh, Shri Ramchandra Prasad

Singh, Shri Shivpratap

Singh, Shri Veer

Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu

Solanki, Shri Kaptan Singh

Soni, Shrimati Ambika

Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap

Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-Din

Stanley, Shrimati Vasanthi

Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu

Swaminathan, Prof. M.S.

Swamy, Shri A.V.

Tariq Anwar, Shri

Tarun Vijay, Shri

Thakor, Shri Natuji Halaji

Thakur, Dr. C.P.

Thakur, Dr. Prabha

Thangavelu, Shri S.

Tirkey, Shri Dilip Kumar

Tiwari, Shri Shivanand

Tripathi, Shri D.P.

Vasan, Shri G.K.

Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.

Vora, Shri Motilal

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal

Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES-10

Shri Kiranmay Nanda

Shri Mohan Singh

Shri Darshan Singh Yadav

Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav

Shrimati Jaya Bachchan

Chaudhary Munabbar Saleem

Shri Arvind Kumar Singh

Shri Naresh Agrawal

Shri Mohammed Adeeb

Shri Alok Tiwari

The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 1 – Short title and commencement

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 1, there is one amendment by Shri V. Narayanasamy.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I move:

- (2) That at page 1, line 3, for the words and bracket “(One Hundred Seventeenth Amendment)”, the words and bracket “(Ninety-eighth Amendment)” be substituted.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Clause 1, as amended, to vote. The question is:

Clause 1, as amended, stands part of the Bill.

The House divided.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ayes: 194

Noes: 10

AYES – 194

Abraham, Shri Joy

Achuthan, Shri M.P.

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Akhtar, Shri Javed

Ali, Shri Munquad

Ali, Shri Sabir

Anand Sharma, Shri

Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar

Ansari, Shri Salim

Antony, Shri A.K.

Ashk Ali Tak, Shri

Ashwani Kumar, Shri

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Badnore, Shri V.P. Singh

Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh

Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das

Baishya, Shri Birendra Prasad

Balaganga, Shri N.

Balagopal, Shri K.N.

Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar

Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.

Batra, Shri Shadi Lal

Behera, Shri Shashi Bhusan

Bernard, Shri A.W. Rabi
Bhattacharya, Shri P.
Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh
Bora, Shri Pankaj
Budania, Shri Narendra
Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat
Chavan, Shrimati Vandana
Chiranjeevi, Dr. K.
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
Daimary, Shri Biswajit
Dalwai, Shri Husain
Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal
Das, Shri Kumar Deepak
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav
Dhindsa, Sardar Sukhdev Singh
Dua, Shri H.K.
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan
Elavarasan, Shri A.
Faruque, Shrimati Naznin
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.
Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand
Gill, Dr. M.S.
Gnanadesikan, Shri B.S.
Goud T., Shri Devender

Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Gupta, Dr. Akhilesh Das
Gupta, Shri Prem Chand
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.
Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin
Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal
Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Jha, Shri Prabhat
Jinnah, Shri A.A.
Jois, Shri M. Rama
Jugul Kishore, Shri
Kannan, Shri P.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Karimpuri, Shri Avtar Singh
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khabri, Shri Brijlal
Khan, Shri K. Rahman
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Koshyari, Shri Bhagat Singh
Kshatriya, Prof. Alka Balram
Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Lachungpa, Shri Hishey
Lad, Shri Anil H.
Mahendra Prasad, Dr.
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Maitreyan, Dr. V.
Malihabadi, Shri Ahmad Saeed
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.
Mangala Kisan, Shri
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Masood, Shri Rasheed
Mathur, Shri Om Prakash
Mayawati, Kumari
Miri, Prof. Mrinal
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Mohapatra, Shri Rabinarayan
Mukherji, Dr. Barun
Mukut Mithi, Shri
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Naik, Shri Shantaram

Nandamuri Harikrishna, Shri
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Narayanan, Shri C.P.
Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana
Nathwani, Shri Parimal
Pande, Shri Avinash
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai
Parasaran, Shri K.
Parida, Shri Baishnab
Parjapati, Shri Ranbir Singh
Parmar, Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patel, Shri Ahmed
Pathak, Shri Brajesh
Patil, Shri Basawaraj
Pilania, Dr. Gyan Prakash
Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra
Pradhan, Shrimati Renubala
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Punj, Shri Balbir
Rai, Shrimati Kusum
Rajan, Shri Ambeth
Rajaram, Shri
Rajeeve, Shri P.

Ram Prakash, Dr.
Ramalingam, Dr. K.P.
Ramesh, Shri C.M.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T.K.
Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar
Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen
Ratanpuri, Shri G.N.
Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Roy, Shri Mukul
Roy, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar
Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap
Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai
Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi
Sahani, Prof. Anil Kumar
Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Sancheti, Shri Ajay
Sangma, Shri Thomas
Sanjiv Kumar, Shri
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Seema, Dr. T.N.
Selvaganapathi, Shri T.M.

Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Shafi, Shri Mohammad
Shanta Kumar, Shri
Sharma, Shri Raghunandan
Sharma, Shri Satish
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh, Shri Bashistha Narain
Singh, Shri Birender
Singh, Shri Ishwar
Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shrimati Maya
Singh, Shri N.K.
Singh, Shri Ramchandra Prasad
Singh, Shri Shivpratap
Singh, Shri Veer
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu
Solanki, Shri Kaptan Singh
Soni, Shrimati Ambika
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap
Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-Din
Stanley, Shrimati Vasanthi
Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu
Swaminathan, Prof. M.S.
Swamy, Shri A.V.
Tariq Anwar, Shri
Tarun Vijay, Shri

Thakor, Shri Natuji Halaji

Thakur, Dr. C.P.

Thakur, Dr. Prabha

Thangavelu, Shri S.

Tirkey, Shri Dilip Kumar

Tiwari, Shri Shivanand

Tripathi, Shri D.P.

Vasan, Shri G.K.

Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.

Vora, Shri Motilal

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal

Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES-10

Shri Kiranmay Nanda

Shri Mohan Singh

Shri Darshan Singh Yadav

Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav

Shrimati Jaya Bachchan

Chaudhary Munabbar Saleem

Shri Arvind Kumar Singh

Shri Naresh Agrawal

Shri Mohammed Adeeb

Shri Alok Tiwari

The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall take up the Enacting Formula and the Title.

The question is:

The Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.

The House divided.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ayes: 194

Noes: 10

AYES – 194

Abraham, Shri Joy

Achuthan, Shri M.P.

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Akhtar, Shri Javed

Ali, Shri Munquad

Ali, Shri Sabir

Anand Sharma, Shri

Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar

Ansari, Shri Salim

Antony, Shri A.K.

Ashk Ali Tak, Shri

Ashwani Kumar, Shri

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Badnore, Shri V.P. Singh

Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh

Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das

Baishya, Shri Birendra Prasad

Balaganga, Shri N.

Balagopal, Shri K.N.

Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar

Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.

Batra, Shri Shadi Lal

Behera, Shri Shashi Bhusan

Bernard, Shri A.W. Rabi

Bhattacharya, Shri P.

Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh

Bora, Shri Pankaj

Budania, Shri Narendra

Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta

Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat

Chavan, Shrimati Vandana

Chiranjeevi, Dr. K.

Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka

Daimary, Shri Biswajit

Dalwai, Shri Husain

Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal

Das, Shri Kumar Deepak

Dave, Shri Anil Madhav

Dhindsa, Sardar Sukhdev Singh

Dua, Shri H.K.

Dwivedi, Shri Janardan

Elavarasan, Shri A.

Faruque, Shrimati Naznin

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.

Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand

Gill, Dr. M.S.

Gnanadesikan, Shri B.S.

Goud T., Shri Devender

Goyal, Shri Piyush

Gujral, Shri Naresh

Gupta, Dr. Akhilesh Das

Gupta, Shri Prem Chand

Hashmi, Shri Parvez

Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.

Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin

Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal

Jaitley, Shri Arun

Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal

Javadekar, Shri Prakash

Jha, Shri Prabhat

Jinnah, Shri A.A.

Jois, Shri M. Rama

Jugul Kishore, Shri

Kannan, Shri P.

Karan Singh, Dr.

Karimpuri, Shri Avtar Singh

Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar

Keishing, Shri Rishang

Khabri, Shri Brijlal

Khan, Shri K. Rahman

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Koshyari, Shri Bhagat Singh
Kshatriya, Prof. Alka Balram
Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Lachungpa, Shri Hishey
Lad, Shri Anil H.
Mahendra Prasad, Dr.
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Maitreyan, Dr. V.
Malihabadi, Shri Ahmad Saeed
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.
Mangala Kisan, Shri
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Masood, Shri Rasheed
Mathur, Shri Om Prakash
Mayawati, Kumari
Miri, Prof. Mrinal
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Mohapatra, Shri Rabinarayan
Mukherji, Dr. Barun
Mukut Mithi, Shri

Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Nandamuri Harikrishna, Shri
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Narayanan, Shri C.P.
Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana
Nathwani, Shri Parimal
Pande, Shri Avinash
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai
Parasaran, Shri K.
Parida, Shri Baishnab
Parjapati, Shri Ranbir Singh
Parmar, Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patel, Shri Ahmed
Pathak, Shri Brajesh
Patil, Shri Basawaraj
Pilania, Dr. Gyan Prakash
Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra
Pradhan, Shrimati Renubala
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Punj, Shri Balbir

Rai, Shrimati Kusum
Rajan, Shri Ambeth
Rajaram, Shri
Rajeeve, Shri P.
Ram Prakash, Dr.
Ramalingam, Dr. K.P.
Ramesh, Shri C.M.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T.K.
Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar
Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen
Ratanpuri, Shri G.N.
Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Roy, Shri Mukul
Roy, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar
Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap
Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai
Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi
Sahani, Prof. Anil Kumar
Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Sancheti, Shri Ajay

Sangma, Shri Thomas
Sanjiv Kumar, Shri
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Seema, Dr. T.N.
Selvaganapathi, Shri T.M.
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Shafi, Shri Mohammad
Shanta Kumar, Shri
Sharma, Shri Raghunandan
Sharma, Shri Satish
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh, Shri Bashistha Narain
Singh, Shri Birender
Singh, Shri Ishwar
Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shrimati Maya
Singh, Shri N.K.
Singh, Shri Ramchandra Prasad
Singh, Shri Shivpratap
Singh, Shri Veer
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu
Solanki, Shri Kaptan Singh
Soni, Shrimati Ambika
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap
Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-Din

Stanley, Shrimati Vasanthi
Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu
Swaminathan, Prof. M.S.
Swamy, Shri A.V.
Tariq Anwar, Shri
Tarun Vijay, Shri
Thakor, Shri Natuji Halaji
Thakur, Dr. C.P.
Thakur, Dr. Prabha
Thangavelu, Shri S.
Tirkey, Shri Dilip Kumar
Tiwari, Shri Shivanand
Tripathi, Shri D.P.
Vasan, Shri G.K.
Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.
Vora, Shri Motilal
Yadav, Shri Bhupender
Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal
Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES-10

Shri Kiranmay Nanda
Shri Mohan Singh
Shri Darshan Singh Yadav
Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav
Shrimati Jaya Bachchan
Chaudhary Munabbar Saleem

Shri Arvind Kumar Singh

Shri Naresh Agrawal

Shri Mohammed Adeeb

Shri Alok Tiwari

The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Minister.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The House divided

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ayes: 194

Noes: 10

AYES – 194

Abraham, Shri Joy

Achuthan, Shri M.P.

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Akhtar, Shri Javed

Ali, Shri Munquad

Ali, Shri Sabir

Anand Sharma, Shri

Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar

Ansari, Shri Salim

Antony, Shri A.K.
Ashk Ali Tak, Shri
Ashwani Kumar, Shri
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Badnore, Shri V.P. Singh
Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh
Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das
Baishya, Shri Birendra Prasad
Balaganga, Shri N.
Balagopal, Shri K.N.
Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar
Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal
Behera, Shri Shashi Bhusan
Bernard, Shri A.W. Rabi
Bhattacharya, Shri P.
Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh
Bora, Shri Pankaj
Budania, Shri Narendra
Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat
Chavan, Shrimati Vandana
Chiranjeevi, Dr. K.
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka
Daimary, Shri Biswajit
Dalwai, Shri Husain

Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal
Das, Shri Kumar Deepak
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav
Dhindsa, Sardar Sukhdev Singh
Dua, Shri H.K.
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan
Elavarasan, Shri A.
Faruque, Shrimati Naznin
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.
Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand
Gill, Dr. M.S.
Gnanadesikan, Shri B.S.
Goud T., Shri Devender
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Gupta, Dr. Akhilesh Das
Gupta, Shri Prem Chand
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.
Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin
Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal
Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Jha, Shri Prabhat

Jinnah, Shri A.A.
Jois, Shri M. Rama
Jugul Kishore, Shri
Kannan, Shri P.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Karimpuri, Shri Avtar Singh
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khabri, Shri Brijlal
Khan, Shri K. Rahman
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Koshyari, Shri Bhagat Singh
Kshatriya, Prof. Alka Balram
Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Lachungpa, Shri Hishey
Lad, Shri Anil H.
Mahendra Prasad, Dr.
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Maitreyan, Dr. V.
Malihabadi, Shri Ahmad Saeed
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.
Mangala Kisan, Shri

Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Masood, Shri Rasheed
Mathur, Shri Om Prakash
Mayawati, Kumari
Miri, Prof. Mrinal
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Mohapatra, Shri Rabinarayan
Mukherji, Dr. Barun
Mukut Mithi, Shri
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Nandamuri Harikrishna, Shri
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Narayanan, Shri C.P.
Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana
Nathwani, Shri Parimal
Pande, Shri Avinash
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai
Parasaran, Shri K.
Parida, Shri Baishnab
Parjapati, Shri Ranbir Singh

Parmar, Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Patel, Shri Ahmed

Pathak, Shri Brajesh

Patil, Shri Basawaraj

Pilania, Dr. Gyan Prakash

Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra

Pradhan, Shrimati Renubala

Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar

Punj, Shri Balbir

Rai, Shrimati Kusum

Rajan, Shri Ambeth

Rajaram, Shri

Rajeeve, Shri P.

Ram Prakash, Dr.

Ramalingam, Dr. K.P.

Ramesh, Shri C.M.

Ramesh, Shri Jairam

Rangarajan, Shri T.K.

Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri

Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar

Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen

Ratanpuri, Shri G.N.

Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.

Ravi, Shri Vayalar

Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan

Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Roy, Shri Mukul
Roy, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar
Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap
Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai
Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi
Sahani, Prof. Anil Kumar
Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Sancheti, Shri Ajay
Sangma, Shri Thomas
Sanjiv Kumar, Shri
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Seema, Dr. T.N.
Selvaganapathi, Shri T.M.
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Shafi, Shri Mohammad
Shanta Kumar, Shri
Sharma, Shri Raghunandan
Sharma, Shri Satish
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh, Shri Bashistha Narain
Singh, Shri Birender
Singh, Shri Ishwar
Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan
Singh, Dr. Manmohan

Singh, Shrimati Maya

Singh, Shri N.K.

Singh, Shri Ramchandra Prasad

Singh, Shri Shivpratap

Singh, Shri Veer

Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu

Solanki, Shri Kaptan Singh

Soni, Shrimati Ambika

Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap

Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-Din

Stanley, Shrimati Vasanthi

Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu

Swaminathan, Prof. M.S.

Swamy, Shri A.V.

Tariq Anwar, Shri

Tarun Vijay, Shri

Thakor, Shri Natuji Halaji

Thakur, Dr. C.P.

Thakur, Dr. Prabha

Thangavelu, Shri S.

Tirkey, Shri Dilip Kumar

Tiwari, Shri Shivanand

Tripathi, Shri D.P.

Vasan, Shri G.K.

Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.

Vora, Shri Motilal

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal

Yechury, Shri Sitaram

NOES-10

Shri Kiranmay Nanda

Shri Mohan Singh

Shri Darshan Singh Yadav

Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav

Shrimati Jaya Bachchan

Chaudhary Munabbar Saleem

Shri Arvind Kumar Singh

Shri Naresh Agrawal

Shri Mohammed Adeeb

Shri Alok Tiwari

The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The Bill, as amended, was passed by the required majority.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, हमारे वोटिंग सिस्टम में कुछ गड़बड़ी है, खराबी है। एक बार भी पूरी सही वोटिंग नहीं आती है। यह विश्व के सबसे बड़े लोकतंत्र की संसद है। इसको ज़रा दिखवा लिया जाए कि इसमें क्या तकनीकी खामी है। एक बार भी सही वोटिंग नहीं आती है।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, मैं उनके इस विचार से बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: This shall be looked into.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, जब 200 वोट्स ठीक नहीं आ सकते हैं, तो ईवीएम मशीन कैसे इतने करोड़ लोगों की जांच कर लेता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Special Mentions. Shri Ishwar Singh. ...(Interruptions)... Order please. ...(Interruptions)..

SPECIAL MENTIONS — (Contd.)

Concern over adverse impact of requirement of environmental clearance for sand mining on development work in India, particularly in Haryana

श्री ईश्वर सिंह (हरियाणा) : महोदय, मैं खनन से प्रभावित हो रहे विकास कार्यों, महंगी निर्माण सामग्री तथा खनन में लगे श्रमिकों की बेरोजगारी की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 14 सितम्बर, 2006 को पर्यावरण प्रभाव आकलन अधिसूचना में संशोधन किया था। इस समय हरियाणा राज्य में रेत, मिट्टी, बजरी व ईट जैसी निर्माण-सामग्री न मिलने से राज्य गम्भीर स्थिति से गुजर रहा है। निर्माण-कार्य बुरी तरह से प्रभावित है। हरियाणा प्रदेश में 5 लाख से ज्यादा श्रमिक बेरोजगार हो गए हैं। ईंटों की कीमत 6 मास में तीन हजार प्रति हजार से बढ़कर 5 हजार तक पहुँच गई है। इससे आम आदमी को मकान निर्माण में समतल जमीन व भरपाई में दिक्कत हो रही है तथा अन्य निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाएं भी प्रभावित हो रही हैं। मौजूदा अधिसूचना के दायरे में पांच एकड़ से कम क्षेत्र पर होने वाले खनन कार्य शामिल नहीं थे, लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने 27 फरवरी, 2012 को खनन से सम्बन्धित एक मामले का निपटान करते हुए पांच एकड़ से कम क्षेत्र पर खनन के लिए भी पर्यावरणीय अनापत्ति मंजूरी अनिवार्य कर दी है। ईट-भट्टों तथा जमीन को समतल करने के लिए की जाने वाली खुदाई को खनन मंत्रालय ने मामूली खनिज के रूप में अधिसूचना के दृष्टिकोण से शामिल किया है। इसे पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय की 14 सितम्बर, 2006 की अधिसूचना में भी शामिल कर लिया है। ईट बनाने तथा जमीन को समतल करने जैसे छोटे कार्य काफी कम जगह पर कम गहराई तक किए जाते हैं और काफी कम अवधि के लिए होते हैं। ऐसी खुदाई पर अचानक रोक से सभी विकास परियोजनाओं, विशेषकर सड़कों, राजमार्गों, रेलवे तथा इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर से सम्बन्धित कार्य समस्त हरियाणा राज्य में 6 माह से रुके हुए हैं।

मैं सरकार से इस अति गम्भीर मामले पर प्राथमिकता से विचार करने का आग्रह करता हूँ कि मिट्टी को खान के साथ न शामिल किया जाए।

Demand for opening adequate number of procurement centres and storage facilities for paddy crop in Bihar

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): महोदय, बिहार राज्य में किसानों ने ज्यादा लागत से धान का उत्पादन किया, लेकिन वे उसे औने-पौने दाम में बेचने को मजबूर हैं और उन्हें न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है। वहां क्रय केन्द्र की कमी है, जिसके कारण किसान जिला केन्द्र पर जाते हैं, लेकिन वहां अधिकारी नहीं होते और धान लेकर किसान इधर-उधर भटकते रहते हैं। हार कर स्थानीय व्यापारियों को औने-पौने दाम पर बेचने के लिए मजबूर हैं। ऐसी सूचना है कि एफ.सी.आई. ने अभी तक खास कर पटना जिला में एक भी क्रय-केन्द्र नहीं खोला है। जानकारी लेने पर एफ.सी.आई. का जबाव होता है कि एफ.सी.आई. के पास भंडारण क्षमता नहीं है। यह अजीब विडम्बना है कि आज़ादी के लगभग 65 वर्षों के बाद भी किसानों को

सरकार सुविधा मुहैया कराने में असमर्थ है। एक तरफ किसान धान बेचने के लिए परेशान है, तो दूसरी ओर अगली फसल के लिए खाद भी उन्हें नहीं मिल रही है।

अतः केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि बिहार राज्य में धान खरीद हेतु पर्याप्त क्रय-केन्द्र, भंडारण क्षमता की स्थापना और किसानों को पर्याप्त खाद की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

Demand for resolving the problems being faced by large number of villages due to Askot Musk Deer Sanctuary in Uttarakhand

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, पिथौरागढ़ जनपद भारत के उत्तराखंड राज्य के हिमालयी क्षेत्र में बसा हुआ है। जनपद की सीमाएं जहां एक ओर चीन व तिब्बत से मिलती हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर नेपाल से मिली हुई हैं।

हमारे देश में कस्तूरा मृग हिमालयी क्षेत्र में 9000 फीट की ऊंचाई से ऊपर वाले पर्वतीय श्रृंखलाओं में पाए जाते हैं। वर्तमान समय में इस दुर्लभ प्रजाति कस्तूरा मृग के संरक्षण की आवश्यकता है। उसके संरक्षण हेतु भारत सरकार द्वारा अस्कोट कस्तूरा मृग अभ्यारण्य का गठन किया गया है, जिसमें पिथौरागढ़ की तीन तहसीलों, डीडीहाट, धारचूला व मुनस्यारी की घनी आबादी वाले 111 राजस्व गांव, जो 3000 से 4000 फीट की ऊंचाई पर बसे हुए हैं, को भी सम्मिलित किया गया है।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूं कि अस्कोट कस्तूरा मृग अभ्यारण्य बनाते समय तत्कालीन अधिकारियों द्वारा इन कस्तूरा मृग के बारे में यह जानकारी हासिल नहीं की गई कि कस्तूरा मृग कितनी ऊंचाई पर पाए जाते हैं। आज अस्कोट कस्तूरा मृग अभ्यारण्य बनने के बाद 111 राजस्व गांवों के लोगों के मौलिक अधिकारों का हनन हुआ है, 3000 से 4000 फीट की ऊंचाई पर रहने वाले लोगों के अपने हक-हकूक खत्म हो गए हैं, ग्रामीणों के गोचर, पनघट बंद हो गए हैं, सड़क, मोटर-मार्ग एवं बिजली-पानी की योजनाएं लड़खड़ा गयी हैं और केन्द्र से मिलने वाली धनराशि का सदुपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है। आज सम्पूर्ण विकास में विराम लगने से क्षेत्रवासियों में निराशा तथा भयंकर आक्रोश पैदा हो गया है, स्थिति विस्फोटक बनी हुई है और सामरिक दृष्टि से यह जनपद बहुत संवेदनशील है।

अतः इस सदन के माध्यम से मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि जनपद के 111 राजस्व गांवों को अभ्यारण्य से मुक्त किया जाए, ताकि इन क्षेत्रों में विकास कार्य प्रारंभ हो सकें।

Demand for taking concrete steps to enhance storage facility for foodgrains in the country

SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER (Punjab): Sir, this year particularly, India is facing a severe shortage of storage facility for foodgrains because several States have registered record growth of foodgrains upto 100 per cent. There is

[Shri Balwinder Singh Bhunder]

a great mismatch between foodgrains production and storage facility. India's foodgrains production is expected to touch record level of 252 million tonnes with rice alone accounting for around 103 million tonnes. In view of the lack of storage space, huge quantity of foodgrains is to be kept in open which is exposed to damage by various ways. To reduce this crisis, the Government had allowed export of rice in 2011-12, which was expected to around seven million tonnes. Even after this, the country will have rice stock of about 33 million tonnes against the buffer norms or 14 million tonnes. This is a temporary measure to overcome the shortage of storage facility.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan)
in the Chair]

The most affected States of this shortage is Punjab, and, to a large extent, Haryana, as they have procured paddy in the month of October, but the previous stock of wheat has not been cleared from *mandis* across the two States. The storage houses and Government godowns are packed with previous year's produce leaving no space for the fresh produce in the country. It is estimated that around more than 50 per cent of the wheat and paddy in Punjab godowns is lying in the open which is subject to damage. This is ironical that the country, which is marred with malnutrition and where people die of hunger, is facing such a situation where tons of foodgrains is subjected to damage. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to focus their attention on this important issue and take concrete steps to enhance the storage facility in the country and save the precious foodgrains.

**Demand for inclusion of people belonging to Mairia community of
Jharkhand in Central list of 'Other Backward' Category**

SHRI SANJIV KUMAR (Jharkhand): Sir, I intend to draw the attention of the House to the plight of Mairia community of Jharkhand. The community which is spread out in Jharkhand is extremely poor and backward with almost a non-existent representation in the Government jobs, in the Assembly of erstwhile Bihar and Jharkhand. In recognition of their economic and social backwardness and plight of the community, the Government of Jharkhand on 26.6.2004 included the Mairia community in the Backward Caste Annexure-II list. They were, thereafter, through a Government of Jharkhand notification dated September 2009 included in

Annexure-I list of Backward Castes. The Maira community has, however, not been included among the Backward Castes in the Central List in spite of living in such an indigent condition over the past decades. I understand that the proposal of their inclusion in the List of 'Backward Castes' is pending before National Commission for Backward Classes. It is further gathered that a detailed investigation is needed. The Commission has taken a view that the Maira community should be included in the category of 'Other Backward Castes' in the Centre. A Notification from the Government including them in the List of 'Other Backward Castes' would go a long way in addressing their plight and ameliorating their condition.

**Need for taking action against culprits involved in sexual harassment
and criminal intimidation of a woman theatre artiste and
playright in Karnataka**

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the outrageous and shocking incident of sexual harassment and criminal intimidation of a theatre artiste and playwright from the State of Karnataka on December 5th, 2012 by traffic police and a crowd of men, which has exposed how unsafe the city is for women from a crowd of men. It has exposed how police are complicit in such crimes, thereby encouraging mob violence.

Sir, on the evening of 5th December, the car being driven by the artiste was rear ended by motorcyclist, damaging the bumper. When she got down to see what damage had been caused, the motorcyclist abused her, using sexist and vulgar language. A group of bystanders also joined the heckling, making her fear of her safety. She tried to take help of a police constable standing nearby. However, the constable physically assaulted her twice and allowed the motorist to leave. A group of men surrounded her and started passing lewd comments and disturbing gestures. The police constable denied her request to sit inside the car for safety when the crowd became uncontrollable. An FIR has been filed against the mob and the motorcyclist at the local police station. There has been no action against the traffic constable for both, the dereliction of duty and complicity in the crime. Already a week elapsed since the assault. I request the Government to intervene urgently in this serious case of violence against a woman, and ensure that justice is done.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Shri Avinash Pande. Not present. Shri Piyush Goyal.

Concern over slow growth of index of Industrial Production

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (Maharashtra): Sir, since the past twelve months, the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) numbers has been flat or shown negative growth. This Index comprises key sectors like consumer durables, electricity, capital goods, coal, crude oil, cement and steel. Across sectors, the performance has been very disappointing. In all major economies, manufacturing sector employs a major chunk of working class population, that is, approximately 40 per cent. According to the NSS Employment and Unemployment Survey, 2010, only 2.74 million jobs were added during 2005-10 and the figure was negative for manufacturing. It is imperative to understand that to achieve inclusive and job-oriented growth, manufacturing would play a very critical role. It is this sector that will create maximum blue-collared jobs. India has a rich labour capital and over ten million people join the workforce every year. In the coming years, if India wants to gain from the demographic dividend, a conducive environment for manufacturing should be created. Policy inaction or flip-flops should be avoided. Only announcing the opening up of the economy for more FDI will not make foreign players to invest. The Government should work towards removing red-tapism. The Government's role is to facilitate growth, not dampen it with a greater bureaucratic interference. If need be, more sops can be provided by the Government to invest in manufacturing. Thus more investment will trickle down a cycle of rampant economic growth with job creation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Shri Y.S. Chowdary. Not present. Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani.

Need for raising height of Sardar Sarovar Dam

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (Gujarat): Sir, the Sardar Sarovar Project is a multipurpose inter-State project. Permission to increase the height of the dam from 121.92 mts to 138.68 mts is still awaited from the NCA. If the height is raised, the total storage capacity will get enhanced three times the present capacity which would facilitate additional irrigation of 6.8 lakh hectares of agricultural land, 40 per cent additional power generation, enhanced supply of potable water for domestic use, etc. The Environment Sub-Group of NCA had recommended raising of the height of the dam on 1st April, 2010. But a similar recommendation from the R&R Sub-Group is still awaited. This is being chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India. So far as the rehabilitation

of project-affected families is concerned, the State Governments of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh have completed the task with their respective GRA's, which recommended raising the height. The Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, wrote to the Government of Maharashtra on 25.2.2011, 20.6.2011 and 14.7.2011 for early completion of R&R work by way of allotment of one hectare additional land to major sons of project-affected families, at the present dam height of E.L. 121.92 mts and in respect of declared project-affected families, remaining for R&R, between the present dam height and the full reservoir level. So, it is necessary to expedite requisite actions and call for the Consultation Report of the GRA, Maharashtra, and thereafter, convene a meeting of the R&R Sub-Group of NCA, so that it can recommend the same, and the NCA can grant final permission for raising the height of the dam.

**Demand to provide financial assistance to the State of
Andhra Pradesh hit by Cyclone Nilam**

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, Nilam cyclone hit Andhra Pradesh last month and created devastation in 19 of 23 districts of State and destroyed majority of the standing crop in 15 lakh acres. The crops such as paddy, cotton, tobacco, chili, horticulture, etc., were severely damaged. As per the initial estimates of the State Government, five districts have severely affected. Paddy, cotton lost in 7.7 lakh hectares which resulted in an estimated loss of Rs. 1610 crores to farmers. If one takes into account loss to other crops, it comes to Rs. 1710 crores. Apart from loss to crop, more than 70 deaths reported and lakhs of livestock died.

It was reported that this is the largest cyclone in AP in the last three decades. Nature is showing its anger on Andhra Pradesh during the last few years. Sir, this is the third cyclone in last three years and farmers are at the receiving end every year. Now, they are at the mercy of the Government of India. In view of this, I demand:

The Government of India to immediately release Rs. 1500 crores as relief under NRF/NCCF as requested by the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. Central Team should be sent immediately to assess the damage. Discoloured/damaged paddy should be purchased by concerned agencies from farmers by setting up special procurement centres by giving MSP.

[Shrimati Gundu Sudharani]

Input subsidy presently given to farmers should be increased as demanded by farmers.

CCI should be directed to purchase damaged cotton from farmers by setting up special centres.

Looking at the magnitude and damage caused by Nilam, it should be declared as National Calamity and extend all help to Andhra Pradesh.

Demand to install electronic indicators in all passenger coaches of trains in the country

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA (Gujarat): Sir, there are lack of electronic indicators for displaying details of coming station, time of arrival and departure and platform details of coming station in coaches of trains, which is creating great difficulties to passengers, especially during night journey. Further, if there are any handicapped travelers, it will be more difficult. Railways have provided such facility in Mumbai Suburban Trains. So, why cannot the same is introduced in all trains?

Sir, there are a number of cases registered in which, during night time, due to lack of electronic indicators which display the aforesaid details, passengers are getting down on wrong side of platform i.e., on railway tracks and, due to darkness, many accidents such as crushing by another train passing through, etc., are taking place.

I, therefore, request the Ministry of Railways to install electronic indicators in all passenger coaches.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (Gujarat): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by my colleague, Shri Rupala.

Demand to frame a uniform education policy in the country

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA (Gujarat): Sir, recently, there are some reports in a section of media about objectionable content in school and college textbooks from some parts of the society.

There are also some unwanted controversial matters observed in the syllabus of some States which is psychologically and adversely affecting the mindset of students. It is also affecting the unity of our nation.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to formulate a uniform syllabus policy, in consultation with State Governments, throughout the country, in a regional language of the concerned State, to avoid unnecessary controversy in education syllabi and it will also be helpful to strengthen our national unity.

Thank you. (Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): I adjourn the House till 11.00 a.m. tomorrow, the 18th December, 2012.

The House then adjourned at forty-nine minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 18th December, 2012.