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7 May, 2012
17 Vaisakha, 1934 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 7th May, 2012/17 Vaisakha, 1934 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question No. 421 ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal) : We have given a notice ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal) : The U.S. Secretary of State ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : This is the question of ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can't read a statement here ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : Why is the Government silent? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, this is the Question Hour ...(*Interruptions*)... Hon. Members, please, resume your places ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not fair. The Question Hour will continue. Question No. 421 ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : It is concerning the foreign policy of the Government ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not the occasion to raise these subjects ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, nothing is going on record ...(*Interruptions*)... Question No. 421, Koshyariji ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : *

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : *

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing is going on record ...(*Interruptions*)... Zero Hour can only be on issues of recent occurrence ...(*Interruptions*)... आप प्लीज़ ब्रेक जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... Will you please resume your places? ...(*Interruptions*)...

* Not recorded

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : *

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : *

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सर, यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश के आंतरिक मामले में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : क्या हुआ है? कुछ नहीं हुआ है। आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... तिवारी जी, प्लीज़ ...**(व्यवधान)**... Nothing has happened. You can't raise matters that have not even occurred. So, what are you agitating about? ...**(Interruptions)**... प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए, भाई ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोश्यारी जी, आप क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

Now, can Question No. 421 be answered please?

Availability of Electricity in rural areas

†*421. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of households provided with electricity connections under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the number of households which do not have any electricity connection and are still deprived of the benefits of this scheme;

(c) whether there is an adverse comment on the availability of electricity in rural areas in the Human Development Report, 2011;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE) : (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), cumulatively, as on 31.03.2012, free electricity service connections to 194.25 lakh Below Poverty Line (BPL) households have been released in the country. The free electricity service connections provided to BPL households during the last three years and current year, State-wise, is given in Statement I (*See below*). Electricity connections to Above Poverty Line (APL) households are provided by the State Governments.

(b) As per census 2001, the total number of rural households were 13,82,71,559 and 6,01,80,685 rural households had access to electricity. The balance 7,80,90,874 rural households did not have electricity. Under RGGVY, free electricity

* Not recorded

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

service connections to 194.25 lakh BPL households have been released. Since adequate infrastructure have been created under RGGVY, APL households can also seek electricity connections but the same are provided by State Utilities as per their procedure.

(c) and (d) 'Indian Human Development Report 2011' published by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research has reported increase in the access of power to Households and that the percentage of the households with electricity for domestic use has increased from 63.9% in 2002 to 75% in 2008-09. The percentage of rural households with electricity for domestic use has increased from 53% in 2002 to 66% in 2008-09 and that the percentage of urban households with electricity for domestic use has increased from 91.6% in 2002 to 96.1% in 2008-09. A Statement regarding distribution of households with electricity for domestic use, 2002 and 2008-09 annexed with 'Indian Human Development Report 2011', is given in Statement II (*See* below).

(e) Apart from the projects already sanctioned, remaining households could be covered for access of electricity depending upon the continuation of the scheme in Twelfth Plan and resources available for the scheme.

Statement I

State-wise & Year-wise release of BPL connections under RGGVY

Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Cumulative Achievement (as on 31.03.2012) includes connection released prior to 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	566518	258751	98232	2702273
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	967	9205	11474	21646
3.	Assam	189816	352237	232519	807290
4.	Bihar	560985	641016	405736	2149834
5.	Chhattisgarh	145990	196552	481971	915407
6.	Gujarat	85931	420126	102134	802818
7.	Haryana	69453	90535	10617	194442
8.	Himachal Pradesh	148	3637	5901	10078
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	14163	8452	13413	44014

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Jharkhand	555289	359213	111597	1272755
11.	Karnataka	134949	48861	49604	834196
12.	Kerala	6131	1117	0	17238
13.	Madhya Pradesh	75477	211816	352976	717394
14.	Maharashtra	429026	403387	126317	1160732
15.	Manipur	1640	4397	19421	28814
16.	Meghalaya	17832	12880	30792	62768
17.	Mizoram	378	8129	6236	14743
18.	Nagaland	4368	13434	10712	28514
19.	Odisha	650678	1435007	518324	2748137
20.	Punjab	19507	28890	5528	53925
21.	Rajasthan	208695	255939	85783	1043522
22.	Sikkim	66	7121	2179	9366
23.	Tamil Nadu	383533	115044	4083	502956
24.	Tripura	22085	36886	22015	80986
25.	Uttar Pradesh	157263	15818	172574	1044494
26.	Uttarakhand	72382	19596	5288	23055
27.	West Bengal	345198	925309	559476	1926383
TOTAL		4718468	5883355	3444902	19425283

Statement II*State-wise distribution of households with electricity for domestic use, 2002 and 2008-09**India Human Development Report 2011**Table 7A.6 Distribution of Households with Electricity for Domestic Use, 2002 and 2008-09*

(per cent)

Sl. No.	State	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		2002	2008-09	2002	2008-09	2002	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Non special Category States							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78.1	93.2	93.7	97.5	82.6	94.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Assam	24.6	40.2	86.8	94.6	30.4	46.6
3.	Bihar	9.7	24.5	66	79.4	16.1	30.5
4.	Chhattisgarh	52.1	81.1	86.5	96.7	58.3	84
5.	Delhi	100	96	99.5	96.8	99.6	98.4
6.	Goa	98.4	99.5	99.7	97.3	98.9	98.4
7.	Gujarat	82.2	89.7	95.9	99	87.5	93.4
8.	Haryana	85.9	93.4	97.7	98.3	89.4	95
9.	Jharkhand	25.1	43	86.5	93.9	37.5	51.1
10.	Karnataka	82.5	94.1	94.9	97.9	85.6	95.5
11.	Kerala	75.5	92.7	90.4	97.9	79.3	94.1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	67.9	81.3	92	96.9	74.6	85.1
13.	Maharashtra	77.6	81.9	95.9	98.5	85.3	89.3
14.	Odisha	28.6	44.9	86.6	90.1	37.5	52.1
15.	Punjab	95.7	96.5	98	99.3	96.5	97.6
16.	Rajasthan	44.8	63.8	87.1	97	56.2	72.6
17.	Tamil Nadu	80.3	92.6	93.7	97.8	85.1	95
18.	Uttar Pradesh	24.3	37.6	86.3	89.8	37.9	49
19.	West Bengal	25.7	49.5	83.7	93.3	41.4	60.8
Special Category States							
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.3	77.9	95.8	98.5	59.2	82.3
21.	Himachal Pradesh	98.3	98.6	99.8	99.4	98.5	98.7
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	96.3	95.9	99.5	97.5	97.1	96.3
23.	Manipur	85.8	86.8	92.8	99.5	87.6	90.5
24.	Meghalaya	56.8	69.8	93.9	99.3	63	75.5
25.	Mizoram	75.5	81.9	99.8	99.8	86.1	89.9
26.	Nagaland	94.6	99	97.5	100	95.6	99.3
27.	Sikkim	85.1	95.8	99.1	99.4	87	96.4
28.	Tripura	57.5	66.1	90.3	95.3	62	71.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Uttarakhand	56.3	85.5	98	98.6	65.3	88.4
Union Territories							
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	72.3	84.5	97.2	98.5	80.4	89.1
31.	Chandigarh	99.9	100	99.7	98.5	99.7	98.7
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	97.5	100	100	100	97.9	100
33.	Daman and Diu	99.5	100	99.9	97.4	99.6	99.1
34.	Lakshadweep	100	100	100	100	100	100
35.	Puducherry	87.9	95.2	95.3	99.3	92.8	98.1
ALL INDIA		53	66	91.6	96.1	63.9	75

Source : Computed from NSS 58th and 65th Rounds.

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी : मान्यवर, मेरा प्रश्न सीधे सारी जनता और देश को प्रभावित करने वाला है। चीन में 1991 में सभी घरों में बिजली पहुँच गई है, यह माननीय मंत्री जी जानते हैं। मैंने आपसे जो पूछा था, उसमें आपने Institute of Applied Manpower Research द्वारा प्रकाशित "भारतीय मानव विकास रिपोर्ट 2011" को उद्धृत किया है। आपने कहा है कि घरेलू उपयोग के लिए बिजली की उपलब्धता वाले परिवारों का प्रतिशत वर्ष 2002 में 63.9 परसेंट था और तब से बढ़कर वर्ष 2008-09 में यह 75 परसेंट हो गया है। इसके बाद आगे आपने लिखा है कि घरेलू उपयोग के लिए विद्युत की उपलब्धता वाले ग्रामीण घरों का प्रतिशत वर्ष 2002 में 53 प्रतिशत से बढ़ कर 2008-09 में 66 परसेंट हो गया है। यानी, सात सालों में आप 13 परसेंट बढ़े और केवल 66 परसेंट पर पहुँचे हैं। मेरा कहना है कि ग्रामीण घरों को बिजली देने और वह भी क्वालिटी की बिजली देने के लिए, अर्थात् यह नहीं कि 6 घंटे आपने बिजली दे दी और वह भी समय पर न मिले, तो 20 से लेकर 24 घंटे तक उनको बिजली देने के लक्ष्य को आप कब तक पूरा करेंगे? क्या आप इसी कछुआ गति से चलेंगे या तेज चलने की आपकी कोई ऐसी योजना है, जिससे यह काम आपकी इसी योजना में पूरा हो जाए?

श्री सभापति : थैंक यू।

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी : मान्यवर, मुझे यह क्वेश्चन क्लियर करने दीजिए। यह प्रधान मंत्री की flagship योजना है और अगर ये इसी चाल से चलेंगे तो मेरा ख्याल है कि 2014 में इनका flag भी चला जाएगा और ship भी डूब जाएगा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : नहीं, नहीं। That's not the question.

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी : इसलिए, मेरा निवेदन है कि आप कृपया यह बताएँ कि क्या आप सभी घरों में बिजली देने की योजना को इसी योजना में या 2014-15 से पहले पूरा कर लेंगे?

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL : Sir, the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana is a flagship programme of the Union Government to provide access to electricity to

the rural households of the country and to give free connections to the BPL households. Sir, I am very happy to inform that we have completed work on more than 1,04,000 unelectrified villages as on 31st March, 2012, which is more than 95.4 per cent of the original target. We have also completed the work of providing 1,94,25,000 connections to BPL households. This is also about 86 per cent of the target. I would like to inform the hon. Member about the survey reports. The objective of the RGGVY is to create electrical infrastructure in the villages and to provide free connections to the BPL households. The responsibility of charging the system and ensuring to provide electricity for a minimum of six to eight hours is with the State Governments, and, as per the respective policies and guidelines, providing connections to the APL households is also under the purview of the State Governments.

Sir, in fact, there was an estimation of 14,000 MW requirement for implementation of the RGGVY. We all know that the country is facing power shortage. Even after an impressive capacity addition done by us in the Eleventh Plan, obviously, some States face lack of electricity. This might have been reflected in this report. Sir, as far as Government of India is concerned, we have done our maximum for creating electrical infrastructure in the rural areas.

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Sir, my main question was as to when all the households will be electrified. The hon. Minister has simply stated the progress of the programme in percentage terms. I want a categorical answer to my question. When will all the households in the country, not in the urban areas, but in the rural areas, be electrified, that too, with quality power? I put a categorical question and I want a categorical answer.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL : Sir, I have already replied to it. To energize the system is the duty of the States, and, it is mandatory for the State Governments. We are giving facilities. We are giving infrastructure for electricity to the State Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : No, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please. Let us not get into it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Sir, if everything is the responsibility of the State Government ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I want your protection. ...(*Interruptions*)... If the whole responsibility is of the State Government, then, why should we ask the Central Government or the Minister here? It may be that they have some responsibility but the Minister is almost evading the question and telling us that every responsibility is of the States.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Koshyari ji, please.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : Sir, I must bring to the notice of the House that the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana was started in April, 2005. In the beginning, it was projected that in the country, we have 1,25,000 villages but, subsequently, it was found that there were only 1,10,000 villages. As my colleague has also informed, we should be very happy that out of 1,10,000 villages, we have completed electrification in 1,04,000 villages, which is more than 100 per cent achievement in this country. Apart from that, I must share with you the capacity addition that we have done.

Sir, Koshiyari ji is a much known person, and, he is well aware of the power sector. As per our projection in the last terminal year of the Eleventh Plan, the target was only 17,000 MW but I am happy to inform that our department has achieved 20,400 MW in one single year, which has never happened in this country. So, it will take some time. In the first instance, we had taken up the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana to cover habitations having population of 300 but, now, in the Twelfth Plan, we have recommended to continue this scheme to cover the entire population of the country, not mentioning therein the habitations having population of 50 or 100.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister the number of households in Maharashtra which have still not been provided with electricity connection. Is there any timeframe for the completion?

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL : Sir, regarding Maharashtra, work has already been completed in 32,528 villages. As far as BPL households are concerned, we have completed electrification work in 11,60,732 houses. As the hon. Minister has already stated, for the rest of the work, we have formulated a massive plan for the Twelfth Plan. We expect that that work will be completed in the Twelfth Plan period itself.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल : चेयरमैन सर, राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना एक बहुत अच्छी योजना है और इससे गाँवों तक बिजली पहुँची है, लेकिन आपने इस योजना को शुरू में राजस्व गाँवों में लागू किया। राजस्व गाँव अंग्रेज़ों के समय में revenue collection के लिए बनाए गए थे, लेकिन कई ऐसे गाँव हैं, जिनकी आबादी revenue villages से ज्यादा है। जैसे, उत्तर प्रदेश में "मजरा" है, जिसकी आबादी कई revenue villages से ज्यादा है। मंत्री जी के इस जवाब से मुझे प्रसन्नता हुई कि आप आबादी को ध्यान में नहीं रखेंगे और गाँव को एक यूनिट मानते हुए प्लान करेंगे। लेकिन, मुख्य बात यह है कि गाँवों में अगर आप विद्युतीकरण कर भी दें, तो गाँवों में कई जगहों पर 40-50 साल पहले जो विद्युतीकरण हुआ था, वहाँ की तार पूरी तरह से जर्जर हो चुकी है और लाइंस डैमेज हो चुकी है। क्या आप राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना में उन जर्जर हो चुकी सम्पूर्ण तारों को बदलने, जले हुए ट्रांसफॉर्मर्स को ठीक करने और बिजली घरों के उच्चकृत करने को भी शामिल करेंगे? क्योंकि अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, तो फिर गाँवों का विद्युतीकरण कराने का कोई मतलब नहीं है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL : Sir, as the hon. Minister has already stated, we are taking all the habitations which are less than 100 clusters in the Twelfth Plan itself. As

far as transformers are concerned, we are using HVDC system for electrification through Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. Therefore, for technical reasons, we have to provide small transformers. Some States, specially the State of Bihar, complained that they need bigger transformers for effective implementation of RGGVY. But we are not in a position to provide that. We have already informed them about this several times. Our hon. Minister had a discussion with the Chief Minister also. I am happy to inform that recently the Government of Bihar has informed that they are ready for small transformers. We are ready to give them the small transformers in whatever numbers they need. So, Bihar and other Governments are also agreeing that they should use these transformers for better implementation of the RGGVY.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधु : सर, केन्द्र सरकार ने राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना के अंतर्गत गरीबी रेखा के नीचे रहने वालों के घरों को निःशुल्क बिजली देने का जो काम किया है, उसके लिए वह बधाई की पात्र है। सर, इस योजना को वे *village as a unit* मान रहे हैं, तो माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो *tribal belt* है, जहाँ एक विलेज 14-15 मजरों और टोलों में बँटा हुआ है, क्या वे उनको भी उसमें शामिल करेंगे या एक विलेज के नाम से एक मजरे को ही शामिल करेंगे? यह मेरा निवेदन है। सर, मैं यह भी जानना चाहती हूँ कि जिस विलेज में इलेक्ट्रिसिटी नहीं गयी है, वहाँ के लिए केन्द्र सरकार की क्या योजना है? वहाँ वे इस योजना के अंतर्गत बीपीएल के उन परिवारों को किस तरह से लाभ देंगे, यह मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ।

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL : Certainly, Sir. I would like to inform the hon. Members that we are providing electricity to all BPL families and all the habitats in the Twelfth Plan itself. Hon. Member referred to the things happened in the SC/ST area. I am happy to state that as per the reports, the good news is that the SCs and STs are converging with all-India average of households with access to electricity for domestic use. That is already referred to in this Human Resource Department report.

Privatisation of water resources

*422. **SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has announced privatisation of water resources of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्रीमती कुसुम राय : सर, मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकार ने कहा है कि जल-संसाधनों को प्राइवेट हाथों में देने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, परन्तु राष्ट्रीय जल नीति, 2012 एवं 26.03.2012 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1390 के उत्तर में साफ-साफ कहा गया है कि जल एवं जल संबंधित सेवाओं को सरकार

उद्योगपतियों को हस्तांतरित करना चाहती है। इस तरह के विरोधाभासी उत्तर देने और सदन को गुमराह करने का कारण मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ?

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल : सर, मैं बहुत अदब के साथ माननीय सदस्या को बताना चाहता हूँ कि उनका मूल सवाल यह है कि क्या भारत सरकार जल संसाधनों का निजीकरण कर रही है? क्या हमने इसका ऐलान किया है? मैंने कहा है कि हमने ऐसा कोई ऐलान नहीं किया है। सर, इसके पहले मैं बनायी जा रही नई नीति का जिक्र करूँ, माननीय सदस्या को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो नीति 2002 में बनी थी, उसमें भी पब्लिक प्राइवेट पार्टनरशिप का जिक्र था। सर, हम वह आज भी कहते हैं कि कुशलता के साथ पानी का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए, जहां आवश्यक होगा वहां अगर इनवेस्टमेंट हमें निजी क्षेत्र या प्राइवेट सेक्टर से लानी होगी, तो वह गलत नहीं होगा। इसके लिए अलग-अलग प्रांतों में, आज के दिन आप जानते हैं, बहुत स्कीम्स के तहत ऐसा किया गया है, लेकिन जब हम कहते हैं कि क्या आप उसका निजीकरण कर रहे हैं, इसका सवाल "न" है और "न" ही रहेगा क्योंकि यह कभी नहीं हो सकता कि किसी भी जल-संसाधन को हम प्राइवेट लोगों को बेच दें। सर, जैसे कोई नदी है, उसको किसी को बेचा नहीं जा सकता बल्कि आज के दिन जो हम चाहते हैं, अपनी नई नीति पर गौर कर रहे हैं और उसके लिए आप से भी समर्थन चाहेंगे। **Indian Easements Act** के तहत जिसकी जमीन है, उसके नीचे पानी उसी का माना जाता है। वह उसे निकालकर बेच लेता है। क्या वह उसका माना जाना चाहिए? हमारी नई नीति में एक शिफ्ट यह भी है और हम अपनी नई नीति में यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि यह समुदाय के तहत हो, **community driven** हो, कम्युनिटी की तरफ से सरकार उसे **as a trust**, एक धरोहर समझकर रखे। उसका इस्तेमाल सभी जगह हो, सभी इलाकों में समानता रहे, **equity** के साथ - बेशक हमारे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र हों या बेशक शहरी क्षेत्र हों, वहां के गरीब व कमजोर वर्ग की पानी की जरूरत पूरी हो।

श्रीमती कुसुम राय : सर, राष्ट्रीय जल नीति, 2012 के ड्राफ्ट से यह साफ है कि सरकार पानी को महंगा करने के साथ-साथ सरकारी एजेंसियों को जल संबंधी कार्यों से हटाना चाहती है। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि देश के जल-संसाधन पर पहला अधिकार प्यासे का व दूसरा अधिकार किसानों का सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय जल नीति के तहत सरकार कौन से ठोस कदम उठा रही है?

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल : सर, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्या चाहती हैं, वही करने के लिए जल नीति में प्रावधान किए गए हैं। सब से पहले अनिवार्य होगा कि जीवन और उसके बाद जीविका के लिए पानी उपलब्ध हो। सर, जल-सुरक्षा के साथ-साथ खाद्य सुरक्षा भी आवश्यक है, इसलिए इसके बाद उसे लेना चाहिए। जहां तक पानी को महंगा करने का सवाल है, मैं एक सवाल के रूप में तो नहीं, लेकिन अपने विचार आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम ऐसा करना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि पानी की कमी बढ़ती जा रही है, आज हमारे पास 1123 बी.सी.एम. पानी उपलब्ध है और 2050 तक हमारी जरूरत इस से ज्यादा हो जाएगी, इसलिए क्या आज यह आवश्यक नहीं, क्योंकि एक आदमी को तो पानी पीने को न मिले, दूसरी तरफ आदमी उसी कीमत पर पानी लेकर चार गाड़ियों को होज के साथ धोए और हजारों लीटर पानी व्यर्थ कर दे? क्या उस आदमी को भी आप उसी कीमत पर पानी देना चाहेंगे? इस सवाल का मैं जवाब देता हूँ कि यह हमें कबूल नहीं हो सकता। इसीलिए नई नीति में प्रावधान है कि कृषि क्षेत्र को अहमियत होगी और इसी के साथ माननीय सदस्या को यह जानकर प्रसन्नता होगी कि हम इसमें **ecological flow** को भी ध्यान में रखकर अपनी नीति बनाना चाहते हैं। सर, अभी नीति बनी नहीं है, परन्तु उस पर बहुत काम हो चुका है और अगर

अभी भी कोई माननीय सदस्य, किसी तरह की अपनी राय देना चाहते हैं, तो हम बहुत प्रसन्नता के साथ उसका स्वागत करेंगे।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Sir, at the outset, let me speak from the oral reply given by the hon. Minister to the question of the hon. Member that allowing PPP in management of water tantamounts to commodification of water and generating profit out of it for private purposes. Is the hon. Minister aware of the Delhi Jal Board's move to outsource water management service under Delhi Jal Board's through a process of trifurcation? All the unions of the workers – left, right and centre – in the Delhi Jal Board are opposing and agitating over it. What is the response of the Government to that?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Sir, let me first rebut the feeling that the Government wishes to commodify water. It is not so. The Government's sincere endeavour is to see that water is available to every person according to his needs. Then, the point arises, there is enough for everyone's need but not for greed. When you talk of different States, presently, I can give you a list where different States have also, in some form or the other, introduced PPP model. PPP model does not intend to transfer the ownership of resource to any private person. It is only to utilise the investment, the efficient resources that they can provide and the innovative technology that they have which can be used for better utilisation of water which is available to us. Sir, 'Water' being a State subject, we cannot impose a condition on any State as to how they price water. To that extent, even today, water is priced. All the municipal corporations charge for it. But, again, a question arises as to whether the operation and maintenance cost should not be met out of pricing. Only then, can the supply be a sustainable one. Otherwise, supply of water cannot remain sustainable.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ishwar Singh. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Sir, he has not responded to the Delhi Jal Board issue. That was my basic question. You must respond.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Sir, Delhi, like other States, has its own policy. It is for them to decide. The Government of India cannot dictate any State or Union Territory as to what policy has to be followed. The new Water Policy of 2012 that we are intending to make will be a sort of guideline for other States to follow. In the past, different States have formulated Water Policies quite on the lines of the one which was formed in 2002 by the Government of India. We do hope that they will get guidance from this and will agree with us on certain important matters like the need to have an over-arching law for a broader framework regarding water utilisation, etc.

श्री ईश्वर सिंह : सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी इन्होंने कहा कि मेम्बर्स जल संसाधनों से संबंधित कोई ऐसी नीति बनाने के बारे में सुझाव दें, जिससे जल संसाधनों का सदुपयोग ठीक ढंग से हो सके। हम लोग देहात से आते हैं और मेरे

साथी मेम्बर्स इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि देहातों में जो पानी जमा हो जाता है, वह तालाब का रूप ले लेता है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि हमारे पास कोई ऐसा साधन नहीं है जिससे यह जो पानी तालाब में इकट्ठा हुआ है, इसकी निकासी हो सके। हमारे यहां ऐसी कोई नीति नहीं है जिससे इस पानी को खेत में या अन्य जगहों पर प्रयोग में लाया जा सके। फिर वह पानी सड़ जाता है और बीमारी का रूप धारण कर लेता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के साथ मिलकर कोई ऐसी नीति बनाएंगे कि हर गांव में तालाबों में जो पानी इकट्ठा हो गया है, उसका खेतों में इस्तेमाल किया जा सके या उसको साफ करके पशुओं के पीने के काम में लाया जा सके?

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल : सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत ही अच्छा सुझाव दिया है और मैं इसके लिए इनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। हमारे जो संबंधित मंत्रालय हैं, मैं उनसे भी इस बात का जिक्र कर दूंगा। हमने अभी एक ड्रॉफ्ट पॉलिसी का मसौदा तैयार किया है, वह अभी final नहीं हुआ है, मैं यहां उसका जिक्र कर देना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें नदी क्षेत्रों, जल स्रोतों एवं अवसंरचना के परीक्षण के बारे में सोचा गया है। उनके preservation के लिए भी हमारे यहां एक स्कीम है, Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies. उसको अब हम जल नीति में भी इस ढंग में डाल रहे हैं "that the preservation of river corridors, water bodies and infrastructure should be undertaken in a planned manner through community participation." The storage capacities of water bodies and water courses, those associated with the wet land etc., flood plain, ecological, etc., be all taken care of. Then, Sir, what is important is that the encroachment etc., on the water bodies is also posing major problems for us. और उसके लिए हमें प्रांतीय सरकारों के साथ मिलकर ही कार्य करना होगा। यह ज्यादा काम उनका होगा, लेकिन जहां भी किसी ढंग की टेक्निकल या कोई भी सहायता की जरूरत किसी प्रांत को केन्द्र से पड़ेगी, उसके लिए हम हर वक्त तैयार रहेंगे।

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY : Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Through you, may I request the hon. Minister to kindly share the information on the number of States and cities which have not only succeeded in PPP projects and made water available at affordable price but the society has participated in the PPP projects? Therefore, this is one of the unique experiments especially in Bangalore and other cities that PPP society participation is making affordable water available where water was in huge short supply earlier. Will the hon. Minister describe to us or share with us how many such projects are operating especially in urban Indian cities where there is acute shortage of water, where historically everybody has assumed that water is a free commodity which will be made available to everybody, and how this process of PPP society projects should be spread further? Since water is a State subject what influence and leadership can the Centre provide?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : In the new proposed water policy, we have taken care to emphasize that the State should be encouraged to go in for public private partnership. As I said for the benefit of members other than the hon. Member who has raised the question is that public private partnership does not mean that you are privatising the water sector. We are not privatising the water sector. As I said, ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me make my point clear. Sir, PPP model is intended to use ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the hon. Minister conclude.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : It is intended to use the private goods for the public good. जो संसाधन, जो कोई रिसोर्सिज निजी क्षेत्र में हमें उपलब्ध हैं या उपयोग में लाए जा सकते हैं, उनका इस्तेमाल सार्वजनिक फायदे के लिए करने का मतलब पब्लिक प्राइवेट पार्टनरशिप में है और इसमें नीति का एक अंग पहले भी था, 2002 की मीटिंग में था और इसको आगे भी हम रखना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैं आपको उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। The one which the hon. Member has in mind is there are good many projects where the public private partnership model has been found attractive enough by different cities in the country to adopt that. I would only just mention Tirpur, Salt Lake Kolkata, Chennai, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Hubli, Dharwar, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Latur, Mysore, Haldia, Dewas, Khandwa, Shivpuri, Raipur, Kolhapur, etc. Sir, in many places for one purpose or the other, public private partnership model has been utilised, and it would be the policy of the Government to encourage that and, at the same time, I hasten to make the earlier point clear so that you don't have any doubt in your mind.

*423. The Questioner (Shri Jesudasu Seelam) was absent.

Promotion of entrepreneurship and self-employment among minorities

*423. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of steps taken to promote entrepreneurship and self-employment among minorities during the last five years;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to enable minority entrepreneurs to receive hassle-free loans; and
- (c) the future strategy chalked out by Government for the development of minority communities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) :
(a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

- (a) In order to promote entrepreneurship and self-employment among minorities, the Ministry of Minority Affairs has taken the following steps :
 - (I) The National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC), a Central Public Sector Enterprise functioning under the Ministry, extends loans at concessional rate of interest to persons belonging to minority communities living below double the poverty line. This also includes educational loans provided to the students for pursuing technical and professional courses apart from loans to NGOs, Self Help Groups (SHGs) and micro credit to small entrepreneurs. During the period 2007-08 to

2011-12, Rs. 977.21 Crore were disbursed by NMDFC for 467909 minority beneficiaries. In addition, the NMDFC also implements promotional scheme of vocational training for skill development to improve employability of minorities. During the period 2007-08 to 2011-12, Rs. 2.58 Crore have been spent for vocational training of 6282 minority beneficiaries.

- (II) In order to develop infrastructure for skill up-gradation of the minorities, 71 ITIs and 31 Polytechnics have been sanctioned for construction/up-gradation in Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) under the Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) during the last five years.
- (III) Further, under the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for welfare of Minorities, following steps have been taken :
- (i) 992434 Swarozgaries have been assisted during the period from 2007-08 up to February, 2012, under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (now renamed as Aajeevika Scheme) implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development.
- (ii) Under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), from 2007-08 up to December, 2011, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has assisted 74520 urban poor persons to set up Individual Micro Enterprises under the component of Urban Self Employment Programme and Skill training was imparted to 143523 urban poor under the component of Skill Training for Employment Programme. Funds totalling Rs. 100.53 Crore were utilized for the purpose.
- (iii) Under Priority Sector Lending (PSL), the Table below shows the amounts disbursed under various types of financing including micro & small enterprises to minorities :-

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs. in Crores)	Percentage of the total PSL
2007-08	58662.67	10.60
2008-09	82864.65	12.41
2009-10	112038.82	13.01
2010-11	143396.70	14.16
2011-12 (up to December, 2011)	154789.90	14.83

- (iv) During the 11th Five Year Plan up to 31st December, 2011, the Department of Higher Education sanctioned 46 new Polytechnics and Rs. 232.67 Crore were released in order to develop infrastructure for skill up-gradation of the minority communities.

(v) The Ministry of Labour and Employment released Rs. 114.59 Crore from 2007-08 up to December, 2011 for up-gradation of 60 identified ITIs to Centres of Excellence in districts having substantial minority population.

(b) To enable minority entrepreneurs to receive hassle-free loans and also as a follow up of the recommendation of Sachar Committee, the Government has taken the following steps :

- (i) It was decided by the Government that Public Sector Banks would regularly monitor disposal of loan applications for minorities and maintain reasons for rejection of applications so that the applicants can exercise their rights to information about the status of their applications. District-wise and bank-wise data are required to be made available on the web-site of Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Accordingly, the proforma for reporting and monitoring of loans to minorities have been devised.
- (ii) RBI has issued necessary instructions to all Scheduled Commercial Banks to specifically direct credit to Muslims, create awareness of various credit schemes through publicity and organize entrepreneurial development programmes.
- (iii) Micro-finance among women is promoted, especially in clusters, by the Ministries/Departments/PSU banks/financial institutions.
- (iv) 3216 new bank branches have been opened in the minority concentration districts since 2007-08 up to December, 2011.
- (v) Concessional loans from NMDFC are made available to entrepreneurs belonging to minority communities, subject to fulfillment of eligibility criteria, through the network of 37 State Channelising Agencies in various States and Union Territories and through the network of NGOs and Self Help Groups for micro-credit.

(c) For accelerated development of minorities, the Working Group on the Empowerment of Minorities for formulation of the 12th Five Year Plan has outlines some modification in implementation of PM's New 15 Point Programme. This also included restructuring of MsDP to sharpen the focus on minority concentration areas and inclusion of more flagship schemes under the PM's 15 Point Programme. Ministry of Minority Affairs has, in principle, agreed to make these suggestions as part of future strategy.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Satyavrat Chaturvedi wants to put a supplementary.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह जो सवाल है, इसका सीधा संबंध अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग के आर्थिक उत्थान से सम्बन्धित है, उद्यमिता का विकास करने से सम्बन्धित है। उद्यमिता का

विकास कब होगा, जब पहले उनमें क्षमता का विकास किया जाए और क्षमता का विकास कब होगा, जब आधारभूत संरचना पहले तैयार कर दी जाए। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि गरीब अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग के लोगों के आर्थिक विकास के लिए केवल एक मंत्रालय नहीं, बल्कि अनेक मंत्रालयों में काम करने की आवश्यकता है, आधारभूत संरचना, अवसर और क्षमता विकास करने के लिए विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से कोऑर्डिनेट करने की जरूरत है और इसीलिए शायद प्रधान मंत्री के 15 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम में आपने यह निश्चित किया था कि विभिन्न मंत्रालय, जो विकास से संबंधित हैं, उनके बजट में 15 प्रतिशत का एलोकेशन, आवंटन इन वर्गों के विकास के लिए आरक्षित किया जाएगा। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कृपया आप यह बताने का कष्ट करें, चूंकि आप नोडल विभाग हैं, आपके पास जानकारी होनी चाहिए, कि पिछले वर्षों में विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में 15 प्रतिशत की यह राशि अलग से आरक्षित की गई है या नहीं? यदि की गई है, तो समय पर क्या उसका पूरा उपयोग किया गया है? और, यदि हां, तो आपने कितने उद्यमिता विकास के नए मामले सफलता पूर्वक स्थापित किए हैं, कितने लोगों को उद्यमिता विकास कराई है? इसके बारे में जानकारी देने का कष्ट करें।

श्री सलमान खुर्शीद : मान्यवर।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, मेरा प्रश्न बहुत साफ है।

श्री सलमान खुर्शीद : मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्य महोदय का प्रश्न हमेशा साफ ही होता है, मगर जो समस्या है वह उत्तर की है कि उत्तर भी साफ होना चाहिए। मान्यवर, जो 15 सूत्री कार्यक्रम है, समय-समय पर इसकी समीक्षा की जाती है। इसमें सभी मंत्रालयों को अपना योगदान देने का अधिकार भी है और दायित्व भी है। सेक्रेटरीज की कमेटी वर्ष में दो बार इसकी समीक्षा करती है और वर्ष में एक बार इसको कैबिनेट के सामने पेश किया जाता है। समय-समय पर ऐसा हो जाता है कि 15 प्रतिशत के जो लक्ष्य बनाए जाते हैं, वित्त लक्ष्य और अन्य लक्ष्य, उसमें हम लोग कभी-कभी 15 प्रतिशत से नीचे रह जाते हैं, जिसके कारण सामने प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं। सामान्य रूप से यह देखा गया है कि 15 प्रतिशत का जो लक्ष्य है, वह पूरा हो जाता है, जहां नहीं होता है वहां पर उसके क्या कारण रहे हैं उनको हम दूर करने का प्रयास करते हैं। मैं उदाहरण लेता हूँ, जैसे हमने 15 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के संदर्भ में लगभग 9 लाख 90 हजार स्वर्ण रोजगारियों को मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ रूरल डवलपमेंट ने, जिसको अब अजीविका स्कीम कहा जाता है, उसमें 2007-2008 से लेकर 2012 तक उपलब्ध कराए हैं, वैसे ही जिस तरह से माइक्रो इंटरप्राइजेज के संदर्भ में अर्बन सेल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट प्रोग्राम है, जो अर्बन एरियाज का है, उसमें 100 करोड़ की धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई गई है। जो प्रायोरिटी सेक्टर लोन्स हैं पब्लिक सेक्टर बैंक्स के, अल्प संख्यक समुदायों के लिए उसका लक्ष्य 15 प्रतिशत का है और इस वर्ष दिसंबर, 2011 तक हम 14.83 परसेंट पर पहुंच गए हैं। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि इस तरह से विस्तार से हमारे पास बहुत सारे आंकड़े हैं, उसको बताने में बहुत समय लगेगा। अगर माननीय सदस्य महोदय को इन सारे आंकड़ों की आवश्यकता है या रुचि है, तो उनको हम वे उपलब्ध करा देंगे।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर।

श्री सभापति : नहीं-नहीं, एक सवाल।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, मैं सवाल नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ। मैं यह चाहूंगा कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में किस-किस वर्ष में यह 15 प्रतिशत का लक्ष्य कहां-कहां प्राप्त हो पाया और कहां-कहां प्राप्त नहीं हो पाया, उसके डिटेल भिजवा दें।

श्री सलमान खुरशीद : वे सारी डिटेल्स हम उपलब्ध करवा देंगे।

श्री सभापति : ठीक है।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सभी को भिजवा दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, वह काफी विस्तार से है और ठीक है, लेकिन एक चीज जो अभी सत्यव्रत जी ने पूछी, मैं उसको और संक्षेप में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अल्पसंख्यकों के आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक और सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण और विकास के लिए केन्द्र सरकार का टोटल कितना बजट है और पिछले पांच सालों में उस बजट से कितना खर्च हुआ है? एक चीज, दूसरा।

श्री सभापति : नहीं, एक सवाल।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, इसी से जुड़ा हुआ है। क्या राज्य सरकारों से प्रॉपर तालमेल न होने की वजह से जो आपकी योजनाएं हैं, चाहे 15 सूत्री योजनाएं हों, चाहे अन्य योजनाएं हों, वे ठंडे बस्ते में पड़ी हुई हैं और वे योजनाएं जमीन पर दिखाई नहीं पड़ रही हैं? आपने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि सच्चर कमेटी की सिफारिशों के अनुपालन में हम यह-यह कर रहे हैं, तो हम यह भी पूछना चाहते हैं कि सच्चर कमेटी की सिफारिशों की किन-किन बिन्दुओं का आप अनुपालन करने जा रहे हैं और कर रहे हैं?

श्री सलमान खुरशीद : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने सच्चर कमेटी के संदर्भ में जानना चाहता है, तो सच्चर कमेटी के संदर्भ में करीब 75 परामर्श दिए गए थे। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि इनमें से 90 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा को स्वीकार करते हुए उनका अनुपालन हो रहा है। उनमें दो-तीन मुख्य परामर्श थे, जिन पर अभी आम सहमति नहीं बनने के कारण हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सके हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : उनमें विवादास्पद बिन्दु भी हैं?

श्री सभापति : प्लीज़ ...

श्री सलमान खुरशीद : उनमें विवाद नहीं है। सहमति न होना विवाद नहीं होता है। विवाद न होना सहमति के लिए एक खाई बन जाए, ऐसा आपके और हमारे बीच में नहीं होना चाहिए और न हम ऐसा होने देंगे। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आपकी भी ऐसी ही भावना है और इसीलिए आपने यह प्रश्न पूछा है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि Equal Opportunity Commission, समान अवसर उपलब्ध हों, इसके बारे में कभी-कभी यह विचार उठता है कि समान अवसर तो सिर्फ अल्पसंख्यकों को ही क्यों, सभी को मिलने चाहिए और इसको लेकर अभी चर्चा चल रही है। सबको समान अवसर मिलें और अल्पसंख्यकों को भी मिलें, ऐसी हमारी भावना है। ऐसा नहीं मानकर चलना चाहिए कि अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए अलग से व्यवस्था बने और बहुसंख्यकों के लिए अलग से व्यवस्था बने, लेकिन सभी के लिए जो समूची व्यवस्था बनती है, उसमें अल्पसंख्यकों का योगदान और भागीदारी पूर्ण रूप से हो, यह हमारा प्रयास होता है। मैं यह तो बता सकता हूँ कि Minority Affairs का बजट कितना है, लेकिन जैसा इनसे पूर्व सदस्य महोदय ने कहा, क्योंकि पूरी सरकार सारी आम जनता के लिए काम करती है और उसमें कहीं-कहीं पर अलग से वित्तीय लक्ष्य बनाकर रखे जाते हैं, इसलिए पूरी सरकार के क्या आंकड़ें होंगे, वह मैं इस समय आपको प्रस्तुत नहीं कर सकता हूँ, क्योंकि हर विभाग का अपना योगदान होता है। Minority Ministry को जो बजट है, वह हमारी website पर है। माननीय सदस्य से मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि website पर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : आप हम लोगों को बता भी दीजिए। अगर आप बता देंगे, तो बहुत मेहरबानी होगी।

श्री सलमान खुर्शीद : मैं बता दूंगा लेकिन ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप भेज दीजिएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : आप सदन को बता दें, क्योंकि यह इससे जुड़ा हुआ प्रश्न है। मुझसे पहले माननीय सदस्य भी यही पूछ रहे थे और मैं भी यही पूछ रहा हूँ कि टोटल कितना बजट है और उसमें से कितना खर्च हुआ है? राज्य सरकारों के तालमेल की कमी की वजह से वह बजट खर्च क्यों नहीं हो पा रहा है?

श्री सलमान खुर्शीद : मैं सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं भी तालमेल की कोई समस्या नहीं है, लेकिन समस्या इस बात की अवश्य है कि जो पैसा हम उपलब्ध कराते हैं, उस धनराशि का सही उपयोग हो सके। उसके लिए अगर कहीं स्कूल बनना है, विश्वविद्यालय बनना है, आई.टी.आई. बनना है, तो उसके लिए भूमि भी आवश्यक होती है और जहाँ सरकारों को इस बड़े कार्य को करने में समय लगता है, हम प्रयास करते हैं कि वे और तेज़ी से इस काम को करा सकें। यह सही है कि जब ये स्कीमें शुरू हुईं, तो दो वर्षों में हम 95 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर इनको उपलब्ध करा पाए। हमारा जो बजट होता है, पिछले दो वर्षों में हम उसके 70 के आसपास ही पहुंचे हैं और उसका कारण यह है कि Utilization Certificate और पैसे का उपयोग करने में कई प्रांतों में देर होती है। हम प्रांतों के ऊपर प्रश्नचिन्ह नहीं लगाना चाहते, हम उनका सहयोग चाहते हैं। माननीय सदस्य महोदय अपने डिस्ट्रिक्ट में हमारी जो अपनी पंद्रह सूत्रीय कमेटी है, उसमें अवश्य जाते होंगे, बैठते होंगे और जो यह प्रस्तुत करते हैं, वही हमको मिल जाती है, लेकिन विस्तार से बजट के ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, कोई मीटिंग नहीं होती।

श्री सभापति : मुख्तार अब्बास जी, प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सरकार की तरफ से कोई monitoring भी नहीं होती। सदस्य तो होंगे, लेकिन वे कागज़ पर होंगे। कोई मीटिंग नहीं होती और सरकार की तरफ से कोई monitoring भी नहीं होती।

श्री सलमान खुर्शीद : सर, मैं इतनी बात कह दूँ कि कहना आसान होता है और बात को समझना और उसमें योगदान देने में शायद कुछ कठिनाई का आपको सामना करना पड़ता होगा। मीटिंग नहीं होती, मैं मानता हूँ और हर सदस्य का अधिकार भी है और उसका यह दायित्व भी बनता है कि अपने District Magistrate से कह कर मीटिंग कराए और अगर मीटिंग नहीं होती ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सरकार में आप बैठे हुए हैं और मीटिंग हम करायें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सलमान खुर्शीद : सर, मैं एक बात ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : नकवी साहब, please allow the Minister to speak. आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सरकार में आप बैठे हुए हैं और मीटिंग संसद सदस्य करायेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सलमान खुरशीद : सर, मैं एक बात बिल्कुल स्पष्ट कर दूँ। कभी-कभी तो वहाँ से बैठकर यह कहा जाता है कि हमें कलेक्टर पर कोई अंकुश लगाने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए क्योंकि फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर है और कभी-कभी यह कहा जाता है कि हम कलेक्टर के कान नहीं पकड़ते। यह सम्भव नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, जो व्यवस्था है, जो फेडरल व्यवस्था है, उस फेडरल व्यवस्था को कुचल कर हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते। अगर मीटिंग नहीं होती है, तो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी : आपकी चिंता को देखकर हम बहुत प्रभावित हुए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us have the next supplementary, please.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : यही सीख आप अपनी पार्टी के अन्य सदस्यों को दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश का बहुत कल्याण होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, please resume your seat.

श्री सलमान खुरशीद : सर, मैं यह मान रहा हूँ कि सदस्य महोदय ने अपना प्रश्न वापिस ले लिया है। मैं यह मान रहा हूँ कि वे यह सुनना चाहते थे कि हम फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर का सम्मान करते हैं और फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर में हम विश्वास रखते हैं, यह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ।

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : सर, यहाँ बार-बार सच्चर कमेटी का हवाला दिया जा रहा है। सच्चर कमेटी मुसलमानों की दुर्दशा मालूम करने के लिए बनाई गई थी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह मालूम करना चाहता हूँ कि आप सच्चर कमेटी का हवाला देते हैं और जवाब देते हैं माइनारिटीज़ का। मैं कई बार इस सदन में पूछ चुका हूँ कि यह बेहतर हो, अगर आप यह बता दें कि माइनारिटीज़ का bifurcation क्या है, कितना परसेंट मुसलमानों को मिला है, कितना क्रिश्चियन्स को मिला है, कितना दूसरी जातों को मिला है, इसका जवाब देने में आपको क्या परेशानी है? आप इस बात का वायदा करें और सच्चर कमेटी का हवाला हर आदमी देता है, सच्चर कमेटी माइनारिटी की दुर्दशा मालूम करने के लिए नहीं बनाई गई थी। वह इसलिए बनाई गई थी कि मुसलमानों की इस देश में क्या दुर्दशा है? मैं उस सिलसिले में आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ आप स्पेसिफिकली माइनारिटीज़ को bifurcate करके जवाब दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب محمد ادیب : سر، یہاں بار بار سچر کمیٹی کا حوالہ دیا جا رہا ہے۔ سچر کمیٹی مسلمانوں کی 'دردشا' معلوم کرنے کے لئے بنائی گئی تھی۔ میں منتری مہودے سے یہ معلوم کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ سچر کمیٹی کا حوالہ دیتے ہیں اور جواب دیتے ہیں مائنارٹیز کا۔ میں کئی بار اس سدن میں پوچھ چکا ہوں کہ یہ بہتر ہو، اگر آپ یہ بتا دیں کہ مائنارٹیز کا bifurcation کیا ہے، کتنا فیصد مسلمانوں کو ملا ہے، اس کا جواب دینے میں آپ کو کیا پریشانی ہے؟ آپ اس بات کا وعدہ کریں اور سچر کمیٹی کا حوالہ ہر آدمی دیتا ہے، سچر کمیٹی مسلمانوں کی 'دردشا' معلوم کرنے کے لئے نہیں بنائی گئی تھی۔ وہ اس لئے بنائی گئی تھی کہ مسلمانوں کی اس دیش میں کیا 'دردشا' ہے؟ میں اس سلسلے میں آپ سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں، آپ اسپیسفیکلی مائنارٹیز کو bifurcate کر کے جواب دیجئے۔
--(مداخلت)--

श्री सलमान खुरशीद : सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य का आभारी हूँ। यह बात तो वास्तविक है कि एक विशेष अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय, मुसलमानों की स्थिति पर विचार करने के लिए सच्चर कमेटी का गठन किया गया था। कुछ परामर्श सच्चर कमेटी के मुसलमानों से बढ़ कर भी हैं और कुछ सच्चर कमेटी के परामर्श सिर्फ मुसलमानों तक सीमित हैं और कुछ परामर्श ऐसे हैं, जो पांच अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय हैं, उनको साथ लिया गया है। जो आरक्षण व्यवस्था की बात है, वह अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के संदर्भ में उन्होंने करी है, सिर्फ मुसलमानों के लिए नहीं करी है। लेकिन ऐसा संभव है कि अगर कोई यह जानना चाहता है कि हम मुसलमानों के लिए या अन्य अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के लिए कितना कर रहे हैं, तो स्कॉलरशिप में, जो हम वजीफे देते हैं, उसमें State-wise और community-wise हम अलग-अलग हिस्सा, अलग-अलग कोटा रखते हैं और एक समुदाय से दूसरे समुदाय को ट्रांसफर नहीं कर सकते, अगर एक स्टेट पूरी तरह से उसको stock नहीं कर पाती है, तो दूसरी स्टेट में, लेकिन उसी समुदाय को हम देते हैं। कहीं पर मांग ज्यादा है, कहीं पर मांग कम है। बैंकिंग लोन्स में हमने यह प्रयास किया है कि बैंकिंग लोन्स के बारे में सवालिया निशान लगा दिए जाते हैं, प्रश्न-चिह्न लगा दिए जाते हैं। हम 15 प्रतिशत का लक्ष्य रखते हुए, साढ़े 14 प्रतिशत तक पहुंचे हैं। जब यह सवाल उठता है कि किस समुदाय को मिल रहा है, तो यह व्यवस्था अब तक सभी बैंक्स में नहीं थी, हम इसके लिए प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि इस पर कोई सवालिया निशान न लगने पाए और विस्तार से ये सारे आंकड़े भी हम सब लोगों को प्रस्तुत कर दें। लेकिन साधारणतः जितने कार्यक्रम हो रहे हैं जैसे इंदिरा आवास योजना के कार्यक्रम हैं, स्कालरशिप के कार्यक्रम हैं या फिर फेलोशिप्स के कार्यक्रम हैं, उनको मैं समझता हूँ कि सारे आंकड़ें बड़े स्पष्ट हैं, पूरी पारदर्शिता से सब लोगों को उपलब्ध हैं और ऐसा कहीं पर भी किसी को नहीं समझना चाहिए कि एक विशेष समुदाय को कहीं पर दबाया गया है या उनको उनका पूरा अधिकार नहीं मिला।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : सर, विषय के महत्व को समझते हुए हम आपसे निवेदन करते हैं कि इस सवाल पर आप आधे घंटे का डिस्कशन करने की अनुमति दे दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please give a notice for it.

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : सर, हम नोटिस देंगे।

श्री सभापति : ठीक है। प्रश्न संख्या : 424

Fuel supply to power companies

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a directive has been issued to the Coal India Ltd. (CIL) to sign fuel supply agreements with power companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the present status of implementation of the directive by CIL, particularly with the power companies located in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Government had decided that Coal India Limited (CIL) will sign Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) with the power plants, identified by Ministry of Power/ Central Electricity Authority, that have entered into long term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with Distribution Companies (DISCOMS) and have been commissioned/would get commissioned between 01.04.2009 and 31st March, 2015. It was also decided, *inter-alia*, that the FSAs with such power plants which have been commissioned till 31.12.2011 would be concluded by 31.03.2012. The Board of Coal India Limited (CIL) could not, however, take a final view on the implementation of these instructions even after deliberating on the matter in its various meetings. In view of the need and urgency for making adequate coal available to the power utilities and to get the instructions implemented, Ministry of Coal had to issue the Presidential Directive on 04.04.2012 for implementation of these instructions.

(c) Coal India Limited has since put in place the modified Fuel Supply Agreements and circulated the same to all coal supplying companies so as to implement the directive. This would be applicable to all the power plants as per eligibility and featuring in the list of Thermal Power Stations furnished by Central Electricity Authority/Ministry of Power. The model Fuel Supply Agreement has been offered to all the eligible Thermal Power Stations including those located in Maharashtra, which are required to approach the concerned coal company to conclude the Fuel Supply Agreement.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Sir, coal is and shall remain our country's primary source of commercial energy supply through thermal power generation. I would like to know, through you, from the hon. Minister the number of thermal power stations presently operating in the country in the public sector, private sector and through joint ventures to whom Coal India Limited is supplying coal and with whom Coal India has to sign the Fuel Supply Agreement under the Presidential directive. I would also like to know whether Coal India Ltd., will sign the agreements with them *suo moto* or whether they have to apply for the same.

MR. CHAIRMAN : One question, please.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Sir, this is in continuation to that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is like a new question.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : No, Sir, It is a part of that.

The question is : Whether the process has started. And if it is yet to start, by when will it start and what will happen to the guidelines which were being framed for allocation of coal blocks in the country.

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : सर, माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत सारे क्वेश्चंस को एक साथ क्लब करके पूछ लिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य की इच्छा यह है कि इनको यह जानकारी दी जाए कि वास्तव में हमारे देश में कितने थर्मल पॉवर प्लांट्स को कोल इंडिया कोल दे रही है तथा जो FSA साइन हो रहे हैं, क्या सारे थर्मल पॉवर स्टेशंस को कोयले की आपूर्ति उन FSAs के मुताबिक कर दी जाएगी या नहीं की जाएगी? सर, जो 80 परसेंट का डिसीज़न लिया गया है और भारत सरकार ने जो **Presidential Directive** कोल इंडिया को भेजा है कि 80 परसेंट पर FSA साइन किए जाएं, उसके संबंध में मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि 80 परसेंट कोल सारे थर्मल पॉवर प्लांट्स को दिया जाएगा, जो FSA साइन करेंगे। जिन्होंने पीपीए साइन कर दिया है और जो पॉवर प्लांट्स 2015 तक तैयार हो जाएंगे, उनमें प्रत्येक एफएसए साइन करने वाले को 80 परसेंट कोल दिया जाएगा।

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Sir, my second supplementary is this. Sir, the Government sets targets for generating additional power during every Five Year Plan by increasing capacity of the existing power plants through various means or setting up new power plants in the country. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Ministry of Power has informed his Ministry about the targets of additional power which is to be generated through thermal power and how much coal will be required for this purpose during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period. And, what action has been taken by the Ministry...

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no. You cannot ask multiple questions. This is not correct.

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : सर, बारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में जितने थर्मल पॉवर प्लांट्स हमारे देश में हैं, जिन्होंने पॉवर मिनिस्ट्री के साथ पीपीए साइन कर लिया है और जो कोल इंडिया के साथ एफएसए साइन कर लेंगे, उन सबको हम 80 परसेंट कोल सप्लाई करेंगे, जिसके बारे में कि भारत सरकार का डायरेक्टिव कोल इंडिया को जा चुका है।

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Sir, the Children Investment Fund Management is one of the largest shareholders of the Coal India...Sir, mike is not working. It is not turning on. Please, put it on.

Sir, the Children Investment Fund Management is one of the largest minority shareholders of Coal India and has suggested that the FSAs should be abolished. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, whether it is a fact, under the current system, 80 per cent of CIL coal is sold under FSAs at discounted rate of up to 70 per cent and only the private sector is benefited through this. And, will the Ministry consider the suggestion made by its own sister-concerned?

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : सर, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि चिल्ड्रन इन्वेस्टमेंट फंड ने यह क्वेश्चन रेज़ किया है कि वह लार्जस्ट माइनॉरिटी शेयर होल्डर है और कोल इंडिया के हित में यह नहीं है कि 80 परसेंट पर FSAs साइन किए जाएं क्योंकि इससे कोल इंडिया की प्रगति पर और कोल इंडिया के प्रॉफिट पर असर पड़ेगा। मैं माननीय सदस्य को इस संबंध में यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा देश एक समाजवादी देश है। जिन्होंने कोल इंडिया के शेयर लिए हैं,

उनको यह अच्छी तरह से पता है कि यह सरकारी कम्पनी है। हमारा उद्देश्य केवल कोल इंडिया का profit ही नहीं है, बल्कि हमें इस देश की सामाजिक व्यवस्था को भी देखना है। हमें देश के कोने-कोने में और गांव-गांव में बिजली पहुंचानी है। गरीबों के घरों में बिजली के बल्ब जलाने हैं और पूरे देश में industrialization करना है। इसलिए हम हर कीमत पर profit कमाएं, ऐसा हमारे द्वारा संभव नहीं हो सकता है, इसीलिए यह directive जारी किया गया है। हम children society fund से यह अनुरोध करना चाहते हैं कि उनकी आशंकाएं निराधार हैं। जब कोल इंडिया का IPO आया, तो उसके prospects पर ये सारी चीजें लिखी गई थी, इसलिए उनको किसी तरीके की चिंता करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। हमारा काम कोल इंडिया का profit करना भी है और देश की ऊर्जा आवश्यकताओं को सस्ती दर पर कोयला सप्लाई करके आपूर्ति करना भी है।

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : Sir, private agencies and TCI own a little over one per cent of Coal India's share. Now, TCI has objected to the Fuel Supply Agreements and has threatened Coal India Limited and the Government with litigation in international courts. What is the Coal Ministry's response to this?

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो पूछा है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि TCI ने threaten करने की कोशिश की है और यह आशंका जाहिर की है कि इससे कोल इंडिया के profit पर और उसके भविष्य पर बहुत असर पड़ेगा। मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि किसी के threaten से और किसी की चेतावनी से भारत सरकार पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ेगा। जैसे मैंने पहले कहा कि हमारा दायित्व कोल इंडिया का प्रोफिट बढ़ाना भी है और अपने सामाजिक दायित्वों को निर्वहन करना भी है और हम यह करते रहेंगे।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : माननीय मंत्री जी, आपके उत्तर से मुझे चिंता होती है। माननीय विद्युत मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, उन्होंने पहले भी कहा था कि ऊर्जा के विकास के लिए जितनी कोयले की उपलब्धता चाहिए, उसमें कठिनाई हो रही है। आपको यहां पर राष्ट्रपति जी के माध्यम से निर्देश देना पड़ता है। कोल इंडिया सरकारी कम्पनी है, लेकिन उसमें आपकी majority शेयरिंग है। क्या कोल इंडिया द्वारा जिस तरह से फ्यूअल सप्लाई एग्रीमेंट साइन किए हैं, वे हड़बड़ी में किए गए हैं? क्या ये आवश्यकता और उपलब्धता से अधिक कर दिए गए हैं? यह बहुत ही गंभीर सवाल है क्योंकि अगर कोल इंडिया आपके निर्देश को नहीं मानता है जबकि majority शेयर भारत सरकार का है और आपको राष्ट्रपति के माध्यम से निर्देश देना पड़ता है, तो सब कुछ ठीक नहीं है। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप कृपया स्थिति स्पष्ट करें?

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : कोल इंडिया एक कम्पनी है और उसका अपना एक बोर्ड है, जिसके डायरेक्टर्स होते हैं। उन डायरेक्टर्स का सीमित दायित्व है, उनका दायित्व है कि कोल इंडिया का profit घटने न पाए और कोल इंडिया की तरक्की में किसी प्रकार का व्यवधान उत्पन्न न हो। जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा कि भारत सरकार का दायित्व केवल कोल इंडिया का profit कमाना नहीं है, बल्कि सामाजिक दायित्वों को पूरा करना भी है। इसलिए भारत सरकार ने 80 per cent पर FSA sign करने के लिए कोल इंडिया को directive भेजा था और कोल इंडिया 80 per cent पर FSA sign करने का प्रयास कर रही है। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि कई FSA sign हो गए हैं और जो बाकी हैं, वे भी आने वाले समय में हो जाएंगे।

*425. The Questioner (Shri Sabir Ali) was absent.

Allocation of funds to Bihar

*425. SHRI SABIR ALI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of funds allocated and utilized by the Ministry and its various organizations in Bihar during the last three years and the current year, so far;
- (b) the purposes for which these funds were given/spent; and
- (c) the steps being taken to increase the allocation of funds?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Following Central Sector funded Scheme are being implemented by Ministry of Power (MoP) and its Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) in Bihar :

1. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

In Bihar during Tenth and Eleventh Plan, 43 projects with a total cost of Rs. 4495.82 crore with a subsidy of Rs. 4046.23 crore were sanctioned. Under RGGVY, funds are not allocated upfront but are disbursed as per the progress of works. So far, subsidy of Rs. 3475.39 crore has been disbursed as per the progress. The year-wise details of subsidy disbursed to Bihar is as under :

(Rs. in crore)				
2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*	Cumulative subsidy disbursed as on 31.03.2012 since inception of RGGVY
622.11	520.05	260.70	Nil	3475.39

*No request for release of funds have been received so far from Implementing Agencies.

Under RGGVY, the funds are provided for creation of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and providing access of electricity to rural households and free electricity connections to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households.

2. Restructured Accelerated Power Development Programme (R-APDRP)

Re-structured ARDRP was approved as Central Sector Scheme on 31.07.2008 with total outlay of Rs. 51,577 crores. The focus of the programme is on actual, demonstrable performance in terms of AT&C loss reduction. The coverage of programme is urban areas – towns and cities with population more than 30,000 (10,000 for special category States).

Projects under the scheme are taken up in two parts. Part-A is for establishing IT

enabled system for energy accounting/auditing and SCADA for big cities (population: 4 lakhs and Annual Energy Input : 350 MU) whereas Part-B is for up-gradation and strengthening of electrical network.

Under Part 'A' of Restructured APDRP, 71 schemes in 71 eligible towns of Bihar, as per Census 2001, at the project cost of Rs. 194.60 crore have been sanctioned.

Under R-APDRP, funds are not allocated upfront but are released as per the progress of the works. Power Finance Corporation (PFC) Limited, the nodal agency, has released in 2009-10, Rs. 58.37 Crore loan to Utility, as 1st tranche, for implementation of Part-A schemes. No further disbursements have been made as no request for release of funds have been received so far from Implementing Agency.

Apart from above, One (1) Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) Scheme in one eligible town (Patna) as per Census 2001 has been sanctioned at the project cost of Rs. 23.21 Crore during 2011-12.

Under Part-B, schemes for 21 towns out of 71 eligible towns at the project cost of Rs. 623.97 Crore have been sanctioned during 2011-12.

3. Energy Conservation :

The details of funds allocated and utilized by various organizations in Bihar on schemes related to energy efficiency and conservation during the last three years and the current year are as follows :

Scheme A : Providing financial assistance to the State Designated Agencies (SDA) for strengthening their institutional capacities and capabilities.

Funds were provided to SDA - Bihar which is Bihar Energy Development Agency.

Activities	(Rs. in lakhs)					
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Funds allocated	Funds Utilized	Committed Expenditure
Annual Action Plan	15.35	0	32.50	47.85	8.89	38.99
Investment Grade Energy Audit (IGEA) of Government buildings	10.50	0	0	10.50	1.42	-
Demonstration project in the area of energy efficient street lighting	75.71	0	0	75.71	0	75.71
LED Village Campaign	15.00	0	0	15.00	0	15.00
TOTAL :	116.56		32.50	149.06	10.28	

Scheme B : Contribution to State Energy Conservation Fund by Bureau of Energy Efficiency. Funds were provided to Bihar State Energy Conservation Fund on 23rd March, 2012 and hence utilization of funds is yet to happen.

(c) Under RGGVY, 08 supplementary projects for electrification of left out villages/habitations and to provide free electricity connections to balance BPL households in 8 projects with an outlay of Rs. 2187.67 crore with subsidy of Rs. 1968.90 crore have been sanctioned in Bihar during November and December, 2011. Funds are not allocated on a yearly basis for each State. Instead, disbursements take place based on progress of implementation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Any supplementaries, please?

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : सर, यह सवाल बिहार के बारे में है और इसमें बहुत सारा ब्यौरा दिया गया है। मैंने पूर्णिया जिले में कुछ दिन काम किया है। पूर्णिया जिले में एक मुस्लिम बस्ती है, आज तक वहां पर बिजली की बात तो छोड़िए, खम्भे भी नहीं गड़े हैं। वहां की सरकार इस बारे में कुछ करना ही नहीं चाहती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट बारिश से पहले वहां की बस्ती में रोशनी पहुंचाने की कोशिश करेगी?

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL : Sir, the hon. Member is seeking answer for a specific question regarding Purnia district. I would like to, very soon, inform the Member in writing regarding the matter.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : सभापति जी, यह सवाल भी पहले सवाल की तरह ही है और इसमें भी राजीव गाँधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना के संबंध में दर्शाया गया है। सरकार ने बताया है कि लगभग 13 करोड़ शहरी क्षेत्र के हाउसहोल्ड्स सर्वे के बाद, ये लगभग 6 करोड़ के आसपास और बचे हुए हैं, जोकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में हैं। सरकार ने ग्यारहवीं योजना में तय किया था कि हम 70 हजार मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन करेंगे और आपने उसके आसपास, लगभग पाँच वर्षों में 70 हजार मेगावाट का लक्ष्य तय किया। हमारे बगल में चीन एक ऐसा देश है, जहाँ साल में 1 लाख मेगावाट खपत बिजली का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं। आपने जिस प्रकार से लक्ष्य तय किया है कि बारहवीं योजना में देश के सभी गाँवों में, हर घर में बिजली पहुँचा देंगे, तो हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि बारहवीं योजना में इस देश में कितनी बिजली उत्पादन की आवश्यकता होगी, ताकि हर गाँव और हर घर में आप बिजली पहुँचा देंगे? कृपया करके इसका विवरण सदन के सामने रखने का कष्ट करें।

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैंने यह बहुत बार सदन में बताया है कि दसवें प्लान में हमने 42,000 मेगावाट का टारगेट रखा था, परंतु उस वक्त केवल 21,000 हुआ, लेकिन जब ग्यारहवें प्लान को देने का समय आया, in comparison to 21,000 MWs, a higher target of 78,775 MW was given, four times higher than that. Our capacity was not seen. However, under 2003 Electricity Act and the UPA Government's promise to the nation that it would give sustainable, cheap and clean power, we tried our best. From the aim of 75,000 MW, the mid-term appraisal brought down to 62,000 and we have generated 55,000 MW. I replied to the first question that in this country, in a single year, we have generated...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Sir, I have just asked a simple thing. I have not asked what you have done. I asked you of a very simple figure. How would you meet this Twelfth Plan target? You have not answered that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : In a simple way I am going to explain. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Sir, why cannot you answer my question of power requirement to give power to each and every household?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Rudy, let the answer be given.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : Today, our installed capacity is 1,94,000 MW. ...(*Interruptions*)... I would like to inform you, Sir, that earlier, the NDA Government was not doing anything of this kind.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly conclude, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : The UPA Government has done such an excellent work that in the Twelfth Plan, 80,000 MW is under construction. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : To reach to each and every household, what are you going to do? ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : Sir, in the Twelfth Plan...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : Sir, Mr. Rudy should understand that power is under the Concurrent List. Every State has to generate power. Why does he not understand it? The State he comes from is not generating power. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : You are not giving the coal blocks in Bihar. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सभापति : रूडी जी, आप बैठ जाइए प्लीज़ ...(*व्यवधान*)... नरेश अग्रवाल जी, आप अपना प्रश्न जल्दी से पूछिए ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी इतनी देर से अपनी बहुत प्रशंसा कर रहे हैं कि इनके कार्यकाल में इन्होंने विद्युत का काफी जनरेशन कर लिया है, काफी प्रगति हुई है आदि, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इतना जानना चाहता हूँ कि अपने देश में प्रति व्यक्ति ऊर्जा की कितनी खपत है और यूरोप में प्रति व्यक्ति ऊर्जा की कितनी खपत है? देश को उस खपत तक पहुँचाने के लक्ष्य को आप कब पूरा कर पाएंगे? नम्बर दो प्रश्न हैं ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति : एक सवाल पूछिए, पहले जवाब सुन लीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सभापति जी, सवाल उसी से जुड़ा हुआ है। राजीव गाँधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण

योजना के अंतर्गत राज्यों को जो पैसा दिया जाता है, क्या आपने वह सारा पैसा रिलीज कर दिया है या नहीं किया है? यदि यह पैसा रिलीज नहीं किया गया है तो क्यों नहीं किया है?

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे : माननीय सभापति महोदय, सम्माननीय सदस्य ने तीन प्रश्न पूछे हैं। सम्माननीय सदस्य किसी समय वहाँ बिजली मंत्री भी थे, उनको यह पूरा पता है कि यह कंकरेंट लिस्ट में है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जो-जो पैसे माँगे थे, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : हम वहाँ मंत्री थे, तभी तो यह प्रश्न पूछ रहे हैं।

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे : हमने पैसे रिलीज कर दिए हैं। हमें यह दुख है कि पैसा रिलीज होता है, लेकिन वहाँ काम नहीं हो रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Scrapping of fuel supply agreement by CIL

*426. SHRI ANIL DESAI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Children's Investment Fund Management, the largest minority shareholder of the Coal India Ltd. (CIL) has demanded that the fuel supply agreement should be scrapped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Ministry is taking to benefit the public by acting independently?

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

(b) The Children's Investment Fund (TCI) has argued that the existing Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) system reduces the profits of CIL and does not pass on the benefit of low coal prices to the end consumers, and therefore, the FSA system should be abolished or FSA coal prices should be moved to the market levels.

(c) Supply of Coal at notified prices to the Power and other major sectors is essential to keep the cost of power generation and manufacturing at reasonable levels. Keeping this objective in view, the New Coal Distribution Policy of 2007 provides for supply of coal through FSAs at notified prices. Accordingly, CIL has been directed to sign FSAs with Power Plants that have entered into long-term PPAs with Distribution companies and have been commissioned/would get commissioned after 31.03.2009 and on or before 31st March, 2015.

Foodgrains to poor people

*427. 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 foodgrains that reach the targeted population are

nutritionally poor and those which do not reach go into recycled foodgrain circuit of traders and generate black money;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such a situation prevailing in the country, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the steps being taken to correct the situation during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

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 an elaborate system for ensuring that only good quality foodgrains as per the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India standards are procured, stored and distributed to the targeted population under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The foodgrains meant for distribution under Public Distribution System (PDS) and other welfare schemes of the Government are procured by Food Corporation of India (FCI) and State Government and their agencies as per the uniform specifications formulated by the Government prior to the commencement of Rabi and Kharif procurement seasons.

The quality parameters under uniform specifications are always within the maximum limits prescribed under Food Safety and Standards Act and Rules (Formally PFA standards).

There is an elaborate monitoring mechanism established to ensure that only good quality foodgrain are procured, transported and supplied to State/UT Governments for Public Distribution System (PDS) as well as for all other food based welfare schemes. Following procedure for issue of foodgrains to State Government has been laid down and instructions are reiterated from time to time to State Governments/FCI.

1. During the storage period, proper prophylactic and curative treatments are given with prescribed dosages of insecticides. QC staff inspects the stocks in FCI's godowns on fort-nightly basis and the foodgrains samples thus collected are also independently analysed through reputed Government Laboratories leaving no room for any malpractices.
2. Ample opportunities are provided to the officials of the State Governments/ UT administrations to inspect the stocks prior to lifting from FCI godowns. States/UTs have to ensure that officers not below the rank of Inspector are deputed for inspection of the food grains before their lifting from FCI godowns.
3. Joint samples in triplicate are to be drawn by the officers of the State Governments and FCI for displaying them at Fair Price Shops (FPSs) for

the benefit of the ration card holders/consumers. In case the State agencies are taking delivery from FCI and thereafter delivering the same to the FPS dealers, they should also follow the same procedure as is being followed by FCI for issuing the jointly sealed samples drawn for display at the FPS.

4. Type samples are advised to be displayed by FPS dealers in their shops, so that the ration card holders/consumers may check the quality of foodgrains supplied to them. FPS dealers are also to maintain a complaint register to enable the consumers to lodge their complaints, in case the quality of the foodgrains issued is not proper.
5. It is the responsibility of the concerned State and UT Governments to ensure that during transportation and storage at different stages in the distribution chain, the foodgrains retain the required quality specifications.

While there is a standard procedure for maintaining the quality during procurement, storage and distribution of foodgrains, there is no data State-wise and especially for Andhra Pradesh in respect of nutritionally poor foodgrains distributed to the targeted population there. However, whenever any complaint regarding quality of foodgrains being distributed is received, the complaint is investigated. Inspections of procurement centres, storage depots and fair price shops are also undertaken to assess the quality of foodgrains being procured, stored and distributed. As and when reports/complaints about irregularities in implementation of TPDS are received from individuals and organizations as well as through press reports, they are sent to concerned States/UTs for enquiry and appropriate actions.

(c) With a view to strengthen the quality control mechanism and monitoring at the time of procurement, storage and distribution, a new plan scheme "Strengthening of Quality Control Mechanism" has included in the twelfth Five Year Plan. The proposed plan scheme has three components, namely (i) Opening of seven new Quality Control Cells (QCCs) at Guwahati, Patna, Chandigarh, Jammu, Jaipur, Ahmedabad and Chennai; (ii) Upgradation of laboratories of Indian Grain Storage Management Research Institute, Hapur and its field stations Hyderabad and Ludhiana and (iii) Capacity building for skill upgradation of State procuring and storage agencies.

Government has regularly reviewed the TPDS and also 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 FPS operations. There are plan schemes namely "Strengthening of PDS and Capacity Building" and "Computerization of PDS Operation" for strengthening of the transparent and effective TPDS by end to end computerization.

Increase in prices of wheat and rice

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to increase the prices of wheat and rice being sold to the poor in the country through the public distribution system in order to reduce the amount of food subsidy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the amount of subsidy is increasing because of the continuous rise in the administrative expenses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) At present there is no proposal pending before the Government to increase the issue prices for Above Poverty Line (APL) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) categories under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).

(c) No, Sir. Details of elements of food subsidy are given in Statement (*See below*). It can be seen that Administrative expenses of FCI were only 3.54% of total food subsidy in 2008-09 which has further reduced to 1.95% of total food subsidy in 2011-12 (Revised Estimates). The rise in food subsidy is mainly attributable to increase in economic cost of foodgrains on account of increase in Minimum Support Price (MSP) every year whereas CIPs of subsidized foodgrains have remained unchanged since 2002.

*Statement
Elements of Subsidy*

1	(in Rs. Crore)							
	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (RE)	
	Amt.	%	Amt.	%	Amt.	%	Amt.	%
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Acquisition Cost of Sales (MSP/Bonus/Taxes etc.)								
Wheat	12826		20417		26332		32888	
Rice	27344		32440		39279		56881	
Coarsegrains	45		47		11			
SUB-TOTAL	40215		52904		65622		89769	

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sales Realisation (CIP)								
Wheat	5901		9762		11380		12428	
Rice	11104		13126		13661		17943	
Coarsegrains	19		14		4			
SUB-TOTAL	17024		22902		25045		30371	
Subsidy on Acquisition Cost (Difference)								
Wheat	6925	19.91	10655	24.85	14952	26.51	20460	25.49
Rice	16240	46.68	19314	45.05	25618	45.43	38938	48.52
Coarsegrains	26	0.07	33	0.08	7	0.01		
SUB-TOTAL	23191	66.66	30002	69.98	40577	71.95	59398	74.01
Operating Costs of FCI								
Freight	3276	9.42	3961	9.24	4289	7.61	4855	6.05
Handling	1843	5.30	1873	4.37	2382	4.22	3213	4.00
Storage	1658	4.77	1661	3.87	2175	3.86	2822	3.52
Interest for FCI operations	812	2.33	1170	2.73	1566	2.78	2904	3.62
Shortages	91	0.26	281	0.65	474	0.84	762	0.95
Admin Expenses	1232	3.54	1027	2.40	1354	2.40	1562	1.95
SUB-TOTAL	8912	25.62	9973	23.26	12240	21.71	16118	20.09
Interest on clear outstanding Food Subsidy	1119	3.22	895	2.09	1255	2.23	1829	2.27
Interest on outstanding from RD/HRD	1038	2.98	338	0.79	341	0.60	343	0.43
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS	11069	31.82	11206	26.14	13836	24.53	18290	22.79
CARRY-OVER CHARGES PAID	527	1.52	1665	3.88	1981	3.51	2565	3.20
TOTAL GROSS SUBSIDY	34787	100.00	42873	100.00	56394	100.00	80253	100.00

Allocation of captive coal blocks to Karnataka

*429. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal of the Karnataka Government seeking captive coal blocks has been kept pending for a long time;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is aware of the fact that the State is facing acute shortage of power due to non-availability of coal;
- (d) if so, whether Government has any time bound approach to allocate coal blocks on priority; and
- (e) if so, by when the captive coal blocks are likely to be allocated to the States?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) and (b) The Government of India has not invited applications for allocation of coal blocks to Government companies. However, requests from State Government of Karnataka for allocation of coal blocks were received from time to time. As there were no coal blocks available for allocation, the requests of State Government could not be entertained. The State Government of Karnataka was advised to apply as and when the Government invites applications for the same.

(c) As per Central Electricity Authority (CEA)'s report, during the period 2011-2012, the thermal power generation by M/s Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) was 14.01 Billion Units (BU) as against the programme of 13.82 BU indicating achievement of 101% of the target. As compared to the power generation of 11.97 BU during 2010-11, the percentage of power generation was 117% during 2011-12.

While Raichur Thermal Power Station of KPCL is getting coal from Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL), Bellary Thermal Power Station is getting coal from the coal blocks allocated to KPCL. During 2011-12, as against the Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) of 77.05 Lakh Tonnes (LT) for Raichur TPS, the actual supply was 62.51 LT indicating materialization of 81% during 2011-12. The materialization of supply was affected due to heavy rains during the August-September, 2011 and prolonged strike in SCCL in September, 2011. However, as on 30.04.2012, as per the CEA's report, Raichur TPS had coal stocks for 8 days.

(d) and (e) Allocation of coal blocks is an on-going process and as and when the coal blocks are identified and earmarked for allocation, the same are considered for allocation. There is no set time-frame for making allocations.

Time limit for advertisement

†*430. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that a time limit has been fixed for telecasting advertisements on television in the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the basis therefor; and
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the common television viewers are charged for the programmes being telecast on television?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI) : (a) and (b) Telecast of advertisements on private satellite/cable TV channels is regulated as per the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995. The Act does not provide for pre-censorship of any advertisement telecast by such TV channels. However, the Act provides that "No person shall transmit or re-transmit through the cable services, any advertisement unless such advertisement is in conformity with the provisions of Advertising Code". The Advertising Code has been prescribed in the Rule 7 of Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994. The Sub-Rule 11 of Rule 7 provides as under :

"No programme shall carry advertisements exceeding twelve minutes per hour, which may include up to ten minutes per hour of commercial advertisements, and up to two minutes per hour of a channel's self-promotional programmes."

- (c) There is no provision in the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 whereby a television viewer is required to pay any charge to the Government for watching any programme telecast on Television. However, the service providers, namely, Cable Operators, Direct to Home (DTH) operators, etc. charge monthly subscription from television viewers based on the package devised by them in terms of tariff structure laid down by Telecom Regulatory Authority (TRAI). TRAI in their recent tariff order issued on 30.04.2012, as applicable for implementation of digital addressable system in cable television networks, have specified that there will be a Basic Service Tier (BST) of TV channels consisting of a minimum of 100 Free to Air (FTV) television channels. The monthly subscription of BST shall not be more than Rs. 100/-.

Complaints against Forward Trading

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

- (a) whether Government has received complaints that excessive speculations in futures markets of certain agricultural commodities have contributed to the price rise of those commodities;
- (b) if so, whether Government is planning to ban futures trading in certain agricultural commodities in view of excessive fluctuations in the commodity market; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government is not considering to ban futures trading in any agricultural commodity, as futures trading is a mechanism for price discovery and price risk management. However, to curb excessive speculation in futures trading of agricultural commodities the Forward Markets Commission has taken several steps such as imposition of special margins, reduction of open position limits, increase in initial margins, disallowing of fresh positions in some contracts etc.

Water Resources in Kerala

*432. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has studied the annual water availability and the need of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Kerala has been assessed as a State with excess water resources than its need; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) and (b) As per information available, the average annual yield of rivers in Kerala is 70.323 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM). Besides, the annual replenishable ground water resources of Kerala have been assessed as 6.62 BCM. The National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development in its report in 1999 had assessed the total water requirement for the State of Kerala for various uses as 30.9 BCM for the year 2050.

(c) and (d) The Kerala State Water Policy (2008) states that there is a mistaken notion that water is abundant in the State. Though the State receives an average annual rainfall of 3,000 mm, the undulating topography of the State coupled with deforestation and sand mining in the rivers lead to an accelerated draining of water to the sea.

National Judicial Commission

*433. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the appointment of a National Judicial Commission has remained on the anvil for a very long time;

(b) whether the non-existence of the Commission has stalled the reforms in the process of selection of judges; and

(c) if answers to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the time-frame within which the Ministry would make a comprehensive legislative proposal on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) :
(a) to (c) The proposal for setting up of National Judicial Commission has been on the anvil since 1990. But despite the recommendations of various Commissions including the 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission, the proposal has not reached a logical conclusion. The Constitution (Amendment) Bills moved in 1990 as well as 2003 lapsed on both the occasions due to dissolution of the House.

Currently, appointment of Judges to High Courts and Supreme Court is based on 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. It is generally felt that this Procedure is not balanced and is one sided. It has at times been criticised also for lack of transparency and accountability. But there is no proposal made to change the existing system yet.

Construction of Modern Silos

*434. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether to augment capacity for storing foodgrains for the Public Distribution System (PDS), the Food Corporation of India has recently notified ten sites across the country for construction of modern silos;

(b) if so, the details of locations identified for construction of modern silos and the expenditure to be incurred on the construction of each silo;

(c) by when the task of construction of silos would be completed and the silos would start operating; and

(d) how the farmers in the country would be provided information about silos to sell their produce directly there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (c) The Government has approved creation of storage capacity of two million tonne through construction of silos, within the overall storage requirements of FCI. The FCI will be the nodal agency for construction of silos through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The FCI has decided the State wise distribution of capacity to be constructed in silos as under :-

Sl.No.	State	Silo capacity in MTs
1.	Bihar	2,00,000
2.	Haryana	3,00,000
3.	Madhya Pradesh	3,50,000
4.	Maharashtra	1,00,000
5.	Punjab	4,00,000
6.	Uttar Pradesh	3,00,000
7.	West Bengal	2,00,000
8.	Assam	50,000
9.	Kerala	50,000
10.	Gujarat	50,000
TOTAL		20,00,000

The sites for the location of the silos will be decided by the FCI in consultation with the State Governments, for which State Level Committees on Silos (SLCS) have been constituted. The estimated project cost for construction of grain silo of capacity 50,000 tonne in deficit areas is Rs. 26.13 crore and Rs. 32.13 crore in surplus producing areas; however the actual costs and the time required for completion and starting the operation of the silos will be finalised after a transparent bidding process.

(d) The State Governments of the procuring States will be required to notify the locations of silos as mandis and further disseminate information to the farmers.

Coal Linkages for Power Projects in Karnataka

*435. SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposals for long term coal linkages for three new power projects, namely, Edlapur, Yermarus and Bellary Thermal Power Station Unit III were submitted to the Central Government by the Karnataka Government in 2007;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the abnormal delay in sanctioning the proposals is affecting the commissioning of those projects; and

(c) if so, whether Government has considered the above proposals and, if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE) : (a) The details of the applications received in Ministry of Coal for coal linkages for Edlapur, Yermarus and Bellary thermal power plant (Unit-III) is as below :

Sl. No.	Name of the proposed TPP	Location of the proposed TPP	Capacity applied/ dated	Application submitted for revised capacity/ dated
1.	Edlapur thermal power plant	Shakti Nagar, Raichur, Karnataka	1×500 MW on 09.10.2007	1×800 MW on 24.02.2009
2.	Yermarus thermal power plant	Vadlur, Raichur District, Karnataka	2×500 MW on 09.10.2007	2×800 MW on 24.02.2009
3.	Bellary thermal power plant (Unit-3)	Kuduthini, Bellary District, Karnataka	1×500 MW on 09.10.2007	1×700 MW on 21.04.2010

(b) Though the applications were received in 2007, coal linkages were not recommended for these projects during 11th Plan due to lack of preparedness. However, Ministry of Power has recommended coal linkages for these projects for 12th Plan to Ministry of Coal on 20.08.2010, 22.12.2010, 14.06.2011 and 30.12.2011.

(c) Ministry of Coal has informed that the recommendations for coal linkages will be placed before the Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) for power for consideration depending on the availability of coal and meeting of the Committee to consider coal linkage/Letter of Assurance for 12th Plan Power projects is held.

Interlinking of rivers

†*436. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of recommendations of the Commission set up to offer suggestions on the plan for interlinking of the rivers in the country;

(b) whether any views have been expressed by the Supreme Court on interlinking of rivers;

(c) if so, Government's point of view on interlinking of rivers;

(d) whether Government intends to implement the plan of interlinking of the rivers; and

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) No such commission has been set up. However, a Task Force on Inter Linking of Rivers (TF-ILR) under the Chairmanship of Shri Suresh P. Prabhu, the then Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) was constituted in December, 2002. The recommendations/suggestions of Task Force are given in statement (*See* below). The Task Force was there after wound up.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) Government is pursuing the Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) programme in a consultative manner. Its implementation is dependent upon consensus and cooperation of the concerned States, agreement with the neighboring countries and upon obtaining various clearances including statutory clearances.

Statement

Recommendations/Suggestions of the Task Force

- (i) It recommended a Terms of Reference (ToR) for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPR) for providing guidance on norms of appraisal of individual project.
- (ii) The Task Force suggested a Meeting at the highest level to agree for the technical-level discussions with emphasis that outstanding issues should be such that they could be addressed in DPR stage, for bringing out speedy consensus amongst the States.
- (iii) The peninsular links are the right component to begin with. Top priority links identified by TF - ILR are :
 - (a) Ken - Betwa link UP & MP
 - (b) Parbati - Kalisindh - Chambal link MP & Rajasthan
- (iv) A two tier institutional/organizational setup for the implementation of the programme on Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) along with a Council - "National River Water Development Council (NRWDC)" to act as the apex body of the proposed setup. The National Authority for Interlinking of Rivers (NAILR) proposed as the first tier of the proposed two tier organizational structure and the regional or branch offices or subsidiaries would act as "Link Instrument" and proposed as the second tier of the organizational setup.
- (v) Funding should be partly through public, public-private and private inputs.
- (vi) At the present juncture, it is too early to pursue the matter further at high political levels with the Nepal Government. Regarding Bangladesh, it has

been suggested that Dhaka will continue to raise the ILR issue in Joint River Commission (JRC) and possibly in other bilateral fora. India should respond by reiterating the line taken in the JRC *i.e.*, ILR is a concept, not a single project.

E-Court Project

*437. MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry is implementing the e-Court project in the Country for upgradation of Information and Communication Technology infrastructure of the Supreme Court and High Courts including video conferencing facilities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the funds spent, so far especially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) :
The e-Court Mission Mode project is being implemented as part of the National e-Governance plan. The project envisages computerization of 14,249 district and subordinate courts and upgradation of the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure of the Supreme Court and the State High Courts in the country except Delhi High Court which was already enabled with updated hardware. The ICT infrastructure existing in Supreme Court and 20 High Courts has been upgraded through provision of computers, printers, scanners, servers, networking equipments, network cabling and uninterrupted power supply. Connectivity to the Supreme Court and High Courts has been upgraded by providing 4/8 mbps bandwidth through a leased line. Out of the total amount of Rs. 46 crores allocated, nearly, Rs. 42 crore have been spent. Under the project High Courts of Jammu and Kashmir, Guwahati, Rajasthan and Calcutta have been provided with Video Conferencing facility (VC) on specific demand from these High Courts.

State-wise funds spent under the e-Court Project including State of Andhra Pradesh is given in statement.

Statement

Details of Funds Spent for ICT Infrastructure Upgradation in Supreme Court & High Courts under e-Courts Projects

(in Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	Location	Fund utilized (provisional)
1	2	3
1.	Supreme Court of India	3.06

1	2	3
2.	Allahabad High Court	5.17
3.	Andhra Pradesh HC	2.27
4.	Bombay HC	7.53
5.	Calcutta High Court	2.15
6.	Chhattisgarh HC	0.29
7.	Guwahati HC	2.98
8.	High Court of Gujarat	1.63
9.	High Court of Himachal Pradesh	0.78
10.	High Court of Karnataka	1.93
11.	High Court of Madhya Pradesh	3.35
12.	High Court of Patna (Bihar)	1.66
13.	Jammu & Kashmir High Court	0.77
14.	Jharkhand High Court	0.77
15.	Kerala High Court	1.61
16.	Madras High Court	1.16
17.	Orissa High Court	1.22
18.	Punjab & Haryana High Court	0.01
19.	Rajasthan High Court	2.22
20.	Sikkim High Court	0.33
21.	Uttarakhand High Court	0.57
TOTAL (I)		41.47

Quota for Women in Boards of Companies

*438. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several European Union countries, including Belgium, France, Italy, Netherlands and Spain, have adopted gender quotas for publicly traded companies;

(b) whether it is also a fact that companies in India are still too slow in promoting women to decision-making posts; and

(c) if so, what appropriate steps the Ministry is taking to introduce mandatory quotas for placing women on corporate boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs is fully alive to the need to promote participation of women in corporate governance. Accordingly, clause 149(1) of the Companies Bill, 2011 provides as follows:

"Every company shall have a Board of Directors consisting of individuals as directors and shall have -

- (a) a minimum number of three directors in the case of a public company, two directors in the case of a private company, and one director in the case of a One Person Company; and
- (b) a maximum of fifteen directors:

Provided that a company may appoint more than fifteen directors after passing a special resolution:

Provided further that such class or classes of companies as may be prescribed, shall have at least one woman director."

The Bill is under consideration of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance.

Progress of RGGVY in Bihar

†*439. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that progress of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) is very slow in Bihar;
- (b) the details of funds released to the State, so far, and the actual expenditure during the last three years, year-wise;
- (c) the number of villages proposed to be electrified during the last three years and the achievements of the scheme, year-wise, and
- (d) the action being taken to speed up the progress of RGGVY in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE) : (a) In the State of Bihar, in 43 projects sanctioned in Phase-I, against coverage of electrification of 22,509 un/de-electrified villages and release of electricity connections to 27,61,010 Below Poverty Line (BPL) households, the electrification works in 22,029 (98%) un/de-electrified villages and free electricity service connections to 21,49,834 (78%) BPL households have been achieved, as on 31.03.2012.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The details of the funds (subsidy plus loan) released in the State of Bihar under RGGVY during the last three years is as under :

Rs. in crore			
2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Cumulative fund (subsidy plus loan) released as on 31.03.2012 since inception of RGGVY
697.41	580.38	304.22	3878.91

(c) The electrification works in 22,029 un/de-electrified villages against targeted coverage of 22,509 un/de-electrified villages in Bihar have been completed. The target and achievement of electrification of un/de-electrified villages under RGGVY in Bihar during the last three years is as under :

2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2530	2584	1723	1937	2230	1048

(d) The following steps have been taken to speed up the electrification works in Bihar under RGGVY :

- (i) An inter-ministerial Monitoring Committee set up by Government of India under the chairmanship of Secretary (Power) periodically meets to sanction projects and review progress under RGGVY.
- (ii) The State has been requested to hold monthly review meeting under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary to resolve the bottlenecks in implementation of RGGVY and review progress.
- (iii) Various review meetings have been convened at Patna under the Chairmanship of Senior officers of Ministry of Power and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC).
- (iv) Regular meetings with implementing Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) have been conducted by Ministry of Power and REC.
- (v) Union Minister of Power and Minister of State for Power also reviewed the performance of RGGVY and have written to Chief Minister, Bihar for expediting the progress.

Losses of Distribution Companies

*440. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several State power distribution companies are running into losses;

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

(c) whether Government is taking measures to resolve the issue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE) : (a) and (b) As per "Report on Performance of State Power Utilities for 2007-08 to 2009-10", prepared by Power Finance Corporation's (PFC), the losses made by utilities selling directly to consumers during the past three years are as follows :

(Rs. in crores)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Profit/(Loss) after tax on accrual basis	(14,751)	(22,607)	(27,489)
Profit/(Loss) on subsidy received basis	(17,620)	(35,762)	(42,415)

The States/UTs-wise details of losses incurred by utilities selling directly to consumers during the year 2007-08 to 2009-10 are given in Statement I (*See* below).

The main reasons for poor financial health of State Power Utilities are non-revision of tariff/inadequate tariff increase, non-payment of subsidy amount, high technical and commercial losses etc.

(c) and (d) The measures taken by Government to improve the financial health of the Power Distribution Sector *inter-alia* include the following :

R-APDRP :

Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) was launched by the Ministry of Power in July 2008 as a Central Sector Scheme for improving the urban power distribution sector in the country. The focus of R-APDRP Scheme is on actual demonstrate performance by utilities in terms of sustained Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT & C) loss reduction. The projects under the scheme are taken up in two parts: Part-A and Part-B. Part-A of the scheme is dedicated to the establishment of an IT enabled system for achieving reliable and verifiable baseline data that shall enable evaluation of exact and verifiable AT and C losses in towns where the scheme is being implemented. Part-B of the scheme is for actual up-gradation and strengthening of the sub-transmission and distribution system.

The present status of the R-APDRP scheme is given below :

- * Part-A (IT) projects worth Rs. 5196.50 Cr covering all the eligible towns (1402 Nos) in 29 States/UTs have been sanctioned.

- * Part-A (SCADA - Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) projects worth Rs. 1443.48 Cr covering all the eligible towns (63 Nos.) have been sanctioned.
- * 1100 towns are eligible for Part-B projects. So far 1086 Part-B projects worth Rs. 24776.17 Cr have been sanctioned.

The State/UTs wise details of projects sanctioned and sanctioned project cost under Part-A & Part-B of R-APDRP are given in Statement II (*See* below).

Conference of Power Ministers :

The 5th Conference of Power Ministers was held in New Delhi on 13th July, 2011. It was resolved that the state governments would ensure that the accounts of the power utilities are audited by September of the next financial year. Computerization of accounts is to be undertaken, if not done already. The distribution utilities are to file the Annual Tariff Petition by December-January of the preceding year to the State Regulator as stipulated in the National Tariff Policy. The state governments are to clear all outstanding subsidies to the utilities and ensure advance payment of subsidy in future. Further, the state governments are to take effective steps to reduce AT&C Losses below 15% and also initiate steps to appoint distribution franchises in urban areas through competitive bidding. Details are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

Rating of Utilities :

In order to enable a unified approach by Financial Institutions (FIs)/Banks for funding State Distribution Utilities, Ministry of Power is in the process of developing an integrated rating methodology for State Distribution Utilities. The overall objective of the integrated rating methodology is to devise a mechanism for incentivizing/disincentivising the distribution utilities so as to improve their operational and financial performance, enable regulatory compliance and influence respective State Govts. to fulfill commitments on subsidy, equity support including transition funding support to achieve self-sustaining operations.

Request to "Appellate Tribunal for Electricity" :

Ministry of Power has requested "Appellate Tribunal for Electricity" to issue directions under section 121 of the Electricity Act to the State Regulatory Authorities to revise the tariff appropriately (*suo-motto*, if required), in the interest of improving the financial health and long term viability of electricity sector in general and distribution utilities in particular.

The Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) in its order dated 11th November, 2011 has issued directions to the State Commissions with a view to improve the financial health of SEBs/Discoms and ultimately help to deal with the mounting arrears of pending dues of the distribution utilities, which *inter alia* include automatic fuel &

power purchase adjustment cost, suo-motto determination of tariff, if petition is not filed by utility, annual truing up of accounts and no reverse gap to be left uncovered by SERCs. The regulatory assets are to be created only in extraordinary circumstances and to be liquidated in maximum 3 years. Details are given in Statement-IV.

Model Tariff Guidelines :

Forum of State Regulators and Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) have resolved to implement **Model Tariff Guidelines**, which address issue of rationalization of tariff. FOR (Forum of Regulators) has circulated Model Tariff Guidelines to SERCs, for their adoptions. Now SERCs are required to adopt these tariff guidelines and make regulation. Adoption of Model Tariff Guidelines is a precondition for disbursement of loan by Power Finance Corporation and Rural Electrification Corporation to utilities.

High Level Panel on 'Financial Position of Distribution Utilities' :

A High Level Panel on 'Financial Position of Distribution Utilities' was constituted by the Planning Commission under the chairmanship of Shri V.K. Shunglu former CAG to look into the financial problems of the SEBs/Distribution utilities and to identify potential corrective steps particularly in relation to their accounting practices. The Panel has submitted its Report to the Planning Commission in December 2011.

Statement I

Profitability for Utilities Selling Directly to Consumers

Region	State	Utility	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
			Profit/ (Loss) after tax on accrual basis	Profit/ (Loss) on subsidy received basis	Profit/ (Loss) after tax on accrual basis	Profit/ (Loss) on subsidy received basis	Profit/ (Loss) after tax on accrual basis	Profit/ (Loss) on subsidy received basis
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	(585)	(585)	(1,005)	(1,005)	(1,412)	(1,412)
		Bihar Total	(585)	(585)	(1,005)	(1,005)	(1,412)	(1,412)
	Jharkhand	JSEB	(1,201)	(1,201)	(1,048)	(1,048)	(707)	(707)
		Jharkhand Total	(1,201)	(1,201)	(1,048)	(1,048)	(707)	(707)
	Orissa	CESCO	(85)	(85)	(125)	(125)	(77)	(77)
		NESCO	36	36	(0)	(0)	(28)	(28)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		SESCO	(16)	(16)	(36)	(36)	(40)	(40)
		WESCO	(49)	(49)	13	13	(27)	(27)
		Orissa Total	(114)	(114)	(149)	(149)	(173)	(173)
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	(28)	(28)	10	10	1	1
		Sikkim Total	(28)	(28)	10	10	1	1
	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	100	100	39	39	71	71
		West Bengal Total	100	100	39	39	71	71
EASTERN TOTAL			(1,829)	(1,829)	(2,153)	(2,153)	(2,219)	(2,219)
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	(83)	(83)	(48)	(48)	(33)	(33)
	Assam	CAEDCL	(31)	(31)	(13)	(13)		0
		LAEDCL	(19)	(19)	(15)	(15)		0
		UAEDCL	(26)	(26)	(19)	(19)		0
		APDCL		0		0	(321)	(321)
		Assam Total	(76)	(76)	(47)	(47)	(321)	(321)
	Manipur	Manipur PD	(94)	(94)	(113)	(113)	(106)	(106)
		Manipur Total	(94)	(94)	(113)	(113)	(106)	(106)
	Meghalaya	MeSEB	1	1	10	10	(56)	(56)
		Meghalaya Total	1	1	10	10	(56)	(56)
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	(40)	(40)	(72)	(72)	(130)	(130)
		Mizoram Total	(40)	(40)	(72)	(72)	(130)	(130)
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	(81)	(81)	(68)	(68)	(111)	(111)
		Nagaland Total	(81)	(81)	(68)	(68)	(111)	(111)
	Tripura	TSECL	25	25	47	47	(33)	(33)
		Tripura Total	25	25	47	47	(33)	(33)
NORTH EASTERN TOTAL			(347)	(347)	(291)	(291)	(791)	(791)
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	(449)	(449)	(108)	(108)	187	187
		BSES Yamuna	(55)	(55)	58	58	77	77
		NDPL	282	282	171	171	351	351

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Delhi Total		(223)	(223)	121	121	614	614
	Haryana	DHBVNL	(275)	(275)	(265)	(665)	(633)	(680)
		UHBVNL	(495)	(495)	(1,218)	(1,218)	(912)	(912)
	Haryana Total		(770)	(770)	(1,484)	(1,484)	(1,545)	(1,592)
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	(25)	(25)	32	32	(153)	(153)
	Himachal Pradesh Total		(25)	(25)	32	32	(153)	(153)
	Jammu and Kashmir	J & K PDD	(1,385)	(1,385)	(1,316)	(1,316)	(2,106)	(2,106)
	Jammu and Kashmir Total		(1,385)	(1,385)	(1,316)	(1,316)	(2,106)	(2,106)
	Punjab	PSEB	(1,390)	(1,390)	(1,041)	(1,041)	(1,302)	(1,302)
	Punjab Total		(1,390)	(1,390)	(1,041)	(1,041)	(1,302)	(1,302)
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	0	(919)	(0)	(2,403)	0	(3,924)
		JDVVNL	0	(762)	0	(2,185)	0	(3,169)
		JVVNL	(0)	(694)	0	(2,227)	(0)	(3,913)
	Rajasthan Total		0	(2,375)	0	(6,815)	0	(11,006)
	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	(1,044)	(1,044)	(1,244)	(1,244)	(1,707)	(1,707)
		KESCO	(173)	(173)	(152)	(152)	(218)	(218)
		MVVN	(854)	(854)	(1,109)	(1,109)	(1,002)	(1,002)
		Pash VVN	(928)	(928)	(579)	(579)	(1,188)	(1,188)
		Poorv VVN	(1,102)	(1,102)	(1,346)	(1,346)	(1,170)	(1,170)
	Uttar Pradesh Total		(4,102)	(4,102)	(4,430)	(4,430)	(5,285)	(5,285)
	Uttarakhand	Ut PCL	(487)	(487)	(469)	(469)	(391)	(391)
	Uttarakhand Total		(487)	(487)	(469)	(469)	(391)	(391)
	NORTHERN TOTAL		(8,381)	(10,756)	(8,588)	(15,404)	(10,168)	(21,221)
	Southern Pradesh	APCPDCL	11	11	13	(2,780)	36	(1,198)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		APEPDCL	35	35	14	(531)	18	(435)
		APNPDCL	7	(339)	6	(1,191)	7	(892)
		APSPDCL	54	(59)	11	(1,485)	4	(1,116)
		Andhra Pradesh Total	107	(351)	44	(5,987)	66	(3,641)
Karnataka	BESCOM		13	13	(588)	(588)	12	112
	CHESCOM		1	1	(221)	(280)	(74)	(318)
	GESCOM		3	(32)	(198)	(198)	(31)	(31)
	HESCOM		9	9	(560)	(560)	(174)	(174)
	MESCOM		8	8	(41)	(41)	9	(14)
	Karnataka Total		33	(2)	(1,609)	(1,668)	(258)	(424)
Kerala	KSEB		217	217	217	217	241	241
	Kerala Total		217	217	217	217	241	241
Puducherry	Puducherry PD		21	21	(80)	(80)	(47)	(47)
	Puducherry Total		21	21	(80)	(80)	(47)	(47)
Tamil Nadu	TNEB		(3,512)	(3,512)	(7,771)	(8,021)	(9,680)	(9,680)
	Tamil Nadu Total		(3,512)	(3,512)	(7,771)	(8,021)	(9,680)	(9,680)
SOUTHERN TOTAL			(3,133)	(3,626)	(9,200)	(15,539)	(9,679)	(13,552)
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	464	464	764	764		0
		CSPDCL		0	74	74	(333)	(333)
		Chhattisgarh Total	464	464	838	838	(333)	(333)
Goa	Goa PD		139	139	158	158	80	80
	Goa Total		139	139	158	158	80	80
Gujarat	DGVCL		2	2	3	3	22	22
	MGVCL		2	2	5	5	17	17
	PGVCL		1	1	1	1	4	4
	UGVCL		1	1	6	6	6	6
	Gujarat Total		6	6	15	15	48	48
Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL		(494)	(494)	(574)	(574)	(779)	(779)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	(680)	(680)	(833)	(833)	(1,433)	(1,433)
		MP Purv Kshetra VVCL	(614)	(614)	(1,077)	(1,077)	(1,131)	(1,131)
		Madhya Pradesh Total	(1,788)	(1,788)	(2,484)	(2,484)	(3,342)	(3,342)
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	117	117	(902)	(902)	(1,085)	(1,085)
		Maharashtra Total	117	117	(902)	(902)	(1,085)	(1,085)
WESTERN TOTAL			(1,061)	(1,061)	(2,375)	(2,375)	(4,632)	(4,632)
GRAND TOTAL			(14,751)	(17,620)	(22,607)	(35,762)	(27,489)	(42,415)

(Source : PFC)

Statement II*Details of Projects sanctioned under Part-A of R-APDRP*

(Figures in Rs. Cr.)

Sl.No.	State	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned Project Cost
1	2	3	4
Non-special Category States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113	388.81
2.	Bihar	71	194.60
3.	Chandigarh	01	33.34
4.	Chhattisgarh	20	122.45
5.	Goa	4	110.74
6.	Gujarat	84	230.72
7.	Haryana	36	165.63
8.	Jharkhand	30	160.61
9.	Karnataka	98	391.14
10.	Kerala	43	214.40
11.	Madhya Pradesh	83	228.89

1	2	3	4
12.	Maharashtra	130	324.42
13.	Puducherry	4	27.53
14.	Punjab	47	272.85
15.	Rajasthan	87	315.93
16.	Tamil Nadu	110	417.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	169	650.68
18.	West Bengal	62	164.37
SUB-TOTAL		1192	4414.11
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	37.68
20.	Assam	67	173.78
21.	Himachal Pradesh	14	96.41
22.	J & K	30	151.99
23.	Manipur	13	31.55
24.	Meghalaya	9	33.99
25.	Mizoram	9	35.12
26.	Nagaland	9	34.58
27.	Sikkim	2	26.30
28.	Tripura	16	35.18
29.	Uttarakhand	31	125.82
SUB-TOTAL		210	782.40
TOTAL		1402	5196.50

Details of SCADA Projects sanctioned under Part-A of R-APDRP

(Figures in Rs. Cr.)

Sl.No.	State	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned Project Cost
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	116.81
2.	Assam	1	21.82

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	1	23.21
4.	Chattisgarh	2	41.06
5.	Gujarat	6	138.51
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	52.89
7.	Kerala	3	83.15
8.	Madhya Pradesh	5	102.94
9.	Maharashtra	8	161.62
10.	Punjab	3	52.36
11.	Rajasthan	5	150.90
12.	Tamilnadu	7	182.17
13.	Uttar Pradesh	11	266.55
14.	Uttarakhand	1	16.55
15.	West Bengal	3	32.94
TOTAL		63	1443.48

Details of Projects sanctioned under Part-B of R-APDRP

Sl.No.	Utility/State	No. of Projects (Towns/project area) Nos.	Sacntioned Project Cost (Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	1056.59
2.	Assam	67	644.05
3.	Bihar	21	623.97
4.	Chhattisgarh	19	710.24
5.	Gujarat	63	993.78
6.	Haryana	29	673.58
7.	Himachal Pradesh	14	338.97
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	30	1665.27
9.	Karnataka	88	948.99

1	2	3	4
10.	Kerala	42	872.17
11.	Madhya Pradesh	82	2036.43
12.	Maharashtra	123	3314.20
13.	Punjab	42	1509.73
14.	Rajasthan	82	1540.47
15.	Sikkim	2	68.46
16.	Tamil Nadu	87	3279.56
17.	Tripura	12	148.26
18.	Uttar Pradesh	161	3283.59
19.	Uttarakhand	30	392.63
20.	West Bengal	50	675.23
TOTAL		1086	24776.17

Statement III

*Resolution Adopted during the Power Ministers Conference
(held on 13.07.2011 at New Delhi)*

It was unanimously resolved that :

1. The State Governments would ensure that the accounts of the utilities are audited upto the year 2009-10 and also ensure that the accounts of a financial year are audited by September of the next financial year, henceforth. Computerization of accounts would be undertaken on priority, if not done already.
2. The States would ensure that the distribution utilities file their Annual Tariff Revision Petition every year, by December-January of the preceding financial year to the State Regulators as stipulated by the National Tariff policy.
3. The Annual Tariff Revision Petition would be filed before the SERC, keeping in view the increase of the Power purchase cost (which accounts for nearly 70-80% of the Cost of Supply) and states will ensure that the difference between ARR and ACS is not only bridged but is positive to generate internal surpluses which can be used for network expansion and maintenance.
4. The State Governments would ensure automatic pass through in tariff for any increase in fuel cost by incorporating the same in the regulations, as

provided in Section 62(4) of Electricity Act, 2003. (State Governments can issue directions to SERCs under Section 108 of the Electricity Act, 2003).

5. The State Governments would not only clear all the outstanding subsidies to the utilities, but ensure advance payment of subsidy as per the Section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003 in future.
6. The eligibility criteria for inclusion of towns under R-APDRP assistance with population of 30000 (10000 for special category states) should be reduced to 15000 (5000 for special category states). All district headquarter towns in special category states should also be covered under R-APDRP, irrespective of their population.
7. The State Governments would ensure payment of all outstanding dues from various departments of state governments and institutions to the distribution utilities or release payments from the State budget directly.
8. The State Governments would consider converting loans due from the State Governments to the distribution utilities as State Government equity to ensure capital infusion and improvement in net worth of utility.
9. The State Governments would take effective steps to reduce AT & C losses to less than 15% by administrative measures, curbing pilferage of electricity and by setting up special police stations and special courts to deal exclusively with power theft related cases, if not done already.
10. States would immediately initiate steps to appoint distribution franchises in urban areas through competitive bidding.
11. States would immediately invite bids for meeting the uncovered generation capacity gap *viz-a-viz* the requirement in their States by the end of Twelfth Plan. The process will be completed by March, 2012.
12. States would create a unit in their States for integrated planning of generation, transmission and distribution to meet the future requirement of their states.

Statement IV

The Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) in its order dated 11th November, 2011 has issued following directions to the State Commissions :

- (i) Every State Commission to ensure Annual Performance Review, true-up of past expenses and Annual Revenue Requirement and tariff determination on year to year basis as specified in regulations.
- (ii) Every State Commission to ensure that tariff for the financial year is decided before 1st April of the tariff year.

- (iii) In case of delay in filling of ARR beyond schedule date of submission, the State Commission must initiate suo-moto proceedings for tariff determination in accordance with section 64 of the Act read with clause 8.1(7) of the Tariff Policy.
- (iv) In tariff determination, the revenue gaps ought not to be left and Regulatory Asset should not be created as a matter of course except where it is justifiable. The recover of the Regulatory Asset should be time bound and within a period not exceeding three years at the most and preferably within Control Period. Carrying cost should be allowed.
- (v) Truing up should be carried out regularly and preferably every year.
- (vi) Every State Commission must have in place a mechanism for Fuel and Power Purchase cost in terms of Section 62(4) of the Act. The Fuel and Power Purchase cost adjustment should be preferably be on monthly basis but in no case exceeding a quarter.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.

3256. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who lost their land in Brajrajnagar; Jharsugudha area and Talcher area in the Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL); how many of them have already given job on compensatory ground and how many of them are still waiting for the job;

(b) whether MCL has taken any decision to impart diploma education, ITI or skill upgradation training after giving appointment to local land losers; and

(c) if so, how many of them have got technical education & training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) A total number of 16,150 families have lost their land in Jharsuguda, Sundargarh and Angul (IB Valley and Talcher Coalfields) in Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL). MCL has given employment to 10354 persons till the year 2011-12 and has projected to give employment to another 3414 persons during the years 2012-14.

(b) MCL has decided to give skill up gradation training to its employees by sponsoring them in different trades to privately managed Industrial Training Centres (ITCs) and Government ITIs.

(c) 32 employees of MCL have been admitted in different trades in Government ITIs, Talcher and Hirakud for the session starting from February, 2012.

Bidding of Coal blocks

3257. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the policy initiatives to introduce competitive bidding of coal blocks commenced from 28 June, 2004;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the process got delayed at different levels and is yet to be materialized;

(d) if so, the reasons for this delay;

(e) whether there is a proposal to set up a National Mining Regulatory Authority; and

(f) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) to (d) Initially a proposal for introduction of allocation of coal blocks through competitive bidding by amendment of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 was circulated in 2005 for inter-ministerial consultations. After discussions and deliberations at various levels, a view emerged that the bidding system be introduced through amendment of Mines & Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

Accordingly, the Bill to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 seeking to introduce competitive bidding system for allocation of coal blocks for captive use was introduced in the Rajya Sabha. After detailed examination by the Standing Committee on Steel and Coal and after having further consultations with the State Governments and stakeholders, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2008 regarding introduction of competitive bidding system for allocation of coal blocks for captive use was passed by the both Houses of Parliament and the Amendment Act has been notified in Gazette of India (Extraordinary) on 9th September, 2010. The Amended Act 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 :

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

- v 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' in the Gazette of India on 02.02.2012. Further, allocation of coal blocks would be made as per the amended provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder.

(e) and (f) A Coal Regulatory Authority is proposed to be set up to regulate and conserve resources in the coal sector; protect the interests of consumers and producers of coal and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The proposed Regulator is expected to create a level playing field for all the players in the coal sector and to facilitate faster resolution of issues relating to economic pricing of coal, bench marking of standards of performance etc.

Bidding for coal block allocation

3258. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government had decided way back in 2004 that all future allocations of coal blocks to private parties for captive mining would be made on the basis of competitive bidding;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the bureaucratic ping-pong killed Government's order for coal blocks to be auctioned;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government has taken corrective measures now to ensure that the coal blocks are allocated on the basis of competitive bidding; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) to (f) Initially a proposal for introduction of allocation of coal blocks through competitive bidding by amendment of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 was circulated in 2005 for inter-ministerial consultations. After discussions and deliberations at various levels, a view emerged that the bidding system be introduced through amendment of Mines & Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

Accordingly, the Bill to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 seeking to introduce competitive bidding system for allocation of coal blocks for captive use was introduced in the Rajya Sabha. After detailed

examination by the Standing Committee on Steel and Coal and after having further consultations with the State Governments and stakeholders, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2010 regarding introduction of competitive bidding system for allocation of coal blocks for captive use was passed by the both Houses of Parliament and it has been notified in Gazette of India (Extraordinary) on 9th September, 2010. The Amended Act seeks to provide 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 :-

- v where such area is considered for allocation to a Government company or corporation for mining or such other specified and use;
- v 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' in the Gazette of India on 02.02.2012. Further, allocation of coal blocks would be made as per the amended provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder.

Pending coal projects

3259. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether, due to non-availability of complete land records with the State Governments, a large number of projects are getting delayed in the country;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard;
- (d) the details of the coal projects pending for statutory clearances, such as forestry clearances, environmental clearances, clearances of the Director General of Mines Safety (DGMS), as on date;
- (e) the details of criteria fixed for such statutory clearances; and
- (f) the details of steps taken by Government to expedite clearances of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) and (b) Coal Companies are dependent on State Governments/District Authorities for authentication of land for providing compensation as per provisions of the Acts and employments as per Rehabilitation and Resettlement

(R&R) Policy of the company. In some cases of Gair Mazarua Khas (GMK) settled land, due to non-confirmation/delay in authentication, payment of compensation is delayed. Further, in some cases, due to division and fragmentation of land in small pieces, the details of land records/revenue maps are not made available in time. Due to delay in authentication of land, a number of projects of Coal India Limited (CIL) are getting delayed.

(c) Regular follow up with State Governments for expeditious clearance of the land authentication report is done and the concerned district authorities are requested to confirm the settlement of GMK land and authenticate the ownership of tenancy land.

(d) (1) Forestry Clearance (FC) Proposals :

At present, CIL and its subsidiaries have 180 forestry proposals that are awaiting approvals at various levels. Out of these, 132 proposals are pending for Stage-I approval and 48 are pending for Stage-II approvals.

(2) Environmental Clearance (EC) Proposals :

There are 63 EC proposals that are now awaiting approval at various levels in the State Governments and Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF). Out of these, 9 proposals are awaiting Terms of Reference (TOR) at MOEF, 27 proposals are awaiting Public Consultation (PC) at State level, 3 proposals are awaiting dates for Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) meet and 24 proposals are awaiting final clearance from MOEF.

(e) (I) Forestry Clearance :

1. The projects where forest land is required, application for release of forest land is submitted to Chief Conservator of Forests (CCF)/District Forests Officer (DFO) of the district as per the provisions of Forest Conservation Act, 1980, enclosing therewith the documents and information as per the guidelines issued by State Forest Department such as Topo-sheet of Survey of India, Digital Map of forest land, plan showing the project boundary and forest land involved in the project and featuring within the radius of 10 KM of the project, No Objection Certificate (NOC) from Gram Sabha as per Forest Right Act, 2006 etc.
2. Proposal is scrutinized and processed at different levels in the State Forest Department and finally recommended to MOEF, Government of India for clearance.
3. At MOEF, proposals are scrutinized by Forest Advisory Committee (FAC). On the recommendation of FAC, clearance in principle *i.e.* 1st stage

clearance is issued by MOEF with certain conditions which are to be compiled by user agency such as payment of Net Present Value (NPV), compensatory afforestation charges etc.

4. After submitting the compliance report by user agency, 2nd stage clearance is issued by MOEF.
5. After issue of 2nd stage clearance by MOEF, State Forest Department hand over the forest land to user agency after completing the formalities.

(II) Environmental Clearance :

Prior Environmental Clearance of any coal project involving more than 5 Ha. of land is mandatory as per Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification 2006 issued by Ministry of MOEF. Further, any coal project having prior environmental clearance, when proposed for expansion in production capacity and/or land area, fresh Environmental Clearance is to be taken as per EIA Notification 2006 before undertaking expansion activities. For projects involving forest land, prior Stage-I Forestry Clearance under Forest Conservation Act, 1980 is mandatory for obtaining Environmental Clearance.

(f) Regular follow up with MOEF, State Administration and Forest officials is done to expedite forestry and environmental clearances. As and when required, the matter is also taken up at the levels of Minister and Chief Secretary of the State Governments concerned.

Medical College at Talcher

3260. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Coal India Ltd. and the Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL) are not spending adequate fund for the local area development and not yet started the proposed medical college at Talcher, as a result of which the local people are agitating against MCL.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : Under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy of Coal India Limited (CIL) 5% of the retained earnings of previous year subject to minimum of 5/- per tonne of coal production of previous year is allocated towards CSR fund. It may be pertinent to note that the amount that remains unutilized out of the allocated fund is added to the next year's Budget. Hence, the entire CSR fund shall be gainfully utilized.

The Medical College at Talcher is yet to be started, but actions have already been initiated with the Government of Odisha for requisite action towards forest clearance and subsequent acquisition of land by MCL. Though opening of Medical College at Talcher is a popular demand of the local people, there are no instances of agitation so far.

Production of coal by private sector companies

‡3261. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has given the responsibility of coal production to private sector by allocating coal blocks to them, with a view to increase coal production in the country;

(b) if so, the number of coal blocks which had come under the jurisdiction of private sector and which have started the production till February, 2012; and

(c) the target which was fixed for coal production and the actual quantity of coal produced by the private sector till February, 2012?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A total of 111 coal blocks have been allocated to private sector companies. Out of these, production in 16 coal blocks has commenced.

(c) The target for coal production from coal blocks allocated to private and government sector companies was 38.25 Million Tonnes (MT) for 2011-2012. The total production from captive coal blocks during the year 2011-12 was 36.24 MT (Provisional) out of which 21.451 MT was from coal blocks allocated to private companies.

Coal block allocation

3262. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Odisha has proven coal reserves of approximately 27 per cent of the country and out of 29 blocks allocated in the State only few have been allocated to State PSUs and power sector in the State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Ministry would give a detailed report on coal blocks allocated to State PSUs and private companies within the State in the mineral rich States like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal and Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) and (b) Coal and lignite are scarce national fuel resources. Ministry of Coal is mandated to ensure equitable distribution of the natural resources. To restrict the use of these resources only within the State of their occurrence may not be in the overall interest of national economy and integration. If a particular coal bearing State is allowed a special dispensation, then other States, where coal,

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

lignite and other minerals occur, would also demand similar dispensation. This would deprive the States that do not have coal, lignite or other mineral deposits from access to such minerals. This would also prevent optimal use of scarce national resources and may lead to unbalanced development of the national economy.

(c) The State-wise details of coal blocks allocated to Government and private companies is as under :-

Name of State	No. of coal blocks allocated	
	Government	Private
Odisha	18	18
Jharkhand	21	31
Chhattisgarh	16	24
West Bengal	13	06

Demand and supply of coal

3263. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH :

SHRI N.K. SINGH :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of shortfall in supply of coal in the country for each of the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the projected demand and supply of coal for the next five years;
- (c) the shortage of railway capacity for transfer of domestic/imported coal; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to increase coal output?

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

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Demand	604.33	656.31	696.03
Supply	513.792	523.465	534.526
Gap	90.538	132.845	161.504

(b) As per the draft report of the Working Group on Coal and Lignite set up for formulation of 12th Five Year Plan, all India coal demand in the terminal year of

Twelfth plan *i.e.* 2016-17 is projected as 980 Million Tonnes against the indigenous availability of 795 million tonnes.

(c) The Railways have substantially augmented their fleet of wagons for carrying coal. In the year 2011-12, 11683 number of coal bearing wagons were inducted into the Indian Railway System and these wagons have higher payloads and better speeds. Moreover, on a medium and long term basis, the Railways are substantially enhancing the line capacity on coal bearing rakes like doubling, tripling existing lines and also building the Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors.

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

Legal Action against CIL

3264. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether U.K. based The Children's Investment Fund (TCI) has threatened legal action against Coal India Limited (CIL);
- (b) if so, the details thereof including total shareholding of TCI in CIL;
- (c) when the shares were off-loaded to TCI;
- (d) the actions being taken by Government to safeguard the executive/parliamentary control over policy making of Government owned PSUs like CIL;
- (e) whether further disinvestment of CIL will be stopped to avoid such intervention in policy matters by foreign agencies; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) The United Kingdom based "The Children's Investment Fund (TCI)" has informed that they are considering taking legal action against individual Coal India Limited (CIL) Board members for breach of fiduciary duties.

- (b) The points raised/allegations levelled were :-

- (i) underpricing of Fuel Supply Agreement coal as compared to market levels
- (ii) slow implementation in setting up of washeries;
- (iii) lack of action on prevalent theft of coal;
- (iv) inefficiencies in underground mines; and
- (v) not achieving target production despite abundant reserves.

As on 27th April, 2012, the Children Investment Fund Management (UK) LIP A/c TCI Cyprus Holding Limited holds 6,35,99,991 shares representing 1.00069 percentage of CIL shares and The Children Investment Fund (UK) LLP A/c Talos Capital Limited holds 4,84,09,823 shares representing 0.7664 percentage of CIL shares.

(c) They have obtained 0.06% shares from Initial Public Offering (IPO) of CIL and the remaining shares from the secondary market.

(d) to (f) Further disinvestment of CIL will be made as per the disinvestment policy of India. Presently, however, there is no proposal under consideration for further disinvestment in Coal India Limited. Disinvestment does not lead to intervention in policy matters by foreign agencies. Minority shareholders grievances, if any, irrespective of their legal jurisdiction are handled as per the legal provisions.

Coal Governance and Regulation Authority

3265. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that an expert committee of the Ministry had, in the recent past; recommended setting up of a Coal Governance and Regulation Authority for the development of coal resources and other issues;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what action Government has taken on this recommendation of the expert committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, the report of the Sankar Committee, set up to suggest a road map for coal sector reforms has recommended that, considering the large number of new and small entrants from the private and State level public sector units that are likely to play a significant role in coal production in the coming years, a Coal Regulatory Authority, which would have powers to comprehensively handle coal resource development, pricing and regulation of its extraction and use, may be set up by the Government.

(c) The Cabinet Note alongwith the draft Coal Regulatory Authority Bill, 2012 for setting up a coal regulatory authority has been prepared and submitted to the Cabinet for its approval.

Coal blocks to NTPC

3266. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Ministry has frozen the process of returning the coal blocks to NTPC which are required to fuel its upcoming projects;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether this action of the Ministry is going to hamper the capacity addition plan of NTPC and if so, the extent thereof;
- (d) the details of efforts being made and required by NTPC to take back the coal blocks; and
- (e) by when the blocks are likely to be given to NTPC?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply at (a) above.

(d) Representations have been received from M/s National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and Ministry of Power for withdrawal of de-allocation in respect of the coal blocks which were de-allocated by the Government.

(e) No time frame can be given in this regard.

Gap between demand and supply of coal

3267. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA :

SHRI TARUN VIJAY :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) the demand of coal by various power plants in the country, State-wise and year-wise during the last eight years;
- (b) the corresponding supply of coal to the power plants, State-wise and year-wise for corresponding eight years; and
- (c) how Governments plans to meet the gap between demand and supply and the steps taken by Government to mitigate the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) During the process of formulation of Annual Plan, Ministry of Coal/Planning Commission assesses the overall demand of the country, coal consumption sector-wise. Such demand is not assessed State-wise. The All India coal demand assessed by Ministry of Coal/Planning Commission as part of Annual Plan for the last eight years is as under :

Year	All India coal demand for power utility sector (in Million Tonnes)
2004-05	279.52
2005-06	303.56
2006-07	322.00
2007-08	330.00
2008-09	373.00
2009-10	397.54
2010-11	442.00
2011-12	460.00

(b) A Statement showing the details of despatches of coal and coal products by the subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited to the power utilities, plant-wise and State-wise, is given in Statement (*See below*)

(c) In the Annual Plan for 2012-13, against all India coal demand of 512.00 Million Tonnes by the power utilities, supply from indigenous sources has been estimated at 404.73 Million Tonnes and the gap of 107.27 Million Tonnes is envisaged to be met through coal imports by consumers themselves. In the Union Budget for 2012-13, Government has proposed full exemption of basic customs duty alongwith concessional Countervailing Duty of 1% for steam coal for the period upto 31.03.2014.

Statement

Power Station-wise State-wise despatches from CIL sources

(in thousand tonnes)

Sl.	Name of Power Station	Despatches							
		2011 -12 (Prov.)	2010 -11	2009 -10	2008 -09	2007 -08	2006 -07	2005 -06	2004 -05
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Santaldih	2049	1057	1075	1313	1339	1046	869	979
2.	Bandel	1049	1096	1001	1139	990	961	998	1106
3.	Kolaghat	5632	5545	4953	4432	4554	3892	3478	3327
4.	Bakreswar	4052	4474	2543	1850	1646	1410	1474	1617
5.	Sagardighi	1929	1845	1507	1199	147	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Farakka	6039	5531	7023	8039	8844	8860	9700	8927
7.	Budge Budge	1218	1395	658	482	89	474	232	434
8.	New Cossipore	289	407	392	419	743	391	504	439
9.	Southern Replenish- ment/CESC	265	283	253	286	293	335	288	289
10.	Titagarh	633	779	604	515	545	611	828	707
11.	DPL	1223	1272	1764	1798	701	588	845	926
12.	Durgapur	1678	1638	1578	1614	1113	1392	1245	986
13.	Mejia	6648	6209	4624	5379	4497	4406	3892	3357
	West Bengal	32704	31531	27974	28465	25501	24366	24353	23094
14.	Muzaffarpur	289	301	406	209	58	0	0	0
15.	Barauni	165	209	315	68	100	43	162	180
16.	NTPC Kahalgaon Bihar	9719	10028	8718	7129	4650	5431	5105	5593
		10173	10537	9440	7406	4808	5474	6267	5773
17.	Patratu	441	698	1086	1001	694	611	875	795
18.	Tenughat	1607	1607	1757	1427	1257	1753	1233	753
19.	Bokaro	2631	2854	2862	2608	2879	2304	1987	1783
20.	Chandrapura	2803	2083	1879	1837	1648	1352	1336	1275
21.	Maithon Power Ltd.	736	91	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jharkhand	8218	7333	7583	6917	6478	6020	5431	4606
22.	TTPS	3026	3088	2956	2834	2835	2752	3050	2611
23.	TTPS/STPS	13549	14951	17959	16582	17992	15728	13214	11541
24.	IB Valley	2611	2608	2550	2903	2735	2725	2609	2630
25.	Sterlite Energy	2493	517			0	0	0	0
	Odisha	21679	21163	23465	22319	23562	21205	18873	16782
26.	Bongaigaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Rihand	10384	9903	10652	10544	10593	10108	6987	4612

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	Unchahar	5650	5802	5534	5391	6057	5453	4909	4694
29.	Dadri	7088	5773	3860	4224	4097	3791	4172	4659
30.	Tanda	2567	2429	2424	2399	2678	2358	2621	2762
31.	Singrauli	10910	11819	11108	11425	11253	9789	10414	10163
32.	Harduaganj 'B'	668	794	1026	921	694	661	480	786
33.	Parichha	2606	3140	3138	3099	2422	1998	835	1024
34.	Panki Extn.	660	786	1019	977	734	823	872	861
35.	Obra	3791	4256	4669	4931	4945	4961	4885	4740
36.	Anpara	8390	8687	8749	8482	8359	8726	8373	8453
37.	Rosa (IPP)	1784	1547	216	0	0	0	0	0
38.	Lanco Anpara	729	57			0	0	0	0
39.	Bajaj Energy	334				0	0	0	0
	Uttar Pradesh	55561	54992	52395	52393	51832	48668	44548	42754
40.	Bhatinda	72	216	856	965	1008	1575	1785	1481
41.	Bhatinda Extn. (LHM)	169	283	879	1210	1386	1839	2118	2138
42.	Ropar	4041	3969	3737	3764	4818	5299	6471	6858
	Punjab	4282	4468	5471	5939	7212	8713	10374	10477
43.	Panipat	9093	8235	7277	6678	6967	6809	6231	5071
44.	Faridabad		0	458	627	892	688	753	861
45.	Yamuna Nagar	2301	2570	2608	2203	153	0	0	0
46.	RGTPS, Hissar	4009	2199	159	0	0	0	0	0
47.	IGTPP, Jhajjar	1415	357			0	0	0	0
48.	MGTPP, Jhajjar	164				0	0	0	0
	Haryana	16982	13361	10502	9508	8012	7497	6984	5932
49.	DESU (IP)		0	340	1028	994	1037	807	752
50.	Rajghat	721	634	686	765	706	611	640	676
51.	Badarpur	3854	0	58	19	3957	3832	3977	4026
	Delhi	4575	3790	5119	5851	5657	5480	5424	5454

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
52.	Kota	7263	6805	6343	6655	5984	5597	5426	5719
53.	Chabra	1328	1047	425	0	0	0	0	0
54.	Suratgarh	7417	6654	6866	7157	7034	6421	6200	6290
55.	Raj West Power	14	5			0	0	0	0
	Rajasthan	16022	14512	13635	13812	13018	12018	11626	12009
56.	Sikka	1029	1128	1175	1018	896	769	995	1061
57.	Ukai	4383	4497	3962	3950	3890	3932	3967	3664
58.	Gandhinagar	3716	3595	3971	3820	3496	2697	2383	2831
59.	Wanakbori	8573	8029	8114	8782	8501	8325	8516	8134
60.	Ahmedabad (Torrent)	1348	1215	1263	1324	1403	1339	1342	1234
61.	Adani-Mundra	48				0	0	0	0
	Gujarat	19097	18464	18185	18894	18186	17062	17203	16924
62.	Korba East	4735	5192	5516	5407	3119	2568	2716	2232
63.	Korba West	5018	5482	5367	4868	4794	4628	4493	4245
64.	Korba STPS	12451	12695	12926	12103	12226	11699	12336	12054
65.	Seepat (NTPC)	7632	5759	5742	2810	303	0	0	0
66.	Lanco Amarkantak	1786	2406	824	293	0	0	0	0
67.	NSPCL, Bhilai	1634	1885	102	0	0	0	0	0
	Chhatisgarh	33256	33419	30481	25481	20442	18895	19545	18531
68.	Amarkantak	1485	1506	1139	949	905	1109	976	1060
69.	Sarni	5558	0	0	0	6581	6786	7366	7018
70.	Birsinghpur	6131	5891	6252	6286	4650	3948	3969	4244
71.	Vindhyachal (NTPC)	17416	17341	18264	17672	17204	12966	11724	10653
	Madhya Pradesh	30590	30789	32029	31802	29340	24809	24035	22975
72.	Chandrapur	10772	9700	11620	13180	13115	10650	11285	13049
73.	Paras	1929	1684	1756	1279	592	348	397	354
74.	Khaparkheda	4126	4938	4964	4478	4268	4398	5028	4963
75.	Nasik	3140	4195	4412	4289	4330	4567	3236	3486

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
76.	Koradih	3337	4845	5071	5242	6229	5768	5124	4997
77.	Bhusawal	1680	2568	2596	2481	2582	2188	2151	2252
78.	Parli	2057	2558	2367	1920	1515	646	1373	710
79.	Trombay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80.	Dahanu	2466	2448	2303	2570	2555	2452	2404	2517
81.	Wardha Warora	896				0	0	0	0
82.	Purti Power IPP	122				0	0	0	0
	Maharashtra	30525	32936	35088	35439	35186	31017	30998	32328
83-	Mettur, Ennore,	12833	12635	12972	13526	13486	13334	13460	14161
86	North Chennai, Turicorin-Tamil Nadu Electricity Board								
87.	Vallur-TNECL	99				0	0	0	0
	Tamil Nadu	12932	12635	12972	13526	13486	13334	13460	14161
88.	KPCL-Raichur- Karnataka	4032	3268	3337	4516	4072	4121	4243	4510
89.	Kothagudem	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90.	Ramagundem STPS	456	529	298	846	698	1472	1419	0
91.	Simhadri	5512	4753	4479	5875	5695	5057	4919	5310
92.	Muddannur	1058	1107	1177	1263	796	811	556	495
93.	Vijayawada	4435	4484	3951	5173	6055	5790	5727	6693
	Andhra Pradesh	11575	10945	10354	13546	13244	13130	12621	12498

Import of coal at high prices

3268. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the gap between supply and demand for coal has widened recently;
- (b) if so, the magnitude of this gap and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether this has necessitated import of coal at higher prices;

- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken to increase coal production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) and (b) The gap between projected demand for coal (as per annual plans of Ministry of Coal) and coal supply (despatch of coal) has increased from 60.83 million tonnes in 2008-09 to 161.50 million tonnes in 2011-12. The import during this period has also increased from 59.003 million tonnes to 98.929 million tonnes (provisional). The increase in gap has increased because the growth in production has been less than growth in demand.

(c) and (d) As per the current import policy of Government, coal is placed under Open General License and can be freely imported by anyone to meet ones requirement.

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

Permission for coal mining

†3269. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the location in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand where permission for coal mining was given by the Ministry under the Ultra-Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) and the details of conditions and rules related to them;

(b) whether the Ministry had allowed coal mining at above said places only for the usage of UMPPs;

(c) the details of conditions and places where permission for coal utilization was given in other plants after giving permission to UMPPs; and

(d) the reasons behind issuance of permission for utilization of coal in plants other than UMPPs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Coal in consultation with Ministry

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of Power identified and earmarked coal blocks for the power projects to be set up on the basis of tariff based competitive bidding system (including UMPP). Under this route, identified coal blocks are placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Power which determines the linkage of coal blocks with the power projects proposed to be awarded on the basis of Tariff Based Competitive Bidding by calling applications from eligible companies. Power Finance Corporation conducts the bidding for the Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPP) which is awarded to the successful bidder. For power projects to be selected through tariff based bidding, coal blocks are allotted based on the recommendations of the Ministry of Power under Section 3(3)(a)(iii) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

In respect of Ultra-Mega Power Projects (UMPP) in Madhya Pradesh, three coal blocks in Singrauli coal fields of Siddhi District in Madhya Pradesh are allocated to M/s Sasan Power Ltd. In respect of Ultra-Mega Power Projects (UMPP) in Jharkhand, one coal block in North Karanpura coal fields in Jharkhand is allocated to M/s Jharkhand Integrated Power Ltd. The UMPP in Andhra Pradesh is based on imported coal and no coal blocks has been allocated for the same.

Inter-alia, the terms and conditions of the allocation letters stipulated the following :

- (i) The blocks is meant for captive use in its own specified end use projects of associate company to be set up as per the details given in the table above. The coal produced from the block shall not replace any coal linkages given to associate company by the Coal India Ltd./its subsidiary without prior permission of this Ministry.
- (ii) Middlings generated in the process of washing the coal shall be used for power generation in their own power plant *i.e.*, the useable middlings/rejects generated during beneficiation shall be used captively by the associate company. The modalities of disposal of surplus coal/middlings/rejects, if any, would be as per the prevailing policy/instruction of the government at the relevant point in time and could also include handing over such surplus coal/middling/rejects to the local CIL subsidiary or to any person designated by it at a transfer price to be determined by the Government.

The above condition is also part of the Mining Lease executed with the State Government concerned where the block is located.

(c) and (d) In respect of coal blocks allocated to M/s Sasan Power Ltd., the allocatee submitted. Mining Plans for 12 MTPA for Moher and Moher Amlori Extn. coal blocks and 4 MTPA for Chhatrasal coal block and the same were approved by the Ministry of Coal. Later on the allocattee submitted the Revised Mining Plans of 20 MTPA for Moher and Moher Amlori Extn. coal blocks and 5 MTPA for Chhatrasal

coal block and the same were approved by the Ministry of Coal. Out of the total mine capacity of 25 MTPA from the three blocks, 16 MTPA was the coal requirement for 3960 MW power project of M/s Sasan Power Ltd.

The Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh on 02.11.2007 had made a request that the excess coal from the coal blocks allotted to the Sasan UMPP may be permitted to be used for the proposed power project of 3960 MW at Chitrangi tehsil for which the Government of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP) had entered into a MoU with M/s Reliance Power Ltd. (RPL) for developing the power project at Chitrangi in Sidhi district, in the vicinity of Sasan.

The matter of utilization of 9 MTPA surplus/incremental coal from the three coal blocks allocated to M/s Sasan Power Ltd. was referred to the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) on UMPPs by the Ministry of Power and EGoM in its meeting held on 14th August, 2008 deliberated the following :

"5.3 The matter was examined and discussed in detail by EGoM and it was agreed that for expeditious implementation of coal based thermal power projects, which would also increase the generation capacity of the country, and for optimal utilization of coal reserves in the blocks allotted to UMPPs, incremental coal may be permitted to be used by other projects of the same developer of the UMPP subject to necessary safeguards. It must be ensured that the allotted UMPPs and procurers from UMPPs do not suffer from lack of coal and also that incremental coal is not misused by the developer. It was noted that in terms of Ministry of Coal allotment letter of coal blocks for Sasan Mega Power Project, dated 26th October, 2006, it was permitted to utilize the incremental coal with the previous approval of the Central Government.

5.4 Considering the above, EGoM decided to recommend to the Coal Ministry the use of incremental coal from coal blocks allotted to Sasan UMPP, by other projects of Reliance Power Ltd. subject to following undertakings by the developer:

- 1. Incremental coal quantity would be determined based on the Mine plan approved by Ministry of Coal, GOI.*
- 2. The 3960 MW Sasan UMPP will always have the first right and overriding priority over all coal produced from the allotted blocks and the allottee shall always ensure that the generation from the UMPP for the entire contracted period will not be allowed to be affected by utilization of incremental coal by any other project of the Group. Any loss in generation in the awarded UMPP at Sasan shall only be on account of genuine reasons, such as maintenance, repairs etc.*
- 3. End use of coal from these blocks would be restricted to power generation.*

4. *The power generated by utilizing incremental coal from these captive coal blocks would be sold through tariff-based competitive bidding."*

Based on the above, the Government has specified as an end use the supply of surplus quantity of coal upto a maximum of nine million tonnes per annum from the coal mines of Moher, Moher Amlori Extension and Chhatrasal hereto used on an exclusive basis by M/s Sasan Power Limited, a subsidiary of M/s Reliance Power Limited to the Thermal Power Plant of 3960 Mega Watts owned and managed by M/s Chitrangi Power Private Limited, Chitrangi Tehsil, Singrauli District, Madhya Pradesh, which is also a subsidiary of M/s Reliance Power Limited for generation of thermal power subject to the condition that M/s Reliance Power Limited shall hold minimum of fifty one per cent of voting equity share capital of M/s Chitrangi Power Private Limited at all times during the continuance of the above referred power project and mines *vide* notification dated 17.02.2010.

Allocation of coal blocks

3270. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is fact that the Central Government has allocated several coal blocks to a number of private companies in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last year including the current year;
- (c) how many private companies have started operation;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that a number of companies are yet to acquire land for their operations; and
- (e) if so, the response of the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Allocation letters have been issued in respect of two coal blocks to three private companies in the country during the last year including the current year. These coal blocks were part of the list of coal blocks advertised in the year 2006 and were recommended by the Screening Committee in its 36th Meeting held on 7th-8th December, 2007, 7th-8th February, 2008 and 3rd July, 2008.

- (c) 16 coal blocks allocated to private companies have come into production.
- (d) Yes, Sir.
- (e) Land acquisition of the allotted coal blocks is the responsibility of the respective allottee company. Government periodically monitors and reviews the

development of allocated blocks as well as end use plants by the allocattee companies. In the event of willful delay in the development of coal blocks and in setting up of the end use projects, the Government takes appropriate action to de-allocate the said block.

Fuel supply agreement with power companies in Karnataka

3271. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether directive has recently been issued to the Coal India Ltd. (CIL) to sign fuel supply agreements with power companies in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether CIL has signed fuel supply agreements with the power producers in Karnataka, in compliance with the directive; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) and (b) The Government had decided that Coal India Limited (CIL) will sign Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) with the power plants identified by Central Electricity Authority/Ministry of Power that have entered into long term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with Distribution Companies (DISCOMS) and have been commissioned/would get commissioned between 01.04.2009 and 31st March, 2015. It was also decided, *inter-alia*, that the FSAs with such power plants which have been commissioned till 31.12.2011 would be concluded by 31.03.2012. The Board of Coal India Limited (CIL) could not, however, take a final view on the implementation of these instructions even after deliberating on the matter in its various meetings. In view of the need and urgency for making adequate coal available to the power utilities and to get the instructions implemented, Ministry of Coal had to issue the Presidential Directive on 04.04.2012 for implementation of these instructions.

(c) and (d) Coal India Limited has put in place modified Fuel Supply Agreements and circulated it to all coal supplying companies so as to implement the directive. This would be applicable to all the power plants as per eligibility and featuring in the list of Thermal Power Stations furnished to Ministry of Coal by Central Electricity Authority/Ministry of Power. The model Fuel Supply Agreement is offered to all the eligible Thermal Power Stations including those located in Karnataka who are required to approach the concerned coal company to conclude the Fuel Supply Agreement.

Development and Production of Mines

†3272. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :
SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the responsibility of coal mining in the country had been given to private companies on the basis of Mining Development and Operation agreement during the last few years;

(b) if so, the names of those companies and the system adopted for their selection;

(c) whether the work related to mines' development and production has been carried out by these companies; and

(d) if so, the targets fixed and the achievements actually made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. The Ministry of Coal allocates coal blocks to private sector companies for captive use in their specified end use plants as per the provisions of the Coal Mines Nationalisation Act, 1973.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of reply given (a) above.

Bidding for allocation of captive coal blocks

3273. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether CAG has held the Prime Minister's Office directly responsible for the delay in introducing the new system of competitive bidding for allocation of captive coal blocks;

(b) whether it is a fact that the work on the new system was initiated in June, 2004 but it has not become operational till now; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) No final report of CAG has been received.

(b) and (c) Initially a proposal for introduction of allocation of coal blocks through competitive bidding by amendment of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 was circulated in 2005 for inter-ministerial consultations. After discussions and deliberations at various levels, a view emerged that the bidding system be introduced through amendment of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Accordingly, the Bill to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 seeking to introduce competitive bidding system for allocation of coal blocks for captive use was introduced in the Rajya Sabha. After detailed examination by the Standing Committee on Steel and Coal and after having further consultations with the State Governments and stakeholders, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2008 regarding introduction of competitive bidding system for allocation of coal blocks for captive use was passed by the both Houses of Parliament and the Amendment Act has been notified in Gazette of India (Extraordinary) on 9th September, 2010. The Amendment Act 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 :-

- v where such area is considered for allocation to a Government company or corporation for mining or such other specified end use;
- v 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' in the Gazette of India on 02.02.2012. Further, allocation of coal blocks would be made as per the amended provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder.

Fuel supply agreement

3274. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the board of the Coal India Ltd. (CIL) has approved the draft fuel supply agreement for coal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that CIL has been directed to ink FSAs with 80 per cent supply clause before March end for power plants that have been commissioned on or before December 31, 2011;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government is considering to provide concession to power plants that have come or commissioned even after the deadline fixed by Government in a reasonable level; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Coal India Limited (CIL) Board in its 282nd meeting held on 16.04.2012 has approved the modified model Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) for new thermal power plants commissioned after 01.04.2009. The modified model of the Fuel Supply Agreement is in respect of the thermal power plants, identified by the Central Electricity Authority/Ministry of Power and having long term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with Distribution Companies (DISCOMS), which have been commissioned between 01.04.2009 and 31.12.2011.

(c) and (d) CIL was directed by the Government on 17.02.2012 to sign FSAs with the abovesaid eligible power plants by 31.03.2012 for supply of full quantity of coal mentioned in the Letters of Assurance (LoAs) for a period of 20 years, to be reviewed after every five years, with trigger level of 80% for levy of disincentive and 90% for levy of incentive.

(e) and (f) The instructions of Ministry of Coal of 17.02.2012 for signing of FSAs equally apply to the thermal power plants identified by the Central Electricity Authority/Ministry of Power and having long term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with Distribution Companies (DISCOMS), which have been/would be commissioned after 31.12.2011 but before 31.03.2015, with the difference that the time limit of 31.03.2012 for signing of FSAs will not apply in their case.

Coal linkage to thermal power projects in Bihar

3275. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Bihar Government has submitted any proposal for allocation of long term coal linkage to the coal based thermal power projects in the State;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to be awarded; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Applications seeking long term coal linkage/Letter of Assurance for the power projects proposed to be set up at Barauni, Muzaffarpur (Extension), Chausa, Kajara and Pirpainti were received from the Bihar State Electricity Board. These applications were forwarded to Ministry of Power for their comments/recommendations and Ministry of Power has recommended four of these projects, except Muzaffarpur (Extension), for grant of Letters of Assurance (LoA). As per procedure, these recommendations are to be placed before the Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) (SLC(LT)) for Power in its meeting, as and when held, to consider authorization of LOAs for power projects.

However, as more than 80,000 MW linkages/LOAs already exist against which power projects are likely to come up during 12th Plan, *prima facie*, there appears no scope to consider any further power projects for the grant of linkages/LOAs. Therefore, no time frame for providing long term coal linkage to the power projects mentioned above can be visualized at this stage.

Allocation of coal blocks through bidding

‡3276. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI :
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the decision to allocate coal blocks in the country through bidding was taken in 2005;
- (b) if so, the date on which the decision was taken and whether this decision has been implemented;
- (c) if not, the details thereof and by when this decision would be implemented; and
- (d) whether it is also a fact that 155 coal blocks have been allocated without following any fixed procedure after 2005?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) to (c) Initially a proposal for introduction of allocation of coal blocks through competitive bidding by amendment of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 was circulated in 2005 for inter-ministerial consultations. After discussions and deliberations at various levels, a view emerged that the bidding system be introduced through amendment of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

Accordingly, the Bill to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 seeking to introduce competitive bidding system for allocation of coal blocks for captive use was introduced in the Rajya Sabha. After detailed examination by the Standing Committee on Steel and Coal and after having further consultations with the State Governments and stakeholders, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2008 regarding introduction of competitive bidding system for allocation of coal blocks for captive use was passed by the both Houses of Parliament and the Amendment Act has been notified in Gazette of India (Extraordinary) on 9th September, 2010. The Amended Act 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

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

conditions as may be prescribed. This, would however, not be applicable in the following cases :-

- v where such area is considered for allocation to a Government company or corporation for mining or such other specified end use;
- v 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' in the Gazette of India on 02.02.2012. Further, allocation of coal blocks would be made as per the amended provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder.

(d) 148 coal blocks were allocated after 2005 as per the following policy which was in existence before introduction of competitive bidding for allocation of coal blocks.

(i) Captive dispensation route through Screening Committee

The allocation of coal blocks to public/private parties is done through the mechanism of an inter-Ministerial inter-Governmental body called the Screening Committee. The Screening Committee is chaired by the Secretary (Coal) and has representation from Ministry of Steel, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Ministry of Railways, Coal India Limited (CIL), CIL Subsidiaries, Coal Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL), Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) and the concerned State Governments. Allocations are decided by the Government on the recommendations of the Screening Committee taking into account, *inter-alia*, techno-economic viability of end-use project, state of project preparedness, compatibility in terms of quality and quantity of coal in a block with the requirement of end user and track record of applicant company, recommendations of the State Government and Administrative Ministry concerned etc. Allocation is decided by the Government under Section 3(3)(a)(iii) of the Moal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

- (ii) **Under Government Company Dispensation :** Under the Government Company dispensation route, the list of blocks identified is circulated to all the Central Ministries/State Governments applications are invited from the State Governments/Central Government, for Government companies. Under this route, only Government companies are allocated coal blocks both are specified end use and for commercial mining by the government companies

where there is no restriction of captive use. Regarding coal produced from commercial mining, the use of mined coal is upto discretion of the allocatee company. Further, the coal produced from such blocks can be supplied to any consumer by the allocatee company at the price determined by them. Allocation is decided by the Government under Section 3(3)(a)(i) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

- (iii) **Tariff based bidding route** : Coal blocks have been earmarked for the power projects to be set up on the basis of tariff based competitive bidding system. Under Tariff Based Bidding route, identified coal blocks are placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Power which determines the linkage of coal blocks with the power projects proposed to be awarded on the basis of Tariff Based Competitive Bidding by calling applications from eligible companies. The Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) is awarded to the successful bidder. For power projects to be selected through tariff based bidding, coal blocks are allotted based on the recommendations of the Ministry of Power under Section 3(3)(a)(iii) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973. The terms and conditions are same as applicable for blocks allocated under the Captive dispensation through Screening Committee route.

Allocation of Captive Coal Blocks

†3277. SHIR SHIVANAND TIWARI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that coal blocks had been allocated for captive-use to many private and Government companies during the last decades;
- (b) if so, the process adopted for these allocations;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the work of coal mining from these blocks have not been done satisfactorily by these companies;
- (d) if so, the companies who have been found guilty till now; and
- (e) the quantity of less coal production in the country due to carelessness in production by these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) Coal blocks were allocated to private and government companies under the following three processes :

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(i) **Captive dispensation route through Screening Committee**

The allocation of coal blocks to public/private parties is done through the mechanism of an inter-Ministerial inter-Governmental body called the Screening Committee. The Screening Committee is chaired by the Secretary (Coal) and has representation from Ministry of Steel, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Ministry of Railways, Coal India Limited, CIL Subsidiaries, CMPDIL, NLC and the concerned State Governments. Allocations are decided by the Govt. on the recommendations of the Screening Committee taking into account, inter-alia, techno-economic viability of end-use project, state of project preparedness, compatibility in terms of quality and quantity of coal in a block with the requirement of end user and track record of applicant company, recommendations of the State Government and Administrative Ministry concerned etc. Allocation is decided by the Govt. under Section 3(3)(a)(i) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

(ii) **Under Government Company dispensation :** Under the Govt. Company dispensation route, the list of blocks identified is circulated to all the Central Ministries/State Governments applications are invited from the State Governments/Central Govt. for Government companies. Under this route, only Government companies are allocated coal blocks both for specified end use and for commercial mining by the government companies where there is no restriction of captive use. Regarding coal produced from commercial mining, the use of mined coal is upto discretion of the allocatee company. Further, the coal produced from such blocks can be supplied to any consumer by the allocatee company at the price determined by them. Allocation is decided by the Govt. under Section 3(3)(a)(i) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

(iii) **Tariff based bidding route :** Coal blocks have been earmarked for the power projects to be set up on the basis of tariff based competitive bidding system. Under Tariff Based Bidding route, identified coal blocks are placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Power which determines the linkage of coal blocks with the power projects proposed to be awarded on the basis of Tariff Based Competitive Bidding by calling applications from eligible companies. The Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) is awarded to the successful bidder. For power projects to be selected through tariff based bidding, coal blocks are allotted based on the recommendations of the Ministry of Power under Section 3(3)(a)(iii) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

(c) to (e) The blocks which have not come into production are in various stages of development. The responsibility of developing the coal block as per the prescribed guidelines and milestone chart attached with the allocation letter rests entirely with the allocatee company. In the terms and conditions of the allocation letters, it is categorically mentioned that in the event of willful delay in the development of coal blocks and in setting up of the end use project, the Government will take appropriate action to deallocate the said block. Further, the allocatees have to submit Bank Guarantee which remains valid at all the times till the production from the coal block reaches its peak rated capacity. The Coal Controller's office monitors on regular basis the achievement of different milestones. Government periodically monitor and reviews the development of allocated blocks as well as end use plants by the allocatee companies in the Review Meetings. As on date, based on the recommendations of review committee meetings held, the Government has de-allocated 25 coal blocks and 3 lignite blocks. In case of Takli Jena Bellora (South Part) coal block allocated to M/s Central Collieries Company Ltd. (a private company), the mining lease of the said block has been declared void.

The target for coal production from captive coal blocks was 38.25 Million Tonnes for 2011-2012. The production from captive coal blocks for the year 2011-12 was 36.24 Million Tonnes (Provisional).

Relief to APL card holders

3278. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to give relief to the common man hit hard by high food inflation by increasing foodgrains for the above poverty line (APL) card holders in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a way to ease the "problem of plenty" due to record foodgrains production and uncertainty over the Food Security Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (c) Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), allocations of foodgrains for Above Poverty Line (APL) families are made depending upon availability of foodgrain stocks in the Central Pool and past offtake by the States/UTs.

Considering the availability of surplus stocks in the Central Pool, requests received from State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and to augment supply of foodgrains at cheaper rates to check rise in open market prices, Government has been making additional allocation of foodgrains for APL category also, over and above the

normal allocation under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), from time to time as per the details given below :

2010-11

- i. 30.66 lakh tons of rice and wheat allocated in May 2010 for distribution to all families, including APL category, covered under TPDS.
- ii. 25 lakh tons of rice and wheat allocated in January 2011 to all States/UTs for APL families.
- iii. 31.06 lakh tons of foodgrains in August 2010 to ensure a minimum APL allocation of 15/35 kg of foodgrains per family per month for six months to States/UTs where it was less than that quantity.

2011-12

- iv. 50 lakh tons of rice and wheat allocated for APL families in States/UTs at APL prices, thereby increasing the per family APL allocation to 15/35 kg where it was less than quantity from June 2011 till March 2012.

During the current year (2012-13) also, Government has made an additional allocation of 60 lakh tons of rice and wheat for APL families at APL prices thereby continuing till March 2013 enhanced per family APL allocation of 15/35 kg in States/UTs.

Speculation on Food Items

†3279. DR. PRABHA THAKUR : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether futures trading and speculation on food items is one of the major reasons for rising inflation and whether this has encouraged the trend of hoarding and black marketing in the market;

(b) whether Government has formulated any policy to check the futures trading; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the State Governments which have taken meaningful action against speculations, black marketeers and hoarders, which has led to the seizure of hoarded and black marketed goods to check the futures trading in public interest; and

(d) the details thereof; State-wise for last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS) : (a) No, Sir. Futures trading gives only the advance and aggregated information of the likely price scenario

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of a particular commodity at future date. However, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in its Annual Report (2009-2010) has stated that commodity prices in India seem to be influenced more by other drivers of price changes, particularly demand-supply gap in specific commodities, the degree of dependence on imports and international price movements in these commodities.

(b) The Forward Markets Commission has put in place several regulatory measures to check excessive speculation in futures trading. These, *inter alia*, include limits on speculative open position, daily price fluctuation, limit bands or circuit, special margins, compulsory delivery for agricultural contracts and imposition of penalties. In addition, the regulator calls for daily reports from the Exchanges and takes other pro-active steps to ensure that market functions in an orderly manner.

(c) and (d) The enforcement of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 lies with the State Governments/Union Territories. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been delegated powers to take necessary action under the provisions of both "The Essential Commodities Act, 1955" and "The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980", to prevent hoarding and blackmarketing of essential commodities. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been repeatedly requested to strictly enforce both the Acts and also monitor enforcement of these Acts.

To enable the State Governments/UT Administrations to take effective action for undertaking de-hoarding operations under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, it was decided to enable State Governments to impose stockholding limits by keeping in abeyance some provisions of the Central Order dated 15.02.2002 in respect of pulses, edible oils, edible oilseeds, rice and paddy. At present stock limits are permitted for pulses, edible oils and edible oilseeds for a period upto 30.09.2012 and in respect of rice and paddy upto 30.11.2012 for the 7 States/UTs i.e. Andhra Pradesh, NCT of Delhi, Manipur, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand and Andaman & Nicobar Islands who had sent their request specifically opting for continuation of stock limits in respect of Paddy and Rice.

The details of the raids conducted, value of goods confiscated and persons booked for violation of rules under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, during the year 2009, 2010 and 2011 as reported by State Governments/UT Administrations are given in Statements I to III (*See* below).

The State Governments/UT Administrations are empowered to detain persons under the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, whose activities are found to be prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of commodities essential to the community. Details of detention orders issued under the said Act and as reported to the Central Government by the State

Governments/UT Administrations during the year 2009, 2010 and 2011 are given below:-

Name of the State	2009	2010	2011
Tamil Nadu	112	120	198
Gujarat	31	79	67
Orissa	02	02	-
Maharashtra	02	02	05
Chhattisgarh	-	01	-
Andhra Pradesh	-	01	-
TOTAL	147	205	270

Statement I

*Action taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for the year
2009 - Information received from States/UTs upto 31.12.2009*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of person convicted	Value of goods confiscated (in Rs. lakhs)	Reported upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7873	43	Nil	1	233.31	December
2.	Assam	2382	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	December \$
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	3	3	Nil	Nil	November
4.	Bihar	17	8	Nil	Nil	1.69	December
5.	Chhattisgarh	751	36	90	66	858.27	December
6.	Delhi	93	98	76	Nil	Nil	December
7.	Gujarat	28025	30	89	Nil	528.31	December
8.	Goa	30	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
9.	Haryana	107	8	1	Nil	0.82	December*
10.	Himachal Pradesh	24642	3	2	Nil	10.99	December
11.	Jammu and Kashmir						Not Reported

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	Pondicherry	512	63	68	15	15.53	December
TOTAL		209413	9012	5131	127	18805.29	

* - Except - August & September

** - Except August & October

*** - Except October

\$ - Except August

Updated as on 07.04.2010

Statement II**Action taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955***(Relating to offences under E.C. Act other than violation of stock control orders)**Information received from States/UTs upto 31.12.2010*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated (in Rs. lakhs)	Reported upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10253	Nil	Nil	Nil	144.96	Dec. - A
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	69	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	May
3.	Assam	322	29	20	10	Nil	Aug. - B
4.	Bihar	65	24	Nil	Nil	Nil	Oct. - C
5.	Chhattisgarh	211	1	18	14	757.58	August - D
6.	Delhi	66	15	28	4	Nil	Dec.
7.	Goa	30296	139	88	17	428.99	Dec.
8.	Gujarat	30296	139	88	17	428.99	Dec.
9.	Haryana	167	49	5	Nil	361.62	Oct.
10.	Himachal Pradesh	22353	Nil	Nil	Nil	11.62	Nov.
11.	Jammu and Kashmir						Not Reported
12.	Jharkhand						Not Reported
13.	Karnataka	2016	138	Nil	2	317.78	Oct.
14.	Kerala	26603	33	22	3	21.931	Dec.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Madhya Pradesh						Not Reported
16.	Maharashtra	1820	2717	1543	Nil	1139.46	Nov.
17.	Manipur	9	5	5	5	0.47	Dec.
18.	Meghalaya	64	7	6	3	0.91	Nov.
19.	Mizoram	84	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.11	Nov. - F
20.	Nagaland	2	26	Nil	Nil	0.39	Sept.
21.	Orissa	60155	6	258	Nil	5.29	Nov. - G
22.	Punjab	213	21	13	9	1.27	Dec.
23.	Rajasthan						Not Reported
24.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil	December
25.	Tamil Nadu	18894	695	1257	43	708.69	Dec.
26.	Tripura	245	7	7	Nil	7.07	Oct.
27.	Uttarakhand						Not Reported
28.	Uttar Pradesh	29723	558	1211	Nil	6262.85	Sept.
29.	West Bengal	222	100	20	Nil	281.41	Dec.
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	193	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Sept.
31.	Chandigarh	10	9	Nil	Nil	9.16	Oct. - H
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	Nil	Nil	35	Dec.
33.	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	July - I
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Dec. - J
35.	Puducherry	635	26	38	51	4.18	Oct.
TOTAL		204783	10906	4539	161	10500.741	

A - Except Sept., 2010

B - Except Feb., Apr., May, 2010

C - Except Mar., 2010

D - Except Jan., Feb., Jun and July, 2010

E - Except Nov., 2010

F - Except July and Aug., 2010

G - Except Oct., 2010

H - Except Aug., 2010

I - Only July, 2010

J - Except July, Sep., Oct., Nov., 2010

Updated as on 23.02.2011

Statement III*Action taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955**(Relating to offences under E.C. Act other than violation of stock control orders)**Information received from States/UTs for the Year 2011**(Upto 31.12.2011)*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of Raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of person convicted	Value of goods confiscated (in Rs. lakhs)	Reported upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14901	32	21	0	614.51	Dec.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh						Not Reported
3.	Assam	269	4	131	Nil	71.24	June/Not Reported
4.	Bihar	38	16	-	-	-	May
5.	Chhattisgarh						Not Reported
6.	Delhi	38	14	5	1	0.13	Dec./April
7.	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Dec.
8.	Gujarat	31463	137	81	-	315.93	Dec.
9.	Haryana	120	162	41	-	26.73	Dec./Not Reported
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1723	1	-	-	0.60	Jan./Not Reported
11.	Jammu and Kashmir						Not Reported
12.	Jharkhand						Not Reported
13.	Karnataka	1506	186	0	0	40.76	Dec./Not Reported
14.	Kerala	32472	11	6	0	4.931	Dec.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Madhya Pradesh						Not Reported
16.	Maharashtra	3953	3275	2587	Nil	4461.84	Dec./Aug.
17.	Manipur	10	10	4	4	3.64	Dec.
18.	Meghalaya	38	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Sept.
19.	Mizoram	306	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Not Reported Dec.
20.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nov.
21.	Orissa	61287	6	287	-	25.438	Oct./Not Reported
22.	Punjab	515	5	4	2	2.05	Dec./Not Reported
23.	Rajasthan	34	4	0	0	4.42	Jan./Not Reported
24.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	March/Not Reported
25.	Tamil Nadu						Not Reported
26.	Tripura	203	3	Nil	Nil	6.56	Oct./Not Reported
27.	Uttarakhand						Not Reported
28.	Uttar Pradesh	30208	488	1264	-	1124.94	Aug./Not Reported
29.	West Bengal	188	102	23	-	421.58	Dec./Not Reported
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	256	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	July
31.	Chandigarh	14	12	1	-	5.122	Oct.
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	9	-	-	31.04	Sept./Dec.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Daman and Diu	Not Reported					
34.	Lakshadweep						Not Reported Nov.
35.	Puducherry	1230	21	31	23	3.3358	Dec.
TOTAL		180785	4498	4486	30	7164.8068	

Updated as on 02.03.2012

Damage of Foodgrains by Rains

3280. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the statistics regarding large scale damage to foodgrains caused by rains in many States due to lack of proper storage facilities;

(b) the details thereof, indicating the quantum of such losses during the last five years, State-wise;

(c) the details of the measures taken by Government to stop such losses, and the required and available storage capacity; and

(d) whether Government has implemented recommendations of Swaminathan Commission regarding storage requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) Food Corporation of India (FCI) has reported that a meager quantity of 212 tons of wheat in Maharashtra and 37 tons of rice in Punjab has accrued as damaged/non-issuable due to rains/floods during 2011-12. Foodgrains may get damaged/become non-issuable 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 measure etc. Details of region-wise accrual of damaged/non-issuable foodgrains in FCI for the last five years is given in Statement.

(c) Details of steps taken by Government to avoid damages/losses of foodgrains are given in Statement (*See below*). The storage capacity, covered and Cover and Plinth (CAP) available with FCI as on 01.04.2012 and 336.04 lakh tons both owned and hired. The storage capacity with State agencies both covered and CAP for storage of central stock of foodgrains as on 31.03.2011 was 290 lakh tons. To create additional storage capacity, the Government formulated a Private Entrepreneurs

Guarantee Scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs. Under the scheme, the Food Corporation of India would now give a guarantee of ten years for assured hiring. A capacity of 151.96 lakh tons is to be created under the scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations in 19 States. Out of this, tenders have been sanctioned for a capacity of 90.75 lakh tons to private investors. Besides this, capacities of 5.40 lakh tons and 14.75 lakh tons have been allotted to CWC and SWCs respectively for construction of godowns on their own land. The Government has also approved creation of a capacity of 20 lakh tons in silos within the overall storage requirements of FCI under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

Further to increase the storage facility available with FCI and to meet any increased storage requirement, Executive Director (Zones) and General Manager (Regions) of FCI have been given full powers for hiring of godowns for short term usage to store procured foodgrains as per their requirement if the capacity available with FCI is not sufficient to store the foodgrains.

(d) Ministry of Agriculture has informed that National Commission on Farmers under the chairmanship of Prof. M.S. Swaminathan has not made any specific recommendation about storage requirement.

Statement I

*Region-Wise Foodgrain Stock accrued as damaged/non-issuable
with FCI for the last Five Years*

Sl.No.	Region	Figures in Tons				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bihar	5858	14	726	200	0
2.	Jharkhand	57	15	17	39	29
3.	Orissa	759	84	0	18	36
4.	West Bengal	789	1789	1357	922	477
5.	Assam	151	83	38	49	442
6.	North East Frontier (NEF)	141	212	77	175	0
7.	Nagaland and Manipur	362	6	0	1	0
8.	Delhi	0	0	5	1	10.9
9.	Haryana	0	16	0	53	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	11	0	0
12.	Punjab	23118	16798	2273	182	37
13.	Rajasthan	18	0	12	21	30
14.	Uttar Pradesh	40	62	14	420	258
15.	Uttarakhand	0	4	0	1338	72
16.	Andhra Pradesh	139	0	0	3	4.33
17.	Kerala	42	98	19	99	200
18.	Karnataka	1459	74	70	17	0
19.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1	12	29
20.	Gujarat	326	655	814	2595	226
21.	Maharashtra	591	189	245	97	1473
22.	Madhya Pradesh	76	14	49	2	0
23.	Chhattisgarh	499	0	974	2	13.78
TOTAL		34426	20114	6702	6346	3338.01

Statement II*Steps taken by Government to avoid damages/losses of foodgrains*

The following precautionary and remedial steps are mandated to be followed 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 low-density black polythene water-proof covers and tied with nylon ropes/nets.
- (viii) Regular periodic inspection 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.

Export of Onion

†3281. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :
SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI :

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that America have shown its interest for import of Indian onion;
- (b) if so, the facts in this regard;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that large quantity of onion is exported from the country; and
- (d) if so, the export of onion carried out in 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 and its percentage separately in comparison to its total production in the country respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) No specific information is centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) The details of export of onion from the country and its percentage of production during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given below :

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	Export (MT)	Production (‘000 MT)	% Export of production
2009-10	18,73,002	12,190.7	15.4
2010-11	13,40,772	15,117.7	8.9
2011-12	15,48,254	15,748.3	9.8

Source : NAFED

*2011-12 (Tentative) as per NOCs issued by All Agencies upto 31.03.2012.

Export of Sugar

†3282. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has, so far, given approval for the export of 30 lakh tonnes of sugar from the country;
- (b) if so, whether it is also a fact that approval for the above mentioned quantity of export was given in parts on three different occasions;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether different procedures were adopted for allocation of sugar for export under the above mentioned approvals;
- (e) if so, the details of those procedures; and
- (f) whether sugar industry had protested against these and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (c) The Central Government has, so far, allowed export of 30 lakh tons of raw and white/refined sugar under Open General Licence (OGL) during 2011-12 sugar season in three tranches of 10 lakh tons each during November, 2011, February, 2012 and March, 2012 respectively.

(d) and (e) The export quota of 20 lac tons under first two tranches of 10 lac tons each were allocated mill-wise pro-rata basis by taking into account their average sugar production of last three preceding sugar seasons. However, the procedure to be adopted for allocation of third tranche of 10 lakh tons is yet to be decided.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(f) The Government had not received any representation regarding procedure adopted for export allowed in first two tranches. However, there have been representations from various sections of the industry arguing for and against continuation of existing procedure. Those opposing continuation of the extant procedure have submitted that it is resulting delay in physical export of sugar.

Additional Storage Facilities

3283. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of additional storage/warehouse facilities needed for storage of foodgrains;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government has made any suggestions regarding storage requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a), (b) and (c) As on 31.03.2008, the storage capacity available with FCI both owned and hired was 238.94 lakh tonnes as against 336.04 lakh tonnes on 31.03.2012. Due to the increased procurement of foodgrains since 2008 and to reduce the storage under Cover and Plinth (CAP), the Government formulated a Scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). Assessment of additional storage needs under the scheme is based on the overall procurement/consumption and the storage space already available. For the consuming areas, storage capacity is to be created to meet four months requirement of PDS and other Welfare Schemes in a State. For the procurement areas, the highest stock levels in the last three years are considered to decide the storage capacity required.

Based on this analysis and criteria laid down in the scheme, State wise capacity requirement and locations were identified.

A capacity of 151.96 lakh tonnes is to be created under the scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations in 19 States. Out of this, for a capacity of about 107 lakh tonne tenders have been finalised on the Private Investors including the capacities being constructed by CWC/SWCs on their own lands. The Government has also approved creation of a capacity of 20 lakh tonnes in silos within the overall storage requirements of Food Corporation of India (FCI) under the Public Private Partnership mode. The Department has also finalised a scheme for creation of total additional storage capacity of 5.40 lakh tonne in the NE through FCI to meet four months requirement of storage of foodgrains.

Further to increase the storage facility available with FCI, and to meet any increased storage requirements, Executive Director (Zones) and General Manager (Regions) of FCI have been given full powers for hiring of godowns for short term usage to store the procured foodgrains as per their requirement if the capacity available with FCI is not sufficient to store the foodgrains.

Estimate of Sugar Production

3284. SHRI SABIR ALI : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

- (a) the estimated production of sugar during 2011-12;
- (b) whether any buffer stock of sugar has been created to regulate market price of sugar; and
- (c) what steps have been taken to increase availability of sugar in the market at reasonable price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) Production of sugar during the current 2011-12 sugar season (October-September) is provisionally estimated at about 252 lac tons.

(b) The Government has not created any buffer stock of sugar during the current 2011-12 sugar season as price of sugar in the market is stable.

(c) Supply of sugar in the market is regulated through release order mechanism, while, at present, adequate sugar is available in the market at reasonable price.

Rise in Prices of Essential Commodities

†3285. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that prices of essential food items is continuously rising in the country, forcing the consumers to face a number of difficulties for survival;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the present inflation rate of essential food items;
- (d) the methodology in vogue to measure inflation at present; and
- (e) the details of the hike in prices of essential food items from the wholesale market to retail market?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Wholesale Price Index (WPI), which indicates the general price trend, shows that the rate of inflation for primary food articles which was 10.66 percent in April, 2011 started declining from November, 2011 and became (-) 0.68 percent in January, 2012.

(c) The rate of inflation for primary food articles has been 6.07 percent and 9.94 percent in February and March, 2012, respectively.

(d) Given in statement (*See below*)

(e) By and large, the increase in prices of essential food items in the wholesale and retail markets, have followed similar trends. The wholesale/retail prices are largely dominated by market forces like different layers in the distribution channels, lack of market integration, transport and handling costs, wholesalers and retailers margin, packing expenses, and various taxes levied by different State Governments.

Statement

Calculation of Food Inflation Rate

Inflation is a rise in the general level of prices of goods and services in an economy over a period of time. Annualized food inflation in the country is calculated on the basis of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of food articles, as indicated below.

$$\frac{(\text{WPI of food articles for the current month} - \text{WPI of food articles for corresponding month of last year}) * 100}{\text{WPI of food articles for corresponding month of last year}}$$

Annualised rate of food inflation = $\frac{\text{WPI of food articles for the current month} - \text{WPI of food articles for corresponding month of last year}}{\text{WPI of food articles for corresponding month of last year}} * 100$
(for the current month)

Smart Cards for PDS

3286. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has provided smart cards in place of ration cards for delivery of PDS services in some States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether there has been any noticeable advantage in this system;

(c) whether Government intends to extend this project to other States in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of targeted allocation of PDS in the country during the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (d) Government has approved implementation of a pilot scheme on Smart Card based delivery of essential commodities under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in Chandigarh Union Territory (UT) and State of Haryana. Under the scheme, the existing ration cards will be replaced by Smart Cards which will have biometric features (fingerprints) of adult members of beneficiary families, based on which verification of genuineness of the beneficiary family will take place and only thereafter the essential commodities will be issued to them from the fair price shops.

Further, end-to-end Computerization of PDS in all States/UTs is being undertaken under 12th Five Year Plan. Under the proposed scheme, use of bar-coded ration cards, food coupons, smart cards etc. could be chosen as per the requirements of states/UTs.

(e) State-wise details of allocation of foodgrains (rice and wheat) under TPDS during the current year is given in statement.

Statement

Allocation of Food Grains under TPDS for the year 2012-13

(in thousand tons)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2012-13*
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,822.816
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	101.556
3.	Assam	1,886.856
4.	Bihar	3,703.872
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,244.112
6.	Delhi	598.920
7.	Goa	63.036
8.	Gujarat	2,085.108
9.	Haryana	756.012
10.	Himachal Pradesh	527.940
11.	J & K	756.012

1	2	3
12.	Jharkhand	1,358.652
13.	Karnataka	2,449.728
14.	Kerala	1,472.688
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2,736.516
16.	Maharashtra	4,759.044
17.	Manipur	170.952
18.	Meghalaya	188.580
19.	Mizoram	70.140
20.	Nagaland	126.876
21.	Orissa	2,194.266
22.	Punjab	827.976
23.	Rajasthan	2,179.500
24.	Sikkim	44.280
25.	Tamil Nadu	3,722.832
26.	Tripura	303.240
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7,268.520
28.	Uttarakhand	517.992
29.	West Bengal	3,857.196
30.	A & N Islands	34.020
31.	Chandigarh	36.780
32.	D&N Haveli	10.464
33.	Daman and Diu	5.652
34.	Lakshadweep	6.620
35.	Puducherry	60.312
TOTAL		49,949.858

* Allocation for APL category includes the additional allocation of 60.00 lakhs made on 12.03.2012

Identification of BPL families

3287. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the identification of BPL families is an issue between the Centre and the States;
- (b) whether difficulties have arisen in this matter which have adversely affected the distribution of foodgrains; and
- (c) what measures have been taken by Government to remedy the process?

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 Central Government and State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. The Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for lifting and distributing the allocated foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over distribution of allocated foodgrains to eligible card holders through Fair Price Shops are of the State/UT Governments.

For allocation of foodgrains (wheat and rice) to States and Union Territories (UTs) under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Department of Food and Public Distribution uses the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and the population estimates of Registrar General of India as on 1st March 2000 or the number of such families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by State/UT Governments, whichever is less. As per these estimates, the number of BPL families is 6.52 crore, which includes 2.43 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families. Allocation of foodgrains to these accepted number of BPL families, including AAY families, are made @ 35 kg per family per month. Allocation of foodgrains are also made to Above Poverty Line (APL) families based on the availability of foodgrains in central pool and past offtake. Presently, the allocation of foodgrains to APL families range between 15 kg and 35 kg per family per month. Further, additional allocation of foodgrains are also being made by Government from time to time depending upon the availability of stocks and requirements/requests received from States/UTs.

As reported upto 31.03.2012, the State/UT Governments have issued 10.76 crore BPL ration cards, which includes 2.43 crore AAY cards. The higher number of ration cards issued by them is due to improper targeting of the poor households, and have inclusion as well as exclusion errors.

Government has taken steps to strengthen and streamline the functioning of TPDS. In consultation with the State/UT Governments, a Nine-Point Action Plan was evolved in 2006, which *inter-alia* includes continuous review of BPL/AAY lists and to eliminate bogus/ineligible ration cards alongwith strict action to be taken against the guilty to ensure leakage free distribution of foodgrains. State/UT Governments were requested to initiate penal action against the Government staff found responsible for issuing bogus/ineligible ration cards and the families/persons possessing such ration cards. Instructions were issued to all State/UT Governments to carry out an intensive campaign from October, 2009 to December, 2009 to review the existing lists of BPL/AAY families and eliminate ineligible/bogus ration cards. Instructions have also been issued to all State/UT Governments to issue warning to the bogus card holders, through advertisements in the newspapers, to surrender the bogus cards. As a result of these measures, States/UTs have reported deletion of 248.05 lakh bogus/ineligible cards up to 31.03.2012.

Further, Government has taken up the Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) in the country which will enable the Government to finalize the actual number of BPL families in the country.

Comprehensive amendments in the CPA

3288. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intends to bring comprehensive amendments in the Consumer Protection Act (CPA), in view of the changing circumstances and scenario; 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. The Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2011 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 16.12.2011, with provisions made for empowering the Consumer Fora for faster disposal of cases, simplifying selection procedure of Members/President and for strengthening of Penalty Provisions etc. Moreover, online filing of application is being introduced through this new amendment.

Updated data on BPL

3289. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no updated data about the number of people Below Poverty Line (BPL) which makes uncertainty in targeting the number of beneficiaries under Public Distribution System (PDS);

(b) if so, whether Government had initiated any effective steps to maintain updated data of BPL families; 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) to (c) For allocation of foodgrains (wheat and rice) to States and Union Territories (UTs) under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Department of Food and Public Distribution uses the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and the population estimates of Registrar General of India as on 1st March, 2000 or the number of such families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by State/UT Governments, whichever is less. As per these estimates, the number of BPL families is 6.52 crore, which includes 2.43 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families.

Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical support to States/UTs for conducting the BPL Census to identify the rural households living Below the Poverty Line who could be assisted under various programmes. Ministry of Rural Development constituted an Expert Group in August, 2008 to suggest methodology for conducting the BPL census in rural areas. The Expert Group submitted its Report in August, 2009. Government has launched the combined Rural-Urban Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC-2011) in June 2011.

Government of India will take into account multiple dimensions of deprivation based on data collected in SECC-2011 for arriving at specific entitlements that rural households will receive under various central government programmes and schemes after the SECC-2011 survey results are available and analyzed. Ministry of Rural Development and Planning Commission will consult with States, experts and civil society organizations to arrive at a consensus on the methodology which would seek to ensure that no poor or deprived household is excluded from coverage under different government programmes and schemes.

Strengthening of PDS

3290. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is strengthening PDS;

(b) if so, the details thereof; 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) Strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous process. To improve functioning of TPDS, Government has been regularly requesting State/UT Governments for continuous review of lists of BPL and AAY families, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at Fair Price Shops (FPSs), ensuring greater transparency in functioning of TPDS, improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels and introduction of new technologies such as Computerization of TPDS operations at various levels including the Supply Chain Management and automation at the FPS level.

Further, instructions and advisories are issued from time to time for reforms in PDS. In the Conference of State Food Secretaries and other officials on Best Practices and Reforms in TPDS held in July 2010, measures being taken by States/UTs for streamlining the TPDS were shared amongst the participants. These, *inter-alia*, related to proper identification of beneficiaries, timely distribution of foodgrains, door step delivery of foodgrains, enhancing viability of Fair Price Shops (FPSs), enhancing storage capacities, use of technology based initiatives in TPDS, increasing public awareness, monitoring distribution of PDS commodities through social audit, etc. Regional Conferences were also held in February, 2011 with State/UT Food Ministers and Food Secretaries to review the implementation of TPDS. Further, a two day Conference on Targeted Public Distribution System and Storage with Food and Agriculture Ministers and Secretaries of States/UTs was held on 8th and 9th February, 2012 at New Delhi. The issues discussed in the Conference included stepping up of procurement activities, expeditious action to be taken for computerization of PDS and creation of storage capacity as well as time bound completion of existing projects.

Sugar exports

3291. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister of Agriculture has written a letter to the Prime Minister regarding slow pace of sugar exports;

(b) what reasons, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, are to be blamed for this slow pace of exports;

(c) whether the Ministry's views are concurrent with those of Department of Food and Public Distribution and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) what is the notional loss due to such slow pace of sugar exports and whether EGoM's decision taken in its meeting of 26 March, 2012 would help in reducing such losses; and

(e) the production of sugar and corresponding exports in the current and last two Plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) The Minister of Agriculture had written to the Prime Minister for a common approach by all concerned Ministries and Departments on the issue of trade policy of agricultural products.

(c) Decision on export of sugar is taken after inter-ministerial consultations.

(d) Export of sugar depends on a number of factors like international prices, exchange rate, infrastructure facilities at ports etc. The Central Government does not maintain the data of notional gain/loss of sugar export.

(e) Sugar production during the current sugar season is estimated at about 251.97 lac tons. The export release orders up to 2nd May, 2012 under two tranches of exports of 10 lac tons each have been issued for 19.606 lakh tonnes.

Sugar production and quantity exported during last two Plans is as under :

Sugar Seasons	Production in Lac MTs	Quantity exported in Lac MTs*
2000-01	185.10	9.87
2001-02	184.98	10.94
2002-03	201.32	15.00
2003-04	139.58	4.05
2004-05	136.60	0.69
2005-06	193.21	15.04
2006-07	281.99	24.90
2007-08	262.98	58.23
2008-09	146.77	2.17
2009-10	188.02	2.37
2010-11 (Prov.)	243.49	28.14

*Source : Directorate of Sugar and DGCIS, Kolkata

Global price rice due to NFSB

3292. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the proposed National Food Security Bill (NFSB);

(b) whether experts have raised concern that the proposed Bill will lead to a spiral in the global prices and significant increase in food subsidy;

- (c) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto and the manner in which Government proposes to meet this hike in subsidy;
- (d) whether Government has worked out any strategy to meet the eventuality of decline in production/procurement of foodgrains;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the manner in which Government proposes to raise funds to meet the expenditure of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) Salient features of the National Food Security Bill, 2011 (NFSB), introduced in the Lok Sabha on December 22, 2011 are given in the Statement (*See* below)

(b) to (f) A range of opinion on the NFSB, including its impact on global prices and food subsidy have been expressed in various quarters. However, since the estimated requirement of foodgrains under the proposed legislation is likely to be within the current levels of domestic production and procurement of foodgrains, the Bill is not likely to have any significant impact on global prices of foodgrains. As regards meeting the expenditure of NFSB, the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech for the year 2012-13 has stated that "The Government has decided that from 2012-13 subsidies related to food and for administering the Food Security Act will be fully provided for."

To deal with a situation of shortfall in production and procurement of foodgrains, the Bill provides that in case of short supply of foodgrains from the central pool to a State, the Central Government shall provide funds to the extent of short supply to the State Government for meeting obligations under the Bill. There is also a provision in the Bill for payment of food security allowance to the entitled persons in case of non-supply of the entitled quantities of foodgrains or meals to them. At the current levels of production and procurement of foodgrains, however, any shortfall in availability of foodgrains is not foreseen.

Statement

Salient Features of the National Food Security Bill, 2011

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

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

Computerisation of PDS system

3293. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Ministry had asked all the States and UTs to computerise the entire PDS system;
- (b) if so the details thereof and the response received from the States and UTs, till date;
- (c) the progress made, so far, by the States/UTs in this;
- (d) what is the deadline set by Government for the computerisation;
- (e) whether Ministry is confident to adhere to the deadline;
- (f) if not, what steps the Ministry is taking to complete the computerisation on time; and
- (g) how this computerisation process would help the Government to curb the corruption in the entire PDS system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K. V. THOMAS) : (a) to (c) All States/ UTs have been requested to undertake end-to-end Computerization of Public Distribution System (PDS). End-to-end Computerization of PDS which includes Fair

Price Shop (FPS) Automation, Computerization of Supply-Chain, Digitization of Ration Card Database, SMS/email alerts on dispatch and delivery of foodgrains, setting up of Transparency Portal, Toll-free number for grievance redressal, etc.

States/UTs have reported several measures towards Digitization of Ration cards/Beneficiary database (Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Karnataka, Kerala, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu etc.), Automation of Supply-Chain (Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry and Tamil Nadu), FPS Automation (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Puducherry and Tamil Nadu), Transparency Portal with PDS related information (Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu) etc.

(d) to (f) Detailed guidelines for end-to-end Computerization of PDS have been issued to all States/UTs. Directions regarding specific timelines have also been conveyed for achieving prescribed milestones. The key milestones and the timelines are given as below :

- i. Digitization of Beneficiary Data Base to be completed by October, 2012.
- ii. Computerization of Supply-Chain Management to be completed by March, 2013.
- iii. FPS automation to be completed by March, 2014.

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

(g) Computerization of PDS is expected to check diversion/leakage of foodgrains, ensure proper identification of beneficiaries and distribution of foodgrains to genuine beneficiaries, recording to transactions at FPS, grievance redressal through toll free number/website, social audit etc.

Allocation of foodgrains sugar and kerosene

†3294. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIR, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of foodgrains, sugar and kerosene allocated to the States, as per their demand under Public Distribution System during the last two years the details thereof, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the States which were allocated lesser quantity of foodgrains, sugar and kerosene etc. in proportion to their population along with the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of States whose proposals for increasing their quota under Public Distribution System were received by the Central Government during the last two years and the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken by Government on the above proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (d) The commodity-wise details are as under :

Foodgrains : Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), allocation of foodgrains to States/Union Territories (UTs) is made on the basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and March 2000 population estimates of Registrar General of India. Allocation of foodgrains is made for all accepted number of 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, including 2.43 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families identified by the States/UTs in the country @ 35 kg. per family per month. Allocation of foodgrains for Above Poverty Line (APL) families is made depending upon availability of foodgrain stocks in the Central Pool and past offtake by the States/UTs. Presently, these allocations range between 15 and 35 kg per family per month. These norms are uniformly applicable to all States/Union Territories (UTs).

Requests have been received mainly from Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep for additional/increased allocation of foodgrains for BPL and APL categories under TPDS. Considering the availability of surplus stocks in the Central Pool and the requests of States/UTs, *ad hoc* additional allocations of foodgrains have been made to the States/UTs. The State-wise details of the normal and additional/*ad hoc* allocations of foodgrains (rice and wheat) made during the last two years (2010-11 and 2011-12) for BPL and APL families are given in Statement I, II and III (*See* below).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Kerosene (SKO) : Government makes Quarterly Allocation of PDS SKO to States/UTs under the Public Distribution System (PDS) for the purpose of cooking and illumination only. Further distribution of the PDS SKO allotted to the respective State/UT within its territory is the responsibility of the respective State/UT Governments. The scale and criteria of PDS SKO distribution are also decided by the respective States/UTs.

During 2010-11, 2011-12 and the current year, requests for enhancement/restoration of PDS Kerosene quota were received from several States/UTs, including Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and West Bengal etc. These requests were examined on merit, and action taken accordingly. PDS SKO allocation figures during last two years are given in Statement IV (*See below*).

Levy Sugar : In February, 2001, the Central Government, in a move toward better targeting Public Distribution System (PDS), has restricted the supply of levy sugar under the PDS to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families except in the North Eastern States, Hill States and Island Territories where universal coverage was allowed to continue on the basis of 2001 census. The Central Government is allocating levy sugar to all States/UTs as per their fixed monthly quota on monthly basis. A Statement showing State-wise allocation of levy sugar during last three sessions *i.e.* 2008-09 to 2010-11 is given in Statement-V (*See below*). The Government of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Mizoram had requested for enhancement of their monthly levy sugar quota. However, requests of the State Governments could not be acceded to as it would require an increase in levy obligation on the sugar factories, which will also have financial implications on account of increased subsidies.

Statement I

Allocation of Food Grains under TPDs for the year 2010-11 & 2011-12

Sl.No.	States/UTs	(In Thousand Tons)	
		Allocation	
		2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3676.48	3738.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	101.56	101.56
3.	Assam	1673.13	1806.76
4.	Bihar	3543.19	3650.31
5.	Chhattisgarh	1168.03	1218.75

1	2	3	4
6.	Delhi	595.73	597.86
7.	Goa	6875	60.32
8.	Gujarat	1886.00	2018.74
9.	Haryana	685.24	732.42
10.	Himachal Pradesh	508.99	519.15
11.	J & K	757.10	756.80
12.	Jharkhand	1319.41	1339.03
13.	Karnataka	2260.48	2386.65
14.	Kerala	1399.65	1431.67
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2610.45	2680.74
16.	Maharashtra	4490.41	4647.11
17.	Manipur	141.84	160.85
18.	Meghalaya	182.93	181.70
19.	Mizoram	70.14	70.14
20.	Nagaland	126.88	126.88
21.	Orissa	2221.79	2118.91
22.	Punjab	786.35	814.10
23.	Rajasthan	2037.13	2115.14
24.	Sikkim	44.25	44.27
25.	Tamil Nadu	3722.83	3722.83
26.	Tripura	302.62	308.03
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6948.95	7114.59
28.	Uttarakhand	474.12	501.70
29.	West Bengal	3601.86	3763.75
30.	A & N Islands	34.02	34.02
31.	Chandigarh	31.38	34.98
32.	D & N Haveli	9.92	10.28

1	2	3	4
33.	Daman and Diu	4.98	5.43
34.	Lakshadweep	4.62	4.62
35.	Puducherry	56.11	58.91
TOTAL		47547.33	48876.85

Note : Includes the additional allocation made for APL category in August 2010 and June 2011.

Statement II

Adhoc Additional Allocations made under TPDS during 2010-11 and 2011-12

(in thousand tons)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Allocation made for AAY/BPL/ APL on 19.05.2010	Allocation made for BPL on 07.09.2010 & 06.01.2011	Allocation made for APL on 06.01.2011	Allocation made for BPL on 16.05.2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	268.957	511.570	255.220	311.570
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.114	12.592	3.104	7.592
3.	Assam	196.381	290.794	282.673	220.794
4.	Bihar	201.943	500.214	116.258	600.214
5.	Chhattisgarh	149.974	143.784	205.047	143.784
6.	Delhi	47.294	31.364	51.509	31.364
7.	Goa	5.440	3.680	5.904	3.680
8.	Gujarat	148.869	162.572	144.063	162.572
9.	Haryana	53.516	60.504	51.205	60.504
10.	Himachal Pradesh	21.369	39.416	16.128	39.416
11.	J & K	30.634	56.440	63.139	56.440
12.	Jharkhand	74.052	183.584	42.587	183.584
13.	Karnataka	160.429	239.946	136.922	239.946
14.	Kerala	153.870	125.653	179.893	119.168

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	164.951	516.324	121.077	316.324
16.	Maharashtra	301.359	501.060	242.956	501.060
17.	Manipur	6.919	17.730	5.231	12.730
18.	Meghalaya	7.633	19.034	5.773	14.033
19.	Mizoram	5.678	10.214	18.149	10.214
20.	Nagaland	10.268	14.510	13.864	19.510
21.	Orissa	115.447	252.906	75.819	252.906
22.	Punjab	67.592	35.888	276.145	35.888
23.	Rajasthan	301.478	236.420	239.700	186.420
24.	Sikkim	.285	4.498	1.646	10.778
25.	Tamil Nadu	235.994	372.918	195.767	377.918
26.	Tripura	12.274	22.622	9.269	22.622
27.	Uttar Pradesh	444.406	818.880	335.641	818.880
28.	Uttarakhand	20.723	38.188	165.650	38.188
29.	West Bengal	246.891	397.152	202.822	397.152
30.	A & N Islands	1.377	2.146	1.150	2.146
31.	Chandigarh	3.451	1.764	3.907	1.764
32.	D & N Haveli	0.612	1.382	0.391	1.382
33.	Daman and Diu	0.000	0.268	0.478	0.268
34.	Lakshadweep	0.187	0.230	0.174	0.230
35.	Puducherry	3.808	6.442	3.039	10.711

Note : (1) Includes reallocations made to some States within the overall allocation of 30.66 lakh tons under May 2010.

(2) Includes reallocation made to some States within the overall allocation of 25.00 lakh tons each under January 2011 APL/BPL allocation.

(3) Includes reallocation made to some States within the overall allocation of 50 lakh tons under May 2011 BPL allocation.

Statement III

Allocation of Foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) made to 174 poorest districts in 27 States as per the recommendation of Wadhwa Committee during the year 2011-12

(in thousand tons)				
Sl.No.	States	BPL Allocation	AAV Allocation	Total Allocation BPL + AAV
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	71.869	44.928	116.797
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.454	0.283	0.737
3.	Assam	9.458	5.882	15.340
4.	Bihar	437.307	159.204	596.511
5.	Chhattisgarh	98.523	33.429	131.952
6.	Gujarat	31.754	19.748	51.502
7.	Haryana	4.459	2.280	9.739
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10.457	1.080	11.537
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.705	2.052	11.757
10.	Jharkhand	92.355	39.874	132.229
11.	Karnataka	19.357	12.038	31.395
12.	Kerala	3.648	1.420	5.068
13.	Madhya Pradesh	203.514	74.530	278.044
14.	Maharashtra	65.240	40.572	105.812
15.	Manipur	0.864	0.351	1.215
16.	Meghalaya	1.060	0.659	1.719
17.	Mizoram	0.098	0.061	0.159
18.	Nagaland	0.194	0.121	0.315
19.	Orissa	88.744	55.189	143.933
20.	Punjab	1.134	0.705	1.839
21.	Rajasthan	70.762	28.292	99.054
22.	Sikkim	0.241	0.023	0.264

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Tamil Nadu	25.247	15.701	40.948
24.	Tripura	1.811	0.923	2.734
25.	Uttar Pradesh	195.281	121.443	316.724
26.	Uttrakhand	2.109	0.793	2.602
27.	West Bengal	159.884	99.431	259.315
TOTAL		1608.529	760.712	2369.241

Statement IV*Allocation of PDS Kerosene to States/UTs during last two years*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Quantity in MTs	
		2011-12	2010-11
1	2	3	4
1.	A & N Islands	5640	5640
2.	Andhra Pradesh	413080	463658
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9049	9133
4.	Assam	257360	257725
5.	Bihar	638381	641837
6.	Chandigarh	5706	7135
7.	Chhattisgarh	145214	145504
8.	D & N Haveli	1933	2363
9.	Daman and Diu	1569	1812
10.	Delhi	47767	108093
11.	Goa	15390	17650
12.	Gujarat	524190	716386
13.	Haryana	122381	134344
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25270	31331
15.	J & K*	73994	73994
16.	Jharkhand	210332	210780
17.	Karnataka	419879	437986

1	2	3	4
18.	Kerala	153404	175172
19.	Lakshadweep	794	794
20.	Madhya Pradesh	487480	487480
21.	Maharashtra	979620	1217258
22.	Manipur	19723	19723
23.	Meghalaya	20283	20339
24.	Mizoram	6098	6163
25.	Nagaland	13307	13307
26.	Orissa	312019	313798
27.	Puducherry	8125	12243
28.	Punjab	212106	222098
29.	Rajasthan	397980	398167
30.	Sikkim	5127	5136
31.	Tamil Nadu	429068	493111
32.	Tripura	30556	30584
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1239455	1240286
34.	Uttaranchal	83673	86428
35.	West Bengal	750761	751275
TOTAL ALLOCATION		8066713	8758660

Note : Allocation of J & K include 3600 MT (4626 KL) KL for Laddakh Region allocated on yearly basis.

Effective 2011-12 - Allocation for Lakshadweep is for full year.

Statement V

*Statewise Levy Sugar Allocated under the Public Distribution System (PDS)
during the Sugar Seasons 2008-2009, 2009-2010 and 2010-2011*

(Qty. in '000' Tonnes)				
Sl.No.	State/UTs	2008-09*	2009-10*	2010-11*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	132.48	124.37	124.37

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh #	11.29	10.29	10.27
3.	Assam #	233.26	224.38	224.52
4.	Bihar	97.58	165	251.07
5.	Chhattisgarh	59.92	55.26	56.28
6.	Delhi	37.76	37.16	37.16
7.	Goa	2.48	1.58	1.58
8.	Gujarat	79.66	75.44	75.98
9.	Haryana	33.64	3.08	32.06
10.	Himachal Pradesh	59.62	57.07	57.08
11.	Jammu and Kashmir #	91.57	88.04	87.80
12.	Jharkhand	4.9	84.87	86.27
13.	Karnataka	115.89	109.66	109.70
14.	Kerala	53.02	52.92	52.92
15.	Madhya Pradesh	161.13	155.8	155.83
16.	Maharashtra	189.45	176.37	176.43
17.	Manipur #	22.73	21.88	21.93
18.	Meghalaya #	21.76	20.96	20.96
19.	Mizoram #	8.65	8.35	8.24
20.	Nagaland #	15.14	14.64	14.64
21.	Orissa	111.42	108.52	108.58
22.	Punjab	21.7	20.87	20.86
23.	Rajasthan	99.3	94.54	94.61
24.	Sikkim	4.91	4.7	4.76
25.	Tamil Nadu	146.44	140.14	133.37
26.	Tripura #	34.38	32.88	32.86
27.	Uttar Pradesh	433.35	412.2	412.48
28.	Uttarakhand	75.78	73.38	73.49
29.	West Bengal	188.43	178.58	178.84

1	2	3	4	5
30.	A & N Island #	4.74	4.77	4.74
31.	Chandigarh	0.93	0.91	0.88
32.	D & N Haveli	0.63	0.6	0.6
33.	Daman and Diu	0.13	0.12	0.12
34.	Lakshadweep #	1.34	1.32	1.34
35.	Puducherry	2.32	2.12	2.08
TOTAL		2557.73	2591.77	2674.70

* Sugar season is reckoned from October to September.

These are FCI operated States/UTs for allotment and lifting of levy sugar.

Note : Special Festival Quota was allocated to the State Govts./UTs during 2008-09 only.

Fraudulent transactions in commodity exchanges

3295. DR. T.N. SEEMA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Forward Markets Commission has conducted any investigation into the cases of fraudulent transactions in some commodity exchanges;
- (b) if so, the result of the investigation;
- (c) whether any tax evasion has been found in the cases;
- (d) whether Government has received any report on the malpractices and the investigations; and
- (e) what action has been taken against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Forward Markets Commission (FMC), the regulator of commodity futures markets under the provisions of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 has conducted investigations into complaints received in a National Exchange and has found financial irregularities.

(c) Any enquiry into complaint of tax evasion is under-way.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. However the matter is *sub-judice* as the alleged individual has moved the Court.

Commodities in futures market

3296. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether agricultural commodities are accounted for a large share of the commodities traded in the commodities futures market;
- (b) if so, the details of these agricultural commodities;
- (c) the agriculture commodities which do not came under those trades in the commodities futures market;
- (d) whether prices of those agricultural commodities which are traded in the commodities futures market have risen sharply during the last two years;
- (e) if so, how; and
- (f) if not, the trends in their prices during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) The percentage share of agricultural commodities traded in the futures market in all the National and Regional Exchanges was 35.23% of the total volume and 12.12% of the total value of trade in the year 2011-12. The list of agricultural commodities with their share in total volume and value of trade in 2011-12 are indicated at Statement (*See below*).

(c) Vegetables (except potato) and fruits are not traded on the commodity futures exchanges. Also futures trading has been suspended in the case of urad, tur and rice.

(d) to (f) At present 27 agricultural commodities are actively traded in the futures commodity market. It is observed that some of the agricultural commodities have exhibited considerable price rise during the past two years *i.e.* April 2010 to March 2012 such as chana, guar gum, guar seed, potato, rapeseed, mustard seed and mentha oil basically due to demand supply mismatch.

Statement

*Volume & Value of Trading in Various Commodities
(Volume of Trading in Lakh Tonnes & Value in Rs. Crore)*

Sl.No.	Name of the Commodity	2011-12	
		Volume	Value
1	2	3	4
I.	Agricultural Commodities		
	Food Items		
1.	Chana (Gram)	947.98	306411.78
2.	Refined soya oil	802.85	538383.46

1	2	3	4
3.	Pepper	24.64	79518.79
4.	Jeera (Cumin seed)	37.38	55982.69
5.	Urad*		
6.	Red Chilli	14.07	11611.26
7.	Soya bean/seed	597.04	148367.38
8.	Rape/Mustard Seed	671.37	215699.42
9.	Wheat	22.43	2661.42
10.	Potato	229.11	14156.71
11.	Turmeric	27.82	15931.90
12.	Sugar	81.03	22516.17
13.	Gur	22.88	6093.08
14.	Tur*		
15.	Cardamom	1.91	16373.87
16.	Maize Feed	19.01	2294.48
17.	Rice*		
18.	Barly	7.51	1053.48
19.	Coffee Rep Bulk	10.74	11342.84
20.	Coriander/Dhaniya	36.04	17535.34
21.	Crude Palm Oil	102.74	52552.26
22.	Copra	0.34	184.22
23.	Coconut oil	0.20	172.78
24.	Groundnut		
25.	Kachi Ghani/Mustard oil		
26.	RBD palmolein	0.001	0.32
(A)	Total of Above	3657.09	1518843.62
	Non Food Items		
27.	Guar seed	733.10	338216.19
28.	Mentha Oil	7.11	101410.51

1	2	3	4
29.	Castor seed	41.21	17558.00
30.	Guar Gum	69.02	100515.47
31.	Kapas	67.13	27437.68
32.	Rubber	7.86	16697.51
33.	Raw jute	63.27	15600.75
34.	Cotton seed Oilcake/Kapasia Khali	243.90	30334.26
35.	Sacking	24.48	12451.40
36.	Isabgul Seed	21.73	11936.43
37.	Melted Menthol Flakes/Menthol Crystals	0.0005	5.39
38.	ARECA NUT		
39.	Cotton	4.71	4846.11
40.	Yellow Peas		
41.	Almond	0.001	5.09
42.	Soymeal	1.47	291.11
(B)	Total of Above	1285.00	677305.88
(A + B)	TOTAL AGRI-COMMODITIES	4942.09	2196149.50
C	Total of all the commodities traded	14025.74	18126103.78

Note : Natural Gas, Heating Oil & Gasoline volumes are not included in the Total Volume. *
Suspended Commodity.

Procurement of wheat

†3297. SHRI PRABHAT JHA :
SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that huge stock of wheat is already lying in the Government godowns and a target to procure huge amounts of wheat has been fixed for the current season as well;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a lack of godowns for the safe storage of new procurement to be made in the current season; and

(d) if so, the plans of Government for the safe storage of new procurement and the efforts being made to increase the storage capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) As on 01.04.2012, 199.52 lakh tonnes of wheat was available in the central pool. During the current Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2012-13, it is estimated that 318 lakh tonnes of wheat may be procured for the central pool.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The storage capacity, covered and Cover & Plinth (CAP) available with the Food Corporation of India as on 31.03.2012 was 336.04 lakh tonnes, both owned and hired. The storage capacity with state agencies for storage of central stock of foodgrains as on 31.03.2011 was about 291 lakhs tonnes including both covered and CAP capacity. Thus, a total quantity of about 627 lakh tonnes of storage capacity was available for storage of 527 lakh tonnes of Central stock of foodgrains as on 31.03.2012.

In addition to this, General Managers (Region)/Executive Directors (Zone) of Food Corporation of India (FCI) are fully empowered to hire godowns for short term usage from Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC)/State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs)/State Agencies/Private Parties as per requirement.

A capacity of 151.96 lakh tonnes is to be created under the Private Entrepreneurs' Guarantee scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations in 19 States. Out of this, for a capacity of about 107 lakh tonne tenders have been finalised including the capacities being constructed by CWC/SWCs on their own lands. The scheme has received good response from the private investors. The Government has also approved creation of a capacity of 20 lakh tonnes in silos within the overall storage requirement of Food Corporation of India (FCI) under the Public Private Partnership mode. A capacity of 5.74 lakh tonnes (5.34 lakh tonnes for North East Region and 40,000 tonnes for Other than North East Region) is also proposed to be created at cost of 551.50 crore during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period.

Elimination from TPDS ambit

3298. SHRI D. RAJA :

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 50 per cent of urban and 25 per cent of the rural population would be eliminated from the ambit of Targetted Public Distribution System, once the Food Security Bill is implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these chunk of population will have to suffer from the market mechanism when they are out of PDS;

(d) if so, whether Government is considering to take any protective measure for them; and

(e) 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 (e) Under the existing Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), implemented by the Government, foodgrains at subsidised prices are allocated to 6.52 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, including 2.43 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families. Allocation for about 11.5 crore Above Poverty Line (APL) families is also made depending upon the availability of stocks of foodgrains in the Central Pool.

On the other hand, the National Food Security Bill, 2011, introduced in the Lok Sabha on December 22, 2011, seeks to give legal entitlement to subsidised foodgrains to about two-thirds of the population and will therefore benefit a large segment of population in terms of access to foodgrains. The Bill provides for coverage of upto 75% of the rural population, with at least 46% population belonging to priority households and upto 50% of the urban population, with at least 28% population belonging to priority households for receiving subsidized foodgrains under TPDS. The Bill also contains provisions for nutritional support to women and children and meals to specials groups such as destitutes and homeless persons, disaster affected persons and persons living in starvation to ensure food security of especially vulnerable groups.

PDS in Karnataka

3299. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that, in Karnataka, not even a single PDS shop in open throughout the month;

(b) whether it is a fact that foodgrains are issued in the last week of month, when most BPL families find it difficult to buy the ration available at the subsidized rates;

(c) whether there are many problems like, Kerosene distribution, manipulation in measurements, extra transportation charges, less quantum of ration etc.; and

(d) the details of steps being taken by the Central Government to set right the above problems of the people living below poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) to (c) State Government of Karnataka has intimated that most of the Fair Price Shops (FPSs) are kept open throughout the month. However, there may be instances of some FPSs violating the law.

It is further reported by the State Government that foodgrains are generally issued in 2nd or 3rd week of the month. Action is taken by the State Government in cases where there is delay in distribution of foodgrains by persons authorized to run the FPS.

As per the State Government, manipulation in measurement, collection of amounts in excess of the prescribed rates, etc. have also come to their notice and in all such cases, action has been initiated against the defaulters.

(d) Strengthening and streamlining of the TPDS is a continuous process. To improve functioning of TPDS, Government has been regularly requesting State/UT Governments for continuous review of lists of BPL and AAY Families, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at FPSs, ensuring greater transparency in functioning of TPDS, improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels and introduction of new technologies such as Computerisation of TPDS operations at various levels.

Further, this Department has been regularly interacting with the States/UTs for successful and effective reforms of the TPDS by holding Conferences, review meetings. Advisories are also being issued on regular basis to all States/UTs to take necessary corrective measures for smooth and transparent functioning of the TPDS.

Prices of vegetables

3300. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :
SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

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

(a) whether Government is aware that wholesale prices of vegetables have shown marginal increase but retailers and stockists are driving the rise in vegetable prices and common man do not have access to have vegetables;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would provide storage facilities to farmers producing vegetables at local level through FCI/Public Private Partnership as farmers are not getting appropriate prices for their produce;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) Behaviour in changes between wholesale and retail prices are not the same on account of different layers in the distribution channels, lack of market integration, transport and handling cost, wholesalers and retailers margin, packing expenses and various taxes levied by different State Governments. In view of these, there is a tendency for retail prices to remain high. However, in cases of extreme spike as in the case of onions, market interventions are made to mitigate the rise in prices.

(c) to (e) Storage facilities to farmers are provided through "Gramin Bhandaran Yojana" for storing farm produce and processed farm produce and agricultural inputs. Government also provides assistance under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) and Horticulture Mission for North-East and Himalayan States (HMNEH) for establishment of cold storages, setting up of terminal markets, wholesale markets and rural primary markets/apni mandies. National Horticulture Board (NHB) is also implementing a scheme "Capital Investment Subsidy" for Construction/Expansion/Modernisation of cold storages for Horticulture Produce".

Speculation induced by forward trading

†3301. DR. PRABHA THAKUR : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether daily broadcast of prices of essential items, food stuff etc. by MCX on commercial news channels of TV channels like CNBC is promoting speculation;
- (b) the average amount of speculation per day in such items due to futures trading;
- (c) whether prices of food and essential items increase due to futures trading;
- (d) if so, whether Government intends to ban the broadcast of prices on such commercial TV channels;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) No, Sir. The Multi Commodity Exchange provides the data on futures prices on commodities that are discovered on its platform, to various news channels including television channels. These prices are discovered through a transparent online mechanism based on anticipated demand and supply conditions. Price dissemination provides price information to all the stakeholders and does not promote speculative activity. These

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

price signals also act as robust indicators for the farming community and can be used as valuable inputs in their decision making process.

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

(c) No, Sir. According to available information there is no clear evidence that rise in food prices in India has been due to futures trading.

(d) to (f) There is no proposal to ban the broadcasting of futures prices on news channels. Broadcasting of futures prices which have already been discovered on the Exchange platform promotes awareness and helps the various stake holders to take appropriate decisions based on the above information.

Forward trading in food items

3302. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether forward trading in food items is a major reason for rising inflation;

(b) whether a working group headed by Shri Narendra Modi has recommended banning forward trading in essential food items to check price rise; and

(c) if not, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) No, Sir. According to available information, there is no clear evidence that rise in price has been due to forward trading. Rise in the prices of food items are caused by several factors such as shortfall in domestic supplies relative to demand, hardening of international prices, changes in consumption pattern, adverse weather conditions, and improvement in income and living standards as well as changes in dietary habits. Futures trading is a mechanism that performs the twin functions of price discovery and price risk management of the commodities traded in the futures market.

(b) Yes, Sir. A working group headed by Shri Narendra Modi has recommended ban on trading of essential commodities in the futures market.

(c) Does not arise.

Production and storage of wheat

†3303. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the average wheat production in metric tonne per year and the storage capacity of wheat in metric tonne in the north India;

(b) whether it is a fact that lacs of metric tonnes of wheat becomes rotten due

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to lack of storage facility and keeping it in view, F.C.I. had made a plan to bring private sector in the field of storage; and

(c) if so, the extent of interest shown by the private sector people under that plan 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) The production and procurement of wheat during the last five years State-wise in the country is given in Statement (*See* below). The Storage capacity available with FCI State-wise both owned and hired, covered and Cover and Plinth (CAP) is given in Statement (*See* below). The storage capacities available with the State agencies for storage of Central Stock of Foodgrains is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) It is not true that huge quantities of foodgrains get rotten due to lack of storage facility. Some quantities of foodgrains however, get damaged due to floods, rain, pests and other natural calamities. However, due to the increased procurement of foodgrains and to reduce the storage under Cover and Plinth (CAP), the Government formulated a Scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). Assessment of additional storage needs under the scheme is based on the overall procurement/consumption and the storage space already available.

Based on the criteria laid down in the scheme, State wise capacity requirement and locations were identified.

A capacity of 151.96 lakh tonnes is to be created under the scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations in 19 States. Out of this, for a capacity of about 107 lakh tonne tenders have been finalised on the Private Investors including the capacities being constructed by CWC/SWCs on their own lands. The scheme has received good response from the private investors. The Government has also approved creation of a capacity of 20 lakh tonnes in silos within the overall storage requirements of Food Corporation of India (FCI) under the Public Private Partnership mode.

Statement I

Statewise Production and Procurement of Wheat during last five years

(in lakh tonnes)

State	Production (Crop Year)					Procurement (RMS)#						
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*	2011-12*	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13**	2012-13\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bihar	44.50	43.96	46.23	40.98	48.48	0.08	5.00	4.96	1.83	5.56	-	15.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Gujarat	38.38	28.97	26.48	40.20	40.77	-	4.15	0.75	3.67	1.05	0.55	1.5
Haryana	102.36	105.93	105	116.30	120.27	33.46	52.31	69.24	63.35	69.28	37.99	70.00
Madhya Pradesh	60.33	65.22	78.46	76.27	84.67	0.57	24.10	19.68	35.38	49.65	33.27	65.0
Maha-rashtra	20.78	14.71	17.57	23.01	12.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	157.20	157.53	152.63	164.72	165.20	67.57	99.39	107.25	102.05	109.58	26.22	108.0
Rajasthan	71.25	69.99	68.27	72.15	91.36	3.84	9.35	11.52	4.76	13.03	2.09	14.0
Uttar Pradesh	256.79	285.64	278.1	300.01	302.93	5.49	31.37	38.82	16.73	34.61	2.12	42.0
Uttarakhand	8.14	8.56	8.37	8.78	8.64	0.02	0.84	1.45	0.86	0.43	0.18	1.0
West Bengal	9.17	7.98	8.37	8.74	9.08	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	0.20
Others	16.80	17.34	17.62	17.58	18.08	0.25	0.25	0.14	0.11	0.17	0.10	1.3
ALL INDIA												
TOTAL	785.70	806.8	808.0	868.74	902.32	111.28	226.82	253.81	225.14	283.85	102.54	318.00

RMS for wheat is succeeding year *e.g.* Crop Year 2010-11 corresponds to RMS 2011-12

* As per 3rd Advance Estimates (23.04.2012)

** As on 23.04.2012

§ Estimated procurement as given by State Food Secretaries.

Statement II

The State-wise Storage Capacity with F.C.I. as on 31.03.2012

(Fig. in Lac Tonnes)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region /U.T.	Covered		CAP					Grand Stock		Utili-tion (%age)	Total Utili-zation (%age)				
			FCI	Hired	Total	Owned	Hired	Total	Total	Held							
			Owned Govt.	State CWC	SWC	Pvt. Parties	Total	Covered									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
East	1	Bihar	3.66	0.03	0.84	1.11	0.51	2.49	6.15	1.00	0.00	1.00	7.15	3.55	50.00	6.79	52
	2	Jharkhand	0.67	0.03	0.27	0.21	0.15	0.66	1.33	0.05	0.00	0.05	1.38	1.21	88.00	1.38	88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	3.	Orissa	3.02	0.00	0.82	1.97	0.15	2.94	5.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.96	3.68	62.00	5.94	62
	4.	W.Bengal	8.59	0.19	0.95	0.00	0.87	2.01	10.60	0.51	0.00	0.51	11.11	6.55	59.00	10.51	63
	5.	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.06	55.00	10.51	63
N.E.	6.	Assam	2.12	0.00	0.20	0.16	0.36	0.72	2.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.84	2.11	74.00	2.78	76
	7.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.05	23.00	0.22	23
	8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.15	58.00	0.26	58
	9.	Mizoram	0.25	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.17	65.00	0.26	65
	10.	Tripura	0.29	0.05	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.31	65.00	0.48	65
	11.	Manipur	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.14	70.00	0.20	70
	12.	Nagaland	0.20	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.16	48.00	0.33	48
TOTAL (N.E.Z.)			3.38	0.10	0.54	0.21	0.36	1.21	4.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.59	3.09	67.00	4.53	68
North	13	Delhi	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36	0.31	0.00	0.31	3.67	1.81	49.00	2.95	61
	14.	Haryana	7.68	4.20	3.22	6.17	2.34	15.93	23.61	3.33	0.16	3.49	27.10	22.92	85.00	27.10	85
	15.	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.14	54.00	0.26	54
	16.	J&K	1.03	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.18	1.21	0.10	0.00	0.10	1.31	0.82	63.00	0.94	87
	17.	Punjab	21.17	0.28	4.99	40.14	4.03	49.44	70.61	7.14	2.59	9.73	80.34	67.60	84.00	83.96	84
	18.	Chandigarh	1.07	0.18	0.84	1.14	0.00	2.16	3.23	0.17	0.23	0.40	3.63	3.07	85.00	83.96	84
	19.	Rajasthan	7.06	0.00	2.25	4.53	1.88	8.66	15.72	1.85	4.27	6.12	21.84	19.36	89.00	21.55	90
	20.	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.15	6.17	20.74	0.12	27.18	42.13	5.19	0.21	5.40	47.53	36.73	77.00	45.39	81
	21.	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.20	0.41	0.48	0.00	1.09	1.75	0.21	0.05	0.26	2.01	1.73	86.00	1.92	90
TOTAL (N.Z.)			57.12	5.22	17.94	73.20	8.40	104.76	161.88	18.30	7.51	25.81	187.69	154.18	82.00	184.07	84
South	22	Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0.10	8.16	22.38	3.54	34.18	46.84	2.62	0.00	2.62	49.46	49.47	100.00	48.93	101
	23.	Andaman Nikobar	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.05	71.00	48.93	101

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	24.	Kerala	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37	3.76	70.00	5.33	71
	25.	Karnataka	3.81	0.00	1.50	1.59	0.25	3.34	7.15	1.36	0.00	1.36	8.51	7.48	88.00	8.32	90
	26.	Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	2.56	0.52	0.50	3.58	9.38	0.61	0.00	0.61	9.99	8.35	84.00	10.15	87
	27.	Pondicherry	0.44	0.00	0.13	0.11	0.00	0.24	0.68	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.74	0.51	69.00	10.15	87
TOTAL (S.Z.)			27.95	0.10	12.35	24.60	4.29	41.34	69.29	4.85	0.00	4.85	74.14	69.62	94.00	72.73	96
West	28.	Gujarat	5.00	0.14	1.49	0.00	0.28	1.91	6.91	0.27	0.00	0.27	7.18	5.35	75.00	7.11	75
	29.	Maharashtra	11.90	0.00	2.62	3.46	2.08	8.16	20.06	1.05	0.00	1.02	21.08	15.87	75.00	17.53	91
	30.	Goa	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.09	60.00	17.53	91
	31.	Madhya Pradesh	3.37	0.00	0.96	0.01	0.90	1.87	5.24	0.36	0.00	0.36	5.60	3.34	60.00	5.37	62
	32.	Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.03	1.10	3.22	0.42	4.77	9.89	0.01	0.00	0.01	9.90	9.44	95.00	9.90	95
TOTAL (W.Z.)			25.54	0.17	6.17	6.69	3.68	16.71	42.25	1.66	0.00	1.66	43.91	34.09	78.00	39.91	85
GRAND TOTAL			130.03	5.85	39.88	107.99	18.41	172.13	302.16	26.37	7.51	33.88	336.04	276.03	82.00	325.86	85

Effective Capacity : Capacity available with FCI for storage of foodgrains, as reported by the Regions.

Statement III

*Total Storage Capacity with State Agencies including SWCs
(excluding capacities given to FCI) for storage of foodgrains as on 31.03.2011*

(Figures in LMT)

Zone	Sl.No.	FCI Region	Total Storage Capacity with State Agencies including SWCs (excluding capacities given to FCI) for storage of foodgrains Stage Agencies	
			Covered	CAP
1	2	3	4	5
East	1.	Bihar	6.96	0.00
	2.	Jharkhand	0.08	0.00
	3.	Orissa	3.64	0.00
	4.	West Bengal	3.90	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	
N.E.	5.	Assam	0.41	0.00	
	6.	Arunchal Pradesh	0.05	0.00	
	7.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	
	8.	Mizoram	0.56	0.00	
	9.	Tripura	0.40	0.00	
	10.	Manipur	0.20	0.00	
	11.	Nagaland	0.07	0.00	
	North	12.	Delhi	0.00	0.00
		13.	Haryana	23.03	45.08
		14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00
15.		J & K	1.26	0.00	
16.		Punjab	23.88	92.70	
17.		Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	
18.		Uttar Pradesh	4.11	0.00	
19.		Uttarakhand	0.91	0.00	
South	20.	Andhra Pradesh	11.55	0.00	
	21.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	
	22.	Karnataka	2.17	0.00	
	23.	Tamil Nadu	6.50	0.00	
West	24.	Gujarat	3.92	0.00	
	25.	Maharashtra	18.35	0.00	
	26.	Madhya Pradesh	31.35	0.00	
	27.	Chhattisgarh	10.24	0.00	
TOTAL			153.54	137.78	

Consumer awareness projects

3304. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of consumer awareness projects sanctioned by and pending with Government during the last three years, across the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of financial assistance provided during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has achieved the desired results;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether there is any monitoring mechanism in place to evaluate the performance of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) Details of funds released to State Governments for their consumer awareness activities in last three years is given in Statement (*See* below). No project is pending with the Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes, Sir. Department has engaged professional agencies to evaluate performance of the projects.

Statement

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

Sl.No.	Name of States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	4600000.00	3450000.00
2.	Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Goa	304000.00	Nil	300000.00
5.	Gujarat	Nil	Nil	3600000.00
6.	Haryana	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1919076.00	Nil	Nil
8.	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Kerala	Nil	2800000.00	2100000.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Maharashtra	4881785.00	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Orissa	6000000.00	Nil	Nil
14.	Punjab	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Rajasthan	4498638.00	Nil	Nil
16.	Tamil Nadu	5800000.00	4800000.00	4650000.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	West Bengal	Nil	3577079.00	2700000.00
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil
21.	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil
23.	Meghalaya	Nil	1400000.00	1050000.00
24.	Mizoram	1600000.00	1600000.00	1200000.00
25.	Nagaland	1600000.00	2200000.00	1650000.00
26.	Tripura	Nil	800000.00	600000.00
27.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Sikkim	800000.00	800000.00	600000.00
29.	Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Chandigarh (UT)	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Daman and Diu (UT)	Nil	Nil	Nil\
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	200000.00	200000.00	Nil
35.	Lakshadweep (UT)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Special Project				
1.	Kerala	Nil	Nil	3100000.00
2.	Tamil Nadu	4000000.00	Nil	Nil
3.	Sikkim		1698000.00	

Prices of essential commodities

3305. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of essential commodities such as pulses and edible oils have shown a rising trend over the prices prevailing during the last year;

(b) if so, the details of decisions taken and implemented by the Committee of Secretaries (COS) and Cabinet Committee on Prices (CCP) to contain rising prices of essential commodities; and

(c) the details of stringent measures taken to control the prices of essential commodities and the steps taken to chalk out effective strategies in consultation with other Departments, Traders and FMC to ensure that the prices of essential commodities are kept in check?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) In comparison to 2010-11, during 2011-12, the Wholesale Price Index (WPI), an indicator of general price trend, has shown a marginal increase in the case of foodgrains and edible oils but a decline in the case of all pulses except gram. In respect of milk, eggs, meat and fish, the WPI has shown an increase over the last 2 years and in the case of gram, while the WPI was fairly stable in 2010-11, it increased during 2011-12.

(b) To contain prices, decisions taken, *inter alia*, include reduction of import duties, ban on exports, imposing stock limits, and suspension of futures trading in Tur, Urad and Rice.

(c) A list of fiscal and administrative measures taken is given in Statement.

Statement*List of fiscal and administrative measures taken by the Government***1. Fiscal Measures**

- (i) Reduced import duties to zero for rice, wheat and onion, pulses, edible oils (crude) and to 7.5% for refined & hydrogenated oils & vegetable oils.
- (ii) NDDDB has been allowed to import 50000 tonnes of skimmed milk powder and whole milk powder and 15000 MT of Butter Oil and Anhydrous Milk Fat at zero duty under Tariff Rate Quota.
- (iii) Permitted import of duty-free raw sugar under Open General Licence (O.G.L.).
- (iv) Permitted Central/State Government Agencies and private trade to import duty-free white/refined sugar.

2. Administrative Measures

- (i) Removed levy obligation in respect of all imported raw sugar and white/refined sugar.
- (ii) Banned export of edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil) and pulses (except Kabuli chana and organic pulses up to a maximum of 10000 tonnes per annum).
- (iii) Imposed ban on export on non-basmati rice and wheat for short period of time.
- (iv) Prohibited export of milk powders (including skimmed milk powder, whole milk powder, dairy whitener and infant milk food).
- (v) Effected no change in Tariff Rate Values of edible oils;
- (vi) Imposed stock limits from time to time in the case of select essential commodities.
- (vii) Ban on export of onion was imposed for short period of time whenever required. Exports of Onion were calibrated through the mechanism of Minimum Export Prices (MEP) of onion.
- (viii) Maintained the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs. 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs. 3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs. 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs. 2 per kg for AAY) since 2002.
- (ix) Suspended Futures trading in rice, urad and Tur.
- (x) The levy obligation on sugar factories restored to 10% for sugar season 2011-12.
- (xi) Allowed increased and liberalized allocation of wheat and rice.
- (xii) Extended the scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses upto 30.06.2012 and edible oils upto 30.09.2012.
- (xiii) Organised special drives against hoarding.
- (xiv) State Governments/UT Administrations detained persons under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, whose activities were found prejudicial to maintenance of supplies of commodities essential to the community. During the year 2011, 270 detention orders were issued.

Expenditure on NFSB

3306. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is bringing the National Food Security Bill (NFSB) in this Parliament Session; and

(b) if so, what would be the extra expenditure for implementation of the Bill in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) and (b) The National Food Security Bill, 2011 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on December 22, 2011. The Bill is presently being examined by the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution. The amount of extra expenditure involved in its implementation can be firmed up only after finalization of the proposed legislation.

Construction of godowns

†3307. DR. PRABHA THAKUR : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether sufficient number of godowns in the country have been constructed by Government for storage of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the number of private and Government godowns constructed in Rajasthan respectively; and

(c) the criteria fixed by Government for hiring private godowns and the other criteria fixed by Government for construction of godowns, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : (a) The storage capacity, covered and Cover & Plinth (CAP) available, with the Food Corporation of India as on 31.03.2012 was 336.04 lakh tonnes, both owned and hired. The storage capacity with state agencies for storage of central stock of foodgrains as on 31.03.2011 was about 291 lakh tonnes including both covered and CAP capacity. Thus, a total quantity of about 627 lakh tonnes of storage capacity was available for storage of 527 lakh tonnes of Central stock of foodgrains as on 31.03.2012.

(b) and (c) For the State of Rajasthan, as on 31.03.2012 a total capacity of 21.84 lakh tonnes both owned and hired from State agencies and private parties was available with FCI for storage of foodgrains. Due to the increased procurement of foodgrains and to reduce the storage under Cover and Plinth (CAP), the Government formulated a Scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). Assessment of additional storage needs under the scheme is based on the overall procurement/consumption and the storage space already available. For the consuming areas, storage capacity is to be created to meet four months requirement of PDS and other Welfare Schemes in a State. For the procurement areas, the highest stock levels in the last three years are considered to decide the storage capacity required.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Based on this analysis and criteria laid down in the scheme, State wise capacity requirement and locations were identified.

For Rajasthan Region a storage capacity of 2.50 lakh tonnes has been approved for construction of godowns under Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme. Out of this, a capacity of 30,000 tonnes has been allotted to Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation for construction on their own lands. A capacity of 2.20 lakh tonnes has been sanctioned to Private Investors in Rajasthan out of which construction work has been started for 1.90 lakh MT.

The General Managers (Region)/Executive Directors (Zone) of FCI are fully empowered to hire the godowns for short term usage from CWC/SWCs/State Agencies/Private Parties as per requirement.

The following criteria are considered while hiring of godowns :

1. Suitability of godown structure.
2. Finalisation of terms and conditions of lease prior to the occupation of premises.
3. Rent payable, storage worthiness and distance from Railway good-shed.

Sale of PDS foodgrains at higher prices

3308. SHRI PANKAJ BORA : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware that even 90 per cent PDS beneficiaries do not get regular supply of foodgrains and 43 per cent have expressed that local PDS officials sell foodgrains at much higher prices than the fixed prices;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take immediate action to make the PDS scam proof and would accordingly implement the Food Security Bill;

(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) Evaluation Studies on functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) are conducted by the Department from various agencies from time to time. These studies have revealed certain shortcomings/deficiencies in the functioning of TPDS such as inclusion/exclusion errors, leakages/diversion of foodgrains, etc. The study reports received are sent to concerned States/Union Territories (UTs) for taking necessary remedial measures.

However, in an independent study conducted by a group of research scholars and student volunteers, including Jean Dreze, Reetika Khera and others, it has been stated that there has been an impressive revival of Public Distribution System 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, covering a total of 1227 BPL/Antyodaya Households. Based on the survey made, 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 pointed out the days when up to half of the PDS grain was diverted to the open market are gone. It has also been indicated in the report that three-quarters of the respondents reported getting their full quota in the nine survey States and that there were hardly any instances of overcharging.

Strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous process. To improve functioning of TPDS, Government has been regularly requesting State/UT Governments for continuous review of lists of BPL and AAY families, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at Fair Price Shops (FPSs), ensuring greater transparency in functioning of TPDS, improved monitoring and vigilance at various levels and introduction of new technologies such as Computerization of TPDS operations at various levels including the Supply Chain Management and automation at the FPS level.

Further, instructions and advisories are issued from time to time for reforms in PDS. In the Conference of State Food Secretaries & other officials on Best Practices and Reforms in TPDS held in July 2010 measures being taken by States/UTs for streamlining the TPDS were shared amongst the participants. These, *inter-alia*, related to proper identification of beneficiaries, timely distribution of foodgrains, door step delivery of foodgrains, enhancing viability of Fair Price Shops (FPSs), enhancing storage capacities, use of technology based initiatives in TPDS, increasing public awareness, monitoring distribution of PDS commodities through social audit, etc. Regional Conference were also held in February, 2011 with State/UT Food Ministers and Food Secretaries to review the implementation of TPDS. Further, a two day Conference on TPDS and Storage with Food & Agriculture Ministers and Secretaries of States/UTs was held on 8th & 9th February 2012 at New Delhi. The issues discussed in the Conference included stepping up of procurement activities, expeditious action to be taken for computerization of PDS and creation of storage capacity as well as time bound completion of existing projects.

Financial condition of companies

†3309. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that due to weak financial condition of Government and private companies of the country their loan returning capacity has been eroded during the last three years;

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

(c) the details of the companies who have expressed their helplessness to repay the loans during 2009, 2010, 2011 and by March 2012 year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Furnishing of misleading information by MNAFs

3310. SHRI D. RAJA : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) has accused certain audit firms associated with Multinational Network Accounting Firms (MNAFs) of claiming to the public that they are MNAFs in India while telling ICAI/regulators that they are purely Indian firms having no relations with foreign entities;

(b) whether around 27 per cent of audit firms furnished incomplete information and masked/blackened/not provided important information sought by ICAI; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Ministry to address the violations of norms of operation and breach of code ethics by MNAFs as mentioned in the ICAI report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) a High Power Committee (HPC) appointed by them for examining the operation of Multinational Network Accounting Firms (MNAFs) in India, has observed, that certain Indian CA firms and private limited companies associated with them pose as if, they are actually MNAFs in India whereas to the ICAI/regulators, report themselves purely as Indian CA firms having no relationship with foreign entities.

(b) Yes, Sir, the HPC report contains an observation to that effect.

(c) The Ministry has not received any recommendation from ICAI for taking action against any firm.

Conducting of AGM by companies

3311. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the listed companies have been conducting their Annual General Meetings (AGMs) and also sending annual reports regularly to their share holders;

- (b) if so, whether the market regulator like SEBI or any other similar organization is monitoring the compliance of this provision;
- (c) whether any complaint regarding non-holding of AGMs by the listed companies were received during 2010 and 2011;
- (d) if so, the number of violators, if any; and
- (e) the gist of action taken against such listed companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) to (e) The Companies Act, 1956 prescribes filing of a copy of the Balance Sheet and Annual Report after the AGM has been conducted, with the concerned Registrar of Companies. There is no requirement under the Companies Act requiring the Registrar of Companies to maintain actual holding of AGM. Further, listed companies are required to supply copies of Annual Reports to their shareholders. Monitoring of compliance in respect of listed companies is carried out by the Stock Exchanges concerned.

Working of Competition Commission of India

3312. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of performance of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) upto 31 March, 2012;
- (b) the details of works completed and the decisions taken by CCI to address the issues currently in hand *viz.* air passengers, hike in cement prices, hike in steel prices, hike in petroleum products, etc.;
- (c) the details of steps being taken by CCI to protect the interest of consumers; and
- (d) the extent to which the objectives for establishing CCI have been achieved, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) Competition Commission of India (CCI) received a total number of 304 cases upto 31.03.2012 under various sections of the Competition Act. Out of these, 227 cases have been disposed of. CCI also undertook many advocacy activities creating awareness amongst all the stakeholders and conducted research studies through reputed institutions on subjects matters relating to various sectors *viz.* Steel, Cement, Airlines, Pharmaceuticals industry etc.

- (b) CCI has since passed final orders only into the alleged hike in airfares by airlines. CCI has not received any information on hike in prices of petroleum products involving violation of provisions of Companies Act, 2002.

(c) CCI examines the information received under Section 3 and 4 of the Competition Act, 2002 relating to 'anti-competitive agreements' and 'abuse of dominance' and impose penalty for violation of the provisions of the Competition Act, 2002, which directly or indirectly benefits the consumers.

(d) The Commission is fully functional and it has been working continuously to achieve its objectives.

Charges by DTH operators

3313. SHRI A.A. JINNAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the private DTH operators have fixed huge monthly charges on the individual consumers and the charge is above the fee fixed by Government under Conditional Access System; and

(b) if so, the details of action taken by Government to regulate and prevent huge monthly charges fixed by private DTH players in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) and (b) The tariff for the addressable platforms including DTH, is governed by the Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable) Services (Fourth) (Addressable Systems) Tariff Order, 2010 dated 21st July, 2010. The tariff order provides that the operators of addressable platforms shall offer all the pay channels carried on their network on a-la-carte basis to the consumers and in addition, optionally, they may also offer them as bouquet of channels. The retail tariff has been kept under forbearance, however, it provides that it shall be open to the service providers to specify a minimum monthly subscription not exceeding Rs. 150/- per month towards channels chosen by the subscribers, either a-la-carte or bouquet, for availing the services of such service provider.

The tariff in notified CAS areas is governed by the Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable) Services (Third) (CAS Areas) Tariff Order, 2006, as amended from time to time. This Tariff Order provides that Free-to-Air (FTA) channels are to be offered to the consumers in the form of Basic Service Tier (BST) at a maximum rate of Rs. 82/- per subscriber per month (excluding Tax) for minimum of 30 FTA channels. FTA channels, over and above the BST, if provided by the operator, would also be available to the subscribers within the mentioned maximum amount. As far as the pay channels are concerned, such channels are to be mandatorily offered in the a-la-carte form with a ceiling of Rs. 5.35/- (maximum retail price excluding taxes) per channel per subscriber per month. In addition to the a-la-carte offer, pay channels can also be offered in the form of bouquets.

Coverage of Doordarshan and All India Radio

3314. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of poor broadcasting coverage of Doordarshan and All India Radio programmes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the steps taken by Government to expand their broadcasting coverage;

(c) whether some TV and radio stations in Punjab, have not been made functional during the last few years;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the total amount spent on such stations, Station-wise; and

(e) by when such TV and radio stations are likely to be made fully functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN) : (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that at present there are 1415 TV transmitters in Doordarshan network, which provide coverage to about 92% population of the country. State-wise number of transmitters is given in Statement (*See* below). All uncovered areas, along with the rest of the country have been provided with multi channel TV coverage through Doordarshan's free-to-air, DTH "DD Direct Plus".

As regards All India Radio, their broadcast service is being provided through 432 AM/FM transmitters installed in the country and the terrestrial coverage is 91.87% (by area) and 99.19% (by population). In the areas not covered by terrestrial transmissions, 21 radio channels (Programmes) of AIR are available through DD Direct plus DTH platform (Ku band). These programmes can be received through a set top box on DTH Platform.

In order to augment the coverage in the country, the power of 12 transmitters of AIR is being upgraded and 264 additional MW/FM Transmitters of various capacities approved under 11th Plan are being installed throughout the country. Reception of AIR programmes through terrestrial transmission in the uncovered areas shall be enhanced after implementation of above schemes.

(c), (d) and (e) All completed projects of Doordarshan have been commissioned and at present no completed project of Doordarshan is awaiting commissioning.

Regarding All India Radio, 4 new stations are being set up in the State of Punjab as per details given below :

Sl. No.	Location	Scheme	Reasons for delay	Total Amount spent (Rs. lacs)	Expected date of completion
1.	Fazilka	20 kW FM Transmitter Limited studio facility & Staff Qtrs.	Delay in procurement of Equipment	141.73	2013
2.	Amritsar	20 kW FM Transmitter Limited studio facility & Staff Qtrs.	Delay in procurement of Equipment and erection of TV Tower	38.17	2013
3.	Firozpur	100 Watt FM (Relay)	No delay	0.16	2012
4.	Gurdaspur	100 Watt FM (Relay)	No delay	0.16	2012

Statement

Doordarshan Transmitters (as on 01.05.2012)

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of Transmitters
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	105
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	45
3.	Assam	29
4.	Bihar	42
5.	Chhattisgarh	28
6.	Goa	2
7.	Gujarat	68
8.	Haryana	23
9.	Himachal Pradesh	54
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	125

1	2	3
11.	Jharkhand	27
12.	Karnataka	68
13.	Kerala	33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	78
15.	Maharashtra	122
16.	Manipur	8
17.	Meghalaya	10
18.	Mizoram	8
19.	Nagaland	14
20.	Orissa	95
21.	Punjab	13
22.	Rajasthan	99
23.	Sikkim	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	71
25.	Tripura	10
26.	Uttar Pradesh	84
27.	Uttarakhand	54
28.	West Bengal	36
29.	A&N Islands	28
30.	Chandigarh	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
32.	Daman and Diu	2
33.	Delhi	3
34.	Lakshadweep Islands	16
35.	Pondicherry	5
TOTAL		1415

DD programmes and news bulletins in Mauritius

†3315. DR. RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of programmes and news bulletins along with the periods telecast in the past and being telecast at present by Doordarshan in Mauritius;
- (b) whether Doordarshan has stopped their telecast for last some days;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether Government is considering to restart their telecast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that programmes of DD India, DD News, DD Bharati and DD Sports channels of Doordarshan were uplinked on IS-10 satellite of Intelsat, footprint of which covered many countries including Mauritius till 05.03.2011.

(b) to (d) The uplinking on IS-10 satellite has, however, been discontinued from 05.03.2011 after expiry of contract with Intelsat. The channels are now being distributed through INSAT-4B satellite, footprint of which covers 38 countries. Mauritius is outside the footprint of INSAT-4B satellite and the four DD channels, at present, are not available in Mauritius. However, a scheme i.e. "Global coverage of DD International channel" has been included in the 12th Plan proposals by Prasar Bharati for telecast of programmes for international viewers by Doordarshan.

Status of certain projects

3316. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

- (a) the status of setting up of a Global Film School, a National Centre of Excellence for Animation, Gaming and Special Effects, a National Film Heritage Mission and starting an International Channel under the Broadcasting sector;
- (b) the deadlines for the aforementioned projects, whether they were met and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) by when these schemes were formulated and that what were the observations of the Standing Committee on Information and Technology on the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN) : (a) The status of the projects are as follows :

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Film Sector :

- (i) Global Film School : A Detailed Project Report (DPR) was developed by consultants engaged for this purpose. However, this Report was found to be inadequate on some counts. The Governing Council decided to seek help of a Group of Experts (GoE) for developing a DPR by the Institute. The DPR was finalized and accepted by the Governing Council of the Institute. A decision was taken to implement the Scheme as envisaged in the DPR during the 12th Plan as a part of a comprehensive Scheme meant for development of infrastructure for various Media Units under Film Wing of the Ministry. Accordingly, the Scheme is proposed to be implemented during the 12th Plan.
- (ii) Setting up of National Centre of Excellence for Animation, Gaming and visual Effects : On the basis of human resource study in the animation, gaming and visual effects sector conducted during 2007-08, a Detailed Project Report was prepared in January, 2011, wherein it was recommended to set up the institute in Public-Private Partnership Mode.

The memo for Expenditure Finance Committee is being drafted for submission before the Competent Authority.

National Film Heritage Mission: The scheme was conceptualized in 2010-11.

In principle approval of the Planning Commission has been received on 28.06.2011. Detailed Project Report has been prepared. EFC Memo is under finalization.

Broadcasting Sector :

- (iii) International Channel : A proposal for Rs. 100 crores for Global coverage of DD International Channel has been prepared for approval in Twelfth Plan Scheme for Doordarshan. The proposal has been sent to Planning Commission for in-principle approval and the same is still awaited. After receipt of the in-principle approval of the Planning Commission, steps will be taken by the Ministry of appraisal and approval of the Scheme. A token provision of Rupees One Lakh has been kept in the Annual Plan 2012-13 for this Scheme.

(b) Initially all the projects were conceived for implementation during Eleventh Plan. But due to the uniqueness of the schemes and due to unforeseen circumstances the projects could not be implemented during Eleventh Plan. However, necessary action has been initiated for implementation of all the above mentioned schemes during Twelfth Plan.

(c) Initially these schemes were formulated for implementation during Eleventh Plan.

The observations of Standing Committee on Information Technology in respect of the above mentioned projects are reproduced below :

According to the Ministry, at the beginning of the Eleventh Plan the Ministry had formulated 86 schemes. However, at the time of Zero Based Budgeting exercise undertaken by the Planning Commission in May, 2007, the total number of schemes was reduced to 65. During examination of the previous year Demands for Grants (2010-11), the Committee had noted that out of total 38 new schemes, 13 schemes were awaiting approval and out of 28 on-going schemes, approval for 2 schemes was pending. Thus in total 15 schemes were pending clearance/approval. Having observed that delay in approval of the schemes was one of the factors responsible for under utilization of outlay, the Committee in their Sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) had desired that the Ministry should work out a more streamlined approval system. In spite of that four important schemes of the Ministry which include Global Film School, Setting up of National Centre of Excellence for Animation, Gaming and Special Effects, National Film Heritage Mission under Film Sector and International Channel under Broadcasting Sector are still awaiting approval/clearance even when Annual Plan 2011-12 is the last year of Eleventh Plan. The Secretary of the Ministry during the course of oral evidence admitted that it is quite late particularly when the Eleventh Plan is going to end at the end of the current financial year. The Committee disapprove the way projects are being planned by the Ministry. All the above schemes were formulated at the beginning of the Eleventh Plan and in the process four precious year have already been lost and even then the schemes of the Ministry are awaiting approval/clearance. It clearly indicates that there are serious problems in the whole planning process which is not conducive for the overall functioning of the Ministry. The Committee desire that the Ministry should work out a more streamlined approval system so that the situation of non-clearance of the schemes does not persist. The Committee recommend that the Ministry should take corrective measures so that the situation of non-clearance of schemes does not repeat during the Twelfth Plan.

Promotion of Telugu films

3317. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposes to promote Telugu films in the industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the mechanism/manner in which Telugu films and music are likely to be promoted in the country and abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has executed its Plan Scheme under the Eleventh Five Year Plan for "Production of Feature Films in various regional languages" through NFDC which aims at promoting new talent and production of films in all Indian languages including Telugu.

During the Cannes International Film Festival-2011, NFDC on behalf of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, introduced and showcased 6 emerging filmmakers from India. Shri Sekhar Kammula, from the Telugu Film Industry was a part of this team of emerging young filmmakers from India for promoting Indian Films abroad.

Regulation of print media

3318. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Panel commissioned by the Ministry proposed to bring the print media under the relevant regulator to check the growing instances of cross-media ownership resulting in accumulation of interests in the hands of a few;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the panel also mooted for changes in the legal framework to allow Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) and the Competition Commission of India to work together to deal with all instances of violation of cross-media ownership norms;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether, under the proposal, TRAI and TDSAT would work at the ownership of print media also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting commissioned a study on Cross-Media ownership which was conducted by the Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad. The study recommended *inter alia* that a convergence regulator to cover all media across print, broadcasting and telecom must be established and in view of the emerging convergence, such regulatory framework must be aligned to address competition concerns across the media spectrum. TRAI has also made recommendations on the issues relating to cross-media ownership and has recommended that necessary safeguards should be put in place to ensure that plurality and diversity are maintained across the three media segments of print, television and radio.

(c) and (d) The study by ASCI recommended that there was a need for appropriate coordination mechanisms between the Competition Commission and the sector regulator and as far as possible, the relationship between the two in terms of jurisdiction, consultation and coordination procedures should be governed by law.

(e) The TRAI, in regard to concentration of control/ownership across media has recommended that the merger and acquisition guidelines for the sector may be issue to prevent media concentration and creation of significant market power.

Foreign investment in broadcasting sector

3319. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign investment has been permitted in broadcasting sector and if so, the percentage of foreign investment in country's broadcasting sector; and

(b) whether Government proposes to increase investment in broadcasting sector, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) The existing percentage of FDI in the broadcasting sector is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Ministry is proposing to enhance FDI limits in various segment of broadcasting sector, as per the recommendations of TRAI. These, *inter-alia*, include uniform FDI limit of 74% for all carriage services, including, Direct-to-Home (DTH), Internet Protocol Television (IPTV), Mobile TV, Headend-In-The-Sky (HITS) and Teleport services; 74% FDI limit for Multi System Operators (MSOs) in the cable sector taking up digitalization with addressability; 49% FDI limit for Local Cable Operators; 100% FDI for uplinking of non-news and current affairs channels and downlinking of TV channels and 26% for news and Current Affairs TV Channels. It is also proposed to permit FDI up to 49% through automatic route for all carriage services. For content services such as uplinking, downlinking and FM radio, no automatic route is allowed. The Ministry, in consultation, with TRAI has also formulated certain terms and conditions to take care of security related and other concerns in view of the proposed enhanced FDI levels.

Statement

The Existing Percentage of FDI in Broadcasting Sector

Sl.No.	Segment	Existing FDI Limit
1	2	3
1.	Terrestrial Broadcasting FM (FM Radio)	26%

1	2	3
2.	Cable Network	49%
3.	Direct-to-Home (DTH)	49%
4.	Headend-In-The-Sky (HITS) Broadcasting Service	74%
5.	Setting up of Up-linking HUB/Teleports	49%
6.	Uplinking of Non-News and Current Affairs TV Channel	100%
7.	Uplinking of News and Current Affairs TV Channel	26%
8.	Downlinking of TV Channels	100%

Agreement for telecast of cricket matches

3320. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that BCCI has entered into an agreement with Star Sports Network for live telecast of the cricket matches for the next six years;
- (b) if so, the details of the agreement;
- (c) whether Doordarshan also has rights for the live telecast of these matches featuring Indian team; and
- (d) if so, the details of the terms and conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) to (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that they have neither received any communication from Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) nor from Star Sports Network about the actual position of award of the broadcasting rights of national/international cricketing events. As per Clause 3 of the Sports Broadcast Signals (Mandatory Sharing with Prasar Bharati) Rules, 2007, it is mandatory for the rights holders to share the live signals of the events of national important with Prasar Bharati.

Approval of programmes for television channels

†3321. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has received the proposal for approval of the programmes being telecast on television channels;
- (b) if so, the details thereof for the last year;
- (c) by when such proposals are likely to be approved/sanctioned.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) to (c) Telecast of programmes by private satellite/cable television channels is regulated as per the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995. The Act does not provide for any pre-censorship of the programmes telecast by such TV channels and, therefore, no TV channel is required to seek prior approval of the Government for telecast of any programme. However, the said Act provides that programmes telecast by such TV channels are required to be in accordance with the Programme Code laid down in Rule 6 of the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994.

Coverage of CPI (M) Congress Meet

3322. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Doordarshan has covered the 20th CPI(M) Congress Meet held at Kozhikode with its own reporting system;
- (b) whether there is any decision to avoid reporting of opposition party's political conferences; and
- (c) whether all the political party events are covered with agency clippings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that Doordarshan has not covered the CPI (M) Congress Meet held at Kozhikode, Kerala. However, the news item was significantly noticed in the bulletins at New Delhi using visuals received from video agency. The news was also noticed in all major regional news bulletins at Thiruvananthapuram using file shots.

(b) and (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that coverage of any event by Doordarshan depends on the location, resources available, presence of camera team, reporter, stringer or an agency. Accordingly, some of the political party events are covered by Doordarshan reporting system or by Stringers empanelled with Doordarshan or by utilizing the coverage provided by other agencies.

Complaints regarding obscene advertisements

3323. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of complaints received by the Ministry regarding obscene advertisements of different companies during the last year;
- (b) the details of the complaints received by the Ministry regarding obscene scenes in TV serials; and
- (c) the details of the action taken to ban these advertisements and the action taken against the companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA) : (a) and (c) The details of cases of obscene advertisements telecast by private satellite/cable TV channels, as considered by the Ministry during the last year and the action taken thereon are given in Part A of the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The details of cases of programmes telecast by private satellite/cable TV channels, where action has been taken by the Ministry on account of obscenity, are given in Part B of the Statement.

Statement - Part-A

The details of cases of obscene advertisements telecast by Private Satellite/Cable TV Channels as considered by the Ministry during the last year and the action taken thereon.

Sl.No.	Name of the Advertisement	Action Taken
1	2	3
1.	Advertisement of Axe Effect deodorant	The matter was taken up with Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI). ASCI issued direction to the advertisers to modify/withdraw the advertisement.
2.	Advertisement of Set Wet deodorant	-do-
3.	Advertisement of Zatak deodorant	-do-
4.	Advertisement of "Amul Body Warmer"	The matter was taken up with Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI). The complaint was upheld by them and the advertisement was withdrawn.
5.	Advertisement of India 3G mobile phone	The matter was taken up with ASCI. However, ASCI did not uphold the complaint.
6.	Advertisement of Manforce Condom	-do-
7.	Advertisement of Liliput Kid's wears.	-do-
8.	Advertisement of Killer Deo	-do-

1	2	3
9.	Advertisements relating to : i. Fast Track ii. Wild Stone Deo iii. Tata Docomo	ASCI has not upheld the complaints in case of these advertisements. However, it has recommended that these should be shown outside family viewing hours (11.00 PM - 6.00 AM). This particular recommendation of ASCI is under consideration of the Government.
10.	Advertisement of 'Axe Shower Gel'	The matter has been taken up with the ASCI. Separately a Show Cause Notice has also been sent to MTV Channel.
11.	Advertisement of "Lava Mobile"	The matter has been taken up with the ASCI. The complaint was not upheld by them. The matter was also considered by the Inter-Ministerial Committee, which agreed with ASCI.
12.	Advertisement of 'Axe Deodorant', 'Lux Soap' and 'Close-up Toothpaste'.	The matter has been taken up with The ASCI. The complaint was not upheld by them.
13.	Advertisement/promo of "UTV Bindass Channel".	-do-
14.	Advertisement of 'Clean & Dry Intimate Wash'.	The matter has been taken up with the ASCI. The reply of ASCI is awaited.
15.	Advertisement of 'Extra Strong Axe'.	-do-

Statement - Part-B

The details of cases of programmes telecast by private satellite/Cable TV Channels, where action has been taken by the Ministry on account of obscenity

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Reasons for issue of Show Cause Notice	Date of issue of Show Cause Notice	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bindaas	Telecast of the programme 'Emotional Atyachar -	22.02.2011	An Order dated 26.07.2011 issued

1	2	3	4	5
		Season 2' containing obscene visuals and indecent and vulgar language.		to the channel directly them to run apology scroll for 7 days.
2.	Bindass	Telecast of programme "Dadagiri-Revenge of the Sexes" showing indecent content.	19.04.2011	A warning issued to the Channel on 03.08.2011.
3.	TLC	Telecast of different programmes showing obscenity and vulgarity.	19.04.2011	An advisory issued on 09.08.2011
4.	Sony TV	Telecast of reality show 'Comedy Circus Mahasangram' showing indecent content.	20.04.2011	An advisory dated 25.07.2011 issued to the channel
5.	Bindass	Telecast of indecent Reality Show titled 'Love Lock UP'	05.05.2011	Warning issued on 28.07.2011 to the channel.
6.	Channel [V]	Telecast of reality show 'Full Toss Vella Boys' showing obscene and indecent content.	05.05.2011	A warning dated 25.07.2011 issued to the channel
7.	People TV	Telecast of programme 'Aazhcha Kazhcha' showing obscene content	19.05.2011	An advisory issued to the channel on 19.08.2011
8.	Bindass	Telecast of programme 'Meri To Lag Gay Naukari' appears vulgar, obscene and indecent	27.05.2011	A warning issued on 20.09.2011
9.	News 9	Telecast of programme 'Sheyla's Size Problems' with obscene visuals.	01.06.2011	An order issued on 23.09.2011 for apology scroll.

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Sony Pix	Telecast of some English features films, with obscene visuals.	11.07.2011	Under consideration
11.	FX channel	Telecast of various programmes containing obscene, vulgar and indecent content.	18.07.2011	A warning issued to the channel on 18.04.2012.
12.	NDTV Good Times	Telecast of programme 'Life's a Beach' showing obscene and indecent visuals.	25.07.2011	The programme has been put on watch.
13.	Star World channel	Telecast of various programmes containing obscene, vulgar and indecent content	27.07.2011	An advisory has been issued to the channel on 14.12.2011.
14.	Fox Crime channel	Telecast of various programmes containing obscene, vulgar and indecent content.	28.07.2011	Under consideration
15.	Channel [V]	Telecast of programme 'Love Net 2' containing indecent, vulgar and obscene content.	12.09.2011	Under consideration
16.	Zee Trendz	Telecast of programme 'Bikini Destination' containing obscene, indecent and vulgar visuals.	12.09.2012	Under consideration
17.	MTV	Telecast of programme 'Rodies 8 - Shortcut to Hell' containing obscene, vulgar, indecent portrayal.	14.09.2012	No violation was established
18.	Sony	Telecast of promotional trailer of the film "The Dirty Picture", certified 'A' by CBFC.	29.09.2012	Under consideration
19.	Times Now	-do-	-do-	-do-
20.	FTV	Telecast of programmes 'Designers in high definition', 'Chantellie Ligerie, Paris' and 'Lingerie'.	03.11.2012	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Sahara Samay Samay	Telecast of a news item which contained obscene visuals	11.11.2011	Order issued on 22.11.2011 for apology scroll. The channel has complied.
22.	P7	-do-	-do-	-do-
23.	Enterr10	Telecast of film with 'A' certificate	27.01.2012	Under consideration.
24.	Zing	Telecast of film with 'A' certificate.	18.04.2012	-do-
25.	Manoranjan TV	Telecast of film with 'A' certificate.	18.04.2012	-do-
26.	Enterr10	Telecast of film with 'A' certificate.	24.04.2012	-do-
27.	SS TV	Telecast of film with adult content.	25.04.2012	-do-

Deregistration of political parties

3324. SHRI SABIR ALI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Election Commission of India has a right to deregister any political party;

(b) if so, the details of the parties deregistered, so far; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor and by when the Election Commission would be vested with such powers?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) :

(a) There is no express provision in the Representation of the People Act, 1951 to cancel the registration of a political party or to deregister a political party.

(b) The Election Commission has started that they had issued notices to some registered unrecognized parties in 2001-02, which did not contest any election for several years after their registration and 208 such parties which were found to be not functional then, were removed from the list of registered political parties.

(c) The suggestion of the Election Commission regarding the need to amend section 29A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, adding a clause "authorizing

the Election Commission to issue necessary orders regulating registration and de-registration of political parties" has been included in the Background Paper on Electoral Reforms prepared by the Legislative Department. The details have been put on the website of Ministry of Law and Justice - *www.lawmin.nic.in*.

Election as source of corruption

3325. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Ministry's attention has been drawn to a news item which appeared in the Hindu dated 24 January, 2012 titled "Chief Election Commissioner sees elections as biggest source of corruption";
- (b) if so, Government's response thereto; and
- (c) the action Ministry is taking to prevent elections from being the biggest source of corruption?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Election Commission of India and the Central Government are seriously concerned about the growing influence of 'Money Power' in Parliamentary and Assembly Elections. The Election Commission held a meeting on 4th October, 2010, with all recognized National Political Parties to discuss issues related to use of Money Power etc. in elections. The Commission has taken several measures including opening of separate Division in the Commission to oversee election expenditure, appointment of Expenditure Observers and Assistant Expenditure Observers, Flying Squads and Static Surveillance Teams to keep vigil over movement of cash, liquor and other items during elections, Media Certifying and Monitoring Committee to watch media advertisements and paid news, Maintenance of Shadow Observation Register of each candidate, Video Surveillance Team to oversee major items of expenditure, opening of separate bank account by the candidate for the purpose of election expenses and involving of Income Tax Department to keep vigil over movement of cash. Considering the impact of the monitoring mechanism of Election Expenditure in the recently concluded Assembly elections, the Election Commission has decided to enforce the similar measures in all General Elections.

Setting up of IIDEM

3326. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Election Commission of India has proposed to set up an Indian International Institute of Democracy and Election Management (IIDEM);

(b) whether the proposal to set up the above institute is yet to be cleared by Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) :

(a) to (c) On the 18th June, 2011, the Election Commission informed the Government that it had launched the facility for starting of India International Institute of Democracy and Election Management (IIDEM) from the 17th June, 2011 at the premises of Nirvachan Sadan.

Pending approval of the Government, the Election Commission on 4th October, 2011 informed that the IIDEM has become operational and till that time 12 national and 2 international programme had been conducted successfully. It was also conveyed *vide* the said communication that the Commission had taken a conscious decision to set-up the Institute as an autonomous body under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 as it believes that premier national and international Institution pursuing training, HRD, education, research and innovation are the best developed and nurtured as autonomous entities and forwarded the Memorandum of Association and Rules and Concept Framework cum Project Document. It was requested that the requisite amount be provided in the Budget under the appropriate heads, or if necessary by creating fresh budget heads.

The proposal was examined in the light of the opinion of the Ld. Attorney General, and consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs, Department of Expenditure. The matter was then considered by the Committee on Non-Plan Expenditure under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Department of Expenditure on the 27th February, 2012. In the meeting of the Committee on Non-Plan Expenditure, it was resolved that the construction work would not commence until the formal approval to the proposal is accorded by the Government and Detailed Project Report has been approved by the Committee. The Committee on Non-Plan Expenditure *inter alia* recommended that the Government be approached for seeking 'in-principle' approval to the proposal. The Committee further recommended for bringing a Detailed Project Report with firm cost estimates for appropriate approval and the IIDEM would be an Institution set-up under the Election Commission with a grant-in-aid provision in Grant No. 62 (which pertains to the Election Commission) which would initially require Government's support in the form of grant-in-aid both recurring and non-recurring. The effort, however, would be to make itself sustaining in the long term. The Committee has further recommended that the views of the Department of Expenditure on Memorandum of Association and Rules of the IIDEM as communicated to the Legislative Department earlier would be suitably addressed while framing the rules in this regard.

Thereafter, the Election Commission *vide* its communication dated the 2nd March, 2012 informed that that the Commission has taken a fresh look to the proposal to register IIDEM as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 after recent consultations with the Department of Expenditure, feedback from Ministry of Law and Justice and their own experience of running the Institute for the last eight months. In the said letter, it has been categorically stated that IIDEM has been functioning at present as a part of the Training Division of the Election Commission and the Commission has considered that there is no additional benefit, rather there is the potential for operational constraints for the fledgling Institute if it is made into a Society. As such, "the Commission has decided to request the Government to treat the Commission's proposal for creation of an autonomous Society for IIDEM as withdrawn."

As the proposal to establish IIDEM as an autonomous Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 has been withdrawn by the Election Commission, the Commission has proposed that IIDEM may work as a training division of the Election Commission.

Required strength of Judges

3327. SHRI PANKAJ BORA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of Chief Justice of India's demand for creation of around 15,000 more courts which would not even be sufficient to tackle around 271 crore cases;

(b) whether, as per his estimate, at least 35,000 judges are required against the existing strength of 16,000 judges;

(c) whether Government is also aware that minimum 20,000 judges are required for the trial courts only then litigants right for speedier justice can be achieved; and

(d) the steps Government proposes to take in view of above for speedy justice for litigants?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) :
(a) to (d) No, Sir. There is no such demand having been made nor an estimate provided in regard to the overall requirement of judges to address the pendency of nearly 3 crore cases in the country. However, in the Vision Statement which was prepared following a National Consultation for strengthening the judiciary towards reducing the pendency and delays in October 2009, it was proposed that 15,000 positions of judges may be created for two years' period in the trial courts on contractual basis to address the issue of pendency in these courts. Earlier in 2002 in All India Judges'

Association case, the Hon'ble Supreme Court had observed on a comparative assessment of position of judges existing in other comparable democracies, that there should be 50 judges for one million population as recommended by the Parliamentary Standing Committee of Rajya Sabha in its 85th Report as well as by the Law Commission of India in its 120th Report. At the present sanctioned strength of the judges, the judge-population ratio in the country is nearly 15 per one million. No major increase in the strength of the judges at the district and subordinate judiciary has been made by many State Governments due to the reason of financial constraints. Recently, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has in its Judgement of 19th April, 2012 in the case of Brij Mohan Lal Vs. Union of India & others *inter alia* directed that the respective States and Central Government shall create 10% of the total regular cadre of the State as additional posts for the district and subordinate judiciary. The burden of these newly created posts shall be equally shared by the Central and State Governments. The Central Government can take recourse to funds provided under 13th Finance Commission for providing its share for the additional posts. The orders of the Supreme Court will be implemented in consultation with the States.

Further, on the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Imtiaz Ahmad Vs. State of Uttar Pradesh and others, Law Commission is separately making an assessment of the number of additional courts required to provide speedy and better access of justice. The Central Government will take a view on the requirement and creation of additional posts of Judges in consultation with the State Governments and State High Courts after the Report of Law Commission is submitted to the Supreme Court and after the Supreme Court has given directions, if any, in this regard.

Pending that, the Government has been taken a number of measures for addressing the pendency and for speedy disposal of cases :-

- (i) The 13th Finance Commission recommended a grant of Rs. 5000 crore for improving justice delivery to the States over a period of 5 years between 2010-15. Out of this an amount of Rs. 2,500 crore has been earmarked for morning/evening/shift/special courts to relieve the judicial system of the backlog of cases.
- (ii) The Government has been constantly endeavouring and working towards improvement in judicial system in the country jointly with the judiciary. It has been implementing computerization of courts since 2007 and has been investing on improving infrastructure in the judiciary since 1993-94.
- (iii) Of late, National Court Management System has been notified by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India for establishment. This would be addressing issues of case management, court management, setting standards for measuring

performance of the courts and a national system of judicial statistics in the country.

- (iv) The Government has in June, 2011 set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms. The objective of the Mission is to look at the requirement for policy changes, re-engineering of court procedures, propose/undertake measures for human resource development and leverage information and communication technology for better justice delivery.

Registration of Sikh marriages

3328. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Cabinet has recently approved a draft Bill under which Sikhs would be able to register marriages under the Anand Marriage Act; and
(b) if so, the follow up action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Anand Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 2012 is proposed to be introduced in the current session of Parliament.

Violation of the Model Code of Conduct

3329. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether violation of the Model Code of Conduct is a punishable offence;
(b) if so, the punishments provided under the Act;
(c) whether punishment of "censure" is provided as a punishment by or under the code; and
(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) :

(a) and (b) The Election Commission of India has intimated that Model Code of Conduct is a set of guidelines evolved by the Commission with consensus of political parties for the smooth conduct of free and fair election in the country. As the Model Code of Conduct does not have a statutory backing many of its provisions are not legally enforceable and hence not legally punishable. However, there are certain provisions in the Model Code of Conduct, the violation of which also constitutes violation of some provisions in the election laws and/or the Code of Criminal Procedure. The violations are punishable in a court of law. In cases of *inter-alia* violation of Model Code of Conduct by a political party, the Commission can after giving reasonable

opportunity of showing cause, subject to such terms as the Commission may deem appropriate, either suspend or withdraw the recognition of a party as a National or State Party, as the case may be. In case of individual candidates or leaders of political parties, the Commission may take action, if deemed appropriate, under the residuary powers available to it under Article 324 of the Constitution which includes censure against person who is guilty of violation of the Model Code of Conduct.

(c) and (d) The Election Commission of India has intimated that Model Code of Conduct being a voluntary set of guidelines given by the political parties unto themselves, there is no penal provision mentioned therein. The Commission takes remedial action for violations of the Model Code of Conduct and in appropriate cases may express and convey its displeasure against the violators in the form of reprimand or censure and advising them to be careful in future.

Independent Recruitment Mechanism for Judges

3330. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government is considering any proposal for independent recruitment mechanism for judges;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any report, proposal or recommendation is pending with Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) :
(a) to (d) The appointment of Judges to higher judiciary is made under the Memorandum of Procedure for appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts. This is based on the Supreme Court Judgment dated 6th October, 1993 in the case of Supreme Court Advocates on Record and ors. vs. Union of India and ors. and their Advisory Opinion dated 28th October, 1998. The Law Commission in its 214th Report has suggested to change the appointment procedure of judges in the higher judiciary by doing away the present Collegium system which comprises of senior most Judges only, and has recommended that the Executive should be given equal role to play in the appointment process. The 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) also recommended that a "National Judicial Council" should be constituted, in line with universally accepted principles where appointment of members of the judiciary should be by a Collegium having representation of the executive, legislature and the judiciary. However, no specific proposal has as yet been made for amendment of the present procedure.

New law universities

3331. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government proposes to open new law universities in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the number of such universities functioning in the country, at present; and
- (d) by when such new universities are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) :

(a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Fifteen Law Universities are functioning at present in the country.
- (d) Does not arise.

Disposal of cases in High Courts

†3332. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of cases being disposed of in the High Courts of the country is about half of the national average;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to make a binding provision for judges to dispose of a fixed number of cases in a year;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government has made any allocation in the budget for 2012-13 for the fast disposal of pending cases in the courts of the country; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) :

(a) and (b) The Judge Strength of High Courts is reviewed periodically through the system of Triennial Review which is undertaken once in three (3) years. The required strength of Permanent Judges is worked out by taking into account the average institution of main cases during the last 5 years *vis-a-vis* the national average or the average rate of disposal of main cases per Judge per year in that High Court, whichever is higher. The required strength of Additional Judges is decided by taking into account

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the number of main cases pending over two years *vis-a-vis* the national average or the average rate of disposal of main cases per Judge per year in that High Court, whichever is higher. As per the information available from 2006-10, national average of disposal of main cases per Judge per year in the High Court is determined as 2185. If compared with it, Gauhati, J&K and Sikkim High Courts have disposed of less than half number of cases of the national average due to institution of less number of cases, extreme weather conditions and hilly regions.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Reducing the delay and arrears in courts has been the constant endeavour of the Government. For this, several steps have been taken in the past both for making structural changes as well as for monitoring the performance of the courts in so far as their disposal are concerned. The disposal has been accelerated by undertaking special drives, the recent one being from 1st July, 2011 to 31st December, 2011. Of late, the Government has set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms which will be addressing the issues of delays and arrears in the judicial system as well enforcing better accountability at all levels through a variety of methods which will include setting and monitoring of performance standard, enhancement of capacity through training at various levels etc.

The 13th Finance Commission has recommended a grant of Rs. 5000 crores for the States over a period of 5 years between 2010-2015. The amount will be provided as a grant to the States for various initiatives such as (i) Increasing the number of court working hours using the existing infrastructure by holding morning/evening/shift courts; (ii) Enhancing support to Lok Adalats to reduce the pressure on regular courts; (iii) Providing additional funds to State Legal Services Authorities to enable them to enhance legal aid to the marginalized and empower them to access justice; (iv) Promoting the Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism to resolve part of the disputes outside the court system; (v) Enhancing capacity of judicial officers and public prosecutors through training programmes; (vi) Supporting creation or strengthening of a judicial academy in each State to facilitate such training; (vii) Creation of the post of Court Managers in every judicial district and High Courts to assist the judiciary in their administrative functions and (viii) Maintenance of heritage court buildings. An amount of Rs. 1353.62 crores has already been released to the States on this account.

Under the Central Sector Scheme, 100% funded by Central Government for computerization of the District and Subordinate Courts (e-Courts project) in the country and for upgradation of the ICT infrastructure of the Supreme Court and the High Courts. 9697 courts out of 14,229 courts, as on 31.03.2012 in the country, have been computerized. The balance courts would be computerized by 31.03.2014.

The Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 has been enacted for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas at the grass roots level for providing access to justice to citizens at their doorstep. The Central Government is providing assistance to States towards non-recurring expenses for setting up of Gram Nyayalayas subject to a ceiling of Rs. 18.00 lakhs per Gram Nyayalaya. The Central Government also provides assistance towards recurring expenses for running these Gram Nyayalayas subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3.20 lakhs per Gram Nyayalaya per year for the first three years. As informed by the State Governments, 153 Gram Nyayalayas have been notified already. Out of these 151 Gram Nyayalayas have started functioning.

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary is being implemented since 1993-94 under which Central assistance for construction of court buildings and residential quarters for judicial officers is released to augment the resources of the State Governments. The expenditure on the scheme is shared by the Centre and the State Governments on 75:25 basis, except for States in North East Region, which is on 90:10 basis. An expenditure of Rs. 1841 crore has been incurred on this scheme up to 31.03.2012 since inception.

For 2012-13, following budget provisions have been proposed under different plan schemes :-

- (a) Central Sector Scheme for infrastructure : Rs. 660.00 crore.
- (b) Computerisation district and subordinate courts : Rs. 233.66 crore.
- (c) Assistance to State Governments for establishing and operating Gram Nyayalayas : Rs. 114.00 crore.
- (d) National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms : Rs. 37.50 crore.

Review of pending corruption cases

3333. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Supreme Court has recently turned down Government's request seeking a panel of names of its recently retired judges to head a proposed committee for reviewing cases of corruption pending in courts across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the exact number of cases of corruption pending in various courts in the country, as on 31 January, 2012; and
- (d) the mechanism to be adopted by Government to clear such cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) :

(a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) As per information available, there were 9926 CBI cases pending trial (as on 31.03.2012) in various courts including exclusive courts all over the country.

(d) On the recommendation of the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India, Central Government has decided to set up 71 additional special courts exclusively for the trial of CBI cases in different States. Of these, 62 CBI courts have started functioning.

Status of 230th Report of the Law Commission

3334. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the salient recommendations contained in the 230th report of the Law Commission;

(b) the follow up action taken by Central/State Governments; and

(c) the reason for non-action/delayed action?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) :

(a) The 230th Report of the Law Commission deals with the need to 'Reforms in Judiciary'. The Report contents are in two parts. The first part consists of the Theme and Thought on those areas where re-evaluation and, or reforms need to be taken up. The second part contains the recommendations for reform in the judiciary with a view to liquidate the huge backlog of cases. These are as under :

- (1) There must be full utilization of the court working hours. The judges must be punctual and lawyers must not be asking for adjournments, unless it is absolutely necessary. Grant of adjournment must be guided strictly by the provisions of Order 17 of the Civil Procedure Code.
- (2) Many cases are filed on similar points and one judgment can decide a large number of cases. Such cases should be clubbed with the help of technology and used to dispose other such cases on a priority basis; this will substantially reduce the arrears. Similarly, old cases, many of which have become infructuous, can be separated and listed for hearing and their disposal normally will not take much time. Same is true for many interlocutory applications filed even after the main cases are disposed of. Such cases can be traced with the help of technology and disposed of very quickly.
- (3) Judges must deliver judgements within a reasonable time and in that matter, the guidelines given by the apex court in the case of Anil Rai vs. State of Bihar, (2001) 7 SCC 318 must be scrupulously observed, both in civil and criminal cases.
- (4) Considering the staggering arrears, vacations in the higher judiciary must be curtailed by at least 10 to 15 days and the court working hours should be extended by at least half-an hour.

- (5) Lawyers must curtail prolix and repetitive arguments and should supplement it by written notes. The length of the oral argument in any case should not exceed one hour and thirty minutes, unless the case involves complicated questions of law or interpretation of Constitution.
- (6) Judgments must be clear and decisive and free from ambiguity, and should not generate further litigation.
- (7) Lawyers must not resort to strike under any circumstances and must follow the decision of the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court in the case of Harish Uppal (Ex-Capt) vs. Union of India reported in (2003) 2 SCC 45.

(b) and (c) The Report has been forwarded to the Chief Justices of all the High Courts for action as several recommendations relate to case and court management and are within their control. On the part of the Central Government, amendments have been made in the past, to Section 309 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Order No. XVII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 to ensure expeditious proceedings in the courts for both criminal and civil cases. To reduce the pendency of cases, special drive was also undertaken on the request of Central Government by the district/subordinate courts between 1st July, 2011 to 31st December, 2011. The results of this have been encouraging. Of late, National Court Management System has been notified by the Hon'ble Supreme Court to specially address issues of case and court management as well as for laying down standards for measuring the performance of judges. A draft Bill for regulation and maintenance of standards in legal profession, protecting the interest of clients and promoting the rule of law has been prepared by the Department of Legal Affairs.

Mission mode drive to reduce pending cases

3335. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has requested all High Courts to launch a pendency reduction drive in a mission mode in the courts;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of long pending cases concerning the under privileged sections disposed of by various High Courts and the Supreme Court during the said drive; and
- (d) the measures proposed to be taken by Government to ensure that the matters pertaining to under privileged persons are disposed of in a reasonable time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) :
(a) to (d) Government of India undertook a pendency reduction drive from 1st July, 2011 to 31st December, 2011. The Chief Justices of the High Courts were *inter-alia* requested to initiate in a campaign mode clearance of long pending cases and cases

relating marginalised groups and utilize 13th Finance Commission grant for pendency reduction. The information received from State High Courts in regard to disposal of cases including those pertaining to marginalised groups is given in Statement (*See below*).

Besides, the Government has undertaken several measures for reducing pendency and for assisting marginalised sections of society which are as follows :

- (i) A National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms has been set up with the twin objectives of increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system and enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and capacities. The Mission will pursue a co-ordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in the judicial administration.
- (ii) In order to improve the infrastructure in courts, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary is being implemented since 1993-94 under which Central assistance for construction of court buildings and residential quarters for judicial officers is released to augment the resources of the State Governments.
- (iii) The Central Government is providing assistance to States for setting up of Gram Nyayalayas for delivery of justice to rural masses at their door steps. Under the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008, the Gram Nyayalayas shall exercise both civil and criminal jurisdictions and follow summary trial procedure in the manner and to the extent provided under the Act.
- (iv) Computerization of the District and Subordinate Courts (e-Courts project) has been taken up under a Centrally sponsored scheme with the objective of enhancing judicial productivity and making justice delivery system more affordable and cost effective.
- (v) The 13th Finance Commission has allocated a sum of Rs. 5000 crores to be given as grants to the States for 5 years between 2010-15 for reducing pendencies and improving justice delivery.
- (vi) For legal empowerment of the marginalized people in India, an externally aided project 'Access to Justice for Marginalised People in India' is being implemented, in the selected 7 States.
- (vii) Legal Services are being provided by National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) to the common man through a scheme of trained Para-Legal Volunteers (PLVs) selected from the community. The PLVs act as bridge between the legal services institution and the common man. In case of need the assistance of professional lawyers is also provided to weaker and marginalised sections of society.

Statement

Information received upto 30th April, 2012 from High Courts with regard to Disposal of Cases including those pertaining to marginalised groups during the pendency reduction drive from July, 2011 to December, 2011

Sl. No.	Name of High Court	Senior Citizen	Minors	Disabled	Marginalised Groups	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1592	230	100	62	1984
2.	Delhi	3706	1116	1241	2047	8110
3.	Himachal Pradesh	984	172	40	487	1683
4.	Madhya Pradesh	4354	398	62	117	4931
5.	Uttarakhand	376	339	-	-	715
6.	Jharkhand	180	126	04	757	1067
7.	Orissa	3182	1008	402	2373	6965
8.	Chhattisgarh	287	-	-	-	287
9.	Kerala	4634	2117	960	235	7946
10.	Punjab, Haryana	417	1251	129	-	1797
11.	Gujarat	1177	1614	2192	-	4983
12.	Sikkim	13	07	01	34	55
TOTAL		20902	8378	5131	6112	40523

Reasons for pending cases

†3336. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has recently expressed deep concern over the delay in disposal of cases in the courts of the country;
- (b) if so, Government's reaction in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has identified the reasons for the delay in disposal of these cases; and
- (d) if so, the details of those shortcomings in the system?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) :
(a) to (d) Huge backlog and pendency has been a matter of concern as it delays the disposal of cases. Of the 3 crore cases pending, 74% are less than 5 years old. The Hon'ble Chief Justice of India has expressed the need of making the judicial system 5+ free by addressing 26% of the old cases which are of more than 5 years vintage.

The Government has been constantly endeavouring and working towards improvement in judicial system in the country jointly with the judiciary. The Government has been undertaking computerization of courts since 2007 and has been investing on improving infrastructure in the judiciary since 1993-94. Of late, National Court Management System has been notified by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India for establishment. This would be addressing issues of case management, court management, setting standards for measuring performance of the courts and a national system of judicial statistics in the country. Prior to that, the Government has in June, 2011 set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms. The objective of the Mission is to look at the requirement for policy changes, re-engineering of court procedures, propose/undertake measures for human resource development and leverage information and communication technology for better justice delivery.

In order to free the criminal justice system of clogging, which is taking place on account of cases under the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 and the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 serious efforts are being made to dispose them of on priority through special courts, Lok Adalats, Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms. Instructions have also been given to the States to utilize funds under the Thirteenth Finance Commission for this purpose as well as for setting up special courts and morning/evening courts to dispose of such cases.

Status of Fast Track Courts

3337. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI :
SHRI N.K. SINGH :

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to discontinue Fast Track Courts in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the total number of cases disposed of by these courts during the last three years, year-wise; and
- (d) the steps being taken to expedite the disposal of cases in the judiciary?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) :
(a) and (b) The Central Government had provided financial assistance to the State

Governments for Fast Track Courts from 2000-01 to 2010-11. The scheme has not been extended beyond 31.03.2011. However, some of the State Governments have continued the Fast Track Courts beyond 31.03.2011 from their own funds.

In its judgement, in *Brij Mohar Lal vs Union of India & Others* on 19.04.2012, the Supreme Court has directed the States that they shall not take a decision to continue the Fast Track Courts scheme on an adhoc and temporary basis. They (States) will need to decide either to bring the Fast Track Courts scheme to an end or to continue the same as a permanent feature in the State.

(c) The total number of cases disposed of by these courts in the three calendar years from 2009 to 2011, year-wise is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) The Government has been taking several initiatives from time to time to expedite the disposal of cases in the judiciary. These initiatives *inter-alia* include measures for strengthening the judicial system, reviewing the strength of the judges from time to time and setting up of part time/special courts, improving infrastructure in the courts and increasing use of ICT for court management as well as for providing citizen centric services at all levels starting from Supreme Court/High Courts to the district and subordinate courts.

Statement

Total number of cases disposed by the Fast Track Courts in three calendar years from 2009 to 2011 year-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Number of cases disposed by the Fast Track Courts in the year		
		2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17490	21087	22295
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	247	178	162
3.	Assam	6722	6482	7340
4.	Bihar	17278	21442	4899 (upto March, 2011)
5.	Chhattisgarh	8809	8465	2770 (upto March, 2011)
6.	Goa	6968 (since inception till the end of December, 2011)		
7.	Gujarat	46370	41820	5355 (upto Feb., 2011)

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Haryana	29652 (since inception till Dec. 2010)		Not available
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6373	6691	8607
10.	Jharkhand	87789 (since inception till the end of March, 2011)		
11.	Karnataka	39512	29119 (upto Aug. 2010)	Not available
12.	Kerala	11098	11277	9925
13.	Madhya Pradesh	65888	64092	Not Available
14.	Maharashtra	35137	35190	4198 (upto February, 2011)
15.	Manipur	246	171	314
16.	Meghalaya	192	79	52
17.	Mizoram	119	102	82
18.	Nagaland	81	79	48
19.	Orissa	65860 (since inception till the end of December, 2011)		
20.	Punjab	39157 (since inception till Dec. 2010)		Not Available
21.	Rajasthan	12385	11747	4315 (upto March, 2011)
22.	Tamil Nadu	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
23.	Tripura	424	408	278 (upto June, 2011)
24.	Uttar Pradesh	41056	45512	8497 (upto March, 2011)
25.	Uttarakhand	4426	13102	9912
26.	West Bengal	14000	10336	10499

Skill development programmes for MSME

3338. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ministry conducts various training and skill development programmes for MSME entrepreneurs; and

(b) the details of such programmes and institutions that the Ministry ties up with for such training sessions/programmes?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises organizes a variety of training and skill development programmes of short as well as long term duration through MSME-Development Institutes (MSME-DIs), Branch MSME-Development Institutes (Br MSME-DIs), Tools Rooms (TRs), Product-cum-Process Development Centres (PPDCs), Central Footwear Training Institutes (CFTIs), MSME Training Institutes (MSME-TIs), National Level Entrepreneurship Development Institutes (EDIs), Training Centres of NSIC, KVIC, Coir Board, and Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization (MGIRI). The training programmes are also conducted through partner Institutes (private/public institutions) associated with National Level EDIs, *i.e.*, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), (NOIDA) Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), (Guwahati) and National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Ni-MSME), (Hyderabad) under Assistance to Training Institutions Scheme.

Growth rate of SME

†3339. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a continuous slowdown in the growth rate of small and medium enterprises in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the growth rate of small and medium enterprises during last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether Government is formulating any plan by setting the targets to increase the growth rates of small and medium enterprises; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Government monitors growth of Micro,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) by conducting All India Census to the sector, periodically, in the country. The latest Census (Fourth Census) was conducted with reference year 2006-07, wherein the data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011. The number of registered working enterprises increased to 15.64 Lakh in 2006-07 (Fourth Census) from 13.75 Lakh in 2001-02 (Third Census), thus recording annual compound growth rate of 2.61%. State-wise details of growth rates during the same period are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Government facilitates promotion and development of MSMEs through implementation of various schemes/programmes relating to credit, infrastructure development, technology upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurial/skill development etc. The Major schemes include Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme and Performance and Credit Rating Scheme.

Statement

State-wise number and growth rate of registered working enterprises

Sl.No.	State/UT Name	Number of Working Enterprises		
		3rd Census (2001-02)	4th Census (2006-07)	Annual Compound Growth Rate
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	14,625	14,993	0.50
2.	Himachal Pradesh	10,891	11,931	1.84
3.	Punjab	65,015	48,110	-5.84
4.	Chandigarh	1,281	996	-4.91
5.	Uttarakhand	15,285	23,765	9.23
6.	Haryana	39,584	33,150	-3.49
7.	Delhi	7,360	3,754	-12.60
8.	Rajasthan	43,145	54,885	4.93
9.	Uttar Pradesh	162,93	187,742	2.87
10.	Bihar	52,107	50,036	-0.81
11.	Sikkim	174	122	-6.85
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	255	417	10.34

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Nagaland	568	1,332	18.59
14.	Manipur	4,599	4,492	-0.47
15.	Mizoram	2,733	3,715	6.33
16.	Tripura	959	1,343	6.97
17.	Meghalaya	1,939	3,010	9.19
18.	Assam	14,453	19,864	6.57
19.	West Bengal	42,148	43,259	0.52
20.	Jharkhand	18,322	18,190	-0.14
21.	Odisha	12,366	19,606	9.66
22.	Chhattisgarh	33,909	22,768	-7.66
23.	Madhya Pradesh	101,939	106,997	0.97
24.	Gujarat	138,537	229,830	10.65
25.	Daman and Diu	1,026	594	-10.35
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	693	1,716	19.88
27.	Maharashtra	83,098	86,586	0.83
28.	Andhra Pradesh	62,917	45,692	-6.20
29.	Karnataka	110,487	136,186	4.27
30.	Goa	2,139	2,621	4.15
31.	Lakshadweep	68	2	-50.60
32.	Kerala	146,988	150,188	0.43
33.	Tamil Nadu	180,032	233,881	5.37
34.	Puducherry	1,721	1,451	-3.36
35.	Andaman and Nicobar	673	750	2.19
ALL INDIA		1,374,974	1,563,974	2.61

Allocation to Gujarat under Centrally Sponsored Schemes

3340. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of amount allocated and released by the Central Government

under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes to Gujarat during the last three years, scheme-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the details of amount spent by the State Government against above allocation and releases?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Ministry is not implementing any Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Illegal mining in Andhra Pradesh

3341. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the illegal mining is taking place in the country especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof compared to other States;

(c) the action taken, so far, against such illegal miners during the last three years;

(d) the reasons for not stopping such illegal mining; and

(e) the stringent steps taken to stop such illegal mining?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL) : (a) to (c) The year-wise details of cases of illegal mining detected and action taken, till September 2011, as reported by the State Governments are as follows :

Details of State-wise		No. of cases detected						Action Taken			
Illegal Mining Cases											
Sl. No.	State	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 upto Qtr. ended September	Vehicle Seized	FIR Lodged	Court Cases filed	Fine realized (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5385	9216	13478	11591	17882	9536	844	18	0	10767.58
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	2259	2352	1713	1078	2017	1133	3363	0	6689	1162.029
4.	Goa	313	13	159	9	13	0	459	0	0	18.628
5.	Gujarat	7435	6593	5492	5416	2184	2022	1282	226	20	10424.976
6.	Haryana	504	812	1209	1372	3446	1501	103	467	21	907.767

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.	Himachal Pradesh	478	0	503	1114	1213	1289	0	700	1306	1684.55
8.	Jharkhand	631	82	225	15	411	594	90	225	30	39.763
9.	Karnataka	3027	5180	2997	1687	4949	3293	74782	874	600	7791.927
10.	Kerala	1595	2593	2695	1321	2028	676	0	0	0	884.461
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5050	4581	3895	3868	4245	2538	0	28	21247	2856.057
12.	Maharashtra	4919	3868	5828	8270	26563	20928	70101	13	1	7828.01
13.	Odisha	284	655	1059	758	420	150	1812	35	35	5643.31
14.	Punjab	218	26	50	73	754	126	0	30	0	340.746
15.	Rajasthan	2359	2265	2178	4711	1833	508	145	1133	37	1091.456
16.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Tamil Nadu	2140	1263	1573	215	277	78	32849	1315	617	10496.812
18.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Uttarakhand	0	0	191	0	0	0	683	0	0	38.5
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	4641	2773	0	0	0	1230.68
21.	West Bengal	80	426	315	80	239	109	3829	1319	430	0
TOTAL		36677	39925	43560	41578	73115	47254	190342	6383	31033	63207.252

(d) and (e) 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 23 C 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 States 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 03.08.2009, 27.11.2009, 22.02.2010, 16.04.2010 and 21.09.2010. 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 04.03.2009 has held eight meetings on 24.07.2009, 22.12.2009, 18.06.2010, 22.12.2010, 03.05.2011, 20.09.2011, 16.01.2012 and 27.03.2012 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 09.02.2011 making it mandatory for all miners, traders, stockist, exporters and end-users to register with Indian Bureau Mines (IBM) and report their transaction in minerals on monthly basis for a proper end-to-end accounting of minerals. As on 24.04.2012, out of 9409 mining leases in the country, 7967 mining leases have registered online with the IBM. The IBM has suspended 1571 mines for non-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) IBM 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, Orissa, 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.

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- (xii) The Central Government has also set up Shri Justice M.B. Shah Inquiry Commission for illegal mining of iron ore and manganese *vide* gazette notification dated 22.11.2010. The Commission submitted its First Interim Report to the Ministry of Mines, which has been laid before the Lok Sabha on 20.12.2011 alongwith the Memorandum of Action Taken. The Commission has so far visited States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Goa and Odisha. The Commission has recently submitted its report on its findings in the State of Goa.

Illegal mining in Goa

3342. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has received Justice M.B. Shah Commission report on illegal mining in Goa;
- (b) if so, the recommendations/observations of the report;
- (c) whether the Shah Commission has recommended a complete ban on export from the State; and
- (d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) to (d) The Report is under consideration of the Government.

Acquisition of tribal land for mining

3343. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has laid down any provisions for the welfare of tribal people whose lands have been acquired by the mining companies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of cases of violation of these provisions by the mining companies during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and
- (d) the action taken by Government during the above-said period against the erring mining companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL) : (a) and (b) The Central Government has enunciated National Mineral Policy, 2008, which seeks to develop a sustainable framework for optimum utilisation of the country's natural mineral resources for the industrial growth in the country and at the same time improving the life of people living in the mining areas, which are generally located in the backward and tribal regions of the country. The Mineral Policy also enunciates that special care will be taken to protect the interest of host and indigenous (tribal) populations through developing models of stakeholder interest based on international best practice. The provisions of the applicable Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy will be followed for the purpose.

(c) and (d) Relief and Rehabilitation measures are treated as integral to conditions of grant of the lease and since leases are granted by the State Government, violations are also dealt by the State Government, and information in this regard is not centrally maintained.

State Minority Commissions

3344. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of States which have constituted minority commissions, in the country, having their Chairman;
- (b) whether Governments of those States have constituted the minority commission where Hindus are in minority;
- (c) whether Government is planning to formulate a policy for the protection of rights of Hindus, where they are in minority; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) Minority Commissions have been constituted in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab and West Bengal. As on 30.04.2012, the State Minority Commissions of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh are without full-time Chairman.

(b) and (c) Government of India had notified Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis) as minority communities under Section 2(c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1922. So far as States are concerned, the opinion of majority in the Bench in Writ Petition (Civil) 317 of 1993, TMA Pai Foundation & Others Vs State of Karnataka & Ors, it was stated that "Linguistic and religious minorities are covered by the expression "minority" under Article-30 of the Constitution. Since the reorganization of States in India has been on linguistic lines, therefore, for the purpose of determining the minority, the unit will be the State and not the whole of India. Thus, religious and linguistic minorities, who have been put on a par in Article 30, have to be considered statewise." The matter is still sub-judice.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of (b) and (c) above.

Changes in Wakf Act

3345. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that All India Muslim Personal Law Board (AIMPLB) is asking for certain changes in the Wakf Act;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) the action Government is taking thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The All India Muslim Personal Law Board (AIMPLB) has suggested changes in certain Sections of the Wakf Act, 1995 including in various clauses of the Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 2010 as passed by the Lok Sabha on 7th May, 2010. The major suggestions, inter alia, are as under :

- (i) Any person may dedicate property as waqf and not only by a person professing Islam.
- (ii) Survey should include the auqaf created, used or in existence as on 15th August, 1947 instead of from the commencement of this Act.
- (iii) Joint Secretary Level Officer to be appointed as a member of the Waqf Board and also for the post of Chief Executive Officer of a Board.

- (iv) 'Sale' of waqf properties should be allowed.
- (v) Section 87 of the Wakf Act, 1995 may be deleted which deals with bar to the enforcement of right on behalf of unregistered auqaf.
- (vi) The waqf properties may be included under the purview of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971.

The All India Muslim Personal Law Board (AIMPLB) submitted their suggestions to the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha constituted to examine the Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 2010. The Select Committee, after consultation with various stakeholders including AIMPLB, presented their report to the Rajya Sabha on 16.12.2011. The report of the Select Committee has become an input for drafting of the Wakf (Amendment) Bill.

Committees to study problems of minorities

3346. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of MINORITY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government had earlier appointed Gopal Singh Committee and Gujral Committee to study the problems of minorities;
- (b) whether Government had also set up Sachar Committee and Ranganath Mishra Committee for similar purposes;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government had failed to implement most of recommendations of the above mentioned Committees;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) The Committee for Promotion of Urdu was appointed by the Government in May 1972 under the Chairmanship of Shri I.K. Gujral, the then Union Minister of State, Ministry of Works and Housing. The report of the Gujral committee was submitted on May 8, 1975. The report was laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on February 21, 1979.

In May 1980, a seven member High Level Committee (HLC) was set up to ascertain if the benefits of various fiscal policies of Government, both of Central and States, really reach the minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker Sections of society. Dr. Gopal Singh took over as Chairman of this HLC in September 1980 and at the time of making the Report, the HLC had 10 members including the

Chairman. The Final Report on the Minorities of India was presented to the then Home Minister in June 1983.

(b) A High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retired) Rajinder Sachar, was constituted on 9th March 2005 to prepare a report on the Social, Economic and Educational status of Muslim Community in India. The committee submitted its report (popularly known as Sachar Committee Report) on 17th November, 2006. The Report was tabled in both the Houses of Parliament on 30th November, 2006. The Government took several decisions on the recommendations of the Sachar Committee and statement in this regard was laid in both the Houses of Parliament.

The Government notified the constitution of the National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities (NCRLM) on 29th October 2004 under the Chairmanship of Justice Ranganath Misra with the following terms of reference :

- (i) To suggest criteria for identification of socially and economically backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities;
- (ii) To recommend measures for welfare of socially and economically backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities, including reservation in education and government employment;
- (iii) To suggest the necessary constitutional legal and administrative modalities, as required for the implementation of their recommendations.
- (iv) To give its recommendations on the issues raised in W.P. 180/04 and 94/05 filed in the Supreme Court and in certain High Courts relating to para 3 of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, in the context of ceiling of 50% reservation as also the modalities of inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes.

(c) to (e) The recommendations of Sachar Committee are under implementation by 13 different Ministries/Departments including the Ministry of Minority Affairs. The relevant details are given in Statement (*See below*).

The NCRLM submitted its report to the Government in May, 2007 and the report has been laid in both the Houses of the Parliament on 18th December, 2009. The NCRLM had recommended reservations for Minorities. Government after having considered the above recommendation, decided to carve out a sub-quota of 4.5% for the minorities as defined under Section 2(c) of the NCM Act 1992, within the 27% reservation of OBC quota for admission in Central Government Institutions and in Civil posts under the Government of India. The Department of Personnel and Training and Ministry of Human Resource Development (Deptt. of Higher Education) have issued instructions accordingly.

Statement*Status of implementation of the decisions taken by Government on the follow-up action on the recommendations of the Sachar Committee*

The Government took following decisions on the recommendations of the Prime Minister's High Level Committee on Social, Economic and Educational status of the Muslim Community of India, pertaining to various Ministries/Departments :

1. Department of Financial Services :

- (i) All public sector banks have been directed to open more branches in districts having a substantial minority population. In 2007-08, 523 branches were opened in such districts while in 2008-09, 537 new branches were opened. In 2009-10, 743 new branches and in 2010-11, 814 new branches were opened. During 2011-12, 619 branches have been opened up to 31st December 2011. A total of 3236 branches have been opened since 2007-08.
- (ii) RBI revised its Master Circular on the 1st July, 2011 on priority sector lending (PSL) for improving credit facilities to minority communities. As on 31st December, 2011, Rs. 1,54,789.90 crore, which is 14.83% of total PSL, were provided to minorities.
- (iii) To promote micro-finance among women, 5,54,631 accounts have been opened for minority women with Rs. 6450.52 crore as micro-credit in 2011-12 upto December, 2011.
- (iv) All public sector banks are organizing awareness campaigns in blocks/districts/towns with substantial minority population. In 2011-12, 5148 awareness campaigns were organized in such areas upto December, 2011.
- (v) Lead banks have organized 2024 entrepreneurial development programmes in blocks/districts/towns with substantial minority population upto December, 2011 and the number of beneficiaries in 12153.

2. Ministry of Human Resource Development :

A multi-pronged strategy to address the educational backwardness of the Muslim community, as brought out by the Sachar Committee, has been adopted, as given below :

- (a) Under the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme, criteria of educationally backward blocks has been revised with effect from 1st April 2008 to cover blocks with less than 30% rural female literacy and in urban areas with less than national average of female literacy. Under the scheme, 450 KGBVs have been operationalised in minority concentration districts, so far. 70 KGBVs have been operationalised for minority concentration

districts against the target of 107 during the year 2011-12 upto December, 2011.

- (b) Universalization of access to quality education at secondary stage called Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been approved. The scheme envisages preference to minority concentration areas in opening of Government schools. State Governments have been advised to accord priority to setting up of new/upgraded schools in minority concentration areas while appraising proposals under this scheme. 158 New Secondary Schools have been approved in 2011-12 upto October, 2011.
- (c) One model college each would be set up in 374 educationally backward districts (EBDs) of the country. Of 374 EBDs, 67 are in identified minority concentration districts. During 2011-12, five model colleges have been sanctioned in MCDs, and funds of Rs. 2.67 crores have been released upto 30th Sept., 2011.
- (d) Under the Sub-mission on polytechnics, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for setting up of polytechnics in un-served and under-served districts. 57 districts out of 90 minority concentration districts are eligible for consideration under the scheme. So far, 46 minority concentration districts have been covered for setting up of polytechnics, and an amount of Rs. 222.66 crore have been released upto 30th Sept., 2011.
- (e) Preference is given by the University Grants Commission for provision of girls' hostels in universities and colleges in the areas where there is concentration of minorities especially Muslims. The UGC has sanctioned 284 Women's hostels and released Rs. 201.55 crore till 30th Sept., 2011 during 11th Plan in Minority Concentration Districts/area.
- (f) The Area Intensive & Madarsa Modernisation Programme has been revised and bifurcated into two schemes. A Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madaras (SPQEM) has been launched with an allocation of Rs. 325 crore for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. It contains attractive provisions for better teachers' salary, increased assistance for books, teaching aids and computers, and introduction of vocational subjects, etc. An amount of Rs. 92.77 crore has been released upto 31st Dec., 2011 against budget provision of Rs. 150 crore. The other scheme, which provides financial assistance for Infrastructure Development of Private aided/unaided Minority Institutes (IDMI), has been launched with an allocation of Rs. 125 crore for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. During 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 21.88 crore has been released against budget outlay of Rs. 50.00 crore upto 31st Dec., 2011.

- (g) For subsequent access to higher education, the Certificates issued by the State Madarsa Boards, whose Certificates and qualifications have been granted equivalence by the corresponding State Boards, would be considered equivalent by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Council of Board of School Education in India (COBSE) or/and by any other school examination board.
- (h) Academies for professional development of Urdu medium teachers have been set up at three Central Universities namely, Aligarh Muslim University, Jamia Islamia University, New Delhi and Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad. During 2011-12, 4718 Urdu Teachers have been trained under Refresher Courses/Workshops.
- (i) Under the revised scheme, financial assistance is given for appointment of Urdu teachers in a Government school in any locality where more than 25% of the population is from Urdu speaking community. The financial assistance would be based on the prevailing salary structure of Urdu teachers employed with schools of the State Government. Honorarium is also admissible to part-time Urdu teachers.
- (j) The States/UTs have been advised to undertake community based mobilization campaigns in areas having a substantial population of Muslims. Saakshar Bharat is being implemented in 372 districts out of 410 eligible districts where adult female literacy is 50% or below as per 2001 Census. Out of 88 Muslim dominated districts, 61 districts have been covered under Saakshar Bharat.
- (k) Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs) are envisaged in the revised schemes. At present, JSSs are imparting vocational training in 33 out of the 88 Muslim dominated districts in the country.
- (l) The mid-day meal scheme has been extended to all areas in the country from the year 2008-09 and also covers upper primary schools. Blocks with a concentration of Muslim population are being covered under this scheme.
- (m) All State Governments/UT administrations have been advised to use existing school buildings and community buildings as study centres for school children.
- (n) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has prepared text books for all classes in the light of the National Curriculum Framework-2005 (NCF). 14 States have revised their curriculums as per the NCF 2005 while 9 States are in the process of doing so. Ten States/UTs use textbooks of neighbouring States or NCERT textbooks.

- (o) Thirty five universities have started centers for studying social exclusion and inclusive policy for minorities and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Besides, 1280 Centres of Equal Opportunity (CEOs) have been established in 51 universities during 2009-10 and 1345 and 1367 such centres are proposed to be established during 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively.

3. Ministry of Minority Affairs :

- (a) An expert group, constituted to study and recommend the structure and functions of an Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC), submitted its report on 13th March, 2008. The concept of diversity index has been subsumed in the EOC. The draft Bill for EOC is under consultation with other Ministries/ Departments concerned.
- (b) The Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2010 as passed by the Lok Sabha was referred to the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha on 31st August, 2010. The Select Committee held its 22nd Meeting on 12.12.2011. The Report of the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha on the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2010 and the evidence tendered before the Select Committee were placed on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on 16th December, 2011.
- (c) The Government has accorded 'in-principle' approval for restructuring of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC). A consultancy firm has been appointed to work out the details for restructuring of NMDFC. The firm had submitted its draft reports which were examined in the Ministry. The Report and the views of the Consultancy Monitoring Committee are under consideration.
- (d) An Inter-ministerial Task Force constituted to devise an appropriate strategy and action plan for developing 338 identified towns having substantial minority population, has submitted its report on 8th November, 2007. The concerned Ministries/Departments have been advised to give priority in the implementation of their schemes in these 338 towns.
- (e) Three scholarship schemes for minority communities namely, pre-matric scholarship from class I to X, post-matric scholarship from class XI to PhD and merit-cum-means scholarship for technical and professional courses at under-graduate and post-graduate levels have been launched. Under these schemes, Rs. 1094.94 crore have been sanctioned for award of scholarships to 62.72 lakh students belonging to minority communities in 2011-12 upto 31st March, 2012. Further, a fellowship scheme called Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme for M. Phil and Ph.D scholars has been under implementation. 756 fellowships and 3778 renewals have been sanctioned

by University Grants Commission (UGC) and financial assistance for Rs. 51.98 crore has been released upto 31st March, 2012.

- (f) The corpus of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), which stood at Rs. 100 crore, was doubled to Rs. 200 crore in December, 2006. The corpus was, however, increased during 11th Plan period to Rs. 750 crore. Under the scheme of MAEF, since 2007-08, 419 NGOs have been given grants-in-aid for infrastructure development of educational institutions and 48471 scholarships were awarded to meritorious girls in classes-XI and XII.
- (g) A revised Coaching and Allied scheme was launched in 2006-07. Against the target of 6000 candidates for 2011-12, financial assistance has been given to 7340 students/candidates belonging to minority communities. Funds to the tune of Rs. 15.98 crore have been released against the budget provision of Rs. 16 crore, upto 31st March, 2012.
- (h) A Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) was launched in 90 identified minority concentration districts in 2008-09. Plans of 90 minority concentration districts (fully in 70 and partly in 20 districts) in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Manipur, Bihar, Meghalaya, Jharkhand, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Orissa, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Uttarakhand, Mizoram, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh have been approved and Rs. 2943.30 crore released to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations upto 31st March, 2012 since launching of the programme.

4. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation :

A National Data Bank, to compile data on the various socio-economic and basic amenities parameters for socio-religious communities, has been set up in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation.

5. Planning Commission :

- (a) An autonomous Assessment & Monitoring Authority (AMA), to analyse data collected for taking appropriate and corrective policy decisions, was set up in the Planning Commission. Since the term of the AMA ended on 15th January, 2011, the Planning Commission has reconstituted the AMA and the newly reconstituted AMA has conducted few meetings.
- (b) A comprehensive institutional structure for fostering skill development has been set up in Planning Commission to address the skill development needs of the country including minorities. It includes National Council on Skill Development, National Skill Development Coordination Board and a National Skill Development Corporation.

6. Department of Personnel and Training :

- (a) Department of Personnel & Training has developed training modules for sensitization of government officials. These modules have been sent to the Central/State Training Institutes for training.
- (b) State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised by Department of Personnel & Training for posting of Muslim police personnel in Thanas and Muslim health personnel and teachers in Muslim concentration areas. Guidelines have also been issued by Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Health & Family Welfare advising States/UT for similar action.

7. Ministry of Home Affairs

- (a) A High Level Committee, set up to review the Delimitation Act, has considered the concerns expressed in the Sachar Committee report regarding anomalies with respect to reserved constituencies under the delimitation schemes and submitted its report.
- (b) A Working Group in the National Advisory Council (NAC) drafted a Bill titled "Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence (Access to Justice & Reparations) Bill, 2011". The NAC sent the Bill to Ministry of Home Affairs on 25.07.2011. The draft Bill is under examination in Ministry of Home Affairs.

8. Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation :

For facilitating the flow of funds under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) to towns and cities, having a substantial concentration of minority population, necessary steps have been taken to ensure that Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for such towns and cities include adequate provisions for minorities.

- (a) Under UIDSSMT, Rs. 2672.34 crore has been sanctioned for 88 towns having a substantial minority population.
- (b) Under IHSDP, projects costing Rs. 1897.69 crore are for 101 towns having a substantial minority population.
- (c) Under BSUP, Rs. 7086.47 crore has been sanctioned for 17 towns.
- (d) Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Lakshadweep, Puducherry and Kerala have given

exemption to Waqf Board properties from Rent Control Act, while Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland have informed that no Waqf property exists in these States.

9. Ministry of Labour and Employment :

An Act has been passed by the Parliament for providing social security to workers in the unorganized sector, which, *inter-alia*, includes home based workers.

10. Ministry of Culture :

Meetings of circles of Archeological Survey of India have been held with State Waqf Boards to review the list of waqf properties which are under the Archeological Survey of India.

11. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare :

Dissemination of information regarding health and family welfare schemes is being undertaken in regional languages in minority concentration areas.

12. Ministry of Panchayati Raj :

State Governments have been advised by Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Urban Development to improve representation of minorities in local bodies.

As per information furnished by Ministry of Panchayati Raj, States/UTs of Uttarakhand, Kerala, West Bengal and Lakshadweep have mentioned that provisions for ensuring representation of minorities in District and Panchayat level exist. The State Governments of Himachal Pradesh and Orissa have informed that the matter is under consideration.

Ministry of Urban Development has informed that State Governments of Kerala, West Bengal and Haryana have implemented the guidelines.

13. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting :

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has been regularly releasing features of various themes associated with minority welfare covering issues such as scholarship schemes, initiatives taken in pursuance of the Sachar Committee Report.

Post Matric Scholarship for Higher Education

3347. SHRI RAJIV PRATAPRUDY : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of post matric scholarships awarded for higher education during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the number of post matric scholarships awarded by Government for students to pursue higher education during that period; and

(c) the details of funds allocated for the same during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details of the number of post matric scholarships awarded and funds allocated for the same during the last three years are as follows :

Year	Post-matric scholarship scheme		Merit-cum-means based scholarship scheme		Maulana Azad National Fellowship	
	No. of Scholarships	Funds Allocated (Rs. in crore)	No. of Scholarships	Funds Allocated (Rs. in crore)	No. of Scholarships	Funds Allocated (Rs. in crore)
2009-10	364387	150.00	35982	100.00	757	15.00
2010-11	525644	265.300	41056	135.00	1511	30.00
2011-12	701590	450.00	42476	140.00	2266	52.00

Status of 15 Point Programme

3348. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the status of implementation of new 15 point programme for the development of Minorities; and

(b) the allocations for the sector during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and how much of that was spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHR VINCENT PALA) : (a) The status of implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme is an overarching programme under which it is to be ensured that 15% of physical targets/financial outlays for the schemes included in the programme and considered amenable to targeting are earmarked for minorities. In other schemes, flow of benefits/funds to development projects in areas with substantial minority population, is monitored. Schemes of the Ministry of Minority Affairs exclusively meant for minorities are also covered under this programme. As such, there was no provision for making separate allocation for this programme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Statement

The status of implementation of Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities

Schemes of Central Ministries

- â Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Implemented by Department of School Education and Literacy (SE&L) for Districts having substantial minority population, the following educational infrastructure have been created in Minority concentration Districts from 2006-07 upto December, 2011 :
 - | 15045 Primary Schools, 7977 Upper Primary Schools and 179645 Additional Class Rooms constructed.
 - | 20662 New Primary Schools and 11552 Upper Primary Schools opened.
 - | 110087 teachers sanctioned.
 - | 546 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas sanctioned.
- â Rs. 389.20 crore released for covering 26704 Madrasas under Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM) implemented by D/o SE&L from 2006-07 upto December, 2011.
- â Rs. 49.59 crore released for 263 Institutions under the scheme of Infrastructure Development for Minority Institutions (IDMI) by D/o SE&L from 2008-09 upto December, 2011.
- â For greater resources for teaching Urdu, Rs. 4.00 crore released for appointment of 2279 Urdu Teachers/Language Teachers including Urdu by D/o SE&L from 2006-07 to 2010-11.
- â Under Priority Sector Lending (PSL) Scheme implemented by Department of Financial Services, PSL to Minorities has increased from 10.60% of the total PSL in 2007-08 to 14.83% in December, 2011.
- â As reported by Department of Personnel & Training, recruitment of Minorities in Central Government Ministries/Departments, Public Sector Banks and Financial Institutions and PSUs has increased from 6.93% in 2006-07 to 11.99% (as per partial information received) in 2010-11.
- â Since 2007-08 upto December, 2011, Rs. 115.14 crore released for upgradation of 60 identified ITIs into Centre of Excellence in districts having substantial Minority population by Ministry of Labour and Employment.

- â In Cities/Towns having substantial Minority population :
- | Rs. 31342.88 crore sanctioned for Basic Services to Urban Poors from 2007-08 upto December, 2011 by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.
 - | Rs. 8082.94 crore sanctioned for Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme from 2007-08 upto December, 2011 by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.
 - | Rs. 26045.38 crore released for Urban Infrastructure Governance from 2009-10 upto December, 2011 by Ministry of Urban Development.
 - | Rs. 7825.81 crore released under Urban Integrated Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns from 2009-10 upto December, 2011 by Ministry of Urban Development.
- â 1855568 houses sanctioned to minorities under Indira Awas Yojana and released Rs. 5676.40 crore therefor from 2006-07 upto December, 2011 by Ministry of Rural Development.
- â 65425 Anganwadi Centres operationalised in CD Blocks having substantial minority population from 2006-07 upto December, 2011 by Ministry of Women & Child Development.
- â 1020666 Swarozgaries assisted under Aajeevika Scheme implemented by Ministry of Rural Development from 2006-07 upto December, 2011.
- â 75666 Urban Poor assisted to set up Individual Micro Enterprises and Skill training imparted to 143523 Urban Poors under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana from 2006-07 upto December, 2011 by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.
- â 47529 habitations with substantial minority population covered under National Rural Drinking Water Programme at an estimated cost of Rs. 12361.21 crore from 2009-10 upto December, 2011 by Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation.
- â Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has issued revised guidelines to the States and Union Territories in June, 2008 to promote communal harmony. A Working Group in the National Advisory Council (NAC) has drafted a Bill titled "Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence (Access to Justice & Reparations) Bill, 2011". The NAC sent the Bill to MHA in July, 2011. The draft Bill is under examination in MHA.

Schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs :

- â 12191861 Pre-matric scholarship awarded to minority students and released Rs. 1326.87 crore from 2008-09 to 2011-12
- â 1787122 Post-matric scholarship awarded to minority students and released Rs. 820.96 crore from 2007-08 to 2011-12.
- â 162967 Merit-cum-Means Based scholarship awarded to minority students for technical and professional courses and released Rs. 427.35 crore from 2007-08 to 2011-12.
- â 2266 fellowships awarded and renewed to M.Phil. and Ph.D. scholars from minority communities under Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme and released Rs. 96.86 crore through UGC (Implementing Agency) from 2009-10 to 2011-12.
- â Free Coaching provided to 28516 candidates and also disbursed Rs. 51.01 crore to them as stipend for qualifying examinations for admission in technical and professional courses, competitive examinations for recruitment of jobs in Government and private sectors from 2006-07 to 2011-12.
- â Rs. 1089.96 crore disbursed to 515692 beneficiaries as Term Loan and Micro Finance by National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) from 2006-07 to 2011-12.
- â Rs 79.41 crore disbursed as scholarships to 66171 Meritorious Girls by Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) from 2007-08 to 2011-12.

Condition of Wakf Properties

3349. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that condition of wakf properties are not good in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the annual outcome thereof and the number of schemes implemented for the development of wakf properties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) to (c) The Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on Wakf after visiting various States had observed that even the preliminary survey of wakf properties had not been done in many States and there were large scale encroachments of wakf lands. The Committee also observed that the administration, management and development of wakf properties are very poor and thus substantial

income that the waqf properties could have generated for the welfare of the muslim community is consequently lost. Further, the Sachar Committee had estimated that there are more than 4.9 lakh registered auqaf spread over the country but the current annual income from these properties is only about Rs. 163 crores when they are capable of generating annual income of around Rs. 12,000 crores.

Based on the recommendation of the 9th Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on Wakf, the Ministry of Minority Affairs launched the "Scheme of Computerization of Records of State Waqf Boards (SWBs)" in December, 2009. The main objective of the scheme is to streamline record keeping, introduce transparency in functioning of the Waqf Board and to computerize various functions and processes of the SWBs. Further, with a view to protect vacant waqf lands from encroachers and to augment the resources of the auqaf for enlarging the welfare activities, the Central Wakf Council, a statutory body constituted under Section 9 of the Wakf Act 1995, has been implementing a "Scheme for Development of Urban Wakf Properties" with yearly grant-in-aid from the Central Government since 1974-75. Under the scheme, loan is extended to various waqf institutions in the country for taking up economically viable buildings on waqf land.

Meetings for 15 Point Programme

†3350. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the period within which meetings are required to be held for Prime Minister's 15 point programme as per the instructions given to the State Governments by the Central Government; and

(b) whether States are holding meetings in the stipulated period and if so, the dates on which meetings are held by the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) As per the guidelines issued by the Central Government, the State Level Committee for Implementation of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme should meet at least once every quarter.

(b) Details relating to the meetings held by the States are awaited and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Scholarships for Students in Rajasthan

†3351. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of students of minority communities in Rajasthan who have been provided scholarships in 2010-11; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of scholarships provided for pre-matriculation, post-matriculation and higher education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) and (b) The number of students of minority communities in Rajasthan who have been provided scholarships under schemes implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs in 2010-11 is as under :

Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Pre-matric, Post-matric, and, Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship 1, 21,988; 10873 and 1001 students respectively have been provided scholarships. Under the Central Sector Scheme of Maulana Azad National Fellowship, a total of 42 students have been provided National fellowships.

Scholarships for Minorities for Higher Education

3352. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the status of scholarship and the number of beneficiaries for higher education amongst minority community as on 31 March, 2011;

(b) whether there is any demand from the minority community for increasing it; and

(c) if so, the action being taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) The Ministry of Minority Affairs implements the following scholarship schemes for promotion of higher education amongst Minority Communities :

(i) Post-matric Scholarship, (ii) Merit-cum-Means Scholarship and (iii) Maulana Azad National Fellowship.

(i) Post matric Scholarship Scheme (launched in 2007-08) :	10,85,172
(ii) Merit cum means based Scholarship Scheme (launched in 2007-08) :	1,20,491
(iii) Maulana Azad National Fellowship (launched in 2009-10):	2,268

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The allocations under the Post-matric and Merit-cum-Means based scholarship schemes have been increased from Rs. 450 Cr. and Rs. 140 Cr. in 2011-12 to Rs. 500 Cr. and Rs. 220 Cr. respectively in 2012-2013.

Utilization of Funds for Minorities

3353. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the funds allocated for the development of minorities is under utilized;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps Government would take for effective use of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) and (b) The details of year-wise allocation, expenditure and percentage utilization of funds in respect of Ministry of Minority Affairs during 11th Five Year Plan as given below show that the percentage of utilization of funds increased from 39.33% to 80.43% and 56.19% to 83.36% of Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates respectively between 2007-08 and 2011-12.

Year	Allocation (Rs. in Crore)		Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)	% of Utilization with reference to	
	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates		Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates
2007-08	500.00	350.00	196.65	39.33	56.19
2008-09	1000.00	650.00	619.02	61.90	95.23
2009-10	1740.00	1740.00	1709.42	98.24	98.24
2010-11	2600.00	2500.00	2008.86	77.26	80.35
2011-12	2850.00	2750.00	2292.27	80.43	83.36

The main reasons for not utilizing the full allocation are as follows :

- * Implementation of the major schemes of the Ministry, such as, pre-Matric, and Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for selected minority concentration districts (MCDs) could commence in 2008-09 only.
- * Non-submission of complete and adequate proposals by the State Governments for Multi sectoral Development Scheme (MsDP) and delay in the submission of Utilization Certificate.
- * Promulgation of model code of conduct due to elections in several States which delayed sanction of funds.
- * Insufficient proposals received from States and UTs especially from North Eastern States for Scholarship schemes. As a result, the unutilized funds for North East had to be surrendered as per existing provision.

- * Non-receipt of 'in-principle' approval by competent authority for the implementation of 4 proposed new Schemes.

(c) The Ministry has taken steps to give wide publicity of the welfare schemes for the minority communities to generate awareness for these schemes through the print and electronic media. Uploading of the data on minority welfare schemes implemented by various Ministries and State Governments/UT Administrations has been made mandatory. Activity wise time-lines have been laid down and communicated to the State/UTs under the Scholarship Schemes. Online Scholarship Management System (OSMS) has been developed and launched for the on-line application for the Merit-cum-Means Scholarship scheme which is being extended for the post-Matric Scholarship scheme also. Regular review meetings with the officials of the State Government are held to expedite the implementation of programmes. In addition, the officials of the Ministry visit States/UTs to review and inspect the implementation of projects under various schemes/programmes.

Assistance to Madhya Pradesh

‡3354. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of assistance provided to Madhya Pradesh Wakf Board, Madhya Pradesh Backward Classes and Minorities Finance and Development Corporation, and other institutions in Madhya Pradesh during the last five years;
- (b) the details of assistance provided to other States under this Head during the above period, year-wise and the basis for sanctioning the amount;
- (c) whether the above institutions have sent any proposal for approval during the last five years and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the number of proposals approved and those still pending along with the reasons therefor and by when the approval would be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) Ministry of Minority Affairs has released Rs. 27.10 lakh and Rs. 10.20 lakh during the financial years 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively to the Madhya Pradesh Wakf Board under the scheme of 'Computerization of Records of State Wakf Boards' which was launched in 2009.

Further, during the last five years, National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) has not disbursed funds for loans to the Madhya Pradesh Backward Classes and Minorities Finance and Development Corporation (MPBCMFDC), the State Channelising Agency (SCA) of NMDFC in Madhya Pradesh

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

as nominated by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, due to non repayment of over-dues of Rs. 8.29 crore by them to NMDFC. Moreover, the Madhya Pradesh Hastshilp Vikas Nigam (MPHSVN), which is another SCA of NMDFC in Madhya Pradesh, has not been operating the schemes of NMDFC.

(b) to (d) The State-wise and year-wise funds released to various State Wakf Boards and other organizations under the scheme of 'Computerization of Records of State Wakf Boards' launched in 2009 is given in Statement I (*See below*). These releases are based on the scheme guidelines. No proposal sent by State Wakf Boards under the scheme are pending for approval. A Statement showing the State-wise and year-wise funds disbursed by NMDFC to SCAs during the last five years is given in Statement- II (*See below*). The funds are disbursed by NMDFC to SCAs on the basis of Annual Plans (AAPs) submitted by the SCAs at the beginning of each financial year. There is no pendency of proposals for approval with NMDFC.

Statement-I

Funds disbursed to State/UT Wakf Boards/NIC/CWC under the Scheme of Computerization of records of State Wakf Boards since inception of scheme in the year 2009.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT Wakf Boards	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
I.	National Informatic Center	480.92	0	0
II.	Central Wakf Council	27.10	0	0
II	States Wakf Boards			
1.	Punjab Wakf Board	27.10	0	0
2.	Karnataka State Board of Wakf	27.10	0	10.20
3.	Chhattisgarh State Waqf Board	27.10	0	0
4.	Maharashtra State Board of Wakfs	27.10	0	7.13
5.	Tamil Nadu Wakf Board	27.10	0	0
6.	Board of Wakfs, West Bengal	27.10	0	0
7.	Assam Board of Wakfs	27.10	0	0
8.	Orissa Board of Wakfs	27.10	0	0
9.	Tripura Board of Wakf	27.10	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh Wakf Board	27.10	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
11.	UP Sunni Central Waqf Board	27.10	0	0
12.	Bihar State Sunni Wakf Board	0	27.10	0
13.	Bihar State Shia Wakf Board	0	27.10	0
14.	Puducherry State Wakf Board	0	27.10	0
15.	Kerala State Wakf Board	0	27.10	4.67
16.	Haryana State Wakf Board	0	27.10	3.04
17.	Wakf Board Manipur	0	27.10	0
18.	Madhya Pradesh State Wakf Board	0	27.10	10.20
19.	Delhi Wakf Board	0	27.10	0
20.	Lakshadweep State Wakf Board	0	27.10	0
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Wakf Board	0	21.29	0
22.	Uttarakhand Wakf Board	0	27.10	0
23.	Rajasthan Board of Muslim Wakf Board	0	27.10	0
24.	Jammu and Kashmir Board for specified Wakf and specified Wakf properties	0	21.96	0
25.	Meghalaya Board of Wakfs	0	21.29	0
26.	Andhra Pradesh State Wakf Board	0		27.10

Statement-II

Statement showing Statewise and Year-wise disbursement by NMDFC to SCAs

Status as on 31.03.2012

(Amount Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08 Amount	2008-09 Amount	2009-10 Amount	2010-11 Amount	2011-12 Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	888.70	47.25	45.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	134.00	0.00	12.42	200.00	124.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Bihar	204.51	904.50	4.50	793.50	438.00
5.	Chandigarh	5.00	2.00	6.00	4.00	7.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
7.	Delhi	21.25	17.00	45.25	17.00	45.20
8.	Gujarat	200.00	300.00	314.93	0.00	38.84
9.	Himachal Pradesh	150.00	75.00	230.00	115.00	120.00
10.	Haryana	450.00	359.00	1076.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	387.72	420.00	560.00	1083.00	1016.00
12.	Jharkhand	54.44	110.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	3150.00	4229.50	5183.50	6079.91	7650.00
14.	Karnataka	525.00	450.00	350.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	800.00	500.00	500.00	1040.00	419.00
16.	Manipur	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Mizoram	400.00	300.00	309.81	129.00	0.00
20.	Nagaland	712.50	500.00	1170.00	451.00	700.00
21.	Orissa	0.00	27.00	38.25	0.00	79.00
22.	Pondicherry	22.50	100.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	750.00	400.00	469.64	961.13	500.00
24.	Rajasthan	252.25	100.00	302.25	700.00	650.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	1516.00	965.25	2134.55	3220.00	0.00
26.	Tripura	30.00	50.00	96.00	100.00	200.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	45.00	0.00	0.00	5.40	0.00
28.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	3707.74	3214.49	6606.75	8128.00	15150.00
TOTAL:		14412.01	13072.79	19774.85	23326.94	27137.04

Installation of solar water pumps

‡3355. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has installed solar water pumps in all the villages across the country during the last year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; State-wise including Uttarakhand;
- (c) the details of funds being allocated by the Central Government for this project; and
- (d) the details of villages wherein Government proposes to install solar water pumps during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) 381 numbers of solar water pumps were installed in the States of Arunachal Pradesh (3), Chhattisgarh (64), Delhi (1), Maharashtra (11), Rajasthan (300) and Uttar Pradesh (2) during 2011-12. No solar water pump was installed in Uttarakhand during the year.

(c) The Ministry has not allocated funds separately for the solar water pump sets under the Off-grid Solar Application Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) during 2012-13. However, an amount of Rs. 20.62 crores was released for the installation of 2406 solar pump sets in Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh during 2011-12.

(d) The Ministry sanctions projects to the State Nodal Agencies and other implementing agencies on receiving complete project proposals from them. Therefore, the villages where solar water pumps will get installed will depend on the proposals received and demand from the beneficiaries.

Subsidy to Jharkhand for Solar Power Projects

3356. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the North Eastern States get a subsidy of 90 per cent in Solar Energy Projects;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is considering the idea of giving 90 per cent subsidy to Jharkhand for Solar Energy Projects, so that the backward hilly State would have more developmental projects in this sector;

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons for not considering the State in the category of NE States?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) and (b) Under the Off-grid Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, the Ministry provides a capital subsidy of 90% of the benchmark cost limited to Rs. 243/- per watt peak for setting up of SPV systems including power plants and packs by Central and State Government Ministries/ Departments and their organisations, State Nodal Agencies and local bodies in Special Category States, viz., North-Eastern States, Sikkim, J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. For individuals, NGOs and private institutions and organizations, the subsidy is limited to 30% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 81/- per watt peak in these States.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has issued a Scheme of extending 90% subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,35,000/- for each of the 100 numbers of solar charging stations per district having module capacity of 300 Wp for charging 50 lanterns and 10 mobiles in all the LWE affected districts including in Jharkhand. For other solar photovoltaic systems, the Ministry provides a subsidy of 30% of the benchmark cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 81/- per watt peak with battery storage in Jharkhand.

(e) The Special Category States are decided by the Planning Commission. Currently all the 7 North-Eastern States, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand are the Special Category States.

Launching of Biomass Mission

3357. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Biomass based power producers, with an installed capacity of 2,664 megawatt have asked for priority sector status on the lines of agro-sector and have also appealed to Government to launch biomass mission on the lines of solar mission to attract more investment;

(b) whether the biomass based producers have also sought tariff revision as large number of biomass based power plants were lying idle or running below capacity due to tariff; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Rajasthan Biomass Power Developers Association, Jaipur has requested the Ministry for priority sector status for biomass and to launch Biomass Mission on the lines of Solar Mission.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Biomass Power Developers Association of Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat etc. have approached the respective State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) for tariff revision for power exported to grid. Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has issued guidelines for tariff determination from renewable energy sources including Biomass Power. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been interacting from time to time with CERC and SERCs to clarify issues related to biomass tariff.

Research Project by C-Wet

3358. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA :

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR :

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what type of research project is conducted by Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-Wet), Chennai and how this research project is beneficial to the nation;

(b) the details of the reasons why the Ministry is not considering to set up non-conventional energy research centre in Gujarat, the details thereof;

(c) whether CWET has conducted any research work jointly with the Energy Department of Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) C-WET conducts research in the areas of grid integration and evacuation of wind power, study of wind forecasting system, development of small wind turbines for Indian wind conditions etc. These R&D projects are aimed at facilitating the orderly growth of wind energy sector in the country.

(b) The Centre for Wind Energy Technology, Chennai established by MNRE provides technical support for development of wind energy in the country, including for the State of Gujarat.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Grid connected solar plants

3359. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of locations and number of grid connected solar power plants functioning in the country;

(b) the capacity of those connected plants and per unit cost of the electricity generated by them; and

(c) the subsidy given on them in capital investment and prices per unit purchased from these plants?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) Grid connected solar power plants have been set up under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) and under various States programmes. 166 plants have been set up in the country, with an aggregate capacity of 920.86 MW. The list of plants is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The capacity of solar power plants varies between 1-40 MW. No subsidy is given by the Government on the capital investment for setting up these plants. The weighted average tariff at which the solar power purchased under JNNSM Batch I projects is Rs. 12.16 per unit. The tariff for solar power plants under Gujarat Policy is Rs. 15 per unit for first 12 years and Rs. 5 per unit for next 13 years if plants are commissioned before 31st January, 2012. The plants which are commissioned thereafter are eligible for a tariff of Rs. 9.98 per unit for first 12 years and Rs. 7 per unit for next 13 years.

Statement

1. *List of Grid Solar Power Projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM)*

A. Demonstration Programme on Grid Interactive Solar PV Power Generation

Sl. No.	State	Project Developer	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Power Generation (India) Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad	2
2.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited, Mumbai	1
3.	Rajasthan	Par Solar Limited, Mumabi	3
4.	Rajasthan	Reliance Industries Limited, Navi Mumbai	5
5.	Tamil Nadu	Sapphire Industrial Infrastructures Private Limited, New Delhi	5
6.	West Bengal	West Bengal Green Energy Development Corporation Ltd., Kolkata	2
TOTAL CAPACITY			18 MW

B. Rooftop PV and Small Solar Power Generation Programme

Sl. No.	State	Project Developer	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Amrit Jal Ventures Pvt. Ltd.	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited	1
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	1
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Andromeda Energy Technologies Private Limited	0.75
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Bhavani Engineering	1
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Gajanan Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.	1
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Kishore Electro Infra Pvt. Ltd.	1
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Photon Energy Systems Ltd.	1
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Ramakrishna Industries	1
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Power Generation (India) Private Limited	1
11.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh Investments Ltd.	2
12.	Chhattisgarh	Singhal Forestry Private Limited	2
13.	Haryana	C&S Electric Lt.	1
14.	Haryana	Chandra Leela Power Energy Private Limited	0.8
15.	Haryana	H.R. Minerals and Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	1
16.	Haryana	M/s V K G Energy Pvt. Ltd.	1
17.	Haryana	S D S Solar Private Limited	1
18.	Haryana	Sukhbir Solar Energy Private Limited	1
19.	Haryana	Tayal & Co.	1
20.	Haryana	Zamil New Delhi Infrastructure Private Limited	1
21.	Jharkhand	Kijalk infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	2
22.	Jharkhand	P C S Premier Energy Pvt. Ltd.	2

1	2	3	4
23.	Maharashtra	Citra Real Estate Limited	2
24.	Maharashtra	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.	1
25.	Maharashtra	Sepset Constructions Limited	2
26.	Orissa	Abacus Holdings Private Limited	1
27.	Orissa	Jay Iron & Steels Limited	1
28.	Orissa	M G M Minerals Ltd.	1
29.	Orissa	Molisati Vinimay Pvt. Ltd.	1
30.	Orissa	Pantime Finance Company Pvt. Ltd.	1
31.	Orissa	Raajratna Energy Holdings Private Limited	1
32.	Orissa	S N Mohanty	1
33.	Orissa	Shri Mahavir Ferro Alloys Pvt. Ltd.	1
34.	Punjab	Carlill Energy Private Limited	1.5
35.	Punjab	Econergyinc	1
36.	Punjab	G S Atwal & Co. (Engineers) Pvt. Ltd.	1.5
37.	Punjab	Soma Enterprise Limited	1
38.	Punjab	Sovox Renewables Private Limited	1
39.	Rajasthan	A E W Infratech Pvt. Ltd.	1
40.	Rajasthan	Asian Aero-Edu Aviation Private Limited	1
41.	Rajasthan	Basant Enterprises	1
42.	Rajasthan	Conflux Infratech Private Limited	1
43.	Rajasthan	Lanco Solar Private Ltd.	1
44.	Rajasthan	Navbharat Buildcon Pvt. Ltd.	1
45.	Rajasthan	Rays Power Private Limited	1
46.	Rajasthan	Sovox Renewables Private Limited	1
47.	Rajasthan	Sun Edison Energy India Private Limited	1
48.	Rajasthan	Vivek Pharmachem (India) Limited	1
49.	Rajasthan	Zamil New Delhi Infrastructure Private Limited	1

1	2	3	4
50.	Tamil Nadu	Amson Power Private Limited	1
51.	Tamil Nadu	B&G Solar Private Limited	1
52.	Tamil Nadu	Great Shine Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	1
53.	Tamil Nadu	Harrisons Power Private Limited	1
54.	Tamil Nadu	R L Cleanpower Pvt. Ltd.	1
55.	Uttar Pradesh	Dante Energy Private Limited	2
56.	Uttar Pradesh	Dhruv Milkose Pvt. Ltd.	1
57.	Uttar Pradesh	Priapus Infrastructure Private Limited	2
58.	Uttar Pradesh	Technical Associates Ltd.	2
59.	Uttarakhand	Jayace Technologies Limited	2
60.	Uttarakhand	Metro Frozen Fruits & Vegetables Pvt. Ltd.	1
61.	Uttarakhand	R V Akash Ganga Infrastructure Ltd.	2
TOTAL CAPACITY			72.55 MW

C. Grid Solar PV Projects under Migration Scheme of Phase-I of JNNSM

1.	Maharashtra	Clover Solar Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	2
2.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra State Power Generation Co. Limited, Mumbai	4
3.	Maharashtra	Videocon Industries Ltd., Mumbai	5
4.	Punjab	Azure Power (Punjab) Pvt. Ltd., Amritsar	2
5.	Rajasthan	AES Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon, Haryana	5
6.	Rajasthan	Aston Field Solar (Rajasthan) Pvt. Ltd.	5
7.	Rajasthan	Comet Power Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	5
8.	Rajasthan	Moser Baer Photo Voltaic Ltd., New Delhi	5
9.	Rajasthan	OPG Energy Pvt. Ltd., Chennai, Tamil Nadu	5
10.	Rajasthan	Refex Refrigerants Limited, Chennai	5
11.	Rajasthan	Swiss Park Vanijya Pvt. Ltd.	5
12.	Rajasthan	Acme Telepower	2.5
TOTAL CAPACITY			50.5 MW

D. Grid Solar PV Projects under Batch-I of Phase-I of JNNSM

Sl. No.	State	Project Developer	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	SAISUDHIR Energy Limited	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Welspun Solar AP Private Limited	5
3.	Orissa	Alex Solar Private Limited	5
4.	Rajasthan	Alex Spectrum Radiation Private Limited	5
5.	Rajasthan	Amrit Animation Pvt. Ltd.	5
6.	Rajasthan	Azure Power (Rajasthan) Pvt. Ltd.	5
7.	Rajasthan	DDE Renewable Energy Limited	5
8.	Rajasthan	Electromech Maritech Pvt. Ltd.	5
9.	Rajasthan	Finehope Allied Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5
10.	Rajasthan	Greentech Power Private Limited	5
11.	Rajasthan	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	5
12.	Rajasthan	Khaya Solar Projects Private Limited	5
13.	Rajasthan	Maharashtra Seamless Limited	5
14.	Rajasthan	Mahindra Solar One Private Limited	5
15.	Rajasthan	Newton Solar Private Limited	5
16.	Rajasthan	Northwest Energy Private Limited	5
17.	Rajasthan	Oswalwoollen Mills Limited	5
18.	Rajasthan	Precision Technik Private Limited	5
19.	Rajasthan	Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Ltd.	5
20.	Rajasthan	Saidham Overseas Private Limited	5
21.	Rajasthan	SunEdison Energy India Private Limited	5
22.	Rajasthan	Vasavi Solar Power Pvt. Ltd.	5
23.	Rajasthan	Viraj Renewables Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	CCCL Infrastructure Limited	5
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Electrical Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	5
TOTAL CAPACITY			125 MW

2. List of Grid Connected Solar Power Projects under Gujarat State Policy

Sl. No.	Project Developer	District	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
1.	Acme Tele Power Ltd.	Anand	15
2.	Harsha Engineers	Anand	1
3.	Precious Energy Services Pvt. Ltd.	Banaskantha	15.2
4.	Sandland Real Estates Pvt. Ltd.	Banaskantha	25
5.	Solitaire Energies Pvt. Ltd.	Banaskantha	15
6.	MBH Power Pvt. Ltd.	Bharuch	1
7.	GSEC-TPS	Gandhinagar	1
8.	PDPU-GPCL-GEDA	Gandhinagar	1
9.	Tata Power Company Ltd.	Jamnagar	25
10.	MSIL Solar PV Power Corporation	Junagadh	10
11.	Adani Enterprises Ltd.	Kutch	40
12.	Backbone Enterprises Ltd.	Kutch	5
13.	Essar Power Ltd.	Kutch	1
14.	GMDC Ltd.	Kutch	5
15.	Integrated Coal Mining Ltd.	Kutch	9
16.	Konark Gujarat PV Pvt. Ltd.	Kutch	5
17.	Solar Semiconductor	Kutch	10
18.	Unity Power Pvt. Ltd. (Videocon Group)	Kutch	5
19.	Welspun Urja Gujarat Pvt. Ltd.	Kutch	15
20.	GSEC-Canal	Mehsana	1
21.	AES Solar Energy Gujarat Pvt. Ltd.	Patan	14.92
22.	Alex Asatral Power Pvt. Ltd.	Patan	25
23.	Emami Cement Ltd.	Patan	10
24.	GMR Gujarat Solar Power Pvt. Ltd.	Patan	25
25.	GPPC Pipavav Power Company Ltd.	Patan	5

1	2	3	4
26.	Jaihind Projects Ltd.	Patan	5
27.	Kiran Energy Solar Power Pvt. Ltd.	Patan	20
28.	Lanco Solar Pvt. Ltd.	Patan	5
29.	Lanco Solar Pvt. Ltd.	Patan	15
30.	Lanco Solar Pvt. Ltd.	Patan	15
31.	NKG Infrastructure Ltd.	Patan	10
32.	Palace Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Patan	15
33.	PLG Photovoltaic	Patan	20
34.	Roha Dyechem Pvt. Ltd.	Patan	25
35.	Sun Clean Renewable Power Pvt. Ltd.	Patan	6
36.	Surana Telecom & Power Ltd.	Patan	5
37.	Universal Solar System	Patan	2
38.	EI Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	Patan	1
39.	GPCL	Patan	5
40.	Sun Edison Energy India Pvt. Ltd.	Patan	25
41.	ZF Steering Gear (India) Ltd.	Patan	5
42.	GHI Energy Pvt. Ltd. (SPV of Refex)	Porbandar	10
43.	Hiraco Renewable Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Porbandar	20
44.	Moserbear Energy & Development Ltd.	Porbandar	15
45.	Aravali Infrapower Ltd.	Rajkot	5
46.	CBC Solar Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	Rajkot	10
47.	Ganeshvani Merchandise Pvt. Ltd.	Rajkot	5
48.	Ganges Entertainment Pvt. Ltd.	Rajkot	10
49.	Green Infra Solar Energy Ltd.	Rajkot	10
50.	Abellon Clean Energy Ltd.	Sabarkantha	3
51.	Azure Power Ltd., Haryana	Sabarkantha	10.2
52.	GIPCL	Surat	5
53.	Azure Power Ltd., Gujarat	Surendranagar	5

1	2	3	4
54.	EMCO Ltd.	Surendranagar	5
55.	Environmental System Pvt. Ltd.	Surendranagar	5
56.	Louroux Bio Energies Ltd.	Surendranagar	25
57.	Millennium Synergy (Gujarat) Pvt. Ltd.	Surendranagar	9.27
58.	Rajesh Power Services Pvt. Ltd.	Surendranagar	1
59.	Rasna Marketing Services LLP	Surendranagar	1
60.	Som Shiva (Impex) Ltd.	Surendranagar	1
61.	Visual Percept Solar Projects Pvt. Ltd.	Surendranagar	25
62.	Waa Solar Pvt. Ltd.	Surendranagar	10.22
TOTAL CAPACITY			654.81 MW

3. Other projects

- * 40 MW Solar Power Project at Pokhran, Rajasthan under Solar RPO mechanism.
- * In addition a number of grid connected solar projects are at various stages of implementation/commissioning in different states.

Exploration of offshore wind power

3360. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has conducted any study to explore opportunities in the country's offshore wind power; and

(b) the challenges country is facing in offshore wind power and the clearances required to set up an offshore wind power farm?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) The Ministry has constituted a Technical Committee to analyze the offshore wind data available with various agencies in order to identify the offshore wind areas and their potential. The preliminary analysis of data available with some organizations like Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services, including C-WET studies suggests that there could be offshore wind energy potential in the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu and Gujarat.

(b) The major challenges in deployment of offshore wind power projects in India include limited data on resource characterization, unclear regulatory and policy

framework, technical issues and weak infrastructure to support fabrication, installation, maintenance, interconnection and evacuation of electricity from these systems.

The main clearances required for setting up offshore wind projects include those regarding environmental, security, shipping routes, aviation, mining and oil exploration zones, fishing zones etc.

Permission for solar energy projects

3361. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether many organisations, working in the field of solar energy, have sought the Government's permission to go ahead with their projects;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is considering to encourage such organisations to implement solar energy projects in the State;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether India is producing only a meagre amount of power from solar energy as compared to world's average; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) and (b) There is no requirement of getting "go ahead" from the Government of India for setting up solar projects. There are some schemes under which some support is provided as per guidelines contained therein.

(c) The Government is encouraging setting up solar energy projects.

(d) The Government has brought out schemes for setting up grid connected solar power projects and to promote various off grid applications. In addition, the Government notified reduced customs duty and exemption from excise duty on all items of machinery required for the initial setting up of a solar power generation project or facility.

The Government provides capital subsidy upto 30% of the benchmark cost and/ or soft loan at a rate of 5% interest to support deployment of various off grid solar applications.

(e) No, Sir. India is emerging as one of the leading countries in the field of solar power.

(f) The total installed capacity of solar power projects in the country has increased from 2 MW in 2009 to over 900 MW during 2012. Under JNNSM, 20,000 MW capacity addition of solar power projects is envisaged by 2022.

Wind power energy projects

3362. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has identified the locations for wind power energy projects across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the details of total wind power energy potential available across the country;
- (d) the details of funds earmarked/released for the implementation of wind power energy projects, State-wise; and
- (e) whether there is any time-frame fixed for implementation of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) Suitable sites for wind power energy projects are identified in the Indian Wind Atlas and wind monitoring data. The Ministry has established 653 wind monitoring stations in the country through Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai for carrying out wind resource assessment. The wind data of these locations is available with C-WET and is used by developers for setting up of wind power projects.

(b) The State-wise details of wind monitoring stations are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) As per an estimation done by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai, the wind power potential in the country is estimated at 49,130 MW at a height of 50 m. The State/UT-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The Ministry provides funds only for Generation based Incentive (GBI) for wind power energy projects through the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA). The funds released for GBI during 2010-11 and 2011-12 are Rs. 25.00 crore and Rs. 21.18 crore respectively.

(e) Wind Power Installations are taken up in commercial mode with private sector investment under the policies of respective State Governments.

Statement I*State-wise wind monitoring stations*

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Total No. of wind monitoring stations Established (MNRE)
1	2	3
1.	Tamil Nadu	68
2.	Gujarat	69
3.	Orissa	9
4.	Maharashtra	112
5.	Andhra Pradesh	78
6.	Rajasthan	36
7.	Lakshadweep	9
8.	Karnataka	49
9.	Kerala	27
10.	Chhattisgarh	7
11.	Madhya Pradesh	37
12.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19
13.	Uttarakhand	11
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6
15.	West Bengal	10
16.	Pondicherry	4
17.	Punjab	10
18.	Jammu and Kashmir	24
19.	Haryana	6
20.	Jharkhand	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	11
22.	Goa	4
23.	Bihar	5
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	6

1	2	3
25.	Assam	6
26.	Tripura	5
27.	Manipur	8
28.	Mizoram	4
29.	Sikkim	4
30.	Nagaland	3
31.	Meghalaya	3
TOTAL :		653

Statement II*State-wise wind power potential*

States/UTs	Installable Potential (MW)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	5394
Gujarat	10609
Karnataka	8591
Kerala	790
Madhya Pradesh	920
Maharashtra	5439
Rajasthan	5005
Tamil Nadu	5374
West Bengal*	22
Orissa	910
Andaman and Nicobar	2
Arunachal Pradesh*	201
Assam*	53
Chhattisgarh*	23
Himachal Pradesh*	20
Jammu and Kashmir*	5311

1	2
Lakshadweep	16
Manipur*	7
Meghalaya*	44
Nagaland*	3
Sikkim*	98
Uttarakhand*	161
Uttar Pradesh*	137
TOTAL :	49130

*Wind potential has yet to be validated with measurements.

Potential of power generation from renewable sources

3363. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state :

- (a) the estimated potential of power generation in the country from wind, small hydel, solar and biomass sources;
- (b) what is the present installed capacity in the country from various energy sources; and
- (c) whether adequate measures have been taken including the increase in share of renewable energy to generate power in tune with India's power potential?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH) : (a) As per various studies undertaken in the past, a potential of about 90,000 MW for power generation from wind, small hydel and biomass sources has been estimated for the country in the medium term (up to 2032). The potential for solar energy has been estimated for most parts of the country at around 30-50 MW per square kilometer of open, shadow free area covered with solar collectors. Resource-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) A total power generation capacity of 2,00,037 from various energy sources has been installed in the country as on 31.03.2012, as per the following break-up.

Thermal (Coal/Gas/Oil)	:	1,31,353 MW
Large Hydro	:	38,990 MW
Nuclear	:	4,780 MW
Renewable	:	24,914 MW
		2,00,037 MW

The renewable power capacity of 24,914 MW comprises of 17,353 MW wind power, 3,395 MW shall hydel power, 3,325 MW bio-power and 941 MW solar power.

(c) The Government has taken several measures to increase renewable power generation installed capacity. These include the following :

- * Fiscal and financial incentives, such as, capital/interest subsidies, accelerated depreciation, nil/concessional excise and customs duties;
- * Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power in most potential States following the provisions made under the National Electricity Policy 2005 and National Tariff Policy 2006; Uniform guidelines by CERC for fixation of such preferential tariffs being issued every year;
- * Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission initiated in January 2010 to enable large scale capital investment in solar energy applications; Payment Security Mechanism for grid connected Solar Power Projects under the Mission.

As a result, the share of renewable power in total installed capacity from all sources has gradually increased to around 12.5% as on 31.03.2012.

Statement

Estimated medium-term (upto 2032) potential for power generation in the country from solar, wind, small hydro and biomass resources

Sl. No.	Resource	Estimated Potential (in MWeq.)
1.	Solar Energy	30-50 MW/sq. km. ¹
2.	Wind Power	49,000 ²
3.	Small Hydro Power	15,000 ³
4.	Bio-Power :	
	Agro-Residues	17,000 ⁴
	Cogeneration - Bagasse	5,000 ⁵
	Waste to Energy :	
	- Urban / Municipal Waste to Energy	2,600 ⁶
	- Industrial Waste to Energy	1,300
	TOTAL :	89,900 (excluding solar)

MW_{eq} = Megawatt equivalent

Note : Not all of this potential may be suitable for grid-interactive power for technical and/or economic reasons.

- (¹) Solar power potential in most parts of the country per square kilometer of open, shadow free area covered with solar collectors.
- (²) Potential based on areas having wind power density (wpd) greater than 200 W/m² assuming land availability in potential areas @ 1% and requirement of wind farms @ 12 ha/MW. **Revised estimate by C-WET is ~ 1,00,000 MW at 80 m. height (un-validated).**
- (³) Technically feasible potential of all sites upto 25 MW station capacity.
- (⁴) Based on surplus agro-wastes/residues.
- (⁵) With new sugar mills and modernization of existing ones, technically feasible potential is assessed at 5000 MWe.
- (⁶) Technically feasible municipal waste-to-energy potential estimated for class-I cities.

Release of pension

3364. SHRI A. ELAVARSAN : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) The details of pensioners of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (MPA) who have not received their pre-2006 revised pension;
- (b) whether pensioner benefits accruing to pensioners of the Ministry on account of circular dated 1 September, 2008 are not given to them even after a lapse of 7 years;
- (c) if so, the details of such cases, pensioner-wise; and
- (d) what action Government proposes to take for immediate release of revised pension, as per circular dated 1 September, 2008?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA) : (a) to (d) As per Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare) O.M. 38/37/08-P&PW(A) dated 01.09.2008, Pension Disbursing Authorities including Public Sector Banks have been authorised to pay pension/family pension to existing pensioners/family pensioners at the rate prescribed in this O.M. without any further authorisation in the form of Pension Payment Orders from the concerned Accounts Office/Head Office etc. Therefore, the Pension Disbursing Authorities would have already paid the revised pension alongwith arrears.

Price of coal from MDO contracts of NTPC

3365. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of coal from the Mine Developer and Operator (MDO) contract awarded by NTPC is 1,200 per tonne which is more than the average market rate of 800-1000 per tonne;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that NTPC has agreed to invest 200 crore as the Initial Capital Expenditure for the project and take all risks associated with the project;

(d) whether this investment is against the market policy associated with MDO projects; and

(e) if so, the reasons for NTPC investing such a huge amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C.VENUGOPAL) : (a) & (b) NTPC has informed that the average Mining Fee of MDO contract awarded for its Pakri Barwadih coal mines is Rs.738/- per metric tonne for the total period of 27 years.

(c) As per investment approval accorded by Board of Directors of NTPC, NTPC is responsible for funding to the extent of Rs.280/- crores for the fixed infrastructure facilities of the project, since it is necessary to create these infrastructure before any activity can start. All other activities and associated risk thereof, rest with the MDO. NTPC has taken Contract Performance Guarantee (s) for adequately covering this expenditure.

(d) There are various business models available in the market and NTPC has informed that after due deliberations, the best fit model for this project has been adopted by them.

(e) As explained in the reply of (c) & (D) above.

Hydro electric projects in Himachal Pradesh

†3366. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of operational and under construction hydro electric projects in Shimla, Kullu-Mandi and Sirmaur districts of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the number of hydro electric projects on which work is going on from Tangnu Janglikh to Arakot Kudu on the Pabbar River; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the parameters followed for providing employment to the local people or the details of priority/ratio thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI.K.C.VENUGOPAL) : (a) Nine hydro-electric projects (above 25 MW) in Shimla, Kullu-Mandi and Sirmaur districts of Himachal Pradesh are presently in operation as per details given in statement-I (*See below*)

Seven hydro-electric projects (above 25MW) are under construction in Shimla, Kullu-Mandi and Sirmaur districts of Himachal Pradesh as per details given in statement-II (*See below*)

(b) Two numbers of hydro-electric projects (above 25MW) are under construction on Pabbar River, as given below:

Sl.NO.	Name of Project/Executing Agency	District	Capacity (MW)
1.	Swara Kuddu HPPCL	Shimla	$3 \times 37 = 111$
2.	Tangnu Romai-I M/s Tangnu Romai Power	Shimla	$2 \times 22 = 44$

(c) The Government of Himachal Pradesh has informed that the parameters followed in providing employment to the Himachalis in Hydroelectric projects stipulates that the developers shall ensure to employ bonafide Himachalis not less than 70% of the total employees, if it is not possible to recruit 100% staff from Himachalis. The detailed provision with respect to employment to Himachalis is incorporated in the respective agreements signed with the developers.

Statement-I

Details of nine hydro-electric projects (above 25 MW) in Shimla, Kullu-Mandi and Sirmaur districts of Himachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Projects/ Agency (Installed Capacity)	Name of Districts	Sector
1	2	3	4
1.	Dehar, BBMB $6 \times 165 = 990$	Mandi	Central
2.	Nathpa Jhakri, SJVNL $6 \times 250 = 1500$	Shimla/ Kinnaur	-Do-
3.	Giribata, HPSEBL $2 \times 30 = 60$	Sirmaur	State

1	2	3	4
4.	Largi, HPSEBL $3 \times 42 = 126$	Mandi	-do-
5.	Bassi, HPSEBL $4 \times 15 = 60$	Mandi	-do-
6.	Shanan, PSPCL $4 \times 15 + 1 \times 50 = 110$	Mandi	-do-
7.	Allain Duhagan, ADHPL $2 \times 96 = 192$	Kullu	Private
8.	Malana, MPCL $2 \times 43 = 86$	Kullu	-do-
9.	Malana-II, EPPL $2 \times 50 = 100$	Kullu	-do-

Statement-II

Details of seven hydro-electric projects (above 25 MW) are under construction in Shimla, Kullu Mandi and Sirmaur districts of Himachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Projects/ Agency (installed capacity)	Name of districts	Sector
1	2	3	4
1.	Rampur, SJNVL $6 \times 68.67 = 412$	Shimla/Kullu	Central
2.	Parbati-III, NHPC $4 \times 130 = 520$	Kullu	-do-
3.	Parbati-II, NHPC $4 \times 200 = 800$	Kullu	-do-
4.	Uhl-III, BVPCL (HPSEB) $3 \times 33.3 = 100$	Mandi	State
5.	Swara Kuddu, HPPCL $3 \times 37 = 111$	Shimla	-do-
6.	Sainj, HPPCL 100	Kullu	-do-
7.	Tangu Romai-I M/s Tangu Romai Power $2 \times 22 = 44$	Shimla	Private

Cost of power generation

3367. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the per unit cost of generation of thermal, hydel and nuclear power at present;
- (b) the share of each of the above source in total power generation in the country at present;
- (c) the reasons for less reliance on hydro and nuclear power sources; and
- (d) the steps taken to increase power generation from these sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) Based on the information made available by Central Electricity Authority, the weighted average rate of sale of power from generating stations of different sources to Power Utilities for the year 2010-2011 was as under:

Sources	Weighted Average Rate in Paise/kWh
Hydro	211.57
Thermal	305.41
Nuclear	248.78

(b) The share of thermal, hydro and nuclear power generation out of the total power generation during the financial year 2011-2012 was 80.83%, 15.48% and 3.68% respectively.

(c) Best efforts are being made to increase the capacity generation from all sources including hydro and nuclear sources. As such, there is no reason for less reliance on hydro and nuclear power sources.

(d) A multi-pronged strategy has been adopted for augmenting hydel capacity addition and hydro power generation in the country. Some of the policy measures and initiatives taken by the Government for incentivizing hydro power generation are finalization of investor-friendly New Hydro Policy, 2008, 50,000 MW Hydroelectric Initiative, liberal National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, revised Mega Power Project Policy, renovation, modernization and life extension of old hydel generating units, incentives for completion of projects ahead of schedule for higher generation/availability of plants.

Power demand

3368. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STAINLEY : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the requirement of power from the Central Government, State-wise;

- (b) the details of power shortages, if any, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has receive any requests from States for help from the Central pool; and
- (d) if so, the details of requests and the details of relief granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) The requirement of power in a State is met with their own generation, supply against its share in the Central Generating Stations (CGSs) and import of power. Supply of power to the States against their allocation of power CGSs, therefore, caters to only part of their requirement. The quantum of energy scheduled from the Central Generating Stations to various States in the country and their requirement during 2011-12 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The State-wise energy and peak shortage during 2011-12 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) As a number of States and UTs in the country have been facing shortage of power, requests for additional allocation of unallocated power of CGSs are received from time to time. Usually, the cumulative demand preferred by the States/UTs is more than the unallocated power. Additional allocation of unallocated power to the extent of their request is not always possible. Further, the quantum of unallocated power being limited and it being fully allocated at any point of time, the enhancement in allocation of any State/UT necessitates equivalent reduction in the allocation of other State(s)/UT(s). Allocation of unallocated power to the States/UTs to the extent of their request is, therefore, not feasible many a times.

Statement-I

Energy requirement of different States and energy scheduled from CGSs

(Figures in MU)

State/System	2011-12	
	Requirement	Schedule from CGS
1	2	3
Northern Region		
Chandigarh	1568.00	1063.70
Delhi	26751.00	20319.27
Haryana	36874.00	9187.72
Himachal Pradesh	8161.00	5522.97
Jammu and Kashmir	14250.00	8452.80

1	2	3
Punjab	45191.00	11908.70
Rajasthan	51474.00	11982.15
Uttar Pradesh	81339.00	31772.47
Uttarakhand	10513.00	4287.03
Western Region		
Chhattisgarh	15013.00	5408.30
Gujarat	74696.00	17469.10
Madhya Pradesh	49785.00	19459.40
Maharashtra	141382.00	29144.10
Daman and Diu	2141.00	1793.50
Dadra and Nahar Haveli	4380.00	3714.50
Goa	3024.00	3125.00
Southern Region		
Andhra Pradesh	91730.00	22260.44
Karnataka	60830.00	11228.82
Kerala	19890.00	8776.15
Tamil Nadu	85685.00	20656.16
Puducherry	2167.00	2667.43
Eastern Region		
Bihar	14311.00	10316.64
DVC	16648.00	1583.43
Jharkhand	6280.00	1824.15
Odisha	23036.00	6900.64
West Bengal	38679.00	5509.04
Sikkim	390.00	861.92
N.E. Region		
Arunachal Pradesh	600.00	462.78
Assam	6034.00	3557.92

1	2	3
Manipur	544.00	578.45
Meghalaya	1927.00	808.23
Mizoram	397.00	301.32
Nagaland	560.00	359.40
Tripura	949.00	199.63

Statement-II

State-wise details of energy and Peak shortages during 2011-12

System/ Region	Energy		Peak	
	Surplus/Deficit(-) (MU)	(%)	Surplus/Deficit(-) (MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	-4	0	0	0
Delhi	-77	-0.3	-3	-0.1
Haryana	-1,333	-3.6	-274	-4.2
Himachal Pradesh	-54	-0.7	-99	-7.1
Jammu and Kashmir	-3,361	-23.6	-596	-25.0
Punjab	-1,399	-3.1	-1,770	-16.9
Rajasthan	-1,983	-3.9	-583	-7.1
Uttar Pradesh	-9,223	-11.3	-271	-2.3
Uttarakhand	-305	-2.9	-12	-0.7
Northern Region	-17,739	-6.4	-3,131	-7.8
Chhattisgarh	-398	-2.7	-146	-4.5
Gujarat	-267	-0.4	-192	-1.8
Madhya Pradesh	-8,393	-16.9	-646	-7.1
Maharashtra	-23,660	-16.7	-4,652	-22.1
Daman and Diu	-226	-10.6	-25	-8.3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-31	-0.7	-10	-1.6
Goa	-43	-1.4	-56	-10.6

1	2	3	4	5
Western Region	-33,018	-11.4	-5,843	-13.8
Andhra Pradesh	-6,581	-7.2	-2,082	-14.8
Karnataka	-6,807	-11.2	-1,996	-18.9
Kerala	-423	-2.1	-179	-5.1
Tamil Nadu	-8,980	-10.5	-2,247	-17.5
Pondicherry	-31	-1.4	-15	-4.5
Lakshadweep#	0	0	0	0
Southern Region	-22,822	-8.8	-5,411	-14.4
Bihar	-3,051	-21.3	-293	-14.4
DVC	-639	-3.8	-244	-10.5
Jharkhand	-250	-4.0	-162	-15.7
Orissa	-343	-1.5	-63	-1.8
West Bengal	-398	-1.0	-60	-0.9
Sikkim	-6	-1.5	-5	-5.0
Andaman-Nicobar#	-40	-16	0	0
Eastern Region	-4,687	-4.7	-708	-4.8
Arunachal Pradesh	-47	-7.8	-3	-2.5
Assam	-338	-5.6	-59	-5.3
Manipur	-45	-8.3	-1	-0.9
Meghalaya	-477	-24.8	-52	-16.3
Mizoram	-42	-10.6	-4	-4.9
Nagaland	-49	-8.8	-6	-5.4
Tripura	-49	-5.2	-1	-0.5
North-Eastern Region	-1,047	-9.5	-138	-7.2
ALL INDIA	-79,313	-8.5	-13,815	-10.6

Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

Fuel Shortage of Power Generation Units

3369. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that different power generation facilities are facing shortage of fuel be it coal or gas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details why Government could not anticipate the crisis and prepare early to ensure timely supply of the fuel to the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Some power generation facilities are facing shortage of coal and gas. During the year 2011-12, Power Utilities reported a generation loss of the order of 9 Billion Unit (BU) and 11 BU due to shortage of coal and gas respectively. Details are given in Statement- I and Statement-II respectively. (*See* below).

Production of coal from the domestic sources has not been matching with the increasing requirement for electricity generation. The shortfall is being mitigated through blending of imported coal to the extent technically feasible. The coal-based generation during 2011-12, however, registered a growth of about 9.2%.

During the year 2011-12, gas and liquid fuel based energy generation was inter-alia affected due to lower system demand mainly on account of sudden drop in the domestic and agricultural demand due to better availability of water, better weather conditions and increased thermal, hydro and nuclear generations coupled with shortage in supply of gas. Being comparatively costly power, gas based units had to shut down / back down Gas Turbines (GTs) due to receipt of lower schedule from the beneficiary States. The total average daily availabilities of natural gas during 2010-11 from different sources was 162.1 MMSCMD with a share of 55.35 MMSCMD from KG-96. During 2011-12, the availability of gas from KG-D6, which is the major source of natural gas, has steadily declined with the availability of 34.3 MMSCMD during the month of March, 2012. The availability of imported R-LNG fluctuates from time to time depending upon the demand, price and tie ups with suppliers due to which supply to Power Plant has reduced.

- (c) While efforts are being for getting supply of coal to power stations enhanced, import of coal subject to blending to the extent technically feasible has been resorted to during the last few years in view of prevailing inadequacy of domestic coal for meeting the electricity generation requirements. It has been decided that CIL will sign Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) with power plants that have entered into long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with DISCOMs and have been commissioned/would get commissioned on or before 31st March 2015. The FSAs will

be signed for full quantity of coal mentioned in the Letters of Assurance (LOAs) for a period of 20 years with trigger level of 80% for levy of disincentive and 90% for levy of incentive.

Production of gas from KG D-6 has steadily declined. Consequently, the project developers have been advised not to plan projects based on domestic gas till 2015-16.

Statement –I

*Generation loss due to coal shortage for the year 2011-12
as reported by Power Utilities*

Sl. No.	Name of Power Utility	Name of Thermal Power Station	Capacity (MW)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	NTPC	Unchahar	1050	132.10
		Dadri (NCPP)	1820	191.50
		Kahalgaon STPS	2340	4820.50
		Singrauli STPS	2000	187.60
		Rihand STPS	2000	152.10
		Farakka STPS	2100	195.10
		Vindhyachal STP	3260	749.00
		Talcher STPS	3000	383.60
		Ramagundam	2600	546.20
		Simhadri	2000	498.60
2.	RRVUN	Badarpur	705	13.60
		Chabra	500	138.49
3.	M.P. Power Genco			0.00
		Satpura	1143	53.20
		Sanjay Gandhi	1340	94.00
		Khaparkheda II	1340	27.30
		Parli	1130	398.30
4.	APGENCO	Paras	500	53.20
		Rayalaseema	1050	17.00
		Kakatiya	500	28.00

1	2	3	4	5
5.	DVC	Mejia TPS	2340	167.29
		Chandrapur	890	96.00
6.	BSEB	Barauni	210	5.32
ALL INDIA TOTAL			33817.5	8958.00

Statement II*Generation Loss of Gas based Power Stations during the Year 2011-12*

Sl. No.	Name of Power Station	Installed Capacity @ (MW)	Gen Loss due to short supply of Gas as reported (MUs)
1	2	3	4
Central Sector			
1.	Faridabad CCPP	431.59	0
2.	Anta CCPP	419.33	0
3.	Auraiya CCPP	663.36	0
4.	Dadri CCPP	829.78	0
SUB TOTAL (NR)		2344.06	0
5.	Gandhar CCPP	657.39	2.09
6.	Kawas CCPP	656.2	0
7.	Ratnagiri CCPP I	740	714.49
8.	Ratnagiri CCPP II	740	593.33
9.	Ratnagiri CCPP III	740	1661.26
SUB TOTAL (WR)		3533.59	2971.17
10.	Kathalguri CCPP	291	194.02
11.	Agartala GT	84	0
SUB TOTAL (NER)		375	194.02
TOTAL (CS)		6252.65	3165.2
State Sector			
12.	I.P. CCPP	270	0

1	2	3	4
13.	Pragati CCGT-III	750	141.14
14.	Pragati CCPP	330.4	0
15.	Dholpur CCPP	330	249.42
16.	Ramgarh CCPP	113.8	0
SUB TOTAL (NR)		1794.2	390.56
17.	Dhuvaran CCPP	218.62	0
18.	Hazira CCPP	156.1	0.52
19.	Utran CCPP	518	21.84
20.	Uran CCPP	672	224.45
SUB TOTAL (WR)		1564.72	246.81
21.	Karaikal CCPP	32.5	0
22.	Kovikalpal CCPP	107	155.23
23.	Kuttalam CCPP	100	137
24.	Narimanam GPS	10	0
25.	Valuthur CCPP	186.2	0
SUB TOTAL (SR)		435.7	292.23
26.	Lakwa GT	120	77.56
27.	Namrup CCPP	95	27
28.	Namrup ST	24	0
29.	Baramura GT	58.5	0
30.	Rokhia GT	90	0
SUB TOTAL (NER)		387.5	104.55
TOTAL (SS)		4182.12	1034.15
Pvt Sector			
31.	Vatwa CCPP	100	403.16
32.	Trombay CCPP	180	29
SUB TOTAL (WR)		280	432.16
TOTAL (PVT S)		280	432.16

1	2	3	4
Pvt IPP Sector			
33.	Rithala CCPP	108	141.7
	SUB TOTAL (NR)	108	141.7
34.	Baroda CCPP	160	549.77
35.	Essar CCPP	515	0
36.	Peguthan CCPP	655	0
37.	Sugen CCPP	1147.5	921.96
	SUB TOTAL (WR)	2477.5	1471.73
38.	Gautami CCPP	464	960.34
39.	GMR Energy Ltd. - Kakinada	220	0
40.	Godavari CCPP	208	435.39
41.	Jegurupadu CCPP	455.4	860.97
42.	Konaseema CCPP	445	488.09
43.	Kondapalli Extn. CCPP	366	0
44.	Kondapalli CCPP	350	757.77
45.	Peddapuram CCPP	220	565.38
46.	Vemagiri CCPP	370	409.07
47.	Karuppur CCPP	119.8	0
48.	P. Nallur CCPP	330.5	0
49.	Valantarvy CCPP	52.8	9.14
	SUB TOTAL (SR)	3601.5	4486.15
50.	DLF Assam GT	24.5	124.76
	SUB TOTAL (NER)	24.5	124.76
	TOTAL (Pvt. IPP S)	6211.5	6224.34
	GRAND TOTAL	16926.27	10855.84

@ Installed capacity is as on last day of the year.

* Normative gas requirement at 90% PLF taking GCV of gas = 9000 k. Cal/SCM (except for Ramgarh CCGT for which GCV is 4150 kCal/SCM), station heat rate - 2900 k. Cal/k Wh for open cycle and 2000 k. Cal/k Wh for combined cycle and is as on last day of the year.

MUs - Million Units

MMSCMD - Million Metric Standard Cubic Meters per Day

HSD - High Speed Diesel

Gas based Power Plants

‡3370. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of present capacity of gas based power generating stations in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the requirement and supply of gas for different power projects in the country during each year of the last three years and the current year, State/ Union Territory-wise;
- (c) whether the power generation of many gas based power projects has suffered due to shortage of gas supply;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (e) whether Government proposes to allocate more natural gas for gas based power generation in the country; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) The details of present capacity of gas based power generating stations monitored by CEA in the country indicating its state is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of the requirement and supply of gas for different power projects in the country during each year of the last three years and the current year, State/ Union Territory-wise is as under :

Sl. No.	Years	Capacity at the end of year (MW)	Gas Requirement at 90% PLF (MMSCMD)	Average Gas Supplied (MMSCMD)
1.	2009-10	15,769.27	78.09	55.45
2.	2010-11	16,639.77	81.42	59.31
3.	2011-12	16,926.27	81.44	56.28

(c) Yes, Sir. The power generation of many gas based power projects has suffered due to shortage of gas supply.

(d) The generation loss during the year 2011-12, project wise mentioning the state in which it is located, due to short supply of gas as reported to CEA is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) and (f) Domestic gas will be allocated as per the gas allocation priority as and when additional domestic gas is available.

Statement I

Details of Present Gas based Capacity being monitored by CEA

Sl.No.	Name of Power Station	Located in the State	Installed Capacity @ (MW)
1	2	3	4
Central Sector			
1.	Faridabad CCPP	Haryana	431.59
2.	Anta CCPP	Rajashtan	419.33
3.	Auraiya CCPP	Uttar Pradesh	663.36
4.	Dadri CCPP	Uttar Pradesh	829.78
SUB TOTAL (NR)			2344.06
5.	Gandhar CCPP	Gujarat	657.39
6.	Kawas CCPP	Gujarat	656.2
7.	Ratnagiri CCPP I	Maharashtra	740
8.	Ratnagiri CCPP II	Maharashtra	740
9.	Ratnagiri CCPP III	Maharashtra	740
SUB TOTAL (WR)			3533.59
10.	Kathalguri CCPP	Assam	291
11.	Agartala GT	Tripura	84
SUB TOTAL (NER)			375
TOTAL (CS)			6252.65
State Sector			
12.	I.P. CCPP	Delhi	270
13.	Pragati CCGT-III	Delhi	750
14.	Pragati CCPP	Delhi	330.4
15.	Dholpur CCPP	Rajasthan	330
16.	Ramgarh CCPP	Rajasthan	113.8
SUB TOTAL (NR)			1794.2

1	2	3	4
17.	Dhuvaran CCPP	Gujarat	218.62
18.	Hazira CCPP	Gujarat	156.1
19.	Utran CCPP	Gujarat	518
20.	Uran CCPP	Maharashtra	672
SUB TOTAL (WR)			1564.72
21.	Karaikal CCPP	Puducherry	32.5
22.	Kovikalpal CCPP	Tamil Nadu	107
23.	Kuttalam CCPP	Tamil Nadu	100
24.	Narimanam GPS	Tamil Nadu	10
25.	Valuthur CCPP	Tamil Nadu	186.2
SUB TOTAL (SR)			435.7
26.	Lakwa GT	Assam	120
27.	Namrup CCPP	Assam	95
28.	Namrup ST	Assam	24
29.	Baramura GT	Tripura	58.5
30.	Rokhia GT	Tripura	90
SUB TOTAL (NER)			387.5
TOTAL (SS)			4182.12
Pvt Sector			
31.	Vatwa CCPP	Gujarat	100
32.	Trombay CCPP	Maharashtra	180
SUB TOTAL (WR)			280
TOTAL (PVT S)			280
Pvt IPP Sector			
33.	Rithala CCPP	Delhi	108
SUB TOTAL (NR)			108

1	2	3	4
34.	Baroda CCPP	Gujarat	160
35.	Essar CCPP	Gujarat	515
36.	Peguthan CCPP	Gujarat	655
37.	Sugen CCPP	Gujarat	1147.5
SUB TOTAL (WR)			2477.5
38.	Gautami CCPP	Andhra Pradesh	464
39.	GMR Energy Ltd - Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	220
40.	Godavari CCPP	Andhra Pradesh	208
41.	Jegurupadu CCPP	Andhra Pradesh	455.4
42.	Konaseema CCPP	Andhra Pradesh	445
43.	Kondapalli Extn. CCPP	Andhra Pradesh	366
44.	Kondapalli CCPP	Andhra Pradesh	350
45.	Peddapuram CCPP	Andhra Pradesh	220
46.	Vemagiri CCPP	Andhra Pradesh	370
47.	Karuppur CCPP	Tamil Nadu	119.8
48.	P. Nallur CCPP	Tamil Nadu	330.5
49.	Valantarvy CCPP	Tamil Nadu	52.8
SUB TOTAL (SR)			3601.5
50.	DLF Assam GT	Assam	24.5
SUB TOTAL (NER)			24.5
TOTAL (PVT. IPP S)			6211.5
GRAND TOTAL			16926.27

@ Installed capacity is as on last day of the year.

Statement II*Generation Loss during the Year 2011-12.*

Sl. No.	Name of Power Station	Installed Capacity @ (MW)	Located in the State	Gen (MUs)	Gen Loss due to short supply of Gas as reported (MUs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central Sector					
1.	Faridabad CCPP	431.59	Haryana	3067.72	0
2.	Anta CCPP	419.33	Rajasthan	2674.6	0
3.	Auraiya CCPP	663.36	Uttar Pradesh	3878.62	0
4.	Dadri CCPP	829.78	Uttar Pradesh	5376.07	0
SUB TOTAL (NR)		2344.06		15017.01	0
5.	Gandhar CCPP	657.39	Gujarat	3684.07	3.09
6.	Kawas CCPP	656.2	Gujarat	3638.4	0
7.	Ratnagiri CCPP I	740	Maharashtra	2950.5	714.49
8.	Ratnagiri CCPP II	740	Maharashtra	4846.46	593.33
9.	Ratnagiri CCPP III	740	Maharashtra	3822.12	1661.26
SUB TOTAL (WR)		3533.59		18941.55	2971.17
10.	Kathalguri CCPP	291	Assam	1765.17	194.02
11.	Agartala GT	84	Tripura	666.12	0
SUB TOTAL (NER)		375		2431.29	194.02
TOTAL (CS)		6252.65		3639.85	3165.2
State Sector					
12.	I.P. CCPP	270	Delhi	1243.72	0
13.	Pragati CCGT-III	750	Delhi	331.38	141.14
14.	Pragati CCPP	330.4	Delhi	2560.05	0
15.	Dholpur CCPP	330	Rajasthan	2253.77	249.42

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Ramgarh CCPP	113.8	Rajasthan	536.79	0
SUB TOTAL (NR)		1794.2		6925.71	390.56
17.	Dhuvaran CCPP	218.62	Gujarat	1008.7	0
18.	Hazira CCPP	156.1	Gujarat	907.62	0.52
19.	Utran CCPP	518	Gujarat	2987.98	21.84
20.	Uran CCPP	672	Maharashtra	4668.789	224.45
SUB TOTAL (WR)		1564.72		9573.08	246.81
21.	Karaikal CCPP	32.5	Puducherry	251.46	0
22.	Kovikalpal CCPP	107	Tamil Nadu	705.75	155.23
23.	Kuttalam CCPP	100	Tamil Nadu	413.29	137
24.	Narimanam GPS	10	Tamil Nadu	0	0
25.	Valuthur CCPP	186.2	Tamil Nadu	1114.56	0
SUB TOTAL (SR)		435.7		2485.06	292.23
26.	Lakwa GT	120	Assam	771.99	77.56
27.	Namrup CCPP	95	Assam	565.73	27
28.	Namrup ST	24	Assam	0	0
29.	Baramura GT	58.5	Tripura	357.62	0
30.	Rokhia GT	90	Tripura	419.1	0
SUB TOTAL (NER)		387.5		2114.44	104.55
TOTAL (SS)		4182.12		21098.29	1034.15
Pvt. Sector					
31.	Vatwa CCPP	100	Gujarat	459.26	403.16
32.	Trombay CCPP	180	Maharashtra	1567.9	29
SUB TOTAL (WR)		280		2027.16	432.16
TOTAL (PVT. S)		280		2027.16	432.16

1	2	3	4	5	6
Pvt. IPP Sector					
33.	Rithala CCPP	108	Delhi	241.83	141.7
	SUB TOTAL (NR)	108		241.83	141.7
34.	Baroda CCPP	160	Gujarat	668.74	549.77
35.	Essar CCPP	515	Gujarat	135.89	0
36.	Peguthan CCPP	655	Gujarat	3037.07	0
37.	Sugen CCPP	1147.5	Gujarat	7592.16	921.26
	SUB TOTAL (WR)	2477.5		11463.86	1471.73
38.	Gautami CCPP	464	Andhra Pradesh	2898.67	960.34
39.	GMR Energy Ltd. - Kakinada	220	Andhra Pradesh	1200.03	0
40.	Godavari CCPP	208	Andhra Pradesh	1282.46	435.39
41.	Jegurupadu CCPP	455.4	Andhra Pradesh	2833.49	860.97
42.	Konaseema CCPP	445	Andhra Pradesh	2266.22	488.09
43.	Kondapalli Extn. CCPP	366	Andhra Pradesh	2203.54	0
44.	Kondapalli CCPP	350	Andhra Pradesh	2030.94	757.77
45.	Peddapuram CCPP	220	Andhra Pradesh	1318.82	565.38
46.	Vemagiri CCPP	370	Andhra Pradesh	2066.81	409.07
47.	Karuppur CCPP	119.8	Tamil Nadu	797.1	0
48.	P. Nallur CCPP	330.5	Tamil Nadu	1526.19	0
49.	Valantarvy CCPP	52.8	Tamil Nadu	377.51	9.14
	SUB TOTAL (SR)	3601.5		20801.78	4486.15
50.	DLF Assam GT	24.5	Assam	0	124.76
	SUB TOTAL (NER)	24.5		0	124.76
	TOTAL (PVT. IPPS)	6211.5		32507.47	6224.34
	GRAND TOTAL	16926.27		92022.77	10855.84

@ Installed capacity is as on last day of the year.

* Normative gas requirement at 90% PLF taking GCV of gas = 9000 k. Cal./SCM (except for Ramgarh CCGT for which GCV is 4150 kCal/SCM), station heat rate - 2900 k. Cal/kWh for open cycle and 2000 k. Cal/kWh for combined cycle and is as on last day of the year.

MUs - Million Units

MMSCMD - Million Standard Cubic Meters per Day

HSD - High Speed Diesel

Water Usage Charges paid by NHPC to J & K

3371. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount paid by NHPC to Jammu and Kashmir Government as charges for water usage;

(b) whether NHPC has leasehold rights or ownership rights on the land on which it has constructed power projects in the State;

(c) whether any negotiations have been held for transfer of any NHPC power project to the State Government; and

(d) if so, the progress made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) NHPC has paid Rs. 639 crore (approximately) as water usage charges to Government of Jammu & Kashmir till March, 2012, for Salal, Dulhasti, Sewa-II and Uri Power Stations.

(b) The details of lease rights or ownership rights on the land on which NHPC has constructed/is constructing power projects in the State of J&K are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) A Memorandum of Understand (MoU) was signed between Ministry of Power, Government of India and Government of Jammu & Kashmir on 20.07.2000, whereby 7 (seven) hydroelectric projects; namely Kishanganga, Uri-II, Bursar, Sewa-II, Pakal Dul, Nimmo Bazgo and Chutak, were handed over to NHPC for funding, execution and operation. The MoU, inter alia also provides that a mutually acceptable methodology will be worked out for handing over these projects to Jammu & Kashmir Government separately. The Government of Jammu & Kashmir has requested for working out the mutually acceptable methodology, for transfer of these projects to the State Government. However, no negotiations have started in this regard.

Statement

*Details of Lease Right or Ownership Rights on the Land on which
NHPC has constructed/is constructing power projects in J&K*

1. Sewa-II Power Station :

The NHPC has lease hold rights of land for this project.

2. Dulhasti Power Station :

The land required for construction/commissioning, operation and maintenance of the project was to be acquired by the Dy. Commissioner, Doda in the name of J&K

State Government and thereafter transfer the same on lease basis to the project under Section IV of J & K Land Grants Act, 1960. Accordingly, mutation of land acquired for Power Station has been attested in the name of J & K State and in tenancy columns of revenue records, possession of land has been incorporated in the name of NHPC Ltd., Dulhasti Power Station, Kishtwar. The case for sanction of lease for a period of 99 years has been submitted to Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

3. Salal Power Station

As per the revenue records, the ownership of the land belonging to Salal Power Station lies with State and Maqbooza of Salal Project through Hind Sarkar. At the time of purchase of land, Salal project was owned by Government of India and subsequently Government of India transferred Salal Project to NHPC on ownership basis from 1st November 1987 vide Govt. of India order No. 4/1/78-DO(NHPC) dated 09.02.1989.

4. Uri Power Station

The land over which Uri Power Station has been constructed was mutated in favour of NHPC by the concerned Revenue Authorities of J & K State after making spot verification and NHPC is having possession over the land and structure for the last about 25. Years.

5. Uri-II HE Project

The status of land acquired for construction of Uri-II HE Project at Salamabad is on "lease hold basis". The approval for the same is under consideration with Government of J & K State.

6. Kishanganga Project

The land acquired for the construction of project would be on lease hold basis as per the State Land Acquisition Act of J & K and the mutation for the same is under process.

7. Nimmo Bazgo Project

NHPC has lease hold right on the land provided by J & K Government, for construction of the project. For private land acquired for infrastructure development, mutation has also been done.

8. Chutak Project

Government land has been acquired on lease basis. The private land acquired through negotiation with land owners through State Government against which mutation for part land has also been done.

Use of FGD Technology in Power Plants

†3372. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Flue-Gas Desulphurization (FGD) technology is not being used to segregate sulphur dioxide in coal based thermal power plants proposed to be established in the most polluted areas of the country i.e. Angul (Odisha), Bharuch (Gujarat), Singrauli (Madhya Pradesh), Cuddalore (Tamil Nadu), Jharsuguda (Odisha), Chandpur (Maharashtra), Korba (Chhattisgarh) and Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government would made it compulsory to use FGD technology to prevent the spreading of pollution in these areas; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C.VENUGOPAL) : (a) to (d) Ministry of Environment & Forests have informed that the installation of Flue Gas Desulphurization (FGD) technology has not been made compulsory in coal based Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) due to low sulphur content in Indian coal (0.2–0.5%) except Assam coal-1.0–4.5%) as compared to imported coal (> 0.5%) and also due to low concentration of Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) in ambient air. However, considering the coal quality, (as number of TPPs are proposing to use imported coal) and status of ambient air quality in the region, condition for installation of FGD has been stipulated on case basis while granting the environmental clearance.

Shunglu Committee's report on Power Distribution Companies

3373. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister has in the recent past appointed Shunglu Panel on financial condition of power distribution companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Panel has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the main recommendations of the Panel; and

(e) what action Government has taken or proposed to take on these recommendations?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble Prime Minister had approved the constitution of a High Level Panel under the Chairmanship of V. K. Shunglu, former Comptroller & Auditor General in July, 2010 on 'Financial Position of Distribution Utilities' to look into the financial problems of the SEBs/Distribution utilities and to identify potential corrective steps particularly in relation to their accounting practices.

(c) The Panel submitted its Report to the Planning commission on 15th December 2011.

(d) The recommendations of High Lever Panel (in brief) as contained in Chapter-IV of the report are given in statement. (*See below*)

(f) Planning Commission has circulated the above report to concerned Ministries for their views/comments.

Statement

The Recommendations of High Level Panel

Chapter-IV

4.0 ToR(g); To Recommend plan of action to achieve financial viability in distribution of Power by 2017

4.1 Over the last three decades of the previous millennium the fortunes of State Electricity Boards (SEBs) went from bad to worse. It was government's expectation that the changed regime introduced in 2003 would address the many problems faced by the sector. While emphasis had been laid on significant increase in generation and radical changes in the transmission network, insufficient attention was paid to the distribution sector. This was in part because that sector was entirely the responsibilities of State Governments who are expected to keep pace with developments in the generation and transmission system.

4.1.1 By 2003 it was believed that a comprehensive plan to address the problems of the distribution sector had been put in place. The main elements of the plan were

- (a) Unbundling of State Electricity Boards and division of their activities into generation, transmissions and distribution.
- (b) Constitution of Regulatory regime to determine tariff.
- (c) Upgradation and reform of the urban distribution network through the introduction of APDRP.
- (d) Introduction of the RGGVY plus a number of measures to address the needs of the rural sector.

- (e) Comprehensive financing through PFC, REC to meet the requirement of (a), (c) and (d) above.
 - (f) A further strengthening of the APDRP scheme by the introduction of R-APDRP during the current plan period.
- 4.1.2 Our review shows that the unbundling of SEBs while complete in nearly all the States, with regional variations, is more in form and not sufficiently in substance. The kind of autonomy which a true unbundling ought of have engendered has not taken place.
- 4.1.3 The Regulatory regime has been introduced in all States, but the expectation of rational and timely determination of tariff has been belied. Even through tariff are by no means modest several Distribution believe that their problems are attributable to infrequent fixation of tariff and inadequate coverage of cost increases.
- 4.1.4 Our study shows that while this may well be the case insufficiency of tariff is not the only significant reason for mounting losses. The increase in distribution losses, accepted and / or camouflaged by distribution utilities is an equally important reason for the financial misfortunes of distribution utilities.
- 4.1.5 It is not possible to accurately apportion losses between these two factors given the less than average quality of financial information out forth by Distribution Utilities. Unless the quality of financial information is significantly improved it would be difficult to capture a true and fair picture of the operational consequences of Distribution Utilities.
- 4.1.6 Efforts to reduce losses through implementation of the R-APDRP Scheme have been modest since Part-B of the scheme remains to be implemented.
- 4.1.7 The progress under RGGVY has been better but there are a number of unanswered issues including intra-rural issues between domestic consumption and agriculture in villages.
- 4.1.8 Our recommendation spread over response to the terms of reference (a) to (f) attempts to address these concerns and are briefly presented below as the way forward for the next plan period. This chapter captures summary recommendation which need to be read alongwith the relevant chapter.

4.2 ToR

- (a) Review accounts of SEBs' and State Distribution Companies as on March 31, 2010 or earlier if updated accounts for the year ended March 31, 2010 are not available.
- (b) Review their Financial Position as on March 31, 2010, and in particular, losses incurred and projected distribution losses over the period April 2010 to March 2017.

4.2.1 Key issues / road blocks in completion of accounts

- * Non-reconciliation of Stores.
- * Non-reconciliation of Inter-unit transactions.
- * Non-reconciliation of receivables.

4.2.2 This requires administrative action at the highest level of the management to clear the backlog

- * CEO should issue clear instruction to the units to submit their pending returns within a given time period.
- * It would require strong administrative action at the top management level to ensure adherence to the various time lines by all as instructed / defined for preparation of accounts.
- * In order to facilitate one time clearance of arrears, a monitoring cell may be set up at the zonal and Head Office level.
- * If required, the utility can take the help of external / internal auditors/ service providers at division level for one time backlog clearance.
- * For future the utility should re-look at the current accounting practices and evaluate the option of changing final head to expenditure based on the stores issued instead of waiting for the concerned unit to render the accounts.
- * For future utilities should look at computerization of accounting system which will enable automatic inter-unit reconciliation.
- * Preparation of detailed schedule of receivables including customer name, connection and area reference, category, over due amount, surcharge on late payment, outstanding amount with age analysis. Action plan with schedule time for recovery be drawn up, analyzing the reasons for non-recovery and pending legal cases.
- * Assign responsibilities for actual recovery of arrears, close monitoring on weekly basis, penal action and discontinuation of power supply for defaulters.

4.2.3 **SPV**

Ordinarily State Govt. as the owner of DISCOMs should provide further funds to meet the losses and to repay the Bank's Loan. It is observed that the states whose Distribution Utilities borrowed to finance losses do not generate any revenue surplus. Part of the guarantee loans can be redeemed by RBI permitting State Governments to draw down guarantee redemption fund set-up by certain States as required by the 12th Finance Commission. For the balance HLP recommends, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) be set up as a Corporate entity consisting of a Chairperson (CEO) appointed by

RBI. The board will consist of Chairman (CERC), Chairman (PFC), Chairman (REC), two chief executives of banks and two independent directors with background of power sector. It will be entitled to purchase loan of banks subject to following conditions:

- (a) Banks have negotiated with the State Government/ Utility, a revised repayment schedule.
- (b) State Govt. has agreed for regular tariff increase.
- (c) The State Govt. has agreed on an operational plan to meet certain technical and operational performance parameters including a policy of franchising of distribution function.
- (d) The state government has taken all the measures agreed with the SPV within a time span regarding regulatory issues and annual fixation of tariff along with technical and operational parameters settled in the operational plan.
- (e) The DISCOMs should be obligated to undertake capital expenditure as a first priority which will start yielding additional income with the least time gap.

RBI would provide a line of credit to the SPV to purchase the loan of the banks. In cases of noncompliance of the terms set by SPV, the State Govts undertaking should be available to RBI that the amount defaulted would be debited to the State Govts Account with RBI.

4.2.4 Process of commencement / completion of audit

- * Utilities may take the matter with the branch auditors to commence the audit based on monthly trial balance sent by the divisions without waiting for consolidation at zonal level. This can help in earlier commencement of branch audit.

4.2.5 Fixed Assets Register / Tracking of capital work in progress

- * Classify assets that can be identified based on the available records
- * Rest of the assets for which it is not feasible to trace records
 - Formation of a team
 - HO to form a separate team at various levels to monitor physical verification exercise and compilation of data
- * External support
 - HO to engage external support to supervise the exercise

- Fixation of accountability with each team at Head Office Level, Circle Level and Division and Sub-Division Level
- * Physical verification exercise:
 - Identification of standard categories of assets
 - Format for physical verification and data capturing
 - Physical survey and recording of existing assets in a serially controlled format
 - Confirmation by respective Divisional Heads / Technical Heads
 - Supervision by Finance Team
 - Supervision by external agencies
- * Compilation of data
- * Allocation of values to assets in existence, based on appropriate method (e.g. replacement value method)
- * Tracking of capital work in progress and to identify:
 - Assets already being used and to be capitalized
 - Assets ready to use
 - Reconciliation of ICT to identify additional items for capitalization.

4.2.6 Some issues require administrative actions which would facilitate the completion of accounts in time especially the computerization of accounts, upgradation of skills of accounting staff, quality of accounts rendered for audit, timely adoption of final accounts by the Board and convening of the AGM for approval of the accounts.

4.3ToR(c) Review Electricity Tariff including the role of (i) State Governments; (ii) State Tariff Regulars; and (iii) SEBs'/State Distribution Companies in periodic tariff revision.

4.3.1 Regulatory Functioning

(a) Delay in tariff fixation/Truing up exercise

Regular and timely review and determination of retail tariff is crucial to proper revenue realization and in turn the financial health of Distribution Utilities and is an important responsibility placed on the Regulators in the statute. Non-finalisation of Distribution Utilities' accounts or their inability/unwillingness to file tariff proposals before

the Regulators should not be allowed to derail this arrangement and stop the Regulator from discharging his crucial statutory responsibility. It is therefore suggested that if required, the Regulator should undertake this exercise suo-moto based on the best available data/ estimates. If need be, further refinement of this exercise can be done as and when more reliable data becomes available. Increase in power purchase cost due to increased fuel surcharge of the generating company needs to be automatic for which true up the previous year purchase cost actually incurred should be recognized due to its inevitability.

(b) T&D Losses

All efforts to push the Distribution Utilities to bring down their T&D losses to acceptable levels are important and most of the Regulators have laid down trajectories for this purpose. However, fixing retail tariffs based on normative T&D losses ignoring the actual losses results in denial of revenue to Distribution Utilities and further rocks their fragile financial health. Distribution Utilities' efforts in this are to be effective need to be backed and supported by the State Government and the local administration, which does not always happen. It is, therefore, recommended that the Regulators should continue to fix the retail tariff taking into account the normative T&D losses and in areas where the actual losses are higher, a loss surcharge based on the actual prevailing losses of the particular area should be levied. This will ensure full recovery of revenue by Distribution Utilities and bring out and convey to all concerned the prevailing loss situation transparently. Advantage of doing this will be that pressure from consumers of such areas could force the Distribution Utilities and other players to take effective steps and bring down such losses.

(c) Regulatory Assets

Having scrutinized and validated the projected costs the Regulators are duty bound to ensure their full recovery through tariffs. Leaving a gap between the projected revenue and expenditure of deferring revenue realization through creation of regulatory assets and similar other actions is unacceptable and amounts to the Regulator failing to discharge its statutory responsibility. The regulators need to recognize this and so fix the tariff that full recovery of validated costs takes place and in doing so should not be swayed by other considerations.

(d) Independence of Regulator

The committee for selection of State Regulators is proposed to be

further strengthened. It is also recommended that an individual having worked in any capacity with the State Government during immediately preceding five years should not be eligible for appointment as a Regulator in that State. Similarly the Regulator should not take up further employment with the concerned State Government on relinquishing office. Ensuring financial autonomy of the State Regulatory Commissions is crucial to their independent functioning and for this their dependence on budgetary support needs to be minimized/eliminated.

(e) Evaluation of functioning of SERCs

It is recommended that functioning of each SERC should be subject to independent and objective evaluation on regular basis. Such evaluation is proposed to be done by independent task force of experts created especially for this purpose. It is recommended that this work should be overseen by a Standing Committee headed by Member (Energy), Planning Commission on which Chairman, CERC should also be a Member.

4.3.2 Action by Distribution Utilities

The Board of Directors of Distribution Utilities need to look into the regulatory issues with greater seriousness as inadequate compliance of regulatory directions or Distribution Utilities' inability // failure to furnish proper information has a direct bearing on tariffs and in turn on its revenue.

4.3.3 State Government's Role

It recommended that misuse of powers under Section 108 of the Electricity Act to influence or pressurize regulatory functions should be effectively stopped. Courts having examined the scope of this Section and interpreted the same more than once, there is no scope for any ambiguity in this area and the law should be respected and followed by all including the State Governments. Similarly the State Governments should give greater importance to the need for reduction of T&D losses and for this purpose provide full political and administrative support to Distribution Utilities efforts in this area. The Planning Commission can usefully monitor whether the State Government as well as government owned / controlled utilities have been making adequate and sincere efforts for reforming the power sector or have they just been paying lip services to these issues only to become eligible for grant of funds. For this the annual plan discussion can be a useful forum. Power sector reforms in general and functioning and effectiveness of the State Regulatory Commissions in particular should be assigned adequate attention.

4.4 ToR(d): Assess system improvement measures accomplished in distribution of power, in particular, in urban area as well as future needs / plans.

4.4.1 Restructured-Accelerated Power Development Reform Programme (R-APDRP) is a key step taken by the Central Govt. to reduce distribution losses. It is recommended that:

- (i) R-APDRP scheme should be extended to the next plan period.
- (ii) The scheme should apply to all towns above 30,000 populations based on census 2011. This information is likely to become available before the commencement of the plan.
- (iii) R-APDRP should be extended to all peripheral areas of R-APDRP cities / towns because that can be accomplished with very little effort and on the basis of the IT backbone already being built under the R-APDRP. Even towns, not covered under R-APDRP which can be conveniently covered through extension of system created under R-APDRP should become eligible for coverage.
- (iv) Without awaiting the detailed planning required through the introduction of GPS based consumer mapping Distribution Utilities should activate energy accounting on the basis of meters installed at 33 KV sub-stations and 11 KV feeders based on the existing consumer data base.
- (v) While electronic meters are now being introduced to all new consumers it is equally important to replace exiting non-electronic meters with electronic meters in a time bound manner.
- (vi) The testing and validation of meters should cease to be the responsibility of the Discoms/SEBs. There are sufficient facilities for third party validation of calibration of meters supplied to Discoms / SEBs and these ought to be used in place of in-house testing of calibration. This would also provide greater confidence to consumers.
- (vii) Pre-paid meters ought to be progressively.
- (viii) Time of the Day (TOD) meter need to be introduced for HT and high value consumers.
- (ix) Consumers meter boards ought to be installed outside the premises of the consumers as far as possible.
- (x) Meter reading ought to be taken by automatic hand held meter reading instrument based on a common protocol specified by CEA.

- (xi) The billing process should be computerized on the basis of in-house IT expertise and essential data should be archived on the Distribution utility's system in place of the current practices of outsourcing.

4.4.2 Rajiv Gandhi Garmin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)

- (i) For domestic purposes energy supplied should be available in non-urban areas 24×7.
- (ii) All consumers, including BPL consumers, should be metered thereby facilitating instant consumer enumeration and energy audit.
- (iii) A suitable tariff and proper collection would ensure that the assets created under this scheme are maintained and preserved by the Distribution utility. Lack of ownership, in particular in the absence of any revenue, may lead to de-electrification of villages experienced during past rural electrification efforts.
- (iv) The planning for domestic supply in rural areas should be based on a minimum load of a 1 KW per house hold and power infrastructure financed by REC should be built on that basis.

4.4.3 Agriculture supply

- (i) Energy to agriculture should be supplied through a separate feeder.
- (ii) Agriculture should be assured and hours of minimum supply.
- (iii) The terms on which financing is available for separation of feeders should be softer in the following manner:
 - * On the basis of meters installed on new pump sets average consumption under different geo-climatic conditions should be established.
 - * Based on these statistical norms each agriculture consumer should be expected to pay atleast 50 Ps. / unit to the Discom/ SEB directly. This would enable an accurate enumeration of agricultural connections and a proper estimate of power used in agricultural consumption. It would also enable the State Govt. to correctly asses the subsidy as the difference between the average cost of power and bills paid by the consumers.
- (v) HLP believes that after this system becomes stabilized the agriculture consumers should be obligated to pay the full cost of supply to DISCOM/ SEB. In case the State Govt. wishes too continue subsidize such customers that would be a matter between the customer and the State Govt.

4.4.4 Given the magnitude of losses, the several far reaching measures required to reduce them and the high capex required to do so, it is unlikely that the measures outlined above would succeed in radically reducing the losses during the next plan period. In recognition of this unfortunate conclusion HLP recommends :

- (i) The introduction of the Franchise model on an urgent basis.
- (ii) This should be extended by the States during the next few years to atleast 255 towns (including peripheral areas) listed state wise which seem to account for over 40% of the consumption.
- (iii) A model agreement for doing so has been prepared by the Forum of Regulators. HLP has examined the legal aspects and has been assured that this is permissible under the relevant statutes.
- (iv) In making available financial assistance through the special purpose vehicle to State Govts./Distribution utilities, adherence to action for franchising the towns would be regarded as an essential precondition.

4.5 ToR(e): Examine geographical and spatial compulsion and determine their operational impact.

4.5.1 In villages and areas far away from Grid, electrification by Solar PV need be encouraged. Even use of biomass, bio-fuel and wind energy will be beneficial. Wind energy is a good source for supplying power to grid connected as well as to non-grid connected locations. Power generation using a DG set with bio-fuel or kerosene may be cheaper when considered with the subsidy given by GOI on providing kerosene in the villages for lighting.

4.5.2 Areas such as Sunderban in West Bengal, Kutch in Gujarat, Thar Desert in Rajasthan need be treated at par with Special category like North East and Hilly states for electrification and be given 90% grant for electrification and building distribution back bone.

4.5.3 Solar power can be a good option for agriculture pumps as well as for telecom towers in rural India. Studies have revealed that in near future solar power shall have parity with grid energy as cost of electricity generation.

4.5.4 The pumps should be maintained properly and energy efficient pumps installed in order to conserve energy/water

4.6 ToR(f): Review organizational and managerial structure, manpower, employed and future requirements/plans.

- 4.6.1 There is a need to have in-house core team of IT experts in the organization who can work with IT consultants appointed under R-APDRP. A multi-functional team of engineers, finance, HRD, etc. should be part of this core team who will gain experience in the IT and understand both hardware as well as software aspects of IT.
- 4.6.2 There is need of proper HRD department with persons having professional experience in dealing with Changed Management and new working culture and training needs. Similar is the need in Finance Department of professionals having MBA, ICWA, C.C. qualifications.
- 4.6.3 It is necessary that organization structure as well as Human resources required to handle the requirement of new system be modified keeping in view R-APDRP Project as well as future vision of organization needs arising out of market competition.
- 4.6.4 The new structure needs to be lean with lesser tiers needed in decision making in view of multiple layers of information necessary for R-APDRP Project.
- 4.6.5 The present staff needs a proper development orientation course to become familiar with new system and get fully conversant in its operations. New recruitments should be done keeping in view these needs.
- 4.6.7 As the States are facing difficulties in meeting the liabilities related to pension, it is suggested that the distribution utilities may change service condition of new employees on the lines of Contributory Pension Scheme.
- 4.6.8 There is need to have transparent and all India based selection of Chief Executive of the Utility Following selection committee is recommended for the selection:-

* Chief Secretary of the state	–	Chairman
* Chairman CEA/Member CEA	–	Member
* Director of an IIT technical posts/Director IIM for finance and accounts post/P&A posts	–	Member
* One representative from Public Enterprises Selection Board, GOI	–	Member

For the Board Members of the Utility, instead of the Chief Secretary Energy may chair the Selection committee with CEO as one of the members. The other members shall remain the same.

- 4.6.9 Utility should have a full time CEO appointed for a period of five years competent implement all executive decisions. Govt. officials who are interested / selected in joining the utility have to agree to serve full term of five year service, so that persons selected can be made responsible and answerable for the results. Termination or removal from the service of such executive(s) shall also need to be cleared by the committee.
- 4.6.10 There is a need for at least 2 non executive independent directors on the Board of Discoms from amongst the persons who have served in the power sector at Central level or in any states.

Capacity Utilization of Power Plants

3374. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that capacity utilization of majority of power plants in the country is consistently decreasing;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the major reasons for this underutilization of capacity by power plants; and
- (d) what remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C.VENUGOPAL) : (a) to (c) The utilization of installed capacity of a generating unit is linked to the type of power station. While the thermal units are meant to be utilized continuously as base-load units, hydro units are to be utilized depending on availability of water/reservoir level. Thus, utilization of installed capacity is effectively applicable to thermal (including nuclear) generating unit and is expressed in terms of Plant Load Factor (PLF). The PLF of thermal and nuclear units mainly depends on a number of factors such as vintage of the unit, forced and planned outages, availability of required quality and quantity of fuel, etc. During the last three years, the average PLF of thermal power plants has declined from 77.5% (2009.10) to 73.3% (2011.12), primarily due to shortage of coal and delay in stabilization of newly commissioned units, the average PLF of nuclear power plants has increased from 51.1% (2009.10) to 76.9% (2011-12). Indicator of performance of hydro generating unit is its availability (excluding the time required for its planned maintenance and attending to forced outages) and actual energy generation (*vis-à-vis* design energy) which is mainly dependent on natural factors like monsoon and snow melting. Hydro power stations which are not generating as per their generation capacity is given in statement. (*See below*).

(d) The main steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve utilization of capacity include renovation and modernization of old and inefficient plants, thrust encouragement to import of coal in respect of power stations designed on indigenous coal to bridge the gap between requirement of coal and its availability from domestic sources, monitoring of coal supply to thermal power stations so as to avoid loss of generation due to shortage of coal, allotment of new coal blocks to Power Utilities for captive mining, etc.

Statement

*List of hydro power projects (above 25MW) in the country
which are not generating power as per heir installed generation capacity*

Name of the Projects	Reason for the Closure
1	2
Himachal Pradesh	
Bhakra (5×108+5×157 MW)	Unit-II of 108 MW under shut down due to Renovation, Modernization and uprating works since 26.04.2010. Unit No. V is under shutdown due to Renovation, Modernization and uprating work since 05.03.2011.
Dehar (6×165 MW)	Unit-VI of 165 MW under shut down due to Stator Earth Fault since 23.04.2012.
H.P. (Private)	
Malana-II (2×50 MW)	Unit I of 50MW under shut down due to repair of penstock/ Pressure shaft inspection since 01.10.2011.
Jammu & Kashmir	
Sewa-II (3×40 MW)	Unit I of 40MW under shut down due to Vibration/Sound/alignment since 18.04.2012.
Uttar Pradesh	
Rihand (6×50 MW)	Unit IV & V of 50MW each under shut down since 01.11.2008 and 01.06.2007 respectively due to Renovation and Modernization works.
Maharashtra	
Koyna-IV (4×250 MW)	Unit No. IV of 250 MW under shutdown since 19.07.2010 due to H.R.T. maintenance works.

1

2

Andhra Pradesh

Machkund (3×17+3×21.25 MW)

Unit No. IV of 21.25 MW under shutdown since 01.06.2011 due carbon dioxide problem and Unit No. V of 21.25 MW under shutdown since 01.05.2011 due to turbine vibration problem.

Nagarjun Sagar
(1×110+7×100.8 MW)

Unit No. V of 100.8 MW under shutdown since 21.10.2011 due Governor sluggish/hunting/fail/trouble.

Priyadarshni Jurala (6×39 MW)

Unit No. I of 39 MW under shutdown since 01.06.2011 due Stator Earth Fault.

Karnataka

Bhadra (39.20 MW)

Unit-III of 12 MW under shut down since 01.06.2011 and Unit-IV of 12MW under shut down since 01.05.2011 due to Renovation, Modernization and uprating works

Kerala

Sabrigiri (6×50 MW)

On 16.05.2008, Unit-IV exploded from the top, with serve fire damaging whole unit. Rebuilding of Unit- iv awarded on 16.11.2009.

Sholayar (3×18 MW)

Unit-III of 18 MW under shut down since 05.05.2012 due to Thrust Bearing Temp. High.

Tamil Nadu

Kadamparai (4×100 MW)

Unit-I of 100 MW under shut down since 19.11.2011 due to Runner repair works

Lower Mettur-2 (2×15 MW)

Unit-III of 15MW under shut down since 29.01.2012 due to Runner repair/replacement.

Sholayer (2×35+1×25 MW)

Unit-II of 38MW under shut down since 17.08.2011 due to State Earth Fault.

Moyar (3×12 MW)

Unit-I of 12 MW under shut down since 22.02.2012 due to UAT REF/over current

Orissa

Rengali (5×50 MW)

Unit No I of 50 MW under shut down since 01.06.2011 due to Renovation and Modernization works.

1	2
Balimels (6×60+2×75 MW)	Unit No I of 60 MW under shut down since 07.09.2011 due to Thrust bearing cooling system problem. Unit-III, IV & V of 60 MW under shut down since 01.10.2011 due to Governor System trouble/equipment failure/EHG fault.
Hirakud (2×49.5+2×35+3×37.5+3×24 MW)	Unit-I of 49.5 MW under shut down since 19.10.2011 and Unit-II of 49.5 MW under shut down since 01.12.2011 due to Governor system trouble/equipment fail/EHG fault. Unit-V of 37.5 MW under shut down since 27.10.2011 due to Pen stock Gate Problem. Unit-VII of 37.5 MW under shut down since 01.10.2011 due to Gen./Tr. Breaker Problem. Unit No. X of 24 MW under shutdown since 01.01.2012 due to Governor system trouble/equipment fail/EHG fault
West Bengal	
Jaldhaka St-I (3×9 MW)	Unit-I of 9 MW under shutdown since 08.12.2007 due to Renovation and Modernization works.
Meghalaya	
Umiam Stage-I (4×9 MW)	Unit No. III of 9 MW under shutdown since 01.04.2010 due to Pole failure.

Above Information as per DGR of 26.04.2012

Note: Projects under annual maintenance, capital maintenance, poor/reduced inflow, low system demand & reserve shut down/standby projects are not included in the above list.

Power Sector Reforms

3375. SHRIMATI T.RATNA BHAI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the power sector reforms have gone off the rails and calls for urgent remedial action;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to correct the situation in the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) No, Sir. The policy and regulatory framework in the country brought about by the Electricity Act (2003) has tried to balance the interest of all the stakeholders and has generally benefited the consumers. Reform is a continuous process and whenever a need is felt remedial action is taken accordingly.

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

Coal Stock at Thermal Power Plants

3376. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the inventory of coal in various thermal power plants in the country, Statewise;

(b) the normal stock required for smooth power generation;

(c) whether it is fact that the demand of electricity is going to increase in summer; and

(d) if so, the steps Government is taking for un-interruptive power supply in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) The coal stock at various Thermal Power Stations in the country was 14.433 Million Tonne as on 1st May 2012. State-wise details are given in statement (*See below*).

(b) In order to ensure smooth operation of thermal power plants, coal stocking norms are as detailed below :

Location	Stocking Norms (in days)
Pit-head Stations	15
Power stations upto 500 km away from the Coal mine	20
Power stations upto 1000 km away from the Coal mine	25
Power stations beyond 1000 km away from the Coal mine	30

(c) As per provisional estimates made by Central Electricity Authority, the demand of electricity both in term of energy and peak is likely to increase during (April, 2012 to July, 2012) as compared to same period of the last year as per detail given below :

Month	Peak Demand (MW)		Energy Requirement (MU)	
	2011 (Actual)	2012 (Anticipated)	2011 (Actual)	2012 (Anticipated)
April	122391	131147	75129	79790
May	122042	130042	78346	82137
June	121530	129636	74054	78774
July	124496	126850	77782	82055

(c) In order to improve power supply position in the country, following steps have been taken/are being taken by the Government:

- (i) Acceleration in generating capacity addition.
- (ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (iii) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (iv) Renovation and modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (v) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power.
- (vi) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network as a major step towards loss reduction.
- (vii) Ministry of Coal has been requested to impress upon the coal companies to increase coal production in the country.
- (viii) Thrust to import of coal by the power utilities to meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from domestic sources.
- (ix) In order to improve supply of coal to thermal power station in the country, following decision have been taken :
 - * Coal India Ltd. (CIL) will sign Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) with power plants that have entered into long-term Power Purchase agreements (PPAs) with DISCOMs and have been commissioned/ would get commissioned on or before 31st March 2015.
 - * The FSAs will be signed for full quantity of coal mentioned in the Letters of Assurance (LOAs) for a period of 20 years with trigger level of 80% for levy of disincentive and 90% for levy of incentive.

Statement**Coal stocks position at various thermal power stations in the country
(As on 01-May-2012)**

Re- gion/ State	Mode of Trans- port	Name of Thermal Power Station	Capacity (MW)	Norma- tive Stock Reqd. (Days)	Daily Linkage in '000 Tonnes	Actual Stock in 000 Tonnes	In Days	Critical Coal Stock < 7	Reasons for Critical Coal Stock < 4		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Northern											
Delhi											
1	Rail	Rajghat	135.0	20	2.2	0	26.45	12			
2	Rail	Badarpur TPS	705.0	30	11.7	0	56.28	5	*		Less Receipt – CCL
Haryana											
3	Rail	Panipath TPS	1360.0	25	21.0	0	304.61	15			
4	Rail	Yamuna Nagar TPS	600.0	25	7.8	0	151.01	19			
5	Rail	Rajiv Gandhi TPS	1200.0	25	18.2	12	317.07	18			
6	Rail	Indira Gandhi STPP	1000.0	25	15.4	95	434.22	34			
7	Rail	Mahatma Gandhi TPS	132.0	25	14.0	0	74.78	5	*		Inadequate coal allocation
Punjab											
8	Rail	GH TPS (Leh. Moh.)	920.00	30	12.6	0	272.08	22			
9	Rail	Ropar TPS	1260.0	25	19.0	0	530.69	28			
10	Rail	GND TPS (Bhatinda)	440.0	30	5.0	0	201.03	40			
Rajasthan											
11	Rail	Kota TPS	1240.0	30	19.6	0	98.34	5	*		less import
12	Rail	Suratgarh TPS	1500.0	30	20.4	0	129.56	6	*		less import
13	Rail	Chhabra TPP	500.0	30	7.0	0	4.13	1	*	**	inadequate coal allocation
Uttar Pradesh											
14	Pithead	Anpatra TPS	1630.0	15	24.6	0	275.54	11			
15	Rail	Harduaganj TPS	415.0	25	7.8	0	56.29	7			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16	Rail	Obra TPS	1372.0	20	12.6	0	182.75	15			
17	Rail	Pinki TPS	210.0	30	2.8	0	84.05	30			
18	Rail	Parichha TPS	640.0	30	8.9	0	179.46	20			
19	Rail	Dadri (NCTPP)	1820.0	30	25.7	0	284.51	11			
20	Pithead	Rihand STPS	2000.0	15	30.7	0	706.71	23			
21	Pithead	Singrauli STPS	2000.0	15	30.7	0	643.0	21			
22	Rail	Tanda TPS	440.0	25	7.3	0	264.40	36			
23	Rail	Unchahar TPS	1050.0	25	16.2	0	113.31	7			
24	Rail	Rosa TPP Ph-I	1200.00	25	16.8	95	17.95	7			
25	Rail	Anpara C TPS	1200.00	25	15.7	0	0.00	0	*	**	Inadequate coal allocation
TOTAL OF N.R			26157.0	24	373.7	202	5408.25	15	6	2	
Western											
Chhattisgarh											
26	Rail	DSPM TPS	500.0	15	7.8	0	192.93	25			
27	Pithead	Kobra-II	440.0	15	7.6	0	59.38	8			
28	Pithead	Kobra-West TPS	840.0	15	15.9	0	298.78	19			
29	Pithead	Kobra STPS	2600.0	15	36.4	0	339.84	9			
30	Pithead	Sipat STPS	2320.0	20	33.6	0	664.45	20			
31	Rail	Pathadi TPP	600.0	15	7.8	0	80.24	10			
32	Rail	Bhilai TPS	500.0	25	7.0	12	129.21	20			
Gujarat											
33	Rail	Gandhi Nagar TPS	870.0	30	12.9	29	190.58	17			
34	Rail	Ukai TPS	850.0	30	12.6	0	67.05	5	*		Less Receipt
35	Rail	Sikka Rep.TPS	240.0	30	3.4	0	63.61	19			
36	Rail	Wanakbori TPS	1470.0	30	24.0	0	422.60	18			
37	Rail	Sabarmati (C Station)	400.0	30	5.6	0	61.86	11			
Madhya Pradesh											
38	Pithead	Amarkantak Ext TPS	450.0	15	4.2	0	75.67	18			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
39	Rail	Sanjay Gandhi TPS	1340.0	20	17.3	0	196.97	11			
40	Rail	Satpura TPS	1142.5	20	18.5	0	100.56	5	*		Less Receipt
41	Pithead	Vindhyachal STPSs	3260.0	15	50.3	0	813.44	16			
Maharashtra											
42.	Rail	Bhusawal TPS	1420.0	20	14.0	0	88.10	6	*		Less Receipt
43.	Rail	Chandrapur (Maharashtra) STPS	2340.0	20	33.6	0	292.30	9			
44.	Rail	Khaparkhedra TPA	1340.0	25	20.1	8	54.11	3	*	**	Less Receipt
45.	Rail	Koradi TPS	1040.0	25	13.4	0	80.73	6	*		Less Receipt
46.	Rail	Nasik TPS	880.0	25	12.9	0	241.89	19			
47.	Rail	Parli TPS	1130.0	25	16.8	0	44.66	3	*	**	Less Receipt
48.	Rail	Paras TPS	500.0	25	7.0	0	84.64	12			
49.	Rail	Dahanu TPS	500.0	25	7.6	5	30.92	5	*		Less Receipt - SECL
50.	Rail	Wardha Warora	540.0	20	6.7	11	40.64	8			
TOTAL OF W.R.			27512.5	21	397.0	64	4715.15	12	7	2	
Southern											
Andhra Pradesh											
51.	Rail	Dr. N. Tata Rao TPS	1760.0	20	24.0	0	159.37	7			
52.	Rail	Kothagudem TPS	1720.0	20	22.4	0	231.41	10			
53.	Rail	Rayalaseema TPS	1050.0	25	14.0	0	61.62	4	*		Less Receipt
54.	Pithead	Ramagundem STPS	2600.0	15	36.9	0	362.86	10			
55.	Rail	Simhadri	2000.0	25	24.6	0	110.82	5	*		Higher Generation
56.	Pithead	Kakatiya TPS	500.0	15	6.4	0	190.81	30			
Karnataka											
57.	Rail	Raichur TPS	1720.0	30	21.8	43	147.51	9			
58.	Rail	Bellary TPS	1000.0	30	11.2	0	20.48	0	*	**	Less Receipt (C.B.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tamil Nadu											
59.	Inter Modal	Ennore TPS	450.0	30	5.6	0	42.77	8			
60.	Inter Modal	Mettur TPS	840.0	30	11.7	90	100.54	16			
61.	Inter Modal	North Chennai TPS	630.0	30	16.8	0	86.91	5	*		Less Receipt
62.	Inter Modal	Tuticorin TPS	1050.0	30	16.2	38	108.73	9			
Total of S.R.			15320.0	24	211.6	171	1623.83	8	4	1	
Eastern											
Bihar											
63.	Rail	Barauni TPS	210.0	20	0.6	0	9.19	17			
64.	Rail	Muzaffarpur TPS	220.0	20	1.1	0	3.31	3	*	**	Coal Supp. regulated by TPS
65.	Pithead	Kahalgaoon TPS	2340.0	15	34.9	0	53.82	2	*	**	Inadequate coal allocation
Jharkhand											
66.	Rail	Patratu TPS	770.0	20	1.7	0	87.55	52			
67.	Road	Tenughat TPS	420.0	20	4.2	0	173.96	41			
68.	Rail	Bokaro 'B' TPS	630.0	20	8.4	0	0.00	0	*	**	No import
69.	Rail	Chandrapura (DVC) TPS	890.0	20	14.0	0	20.17	1	*	**	No import
70.	Rail	Maithon RB TPP	1050.0	20	12.6	0	119.34	9			
71.	Rail	Modarma TPP	500.0	20	7.8	0	0.00	0	*	**	Coal Supp./ Gen. yet to Start
Orissa											
72.	Pithead	IB Valley TPS	420.0	15	7.0	0	141.46	20			
73.	Pithead	Talcher (Old) TPS	470.0	15	7.8	0	255.37	33			
74.	Pithead	Talcher STPS	3000.0	15	48.9	0	248.57	5	*		Less Receipt
75.	Rail	Sterlite TPP	1800.00	20	22.4	0	408.59	18			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
West Bengal											
76.	Rail	Durgapur TPS	340.0	20	4.2	0	152.85	36			
77.	Rail	Mejia TPS	2340.0	20	22.4	0	25.33	1	*	**	No import
78.	Rail	Bakreswar TPS	1050.0	25	15.1	0	164.06	11			
79.	Rail	Bandel TPS	450.0	20	4.2	0	11.93	3	*	**	Less Receipt
80.	Rail	D.P.L. TPS	690.0	25	6.2	0	125.86	20			
81.	Rail	Kolaghat TPS	1260.0	25	16.8	0	119.48	7			
82.	Rail	Sagardighi TPS	600.0	20	7.0	0	91.07	13			
83.	Rail	Santaldih TPS	980.0	20	5.6	0	44.81	8			
84.	Rail	Budge Budge TPS	750.00	20	9.2	0	240.16	26			
85.	Rail	New Cossipore TPS	160.0	20	1.3	0	10.63	8			
86.	Rail	Southern Repl. TPS	135.0	20	2.2	0	36.31	16			
87.	Rail	Titagarh TPS	240.0	20	3.7	0	34.03	9			
88.	Pithead	Farakka STPS	2100.0	15	30.7	0	108.82	4	*		Inadequate coal allocation
89.	Rail	Durgapur Steel TPS	1000.0	20	9.8	0	0.00	0	*	**	Inadequate coal allocation
Total of E.R.			24815.0	19	309.8	0	2686.66	9	10	8	
All India Total			93804.5	22	1292	437	14433.8	12	27	13	

(*) Critical i.e. stock less than 7 days in 27 TPSs {Includes super critical also}

(**) Super Critical i.e. stock less than 4 days in 13 TPSs

Implementation of RGGVY in Chhattisgarh

†3377. SHRI SHIVPARTAP SINGH : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether works are being executed within specified time limit under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in all districts of Chhattisgarh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any team has been constituted for monitoring the quality of work; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of the action being taken in the districts, where work is getting delayed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) Three (3) projects of Chhattisgarh were sanctioned under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in 10th Plan covering electrification of 56 un-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 2682 partially electrified villages and release of electricity connections to 1,30,358 Below Poverty Line (BPL) households. As on 15.04.2012, the electrification works in all 56 (100%) un-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 2681 (99.96%) partially electrified villages have been completed and electricity connections to 1,30,358 (100%) BPL households have been released.

Fifteen (15) projects of Chhattisgarh covering electrification of 1,646 un/de-electrified villages, intensive electrified of 13,686 partially electrified villages and release of electricity connections to 7,72,943 BPL households have been sanctioned under 11th Plan. As on 15.04.2012, the electrification works in 843 un/de-electrified villages have been completed and electricity connections to 4,19,564 BPL households have been released.

The District-wise details showing the date of award of these eighteen (18) projects along with coverage and achievement of villages and BPL households in the State of Chhattisgarh during 10th and 11th Plans is given in statement (*See below*).

The schedule for completion of works under RGGVY in 11th Plan is 24 months from the date of award. The works in few projects under 11th Plan are delayed in the State of Chhattisgarh mainly on account of following reasons :

- * LWE problems in some districts.
- * Inaccessible and highly remote location of some villages in few projects.
- * Forest clearance issue in Kawardha and Kobra projects.
- * Issue of waiver of Entry Tax by Government of Chhattisgarh.

(b) To ensure quality and proper supervision of rural electrification works, a three tier quality monitoring mechanism has been introduced under 11th Plan under RGGVY. Under Tier- I, Third Party Inspection Agency (TPIA) is required to carry out 50% verification, under Tier-II, REC appointed Quality Monitors to carry out 10% verification and under Tier-III, Ministry of Power appointed Quality Monitors to carry out 1% verification. All 13 projects sanctioned under 11th Plan a Chhattisgarh are covered under the 3-Tier Quality Control Mechanism for monitoring of quality works in the State. The following agencies have been deployed under 3-Tier Quality Mechanism :

- (i) Tier-I – Third Party Inspection Agency (TPIA): PGCIL (7 Projects), NHPC (3 Projects), Bieeco Lawrie (2 Projects), NESCL (1 Project) – all Government of India Public Sector Undertakings.
- (ii) Tier-II – REC quality Monitors (RQM) appointed by REC : WAOCOS (A Government of India Public Sector Undertaking) for all 13 Projects.
- (iii) Tier-III – National Quality Monitors (NQM) appointed by Ministry of Power, Government of India : M/s Iintetek for all 13 Projects.

(c) District Level Coordination Committees have been set up by the State to monitor the progress of rural electrification works. The State have also been requested to hold monthly meeting under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to resolve the bottlenecks in implementation of RGGVY. Regular meetings are also held with the State Government of Chhattisgarh, CSPDCL and implementing agencies by REC/ Ministry of Power.

Statement

District-wise coverage and achievement of un/de-electrified, partially electrified villages and release of BPL connections under RGGVY in the State of Chhattisgarh

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Implementing Agency	Award Date	Cover			Cumulative Achievement as on 15.04.2012		
				Age	UEV	EV	BPL	UEV	EV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
X Plan									
1.	Champa Jajgir	NTPC	4 Sep 06	0	889	52526	0	888	52526
2.	Kawardha	NHPC	23 Mar 07	48	607	34832	48	607	34832
3.	Durg	NHPC	23 Mar 07	8	1186	43000	8	1186	43000
TOTAL			56	2682	130358	56	2681	130358	
XI Plan									
1.	Dhamtari	NHPC	22 Sep 08	0	577	11264	0	577	11264
2.	Kanker	NHPC	22 Sep 08	4	961	25880	4	721	18750
3.	Mahasamund	NHPC	16 Sep 08	0	1106	11834	0	1106	11834
4.	Raipur	NHPC	16 Sep 08	15	2000	80427	15	1523	71970
5.	Rajnandgaon	NHPC	20 Feb 09	0	1551	13887	0	1026	13000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Kawardha (suppl)	NHPC	10 Mar 11	56	195	7021	4	49	3171
7.	Durg (suppl)	NHPC	10 Mar 11	0	207	5249	0	366	3178
8.	Bilaspur	NTPC	6 Jul 08	0	1541	114929	0	968	114929
9.	Korba	NTPC	6 Jul 08	15	592	38658	15	592	35658
10.	Raigarh	NTPC	18 Sep 08	22	1403	56286	22	554	41613
11.	Dantewada	CSPDCL	5 Mar 10	85	839	54909	85	118	14175
12.	Bastar	CSPDCL	5 Mar 10	703	575	126215	118	158	14877
13.	Sarguja	PGCIL	9 Nov 09	620	1062	142050	580	90	62145
14.	Jashpur Nagar		Yet to be awarded	44	636	60763			
15.	Korea			82	441	26571			
TOTAL				1646	13686	772943	843	7848	419564
GRAND TOTAL				1702	1636	903301	899	10529	549922

UEV = un-electrified villages

EV = electrified villages

BPL = Below Poverty Line

Power Allocation to Kerala

3378. DR. T.N. SEEMA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) the total allocation of power from Central pool to Kerala;
- (b) whether any cut was imposed in the share of the State during the last one year;
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) The total allocation of power from Central Generating Stations to Kerala is 1,726 MW.

(b) and (c) The allocations of power from Central Generating Stations (CGSs) is made in two parts, namely firm share (85%) and unallocated power (15%). The firm share once allocated is generally not changed unless surrendered by the beneficiary or it is not able to pay requisite dues to CPSUs. The unallocated power, available at the

disposal of the Government, is reviewed and revised to meet the urgent and overall requirements of power of the States/UTs. The unallocated power allocated to the States/UTs, therefore, undergoes upward as well as downward revision. The following changes were made in the allocation of power to Kerala from the CGSs in 2011 and 2012 :

- * Additional allocation of 100 MW from unallocated of CGSs of Southern Region in February, 2011.
- * Reduction of 50 MW allocation from unallocated power of CGSs of Southern Region in September, 2011.
- * Increase of 135 MW in allocation from NTPC Stations of Eastern Region for pooling with Kayamkulam power in December, 2011.
- * Increase of 50 MW each in allocation by re-allocation of firm share surrendered by Delhi in Indira Gandhi STPS in March and April, 2012 respectively.

Dues of Private Power Projects

3379. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether several power projects promoted by private sector companies have defaulted in their dues to state-owned electricity sector lenders, Power Finance Corporation (PFC) and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether defaults by private sector companies to PFC and REC have a cascading impact on the financial health of Government companies; and
- (d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take against the defaulting private sector companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) and (b) A few power projects promoted by private sector companies have defaulted in their dues to Power Finance Corporation (PFC) and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC). Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The default by the private companies do not have any significant impact on financial health of PFC and REC presently and it did not result in any cascading effect.

(d) PFC and REC take action against the defaulting private sector companies as per the loan agreement with them.

Statement*Private Sector Companies which have defaulted in their dues.***A. Power Finance Corporation (PFC)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Private Sector Company	Amount Outstanding (on 31.03.12) Rs. Crore	Current Status and Reasons for Default
1	2	3	4
1.	Shree Maheshwar Hydel Power Corporation Ltd.	148.14	(i) Promoters inability to bring/tie-up the required equity is a major factor for delay in the project implementation since 1998. (ii) R & R activities plagued by the activities of Narmada Bachao Andolan.
2.	Meenakshi Power Ltd.	2.00	Amount paid by borrower on 19.04.2012 and prepaid all its dues. The loan account of the borrower stands closed.
3.	Orissa Power Consortium Ltd.	1.81	Rs. 1 crore paid on 03.04.2012. It is expected that the borrower may clear its balance dues shortly.
4.	Konaseema Gas Power Ltd. (KGPL)	77.39	(i) Non-revision of tariff from the date of CoD by AP DISCOMs. (ii) Inability of KGPL to achieve 80% PLF due to insufficient gas allocation by EGoM at 75% PLF only as against the obligation to supply 80% on AP DISCOMs under PPA, limited supply for RLNG. (iii) Non-grant of permission for sale of 20% merchant power by APERC as against the order of Govt. of Andhra Pradesh. KGPL has filed an appeal to APTEL against the orders of APERC and also for grant of interim relief.

1	2	3	4
5.	Empee Power Company Ltd. (EPCL)	3.05	Non-revision of tariff by the State Govt.
6.	Om Shakhti Renegies Ltd.	15.51	Legal action taken against the Company for the recovery of dues.

B. Rural Electrification Corporation (REC)

1.	Shree Maheshwar Hydel Power Corporation Ltd. (SMHPCL)	44.51	SHHPCL Project is stuck up with environment and Rehabilitation & Resettlement issues. The Project though almost complete, permission for raising water level in the dam not received from MOEF. Also due to delay in completion of the project there has been substantial time and cost over run.
2.	Konaseema Gas Power Project Ltd. (KGPP)	52.83	KGPP Project is facing shortage of gas and lesser realisation of fixed charges on account of dispute going on with Beneficiaries i.e. A.P. Discoms resulting in insufficient cash flow.
Total (PFC + REC)		345.24	

Projects under RGGVY Phase-II

†3380. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

- the details of projects under consideration for Phase-II of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);
- the number of projects sanctioned, so far, out of these under RGGVY, State-wise including Uttarakhand;
- the status of implementation of each of the sanctioned projects; and
- by when these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) and (b) Under Phase-II of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in 11th Plan, 69 projects have been sanctioned. These 69 projects comprise of 33 new projects for balance districts which could not be considered in

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Phase-I because of higher benchmark cost and 36 supplementary projects for the States where only Revenue village and one habitation with that village was covered in Phase-I of RGGVY. The details of these 69 projects, State-wise, are given in Statement I (*See* below). Government of Uttarakhand had not submitted any proposal for consideration under Phase-II of RGGVY.

(c) The status of implementation of 33 new projects and 36 supplementary projects sanctioned under Phase-II of RGGVY, are given in Statement II and III (*See* below).

(d) The time schedule for completion of projects sanctioned under Phase-II of RGGVY is 24 months from the date of award of the contract.

Statement I

Details of 69 Projects sanctioned under Phase-II of RGGVY

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3
New Projects		
Chhattisgarh		
1.	Koriya	8132.31
2.	Jashpur-Nagar	9370.86
TOTAL		17503.17
Haryana		
3.	Gurgaon	424.04
4.	Faridabad	443.95
5.	Palwal	833.54
TOTAL		1701.53
Karnataka		
6.	Dakshin Kannada	5947.19
7.	Udipi	2157.06
TOTAL		8104.25
Kerala		
8.	Alappuzha	1366.81
9.	Ernakulam	2471.24

1	2	3
10.	Kollam	328.05
11.	Kottayam	796.51
12.	Pathanamthitta	575.65
13.	Thiruvananthapuram	2182.13
14.	Thrissur	1262.70
TOTAL		8983.08
Madhya Pradesh		
15.	Bhind	4496.04
16.	Bopal	2515.39
17.	Gwalior	2950.75
18.	Hoshangabad	4456.88
19.	Raisen	6318.82
20.	Rajgarh	8142.60
21.	Sehore	4553.71
22.	Vidisha	7163.31
23.	Barwani	4162.16
24.	Burhanpur	1911.62
25.	Dewas	5038.19
26.	Khandwa	3349.44
27.	Khargone	7097.91
28.	Mandsaur	4076.23
29.	Neemuch	2031.72
30.	Shajapur	5231.10
TOTAL		73495.87
Tamil Nadu		
31.	Dharmapuri	1072.48
32.	Tirunelveli	1891.02

1	2	3
33.	Nilgiris	763.87
TOTAL		3727.37
GRAND TOTAL		113515.3
Supplementary Projects		
Bihar		
1.	Araria	23409.76
2.	Banka	19912.31
3.	Bhojpur	16909.34
4.	Gaya	49841.20
5.	Nawada	24093.49
6.	Purnea	30753.80
7.	Rohtas	21839.70
8.	Siwan	32007.69
TOTAL BIHAR		218767.29
Madhya Pradesh		
9.	Balaghat	2309.24
10.	Sidhi	2254.63
11.	Chhatarpur	3761.72
12.	Satna	2414.48
TOTAL MADHYA PRADESH		10740.07
Maharashtra		
13.	Solapur	3499.58
TOTAL MAHARASHTRA		3499.58
Uttar Pradesh		
14.	Etah	4341.84
15.	Kannauj	7722.53
16.	Mainpuri	6072.23

1	2	3
17.	Allahabad	12402.67
18.	Jaunpur	28613.47
19.	Gorakhpur	21299.94
20.	Pratapgarh	11512.41
21.	Ballia	9918.02
22.	Bijnour	13545.29
23.	Muzaffar Nagar	9777.18
24.	Ambedkar Nagar	22000.26
25.	Barabanki	30991.03
26.	Behraich	13050.13
27.	Faizabad	14288.04
28.	Gonda	17592.45
29.	Hardoi	15551.93
30.	Lakhimpur	30268.19
31.	Shahjahanpur	20703.27
32.	Unnao	30725.77
33.	Bulandshahr	12399.12
34.	Siddarth Nagar	5516.73
35.	Deoria	7042.36
TOTAL UP 22 PROJECTS		345334.86
West Bengal		
36.	Darjeeling	10338.41
TOTAL WEST BENGAL		10338.41
GRAND TOTAL		588680.21

Statement II*Status of 33 New Projects sanctioned under Phase-II of RGGVY*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the District	Date of sanction by the Monitoring Committee	Date of issue of NIT/award of contract (as on 15.03.2012)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chhattisgarh	Koriya	11.11.2011	NIT issued on 26.11.2011
2.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur-Nagar	11.11.2011	NIT issued on 03.12.2011
3.	Haryana	Gurgaon	11.11.2011	NIT issued on 20.02.2012
4.	Haryana	Faridabad	11.11.2011	NIT issued on 20.02.2012
5.	Haryana	Palwal	11.11.2011	NIT issued on 20.02.2012
6.	Karnataka	Dakshin Kannada	19.12.2011	NIT issued on 25.02.2012
7.	Karnataka	Udipi	11.11.2011	NIT issued on 14.01.2012
8.	Kerala	Alappuzha	11.11.2011	NIT not yet issued.
9.	Kerala	Eranakulam	19.12.2011	KSEB have requested
10.	Kerala	Kollam	11.11.2011	to allow them to
11.	Kerala	Kottayam	11.11.2011	do the work
12.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	11.11.2011	departmentally
13.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	19.12.2011	
14.	Kerala	Thrissur	11.11.2011	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	11.11.2011	Awarded on 24.11.2011
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	11.11.2011	Awarded on 24.11.2011
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	11.11.2011	Awarded on 24.11.2011
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	11.11.2011	Awarded on 24.11.2011
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Riasen	11.11.2011	Awarded on 24.11.2011
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	11.11.2011	Awarded on 24.11.2011
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	11.11.2011	Awarded on 24.11.2011

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	11.11.2011	Awarded on 16.01.2012
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	11.11.2011	Awarded on 27.03.2012
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	11.11.2011	Awarded on 27.03.2012
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	11.11.2011	Awarded on 27.03.2012
26.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa	11.11.2011	Awarded on 27.03.2012
27.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	11.11.2011	Awarded on 27.03.2012
28.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	11.11.2011	Awarded on 27.03.2012
29.	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	11.11.2011	Awarded on 27.03.2012
30.	Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	11.11.2011	Awarded on 27.03.2012
31.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	11.11.2011	NIT
32.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	11.11.2011	not yet
33.	Tamil Nadu	Nilgiris	11.11.2011	issued.

Statement III

Status of 36 supplementary projects sanctioned under Phase-II of RGGVY

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the District	Date of sanction by the Monitoring Committee	Date of issue of NIT/award of contract (as on 15.03.2012)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	11.11.2011	NIT issued on 23.11.2011
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	11.11.2011	NIT issued on 23.11.2011
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	05.03.2008	Awarded on 12.03.2010
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	21.01.2008	Awarded on 28.02.2009
5.	Maharashtra	Solapur	11.11.2011	NIT issued on 29.01.2012
6.	Bihar	Araria	19.12.2011	NIT not yet issued
7.	Bihar	Banka	19.12.2011	NIT not yet issued
8.	Bihar	Bhojpur	19.12.2011	NIT not yet issued
9.	Bihar	Gaya	19.12.2011	NIT not yet issued
10.	Bihar	Nawada	19.12.2011	NIT not yet issued

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Bihar	Purnea	19.12.2011	NIT not yet issued
12.	Bihar	Rohtas	19.12.2011	NIT not yet issued
13.	Bihar	Siwan	19.12.2011	NIT not yet issued
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	11.11.2011	NIT not issued so far
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	11.11.2011	NIT not issued so far
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	11.11.2011	NIT not issued so far
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	11.11.2011	NIT not issued so far
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	19.12.2011	NIT not issued so far
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	19.12.2011	NIT not issued so far
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	11.11.2011	NIT not issued so far
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	11.11.2011	NIT not issued so far
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnour	11.11.2011	NIT not issued so far
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffar Nagar	11.11.2011	NIT not issued so far
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkarnagar	19.12.2011	NIT not issued so far
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	19.12.2011	NIT not issued so far
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	19.12.2011	NIT not issued so far
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	19.12.2011	NIT not issued so far
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	19.12.2011	NIT not issued so far
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	19.12.2011	NIT not issued so far
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur	19.12.2011	NIT not issued so far
31.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	19.12.2011	NIT not issued so far
32.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	19.12.2011	NIT not issued so far
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar	19.12.2011	NIT not issued so far
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthanagar	19.12.2011	NIT not issued so far
35.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	19.12.2011	NIT not issued so far
36.	West Bengal	Darjeeling	11.11.2011	NIT issued on 21.02.2012

Losses of State Electricity Boards

3381. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the losses of SEBs are already a staggering 70,000 crore or nearly 1 per cent of the 2010-11 Gross Domestic Product (GDP);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken to avoid such a situation in future along with the action plan prepared for the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) and (b) As per the Power Finance Corporation's (PFC) "Report on Performance of State Power Utilities for 2007-08 to 2009-10", the aggregate losses incurred by all utilities in the state power sector during the past three years are as follows :

	Rs. Crores		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Profit/(Loss) after tax on accrual basis	(12,520)	(24,820)	(29,531)
Profit/(Loss) on subsidy received basis	(15,389)	(37,986)	(44,469)

The state-wise details of losses for the years 2007-08 to 2009-10 are given in Statement (*See* below).

The report is prepared on the basis of Audited reports of State Utilities and the audit reports of most of the utilities is available only upto the year 2009-10.

- (c) The measures taken by Government to improve the financial health of the Power Distribution Sector *inter-alia* include the following :

R-APDRP

Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) was launched by the Ministry of Power in July 2008 as a Central Sector Scheme for improving the urban power distribution sector in the country. The focus of R-APDRP Scheme is on actual demonstrable performance by utilities in terms of sustained Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT & C) loss reduction. The projects under the scheme are taken up in two parts: Part-A and Part-B. Part-A of the scheme is dedicated to the establishment of an IT enabled system for achieving reliable and verifiable baseline data that shall enable evaluation of exact and verifiable AT & C losses in towns where the scheme is being implemented. Part-B of the scheme is for actual upgradation and strengthening of the sub-transmission and distribution system.

The present status of the R-APDRP scheme is given below :

- * Part-A (IT) projects worth Rs. 5196.50 Cr. covering almost all the eligible towns (1402 Nos) in 29 states/UTs have been sanctioned.
- * Part-A (SCADA - Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) projects worth Rs. 1443.48 Cr. covering all the eligible towns (63 Nos.) have been sanctioned.
- * 1100 towns are eligible for Part-B projects. So far 1086 Part-B projects worth Rs. 24776.17 Cr. have been sanctioned.

Conference of Power Ministers

The 5th Conference of Power Ministers was held in New Delhi on 13th July, 2011. It was resolved that the state governments would ensure that the accounts of the power utilities are audited by September of the next financial year. Computerization of accounts is to be undertaken, if not done already. The distribution utilities are to file the Annual Tariff Petition by December-January of the preceding year to the State Regulator as stipulated in the National Tariff Policy. The state governments are to clear all outstanding subsidies to the utilities and ensure advance payment of subsidy in future. Further, the state governments are to take effective steps to reduce AT&C Losses below 15% and also initiate steps to appoint distribution franchises in urban areas through competitive bidding.

Rating of Utilities

In order to enable a unified approach by Financial Institutions (FIs)/Banks for funding State Distribution Utilities, Ministry of Power is in the process of developing an integrated rating methodology for State Distribution Utilities. The overall objective of the integrated rating methodology is to devise a mechanism for incentivizing/disincentivising the distribution utilities so as to improve their operational and financial performance, enable regulatory compliance and influence respective State Governments to fulfill commitments on subsidy, equity support including transition funding support to achieve self-sustaining operations.

Request to "Appellate Tribunal for Electricity"

Ministry of Power has requested "Appellate Tribunal for Electricity" to issue directions under section 121 of the Electricity Act to the State Regulatory Authorities to revise the tariff appropriately (suo-motto, if required), in the interest of improving the financial health and long term viability of electricity sector in general and distribution utilities in particular.

The Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) in its order dated 11th November, 2011 has issued following directions to the State Commissions with a view to improve the financial health of SEBs/Discoms and ultimately help to deal with the mounting arrears of pending dues of the distribution utilities.

- (i) Every State Commission to ensure Annual Performance Review, true-up of past expenses and Annual Revenue Requirement and tariff determination on year to year basis as specified in regulations.
- (ii) Every State Commission to ensure that tariff for the financial year is decided before 1st April of the tariff year.
- (iii) In case of delay in filling of ARR beyond schedule date of submission, the State Commission must initiate suo-moto proceedings for tariff determination in accordance with section 64 of the Act read with clause 8.1(7) of the Tariff Policy.
- (iv) In tariff determination, the revenue gaps ought not to be left and Regulatory Asset should not be created as a matter of course except where it is justifiable. The recover of the Regulatory Asset should be time bound and within a period not exceeding three years at the most and preferably within Control Period. Carrying cost should be allowed.
- (v) Truing up should be carried out regularly and preferably every year.
- (vi) Every State Commission must have in place a mechanism for Fuel and Power Purchase cost in terms of Section 62(4) of the Act. The Fuel and Power Purchase cost adjustment should be preferably be on monthly basis but in no case exceeding a quarter.

Model Tariff Guidelines :

Forum of State Regulators and Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) have resolved to implement **Model Tariff Guidelines**, which address issue of rationalization of tariff. FOR (Forum of Regulators) has circulated Model Tariff Guidelines to SERCs, for their adoptions. Now SERCs are required to adopt these tariff guidelines.

High Level Panel on 'Financial Position of Distribution Utilities' :

A High Level Panel on 'Financial Position of Distribution Utilities' was constituted under the chairmanship of Shri V.K. Shunglu former CAG to look into the financial problems of the SEBs/Distribution utilities and to identify potential corrective steps particularly in relation to their accounting practices. The Panel has submitted its Report to the Planning Commission on 15th December 2011.

Statement I*State-wise details of Profits and Losses*

Region	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Profit/ (Loss) after tax (accrual basis)	Profit/ (Loss) on subsidy received basis	Profit/ (Loss) after tax on accrual basis	Profit/ (Loss) on subsidy received basis	Profit/ (Loss) after tax on accrual basis	Profit/ (Loss) on subsidy received basis
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Eastern	Bihar	(585)	(585)	(1,005)	(1,005)	(1,412)	(1,412)
	Jharkhand	(1,201)	(1,201)	(1,048)	(1,048)	(707)	(707)
	Orissa	738	738	60	60	(287)	(287)
	Sikkim	(28)	(28)	10	10	1	1
	West Bengal	364	364	345	345	269	269
EASTERN TOTAL		(712)	(712)	(1,638)	(1,638)	(2,136)	(2,136)
North	Arunachal	(83)	(83)	(48)	(48)	(33)	(33)
Eastern	Pradesh						
	Assam	(128)	(128)	(41)	(41)	(339)	(339)
	Manipur	(94)	(94)	(113)	(113)	(106)	(106)
	Meghalaya	1	1	10	10	(56)	(56)
	Mizoram	(40)	(40)	(72)	(72)	(130)	(130)
	Nagaland	(81)	(81)	(68)	(68)	(111)	(111)
	Tripura	25	25	47	47	(33)	(33)
NORTH EASTERN TOTAL		(399)	(399)	(285)	(285)	(809)	(809)
Northern	Delhi	(104)	(104)	404	404	920	920
	Haryana	(625)	(625)	(1,387)	(1,387)	(1,408)	(1,455)
	Himachal Pradesh	(25)	(25)	32	32	(153)	(153)
	Jammu and Kashmir	(1,372)	(1,372)	(1,279)	(1,279)	(2,183)	(2,183)
	Punjab	(1,390)	(1,390)	(1,041)	(1,041)	(1,302)	(1,302)
	Rajasthan	0	(2,375)	(1,356)	(8,184)	(828)	(11,846)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Uttar Pradesh	(4,377)	(4,377)	(6,705)	(6,705)	(7,538)	(7,538)
	Uttarakhand	(450)	(450)	(456)	(456)	(423)	(423)
NORTHERN TOTAL		(8,343)	(10,718)	(11,788)	(18,616)	(12,915)	(23,980)
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	341	(118)	352	(5,678)	424	(3,282)
	Karnataka	301	266	(1,318)	(1,377)	187	20
	Kerala	217	217	217	217	241	241
	Puducherry	34	34	(69)	(69)	(41)	(41)
	Tamil Nadu	(3,512)	(3,512)	(7,771)	(8,021)	(9,680)	(9,680)
SOUTHERN TOTAL		(2,620)	(3,113)	(8,589)	(14,928)	(8,869)	(12,742)
Western	Chhattisgarh	464	464	702	702	(433)	(433)
	Goa	139	139	158	158	80	80
	Gujarat	102	102	126	126	266	266
	Madhya Pradesh	(1,827)	(1,827)	(2,824)	(2,824)	(4,078)	(4,078)
	Maharashtra	675	675	(680)	(680)	(636)	(636)
WESTERN TOTAL		(446)	(446)	(2,519)	(2,519)	(4,802)	(4,802)
GRAND TOTAL		(12,520)	(15,389)	(24,820)	(37,986)	(29,531)	(44,469)

Commercial Viability of Power Sector

3382. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the power sector must become a commercially viable sector for the Indian economy to sustain growth; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this direction, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of steps taken to make the power sector a commercially viable sector for the Indian economy to sustain growth are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of Steps taken to make the power sector a commercially viable sector for the Indian economy to sustain growth

With a view to make power sector commercially more viable to sustain growth, as also to minimize financing constraints, following important steps have been taken :

- (i) Electricity Act, 2003 was enacted to, inter alia, consolidate the laws relating to generation, transmission, distribution, trading and use of electricity and generally for taking measures conducive to development of electricity industry, promoting competition therein, protecting interest of consumers and supply of electricity to all areas, rationalization of electricity tariff, etc. and for matters incidental thereto.
- (ii) National Electricity Policy was notified in 2005 under the Electricity Act 2003 addressing the issues of Rural Electrification, Generation, Transmission, Distribution, recovery of cost of services and targeted subsidies, technology development and Research and Development (R & D), competition aimed at consumer benefits, financing power sector programmes including private sector participation, energy conservation, environmental issues, training and human resource development, co-generation and non-conventional energy sources and protection of consumer interests and quality standards.
- (iii) Tariff Policy was notified in 2006 with the objective of ensuring availability of electricity to consumers at reasonable and competitive rates; ensuring financial viability of the sector and to attract investments; promoting transparency, consistency and predictability in regulatory approaches across jurisdictions and to minimize perceptions of regulatory risks; promoting competition, efficiency in operations and improvement in quality of supply.
- (iv) Guidelines and Standard Bidding Documents issued for determination of tariff by bidding process for procurement of power by distribution licensees and for transmission projects.
- (v) Further, the Rural Electricity Policy, National Electricity Plan, Hydro Power Policy have also been notified.
- (vi) Distribution reforms through APDRP and R-APDRP schemes were launched. Further, the National Electricity Fund (NEF) Scheme has been approved to provide reforms-linked interest subsidy to the public and private power utilities for improvement in their distribution network.
- (vii) Model Tariff Regulations has been formulated by Forum of Regulators to address the issues of commercial viability of distribution companies.

Capacity Addition in Twelfth Five Year Plan

3383. SHRI N.K. SINGH :

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of proposed addition in electricity generation capacity during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

- (b) the details of the projected demand for electricity in the aforementioned plan;
- (c) the details of shortfall in the power supplied during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to increase electricity generation capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) The Working Group on Power constituted by the Planning Commission to formulate the 12th Five Year Plan for the Power sector has submitted its report to the Planning Commission. As per the report of this Working Group, capacity addition requirement during the 12th Plan is 75,785 MW on all India basis. The Sector-wise and fuel-wise break up of 12th Plan capacity addition programme as per the report of the Working Group on Power is as under :

(In MW)

	Hydro	Thermal	Nuclear	Total
Central	5632	11426	2800	19858
State	1456	12340	0	13796
Private	2116	40015	0	42131
TOTAL	9204	63781	2800	75785

(b) As per the 18th Electric Power Survey Report, Peak Demand of 1,99,540 MW and Energy Requirement of 13,54,874 BU has been estimated at the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan *i.e.* 2016-17.

(c) At the end of 11th Five Year Plan *i.e.* 2011-12 the country was facing Peak Shortage of 13815 MW (10.6%) and Energy Shortage of 79313 MU (8.5%).

(d) Several measures have been initiated by the Government to accelerate the pace of power generation capacity addition. These are as follows :

- (i) Augmentation of manufacturing capacity of BHEL from 10,000 MW in December, 2007 to 20,000 MW by 2012.
- (ii) Formation of several new joint ventures to manufacture super-critical boilers and turbine-generators for thermal power plants.
- (iii) Periodic review of issues related to supply of power equipment from BHEL by a group under the chairmanship of Secretary (Heavy Industry).
- (iv) Sensitization of stake holders to enlarge the vendor base to meet Balance of Plants requirements.

- (v) Rigorous monitoring of projects at different levels including by Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority, Power Projects Monitoring Panel and Advisory Group under the chairmanship of Minister of Power.
- (vi) Introduction of web-based monitoring system.

Rural Electrification in Maharashtra

†3384. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of villages of Maharashtra which have been electrified under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikarna Yojana (RGGVY) by Government during the last three years, district-wise;
- (b) the details of amount spent on these works;
- (c) whether Government has provided electricity connections at subsidized rates to the poor families living below the poverty line or Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families from rural areas; and
- (d) if so, the details of the concessions being given on facilities to such families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) and (b) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 34 projects for intensive electrification of 40,842 Partially Electrified Villages (PEV) were sanctioned in the State of Maharashtra. The electrification works in partially electrified villages completed and funds (subsidy plus loan from REC) released during the last three years, in the State of Maharashtra, are as under :

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Grand Total
Electrification work completed in PEV	3136	17283	8909	29328
Funds (subsidy plus loan) released (Rs. in lakh)	20563.55	16208.60	5505.67	42277.82

The details of electrification work completed in PEV and funds released during last three years, district-wise is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Under RGGVY, service connections to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households including Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families are being provided free of cost. As on 31.03.2012, free electricity connections to 11.60 lakh BPL households in Maharashtra have been released under RGGVY.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

District wise details of Electrification work completed in Partially Electrified Villages and funds (subsidy plus loan) released under RGGVY during last three years in the State of Maharashtra.

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	Electrification work completed in			Funds (subsidy plus loan) released		
		Partially electrified villages			(Rs. in lakh)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
X Plan							
1.	Gondia	0	0	36	692.57	71.53	0.00
2.	Dhule	169	0	100	543.99	0.00	0.00
3.	Nanded	0	0	103	474.56	409.46	0.00
4.	Solapur	0	0	0	914.19	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		169	0	239	2625.31	480.99	0.00
XI Plan							
1.	Ahemadnagar	254	726	617	1393.80	898.76	237.72
2.	Akola	144	256	457	875.79	0.00	0.00
3.	Amravati	79	421	161	1052.89	0.00	332.10
4.	Aurangabad	16	1174	55	342.12	1145.82	0.00
5.	Beed	144	869	87	605.05	684.84	99.34
6.	Bhandara	66	284	200	750.59	0.00	28.76
7.	Buldhana	278	955	16	1325.47	1310.42	0.00
8.	Chandrapur	188	932	0	676.70	727.53	200.52
9.	Gadchiroli	132	868	460	726.79	263.62	197.47
10.	Hingholi	28	472	39	115.54	314.91	157.19
11.	Jalgaon	173	827	0	1005.72	819.24	0.00
12.	Jalana	61	570	401	545.58	452.16	210.53
13.	Kolhapur	50	400	287	325.46	66.10	362.41
14.	Latur	76	834	17	922.67	380.73	426.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Nagpur	0	718	164	0.00	478.35	392.15
16.	Nandurbar	175	227	0	295.02	682.53	0.00
17.	Nashik	154	1246	300	1310.78	475.55	664.63
18.	Osmandabad	12	528	195	594.03	726.13	0.00
19.	Parbhani	51	649	136	516.42	486.46	0.00
20.	Pune	164	936	346	1190.71	894.89	0.00
21.	Raigad	91	61	1060	867.96	188.88	441.36
22.	Ratnagiri	59	491	314	177.34	767.60	0.00
23.	Sangli	90	260	362	358.30	400.97	0.00
24.	Satara	84	316	1330	134.67	635.78	484.29
25.	Sindhudurg	15	298	164	45.27	417.94	359.36
26.	Thane	13	123	171	0.00	650.83	418.67
27.	Vasai	14	486	711	0.00	192.58	382.04
28.	Wardha	85	465	403	672.48	169.56	53.05
29.	Washim	152	310	217	306.88	351.97	57.48
30.	Yavatmal	119	581	0	904.21	1143.43	0.00
TOTAL		2967	17283	8670	17938.24	15727.61	5505.67
GRAND TOTAL FOR X & XI PLAN		3136	17283	8909	20563.55	16208.60	5505.67

Revisiting Power Purchase Agreements

3385. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether many private companies who have been allocated coal blocks are selling power at market rates resulting in undue benefits to the companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether UMPPs, who have been allocated coal blocks, are forced to sell power at well below the market rates, as per the power purchase agreement;

(d) if so, whether Government is in the process of revisiting the earlier agreement made with the private companies in line with UMPPs to ensure that there is no windfall gain to the private coal companies;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : (a) and (b) Coal blocks are allocated by Ministry of Coal for captive purpose and governed as per the terms and conditions of the allocation letters.

(c) UMPPs are awarded by following a transparent competitive bidding process following the guidelines issued by Ministry of Power. The tariff is quoted by the bidders on their own.

(d) to (f) The Power Purchase Agreement (PPAs) have been entered between the procurers (which are mostly State utilities) and developer of power projects (Independent Power Producers (IPPs)). These are legally enforceable contracts between the two parties to be governed by the relevant provisions of the said contract and Ministry of Power has no locus standi in this matter.

Reforms in Biotechnology Sector

3386. SHRI N.K. SINGH : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government proposes to bring reforms in the regulatory framework in the bio-technology sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to increase the present rate of weighted tax deduction due to the long gestation period;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with its present status; and
- (e) the manner in which implementation of the proposed reforms would help in improving the bio-technology sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Currently, research, import, export, manufacture and use of all biotechnology products and processes involving genetically engineering are regulated through a elaborate food and environmental safety assessment under EPA Act 1986 (Rules 1989) administered under the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India. To professionalize the regulatory framework and address increasing complexity of safety assessment of biotech products, based on recommendations of expert committees, it is proposed to establish a Biotechnology Regulatory Authority of India (BRAI) through an act of Parliament. Accordingly, a BRAI Bill 2012 has been formulated and placed in the Parliament for introduction following official

procedures and stakeholder consultations. The scope of the bill is to establish independent statutory regulator to regulate the research, transport, import, manufacture and use of organisms and products of modern biotechnology in terms of safety and efficacy. The commercial aspects of sale, licensing, price control and distribution of all products of modern biotechnology including agriculture and health care are out of the purview of the BRAI Bill and shall be dealt by the current policy and legislations in the Central and State Governments.

(c) No, Sir. There is no fresh proposal to expand the scope and percentage of weighted deduction.

(d) As per the current tax incentives, a 200% weighted deduction is available to firms that are engaged in biotechnology manufacturing or production. 100% Tax free status for Biotech Special Economic Zones (SEZs) for 5 years is also provided. To supplement tax incentive and promote industrial R & D various public private partnerships schemes have also been launched. The Small Business Innovative Research Initiative (SBIRI) scheme of Department of Biotechnology to fund early stage research has benefited more than 89 small and medium biotech enterprises. Similarly, the Biotechnology Industry Partnership Programme (BIPP) launched recently, has so far benefited 51 companies undertaking research in futuristic high risk technologies.

(e) During 2011-12, the biotechnology industry revenues reached Rs. 17,800 Crores (US \$ 4 billion mark at prevailing exchange rate) at a growth rate of 21 percent. The implementation of the various innovative schemes and their outputs, along with regulatory reforms, public private partnership schemes would help in sustaining and accelerating the pace of industrial R & D and manufacturing resulting production of affordable products of health care and agriculture, employment creation, import substitution and export promotion.

Indo-China Border Maps

3387. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the maps drawn by various agencies in India relating to Indo-China boundary, are quite different from each other;

(b) if so, whether authenticated records of proper mapping of the area are available with the Survey of India or any other such Government entity;

(c) whether this fluid situation has resulted in occupation of substantial Indian territory by China;

(d) whether a cohesive unambiguous policy exists for demarcation of our land borders; and

(e) if so, the steps adopted to get back the lost territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Survey of India is the only authorized national mapping agency entrusted with the responsibility of preparation of official maps of India depicting international boundaries. These maps are based on authenticated records available with Survey of India. Publication of maps by any Government or private agency showing international boundaries requires certification by Survey of India. Publication of Maps of India which are not in conformity with the maps of India as published by Survey of India, is a cognizable offence under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1961 (Act No. 23 of 1961).

(c) Occupation of some Indian territory by China is not related to publication of wrong maps by any agency. This matter is being separately addressed.

(d) Yes, Sir, policy exists for demarcation of our land borders.

(e) Regular discussions with concerned countries at appropriate political, diplomatic and technical levels are held to resolve all issues relating to settlement and demarcation of International boundaries.

New Invention Projects of CSIR

3388. SHRI BHARATSINGH PRABHATSINGH PARMAR :
SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA :

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new invention projects carried out by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) during the last four years and how it is beneficial to common people; and

(b) the details of invention projects under implementation by CSIR in Gujarat during the last five years:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) CSIR developed innovative technologies in some key economically important sectors such as: drugs and pharmaceuticals; food and food processing; water; innovative farm machinery; housing and construction; infrastructure engineering including roads; glass and ceramics; agrochemicals; aromatic and medicinal plants; leather; petroleum and petrochemicals; mining, minerals and metals which are significantly benefitting the common people.

As a socially conscious organization, through CSIR 800 programmes, CSIR is strategically providing S & T needed for the masses at the base of economic pyramid, so as to enhance their quality of life and remove drudgery. There is special focus to train rural women so as to generate self employment opportunities for them through desired S&T intervention and enhance family income.

Some recently developed technologies benefitting the masses include : Streptokinase (a drug for cardiovascular disease); Risorine (a cost effective bioavailability enhanced anti-tuberculosis drug); Soleckshaw (an innovative rickshaw to remove drudgery of rickshaw pullers); Krishishakti - nano (a lost cost mini-tractor); Wood without trees (an innovative material from agri and plastic waste); Liquid fertilizer from sea weeds; Ashwagandha variety (released to farmers for enhancing their income); Terafil (an innovative very low cost water filter for the rural masses); Products based on aromatic and medicinal plants such as nutraceuticals, deodorants, biofertilizers and disinfectants; Lavender Park set up in J & K (helping women in a significant manner); Organized mushroom cultivation introduced in North-Eastern states; Post harvest technology centres in Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh; and Leather products (Eg., Diastep, a special low cost footwear for low risk diabetics).

(b) In Gujarat, the focus of continuing research through CSIR constituents is on: affordable healthcare; enhancing potability of water; sustainable energy solutions; specialty chemicals; salt; potash; glass & ceramics; leather products; and value added products from sea weeds.

Through a unique public-private partnership in the domain of affordable healthcare, CSIR has developed and commercialized a drug named Risorine for tuberculosis. Risorine is a cost effective drug which has characteristics of enhanced bioavailability and low toxicity. In partnership with the Salt Department, Government of India, CSIR has developed a technology for double fortified salt to prevent iron and iodine deficiencies. CSIR has developed a technology for vitrified tiles which has led to replacement of the Ukraine clay and major reduction of import of the Ukraine clay, thus saving the foreign exchange. A process for sulphate of potash – a novel technology for self reliance has been developed. Presently muriate of potash is totally imported in the country. Commercialized carbon fiber technology has been developed to create indigenous capacity. The carbon fiber is a strategic material used in defence and space applications. Through a joint initiative of CSIR-CSMCRI and Forest Department, Government of Gujarat, a process for B100 Jatropha Biodiesel has been developed. As part of a multi-institutional NMITLI project funded jointly by CSIR and MoES, CSIR has developed a process for marine microalgal biodiesel. Several technologies on water purification, including waste water treatment have been developed by CSIR.

The recent high impact making technologies commercialized in the State of Gujarat are provided as under :

Sl.No.	Name of the Technology	Name of the Company
1	2	3
1.	Risorine	Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Ahmedabad

1	2	3
2.	Carbon Fibre Technology	Kemrock Industries and Exports Ltd., Vadodara
3.	Vitrified Tiles	A large number of small and medium enterprises
4.	Fention Activated Carbon Catalytic Oxidation (FACCO) system for waste water treatment	M/s Vapi Waste and Effluent Treatment Management Co. Ltd.; and M/s Aarti Industries Limited.
5.	Leather Processing: Training on identified CSIR technologies	40 Leather Co-op. Societies in Gujarat have been imparted training on relevant CSIR leather technologies.

Plagiarism by Scientists

3389. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister's top scientific advisers along with three other scientists were found involved in a plagiarism row wherein they were found for plagiarizing the work of others in their names;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the scientists and the posts held by them;
- (c) the action Government had taken or would take against these scientists responsible for bring bad name to the country; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) to (d) It was reported that the research paper published in 'Advanced Materials' (*Adv. Mater.* 2011, 23, 5419-5424, Published online on July 22, 2011) authored by Basant Chitara and S.B. Krupanidhi of Indian Institute of Science (IISc) and L.S. Panchakarla and C.N.R. Rao of Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research (JNCASR), Bangalore had reproduced 4 sentences from another paper appeared in 'Applied Physics Letters' (*Appl. Phys. Lett.* 2010, 96, 163109, Published online on 22 April 2010) authored by Surajit Ghosh et al. without attributions. Chitara and Panchakarla are research scholars and Krupanidhi is a Professor of IISc and C.N.R. Rao is a Linus Pauling Research Professor at JNCASR, Bangalore who is also the Chairman of Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister. It is learnt that Prof. C.N.R.Rao sought to withdraw the paper when the oversight of "non-attribution" was brought to his attention by writing a letter to the

Editor of *Advanced Materials*. The editor of the journal concluded that the said reproduction, without attribution, did not diminish the scientific value of the publication and that the detailed conclusions drawn on the paper are worthy of publication in the journal. Therefore, the editor did not recommend withdrawal; instead the journal carried an apology from C.N.R. Rao et al. in the December 2011 issue (*Adv. Mater.* Volume 23, Issue 45, page 5339). In scientific profession, if the editor and authors resolve the issue through an apology for overlooking the attribution to the original authors, the matter is closed by the Journal. In the acts of plagiarism or other professional misconduct, the editor of the journal would withdraw the paper and not publish an apology. In this case, *Advanced Materials* published an apology. The international scientific community does not consider such oversights as plagiarism. Therefore the Government does not consider any action as necessary. The Chairman of Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister is a scientist of high repute and has contributed immensely towards Indian Science and brought fame to the country.

Funds for Science and Technology Sector

3390. SHRI N.K. SINGH : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the funds for research and development in the science and technology (S&T) sector is adequate;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to accelerate the development and promotion of research and development in the country and to speed up the pace of development in S&T;
- (d) whether Government proposes to increase the allocation for the sector; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the amount spend on S&T during each of the last three year and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The present level of investment in the country for research and development in science and technology sector is around 0.9% of GDP, of which about three-fourth is contributed by the public sector and one-fourth by the private sector. The Government, in principle, has proposed to increase the investment in R & D to 2% of GDP by the end of XII plan period with greater contribution by the private sector to keep up the pace of development in S&T with advanced and emerging countries.

- (c) The Government has taken a number of steps to accelerate the development and promotion of research and development in the country and to speed up the pace of

development in S & T. These measures include successive increase in plan allocations for Scientific Departments, setting up of new institutions for science education and research, creation of centres of excellence and facilities in emerging and frontline areas in academic and national institutes, induction of new and attractive fellowships, strengthening infrastructure for Research and Development (R & D), encouraging public-private R & D partnerships, etc. Several new programmes in this regard have been launched during the XI plan period. There are some early and indicative evidences for enhanced pace of development in S & T in the country. The Planning Commission has constituted a Steering Committee for planning the accelerated development of S & T. Further a road map and a concept note for changing the policy environment for increased participation of private sector into R & D is also being planned.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Government proposes to enhance significantly the allocation for the science and technology sector for the XII plan in line with the successive enhancements made in the earlier plans. Details of amount spent on S & T by major S & T agencies of the country during the last three years and the allocation for the current year are as follows :

		(Rs. Crores)			
Sl. No.	S & T Departments/Agencies	2009-10 Actual Expenditure	2010-11 Actual Expenditure	2011-12 Revised Estimates	2012-13 Budget Estimates
1.	Deptt. of Atomic Energy (R & D sector)	1619.27	1817.07	2340.04	2946.83
2.	Ministry of Earth Sciences	754.37	764.32	855.00	1281.00
3.	Deptt. of Science and Technology	1667.41	1932.89	2252.00	2477.00
4.	Deptt. of Biotechnology	882.78	1120.55	1350.00	1485.00
5.	Deptt. of Scientific and Industrial Research including CSIR	1278.87	1596.26	1830.00	2013.00
6.	Deptt. of Space	3167.61	3603.40	3432.00	5615.00
GRAND TOTAL		9370.31	10834.49	12059.04	15817.83

Flood Control in Monsoon Season

†3391. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of Water Resources be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has formed any committee to oversee and monitor the flood control in the States during the monsoon season in the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the said committee has been successful in assessing occurrence of flood in the country during the last three years and in implementing the flood control programme; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) The State Government has constituted Emergency Action Committees which oversee, monitor and coordinate the flood situation in the States during monsoon.

(b) Different States have constituted their own separate Emergency Action Committees.

(c) Does not arise in view of above.

(d) The activity of flood forecasting and warning is performed by Central Water Commission (CWC) during every monsoon for which CWC issues flood forecast at 175 stations on major rivers and their tributaries. Based on the information provided by CWC, the Emergency Action Committees assess the severity of flood and measures to be taken by the respective States.

(e) The details about the assessment made by various Committees about occurrence of flood are not available. The accuracy of flood forecast issued by CWC during the last three years 2009, 2010 and 2011 were 97.93%, 98.14% and 98.53% respectively. Besides, the Government of India is also providing Central Assistance to the State Governments under Flood Management Programme for undertaking river management, anti erosion, drainage development, anti sea erosion and restoration of damaged flood management works. In addition, the Ministry of Home Affairs also provides Central Assistance to the States for undertaking relief measures during severe floods.

Majuli River

3392. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the river Majuli is regaining land mass;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what is the present status of Majuli protection work of Bharmaputra Board; and
- (d) by when the protection work would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES
(SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As informed by the Brahmaputra Board the total area of the land mass of Majuli main island calculated as per Satellite Imagery was found to be 502.21 Sq. Km. in the year 2004. Since the year 2004, the protection works of Majuli Island from floods and erosion were taken up by Brahmaputra Board. The total area based on the Satellite Imagery of February, 2011 has been found to be 520.26 Sq. Km. Thus, apparently land loss has not only stopped but the trend has reversed and the Majuli Island has started gaining land mass.

(c) The protection work of Majuli Phase-I has been completed and works of Majuli Phase-II and III are continuing. The Physical Progress of Majuli Phase-II and III as on 31st March, 2012 is 39.08%.

(d) It is targeted to complete the Phase-II & III work in March, 2014.

Distribution of Water

3393. SHRI A.A. JINNAH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has contemplated any plan to link all inter-State rivers and to nationalize the rivers to ensure the equal distribution of water amongst States and to prevent any kind of dispute in future;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government would also come forward to make necessary amendments to bring water in Central list from State list;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES
(SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

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

(d) The Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) had 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. The 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 them. Based on various studies conducted, NWDA has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component & 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). Out of these, FRs of

14 links under Peninsular Component and 2 links (Indian Portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed.

The Interlinking of Rivers programme under NPP is being pursued in a consultative manner with the consensus and cooperation of the concerned states.

The proposal to bring water in the Union/Concurrent list was examined by the two Commissions on Centre-State relations chaired by Justice R.S. Sarkaria and Justice M.M. Punchhi respectively. The proposal to bring water in Central List from State list did not find favour with either of the two commissions.

Interlinking of Rivers

3394. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Supreme Court has given direction to the Central Government to implement the ambitious river linking plan in time bound manner;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) Government's reaction thereon; and
- (d) how Government intends to implement the direction and what is the plans in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) and (b) The Supreme Court in its order dated 27.02.2012 has directed the Union of India and particularly Ministry of Water Resources to forth with constitute a committee to be called 'Special Committee for Inter-Linking of Rivers'.

The Supreme Court in the order mentioned that "time is a very material factor in the effective execution of the Interlinking of Rivers project". It also mentioned that "the committee shall take firm steps and fix a definite timeframe to lay down the guidelines for completion of the feasibility reports or other reports and shall ensure the completion of projects so that the benefits accrue within reasonable time and cost".

(c) and (d) The Supreme Court order dated 27.02.2012 is under examination of the Ministry is consultation with ministry of Law & Justice for further appropriate action.

Contaminated Ground Water in Assam

3395. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether, as per the recent study report of UNICEF, 18 districts of Assam have become prone to arsenic and fluoride contamination affected ground water;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, districtwise; and

(c) whether any survey has been carried out to find out the reasons for increasing trends of arsenic and fluoride in the State and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) As per information received from the Chief Engineer (PHE), (P), Govt. of Assam, a UNICEF study has reported arsenic contamination in ground water from parts of 18 districts and fluoride contamination from parts of 5 districts.

(b) District wise details as reported by the Govt. of Assam are given below :

Sl.No.	District	No. of affected habitations	
		Arsenic	Fluoride
1.	Baksha	44	
2.	Barpeta	119	
3.	Bongaigaon	47	
4.	Cachar	139	
5.	Darrang	105	
6.	Dhemaji	43	
7.	Dhubri	81	
8.	Goalpara	14	
9.	Golaghat	278	4
10.	Hailakandi	28	
11.	Jorhat	364	
12.	Karbi Anglong		140
13.	Kampru		36
14.	Karimganj	66	3
15.	Morigaon	30	
16.	N. Lakhimpur	54	
17.	Nagaon	1	358
18.	Nalbari	238	
19.	Sibsagar	109	
20.	Sonitpur	87	

Total No. of habitations affected by high Arsenic in ground water = 1847

Total No. of habitations affected by high Fluoride in ground water = 541

(c) No such study has been carried out yet by Central Ground Water Board or the State Govt.

Filling of Backlog Vacancies

3396. SHRIAMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the provisions inserted *vide* the 81st Amendment to the Constitution is being followed in the Ministry for all groups *i.e.* Group A to Group D;
- (b) whether backlog vacancies are notified and filled up every year;
- (c) the reasons, if any, for not following the procedure; and
- (d) the details of backlog vacancies filled during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) The number of backlog vacancies filled during the last five years is given below :

Category	No. of posts filled
SC	127
ST	90
OBC	175

Storage Capacity of Water

3397. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the existing storage capacity is far less as compared to the availability of water through rain and the rivers;
- (b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and
- (c) the percentage of storage capacity *viz-a-viz* the total availability of water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) As per available information, the live storage capacity created in the country is 253.388 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) whereas the average annual water availability in the country is estimated as 1869 BCM.

(b) Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments for increasing storage as well as utilization of water for irrigation, domestic and industrial uses, etc. As a result storage capacity of about 253 BCM has been created in the country so far. In addition, the total estimated storage capacity of the various projects under construction is about 51 BCM. Further, the State Governments have identified various other schemes for investigation and planning and the estimated storage for such schemes is about 110 BCM.

(c) The percentage of live storage capacity created *viz-a-viz* the average annual water availability is 13.56%.

Mullaperiyar Dam

3398. SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any attempt to study the estimated life of the Mullaperiyar dam;

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

(c) whether the Ministry is aware that the process of sedimentation/silt formation reduces the life of a reservoir;

(d) whether there has been any attempt to study the effects of sedimentation or silt formation on the lifespan of the Mullaperiyar dam; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) and (b) An Empowered Committee constituted on the directions of Supreme Court, to look into the issues raised before it, has examined the issue of safety of Mulla Periyar Dam and submitted its final report to the Supreme Court in April, 2012. The matter is *subjudice*.

(c) Sedimentation/Silt deposition is a natural phenomenon and takes place in all the reservoirs, which reduces its storage capacity. However, the effect of sedimentation is kept into consideration, while designing the storage capacity of reservoir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The Central Water Commission (CWC) has been carrying out the sedimentation assessment studies of various reservoirs in the country with the consent of the concerned State Governments. The 'No objection' to carry out such study regarding Mullaperiyar Dam has not been conveyed by the concerned State Government.

Water leakage in farakka Dam

†3399. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government is aware that there was leakage in gate number 13 and 16 of Farakka dam built on the river Ganga in West Bengal;
- (b) if so, the duration and quantum of this leakage;
- (c) whether due to this leakage water had drained to Bangladesh; and
- (d) the reasons for this leakage and the details of the officials found responsible for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Duration of leakage in the bay No. 13 was from 26.06.2011 to 12.03.2012 and leakage in bay No. 16 was from 09.12.2011 to 29.02.2012. The quantum of this leakage in excess of Bangladesh share was 2162 MCM.

(c) Yes, Sir. However, part of this leakage water was Bangladesh share as per Ganga Water Treaty 1966 with Bangladesh.

(d) The reason for this leakage in bay Nos. 13 and 16 was due to the structural failure of the gates in these bays. As per Enquiry Report no official was found responsible for deliberately causing the problem.

Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal

3400. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government had constituted the Cauvery River Water Management Board;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the action taken by Government thereon;
- (d) whether the term of the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal had been extended; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) No, Sir.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) in its report and decision date 05.02.2007 has recommended about constituting of the Cauvery Management Board. As per the report and decision dated 05.02.2007 of CWDT, the order shall come into operation on the date of publication of the decision of this tribunal in Official Gazette. The party states and Union of India have sought clarification and guidance under 5(3) of the Inter State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act-1956 and the tribunal was to forward a further report. As such the Final Order and Decision of the CWDT dated 05.02.2007 shall be deemed to be modified through further report containing explanation or guidance from CWDT. Further, the party states have also filed separate Special Leave Petitions (SLP) in the Supreme Court against the final report of the tribunal dated 05.02.2007. The matter is *subjudice*. The Final Order and Decision of the CWDT dated 05.02.2007 therefore has not been published in Official Gazette under section 6(1) of the ISRWD Act, 1956.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) As the work of the tribunal is not over, the Central Government vide notification dated 2nd November, 2011 extended the period of submission of further report by CWDT upto 2nd November, 2012.

Sukha Nala Barrage scheme in Chhattisgarh

†3401. SHRI SHIVPRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sukha Nala Barrage the only scheme in Rajnandgaon district of Chhattisgarh is pending in the Planning Commission for investment approval; and

(b) if so, by when the approval would be granted and the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) No, Sir. The Sukha Nala Barrage scheme in Rajnandgaon district of Chhattisgarh is not pending in the Planning Commission for according investment approval.

(b) Does not arise.

River Interlinking Project

3402. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has consulted the Ministry of Law and Justice on seeking a review of the Supreme Court Order to set up a special committee for implementation of rivers interlinking project;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details of the views expressed by that Ministry in this regard;
- (c) whether Government is finding it difficult to implement the project; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) and (b) Supreme Court order to set up special committee for implementation of rivers interlinking project is under examination in this ministry in consultation with Ministry of Law and Justice.

(c) and (d) At present Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) programme is being pursued in a consultative manner. Its implementation is dependent upon consensus and cooperation of the concerned states, agreement with the neighbouring countries (in case link involved area lying in other countries), preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) and obtaining various clearances including statutory clearances.

Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal

3403. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal had submitted its report as per the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereon;
- (c) whether the State Government had requested the Central Government to take necessary action to have a final order in the matter; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) has submitted its report and decision under section 5(2) of Inter State River Water Dispute (ISRWD) Act, 1956 on 05.02.07.

(b) CWDT has estimated the 50% dependable yield of Cauvery as 740 Thousand Million Cubic Feet (TMC) at Lower Coleroon anicut and has apportioned it between party States as given below :

Tamil Nadu	:	419 TMC
Karnataka	:	270 TMC
Kerala	:	30 TMC
UT of Pondicherry	:	7 TMC
Environmental Protection	:	10 TMC

Inevitable escapages to sea	:	4 TMC
Total	:	740 TMC

(c) and (d) Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu *vide* letter dated 17.10.2011 has requested Union of India, for notification of the final order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal dated 05.02.2007 in Gazette of India and establishment of Cauvery Management Board.

Per capita availability of water

†3404. SHRI PRABHAT JHA :
SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

- (a) the per capita availability of water at international level as well as at the level of the developed countries;
- (b) the per capita availability of water at the national and State levels in the country;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the ground water level has fallen considerably during the recent years in many areas of the country;
- (d) if so, the water policy adopted by Government in this regard;
- (e) whether Government is running any scheme for rain water harvesting; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) The world's useable fresh water availability is assessed to be about 2 lakh cubic kilometer. Considering the world population as 7 billion, the global average per capita freshwater availability comes to about 28571 m³/year. As per Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) global information system on water and agricultural AQUASTAT, the per capita water availability in some of the developed countries is as follows :

Sl.No.	Country	Average annual per capita water availability (in m ³)
1.	Australia	22464
2.	Canada	86177
3.	France	3379
4.	United Kingdom	2375
5.	United States of America	9974

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The average annual per capita water availability in the country as per the 2011 census is 1545 cubic meters. State-wise per capita water availability is not available since State wise surface water availability has not been assessed.

(c) Analysis of long term water level data collected by Central Ground Water Board during pre-monsoon period during the last decade (May, 2002 – May, 2011) has indicated that 44% of the observation wells monitored throughout the country have registered decline in ground water levels and the remaining 56% of the wells have registered rise.

(d) The National Water Policy, 2002 stresses that exploitation of ground water resources should be so regulated as not to exceed the recharging possibilities, as also to ensure social equity. The detrimental environmental consequences of over-exploitation of ground water need to be effectively prevented by the Central and State Governments. Ground water recharge projects should be developed and implemented for improving both the quality and availability of ground water resource. Over exploitation of ground water should be avoided especially near the coast to prevent ingress of seawater into sweet water aquifers.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The Government has implemented the scheme on "Artificial recharge to ground water through dug wells" with the objective to recharge rain runoff generated in agricultural fields through existing dugwells in areas predominantly underlain by hard rock terrain where rapid decline in ground water levels and water quality changes were observed.

Setting up Water Regulatory Authority

3405. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA :

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has been actively considering the setting up of a Water Regulatory Authority in each State and a permanent Water Dispute Tribunal at the Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether setting up of Water Regulatory Authority in each State and Water Dispute Tribunal would solve water problems in the long run; and

(d) if so, Government's response in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) and (b) The Thirteenth Finance Commission has, *inter-alia*, recommended setting up of a Water Regulatory Authority in each State to fix and regulate the water tariff system and charges for surface and sub-surface water used for domestic, agriculture, industrial and other purposes.

The proposal to set up Permanent Water Dispute Tribunal is at conceptual stage.

(c) and (d) While recommending the setting up of a Water Regulatory Authority in each State, the Thirteenth Finance Commission observed that 'injudicious inter-sectoral and intra-sectoral distribution of water amongst various categories of water users, low water use efficiency, fragmented approach to water resources planning and development, low water user charges and meagre recovery are some of the major problems associated with the management of water resources in the country. A statutory autonomous institution at the state level could help in addressing these issues'. Government of India has accepted the recommendations.

Agreement with Nepal for floods control of Kosi river

3406. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA :

SHRI SANJAY RAUT :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that India and Nepal are working together to control floods due to overflow of Kosi river;
- (b) if so, the details of the agreement in this regard; and
- (c) what is the time-frame agreed between the two countries for controlling floods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) and (b) Government of India maintains the flood protection works of Kosi Barrage in Nepal through the State Government of Bihar. During the 1st meeting of India-Nepal Joint Ministerial Commission on Water Resources (JMCWR), JMCWR recommended that the maintenance of 15 Km length of eastern Kosi embankment presently being maintained by the Government of Nepal, may also be taken up by the Government of India. In addition, Sapta Kosi High Dam Multipurpose Project on river Kosi in Nepal, is planned, which on implementation will also mitigate floods due to Kosi river.

(c) Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Sapta Kosi High Dam Multipurpose Project is scheduled to be completed by February, 2013.

Utilisation of water

†3407. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that one of the reasons for water scarcity in the country is the improper utilisation of water in the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that huge amount of unutilised water is flowing into the sea; and
- (d) if so, the annual average volume of water that flows into the sea and Government's plan for its proper utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) and (b) Water scarcity in the country is due to seasonal, geographical and annual variations in availability of water and lack of adequate storage in addition to improper utilization of water. The Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments for better utilization of water resources through irrigation, water supply, etc.

(c) and (d) As per present assessment, the average annual water availability in the country is 1869 BCM. Further, it has been estimated by Central Water Commission (CWC), in the year 2009 that about 450 BCM of surface water and by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) in the year 2009 that about 243 BCM of ground water are being utilized for various purposes. The rest of the water could be considered to be flowing down to sea. Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments for increasing storage as well as utilization of water for irrigation, domestic and industrial uses, etc.

Ground water level in Punjab

3408. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Punjab is using its water resources to meet the demand of wheat or rice in the country;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the level of ground water is going down day by day in the State due to this reason;
- (c) whether Government would provide royalty on water to Punjab so that the farmer can be encouraged to produce wheat and rice and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) if so, the details of parameters adopted therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per ground water resource assessment carried out jointly by Central Ground Water Board and State Ground Water Organizations (as on 2009) out of the total annual ground water withdrawal of 34.66 billion cubic metres (bcm), 33.97 is estimated to be utilized for irrigation. The stage of ground water development has

been estimated to be 170% which indicates that ground water resources in the State are being over-exploited leading to decline in ground water levels. Analysis of ground water level data collected by CGWB during the past decade has indicated that 71% of the wells analysed have registered decline in ground water levels and the remaining 29% wells have registered rise in water levels.

- (c) No such proposal has been received from the Govt. of Punjab.
- (d) In view of above, does not arise.

Water capacity of Brahmaputra river

3409. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of the volume of water in Brahmaputra river system where the river enters the country and the volume of water at the point where it leaves the country during the last ten years;
- (b) the details of the volume of water used for irrigation and other agricultural purposes or producing energy and uses in multipurpose projects; and
- (c) the details of apprehension of diversion of water of Brahmaputra by the riparian country like China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) Based on the available observed data in CWC on the most upstream & downstream site on River Brahmaputra in Indian territory, the average annual runoff of River Brahmaputra/Siang at Tuting site near the India-China border is about 80 BCM and at Panchratana site as 499 BCM.

(b) The gross water use for surface water irrigation in the Brahmaputra Basin is about 10 BCM. The availability of water resources for irrigation varies and is dependent on various hydro-meteorological as well as climatological factors. However, the consumption of River waters flows in energy production is minimal.

(c) The Government of India keeps a constant watch on all development in China having bearing on India's Interest and takes necessary measures to protect them.

New dam in Maharashtra

†3410. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government proposes to build new dams and do the pucca construction of small drainages of villages and jungles in Maharashtra;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any proposal of State Government was under consideration in this regard during the last three years; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) and (b) Irrigation being a State subject, the planning, execution and funding of irrigation projects are carried out by State Governments from their own resources as per their own priorities. However, creation of additional storage is required for meeting the growing demand of water in the country.

(c) and (d) The details of the major/medium irrigation projects of Maharashtra involving construction of dams and those received investment clearance by the Planning Commission during the last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12) is given in Statement I (*See below*). The details of major/medium irrigation projects of Maharashtra involving construction of dams and under appraisal in Central Water Commission (CWC) is given in Statement II.

Statement I

Details of the major/medium Irrigation Projects of Maharashtra accorded Investment Clearance by Planning Commission during the last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12)

Sl.No.	Project Name	Major/Medium
1	2	3
1.	Lower Panzara Irrigation Project	Medium
2.	Kamani Tanda Medium Irrigation Project	Medium
3.	Punad Irrigation Project (Revised Estimate)	Major
4.	Dongargaon Tank Project (Revised)	Medium
5.	Krishna-Koyna Lift Irrigation Scheme (new)	Major
6.	Dhom Balkawadi Tunnel Irrigation Project (Revised)	Major
7.	Tillari Irrigation Project (Revised)	Major
8.	Ghungshi Barrage Medium Irrigation Project	Medium
9.	Shelgaon Barrage Project	Medium
10.	Upper Kundalika Project - Revised	Major
11.	Urmodi Irrigation Project	Major

12.00 NOON

1	2	3
12.	Tembhu Lift Irrigation Project	Major
13.	Bodwad Parisar Sinchan Yojna	Major
14.	Purna Barrage-II (Ner Dhamana) Irrigation Project (Revised)	Medium

Statement II

Details of the major/medium Irrigation Projects of Maharashtra under appraisal in Central Water Commission

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Major/Medium	River/Basin
1.	Jigaon	Major	Tapi
2.	Upper Pravara	Major	Pravara/Godavari

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

STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) correcting the answer to Unstarred Question 563 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 19th March, 2012 regarding Progress of RGGVY in Odisha.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

**Reports and Accounts (2007-08 and 2008-09) of
National Judicial Academy, Bhopal and Related Papers**

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : 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 Judicial Academy, Bhopal, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Performance Report of the above Academy, for the year 2007-08.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6666/15/12]

[12.00 NOON]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Performance Report of the above Academy, for the year 2008-09.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6667/15/12]

MoU between GoI (Ministry of Mines) and Government Undertakings

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers :

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Mines) and the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6679/15/12]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Mines) and the Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6678/15/12]

Reports and Accounts (2009-10, 2010-11) of CCC, NOIDA and FICCI, New Delhi and Related Papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS) : 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 Consumer Coordination Council, NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7025/15/12]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Consumer Coordination Council, NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2010-11, 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. 7026/15/12]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Federation.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6732/15/12]

Notification of the Ministry of Coal

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development) Act, 1957, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Coal :

- (1) G.S.R. 816 (E), dated the 17th November, 2011, specifying the powers to be exercised by the coal controller under rules 9 and 11 of the Colliery Control Rules, 2004.
- (2) G.S.R. 817 (E), dated the 17th November, 2011, publishing the Colliery Control (Amendment) Rules, 2011.
- (3) G.S.R. 818 (E), dated the 17th November, 2011, rescinding the Colliery Control Order 2000. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6771/15/12]

Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of Narmada Control Authority, Indore and Related Papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers :-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Narmada Control Authority, Indore, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6676/15/12]

Notification of the Ministry of Power

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOAL) : Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 59 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Power Notification No. G.S.R. 645 (E), dated the 26th August, 2011, publishing the Energy Conservation (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 2011. [Placed in Library. *See* No. 6691/15/12]

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS**

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (KARNATAKA) : Sir, I present the One Hundred and Sixty-second Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER).

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE**

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (WEST BENGAL) : Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture :

- (i) One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of Ministry of Culture;
- (ii) One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of Ministry of Tourism;
- (iii) One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of Ministry of Shipping; and
- (iv) One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Release of Central funds for Development Schemes in Uttar Pradesh

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ज़ीरो ऑवर में एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा उठा रहा हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश आबादी के अनुसार और क्षेत्रफल के हिसाब से भी देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है और राजनीतिक परिदृश्य से भी देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के डेवलपमेंट की जो उपेक्षा की जा रही है उससे उत्तर प्रदेश आहत है। हम यहाँ इस बात को इसलिए उठा रहे हैं, क्योंकि मैं पिछली बार माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिला था, तो मैंने उनसे कहा था कि यह परम्परा रही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास के लिए प्रधान मंत्री अलग से बैठक बुलाते हैं, जिसमें माननीय मुख्य मंत्री, उत्तर प्रदेश जाते हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश के डेवलपमेंट के लिए वहाँ पर विचार होता है और पैसा रिलीज किया जाता है। एनडीए की सरकार तक यह होता रहा है, क्योंकि मैं उस समय मंत्री था, माननीय अटल जी के नेतृत्व में यह बैठक हुई और मैं उसमें खुद आया। लेकिन जब से यूपीए की नई सरकार आई है, तब से यह बैठक नहीं हुई है। मैंने जब प्रधान मंत्री जी से पूछा, तो उन्होंने मुझसे कहा कि क्या आपकी मुख्य मंत्री यहाँ आएँगी। मुझे मालूम था कि पिछली

सरकार की मुख्य मंत्री नहीं आएँगी, तो मैं चुप हो गया। लेकिन अब तो हमारे प्रदेश के नए मुख्य मंत्री जी 14 तारीख को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिले। उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री जी के सामने उत्तर प्रदेश की उपेक्षा को रखा और उनको एक-एक विभाग की सारी योजनाएँ बताईं, जो केन्द्र सरकार में पेंडिंग हैं, जिनको उत्तर प्रदेश को दिया जाना चाहिए। हम कोई पैकेज नहीं माँग रहे हैं। **This is not a special package.** हम इसमें कोई राजनीतिक बात नहीं कर रहे हैं। ठीक है, चुनाव हो गए, राजनीतिक मुद्दे चुनाव में हो गए, जनता ने जवाब दे दिया और हमारे पक्ष में जवाब आया। हम अब इसको राजनीतिक मुद्दा नहीं बना रहे हैं। लेकिन हम यह जान रहे हैं, हम अपने अधिकार से कह रहे हैं कि केन्द्र में हमारा जो अंशदान बनता है, हमारे प्रदेश से केन्द्र को जो राजस्व मिलता है, उसका अंशदान तथा केन्द्र के बजट में उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए जो योजनाएँ स्वीकृत होती हैं, हम उनकी माँग करते हैं। हम कुछ उदाहरण दे रहे हैं। श्रीमन्, नेपाल से उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ आती है। हम लोगों ने कई बार कहा है कि यह भारत सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि वह इसे देखे। यह दो देशों का मामला है, इसमें राज्य सरकार का अधिकार नहीं है। बिजली का सवाल आया, माननीय शिन्दे जी चले गए हैं, लेकिन एक भी मेगा प्रोजेक्ट उत्तर प्रदेश को नहीं दिया गया। उत्तर प्रदेश की अवहेलना कर दी गई। उस दिन मैंने आनन्द शर्मा जी से कहा कि एसईजेड एरिया उत्तरांचल को तो दिया जा सकता है, लेकिन क्या उत्तर प्रदेश को नहीं दिया जा सकता?

श्रीमन्, उत्तर प्रदेश की तमाम इंडस्ट्रीज़, तमाम उद्योग इस कारण उत्तरांचल में चले गए कि स्पेशल पैकेज के अंतर्गत उनको छूट मिल रही थी। क्या इस तरह उत्तर प्रदेश की उपेक्षा की जाएगी और वह भी यूपीए की सरकार में? माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी, मैं गंभीर बात कर रहा हूँ, आप भी इसे गंभीरता से लीजिए। मैं तो कहूँगा कि इस चीज़ का जवाब प्रधान मंत्री जी को स्वयं आकर देना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह बड़े प्रदेश का मामला है। मुख्य मंत्री जी स्वयं उनसे आकर मिले और उन्होंने करीब एक लाख करोड़ रुपये की योजनाओं के बारे में उनको बताया कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की ये-ये योजनाएं आपके यहां रुकी हुई हैं, आप इन योजनाओं को हमें आबंटित करिए।

मैं आपसे अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ, कोई आलोचना नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं तो केवल सुझाव दे रहा हूँ और अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, आप उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए एक स्पेशल बैठक करें। हम आपको विश्वास दिलाते हैं कि हमारे प्रदेश की सरकार राजनैतिक चीज़ों को छोड़ कर पूर्ण रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास के लिए आपका साथ देगी। उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास के लिए हम आप सभी का सहयोग चाहते हैं, इसलिए कृपया आप यहां पर एक घोषणा करें कि कब प्रधान मंत्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश की **...(समय की घंटी)...** जिससे उत्तर प्रदेश का विकास हो सके **...(व्यवधान)...**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : तीन मिनट हो गए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं ज़ीरो ऑवर में यह बात उठा रहा हूँ, आप जवाब तो दिलवा दीजिए। संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं।

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ला) : मैं इस मामले से प्रधान मंत्री जी को अवगत करवा दूंगा। हालांकि पिछले पाँच साल में इन्होंने यह माँग नहीं की थी, लेकिन मैं इनकी भावना से प्रधान मंत्री जी को अवगत करवा दूंगा।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मैं सदस्य के रूप में **...(व्यवधान)...**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : बस, हो गया, हो गया।

Demand for Declaring Public Holiday on 8th May, 2012 on the occasion of 150th Birth Centenary of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY (West Bengal) : Sir, the country along with other parts of the world is celebrating the 150th year of Rabindranath Tagore's birthday. Tagore represents the fabric of India throughout the world. Sir, a versatile genius in the true sense of the term, Tagore made the country proud as the first recipient of Nobel Prize in India as well as in Asia. A true patriot and a modern man, in its true sense, he has been the embodiment of human emancipation, dignity and rights. Tagore, who was a tireless fighter against communalism, discrimination, caste oppression, fascims, also was vocal for the rights of women. He penned the national anthems of two nations along with his vast sea of creations. It is strange and painful enough that his birthday is not declared as a national holiday. I urge upon the Government to stand in true respect to this multifaceted genius by declaring 8th of May, 2012, his birthday, as a national holiday.

In this regard, I would like to mention, Sir, on this very glorious day when birthday of Rabindranath Tagore is being celebrated and in the particular city where he was born, an American Foreign Secretary has come. * *...(Interruptions)...*

The Vice Chairman (Prof. P.J. Kurien) : That is not the subject matter of your Zero Hour Mention *...(Interruptions)...* That is not the subject *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY : * *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please take your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* That is not the subject. *...(Interruptions)...* Please take your seat. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY : No State Government has any right to do that in sovereign country. *...(Interruptions)...* India is a sovereign country. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Mr. Chakraborty, your subject is over. *...(Interruptions)...* That has already been raised by you in the morning. *...(Interruptions)...* Take your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* What is the point in taking it up again and again? *...(Interruptions)...* Please take your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* Your leader is standing. *...(Interruptions)...* It is not permitted. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not permitting. *...(Interruptions)...* Take your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not permitting anybody. *...(Interruptions)...* I have called Shri Sanjay Raut. *...(Interruptions)...* आप लोग बैठिए।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal) : The Government must answer how a US Secretary of State can speak on such matters. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : It is not a subject matter of Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yechuryji, you know the rules. That is not the subject of the Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please take your seat. Mr. Chakraborty, take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal) : He cannot do this without the permission of the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : What * are you talking? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, * is an unparliamentary word. ...(*Interruptions*)... This should be expunged. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : He is talking *. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (WEST BENGAL) : This should be expunged, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : His remarks should also be expunged.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : This is unfair. आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... प्लीज़ आप बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Yechury, please sit down. You are a senior Member. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing is going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... That's over now. ...(*Interruptions*)... Najmaji, you know the rules. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have called Mr. Sanjay Rout. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh) : Sir, I am only saying that West Bengal has taken the place of Tamil Nadu. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Demand for awarding Bharat Ratna Posthumously to Dada Saheb Phalke and Issuing a Postal Stamp to Commemorate 100 Years of Indian Cinema

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, हम सभी जानते हैं कि इंडियन सिनेमा का महाशतक 2013 में पूरा हो रहा है। यह हमारे लिए और देश के लिए गौरव की बात है।

सर, भारतीय सिनेमा हमारे जीवन का एक अविभाज्य अंग है। जैसे रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री संजय राउत]

जरूरी है, वैसे ही सिनेमा है। सिनेमा में सिर्फ तीन चीज़ें होती हैं - entertainment, entertainment और entertainment. डर्टी पिक्चर के डायलॉग में तथ्य है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सर, दुनिया-भर के झमेले भुलाने में फिल्मों ने हमेशा हमारी मदद की है। इसने कभी हँसाया है तो कभी रुलाया है, लेकिन बार-बार हमारा entertainment किया है। The film industry is one of the most money-making industry today. It has not only added glamour to our lives, but has also been entertaining us for a very long time.

I am very proud to say it loudly that the 'Father of Indian Cinema', Shri Dhundiraj Govind Phalke, popularly known as Dadasaheb Phalke, belonged to my home state, Maharashtra. महाराष्ट्र ने देश को हमेशा बहुत कुछ दिया है और दादासाहेब फाल्के ने हम सभी को एक नयी दुनिया दी है, जो कि सपनों की दुनिया है। His first film Raja Harishchandra, which released in 1913, makes the Indian cinema almost a 100 years old industry. He made 95 movies and 26 short films in his nineteen-years career span, जैसे मोहिनी भस्मासुर, सत्यवान-सावित्री, लंका दहन और श्रीकृष्ण जन्म जैसी कई फिल्मों में उन्होंने हमें दिखाई हैं। But we have conveniently forgotten all this and have shown least gratitude to this great man. "जानते नहीं, मानते नहीं और मतलब निकल गया है, तो पहचानते नहीं।" That is what we are doing with this great personality. We have never given him his due respect.

My party thinks that this great man, the pioneer of Indian film industry, deserves to be honoured with Bharat Ratna Award. And, this will be the most appropriate time to pay respect to Dadasaheb Phalke, on the occasion of Indian cinema completing 100 years in 2013.

सर, यह दुःख की बात है कि देश बनाने में जिनका कोई योगदान नहीं रहा, ऐसे लोगों के बड़े-बड़े स्मारक और पुतले इसलिए बनाए गए क्योंकि वे लोग किसी बड़े राजनैतिक परिवार से जुड़े थे या कभी सत्ता में रहे थे। राजघाट में उनके स्मारक बने, लेकिन दादासाहेब फाल्के जैसे लोग उपेक्षित रहे।

मेरी दो माँगे हैं - एक तो दादासाहेब फाल्के को मरणोपरांत "भारत रत्न" दिया जाए और दूसरा, इंडियन फिल्म इंडस्ट्री सौ साल पूरे करने जा रही है, इस बारे में एक पोस्टल स्टाम्प इश्यू किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडू (कर्णाटक) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी (गुजरात) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री नतुजी हालाजी ठाकोर (गुजरात) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री बलबीर पुंज (ओडिशा) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Demand for Enhancing Old Age Pension

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha) : Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, as we all know, the changed socio-economic scenario and the rise in longevity has added to the disadvantage of the elderly people, especially in the unorganised sector. We live in a country where 30 per cent people belong to the unorganised sector. They are totally dependent on their daily wage earnings. They are not covered by any medical care or social security scheme.

While, on the one hand, their lifespan has increased, elderly people no longer enjoy the protection of their wards and other relatives and are now required to fend for themselves. Their physical condition does not even allow them to collect water from the wells with their own hands. They are unable to live by themselves.

Their demand is non-contributory pension for those who are above the age of 55 while the eligibility for women should be 50 years without any distinction on the lines of the BPL and the APL; it should be for all the people. Presently, the Centre pays Rs. 200/- as pension to those who are above 60 years and Rs. 500/- to those who are above 80 years. As you know, for a person to live in this world, a minimum of 2,400 calories per day is required. Rs. 200/- may not be enough for purchasing rice even for a week. So, it is high time that the Central Government should consider raising the pension to Rs. 2,000/- per month. According to an estimate, if their pension is enhanced to Rs. 2,000/-, the State would have to bear about Rs. 3.6 lakh crores a year. It will benefit about 10 crore people. It may be difficult for the Central Government, but it is hoped that the Central Government will bear the cost. A cess has been proposed on the industrial sector to raise the needed funds and provide relief to the Government, which is very much required.

Today, thousands of elderly people, with the help of some NGOs, are staging *dharna* at Jantar Mantar from 7th to 11th May - it has already been started - to 11 a.m. Through you, Sir, I urge upon the Government to consider the demand and increase the pension of all elderly people. Thank you.

श्री ईश्वर सिंह (हरियाणा) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated) : Sir, I also associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, I also associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra) : Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

**Unusual High Number of Amphibians being washed Ashore
on the coastline of Mumbai**

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR (Maharashtra) : Sir, an unusually large number of amphibians, especially marine mammals, have been washed ashore in the last two months on the coastline of Mumbai. At least eight amphibians, including marine mammals, such as whales, dolphins and others, such as turtles, were reportedly washed ashore in the months of March and April on the coastline of Mumbai and nearby districts. Experts believe this frequency to be unusually high.

A study has to be done by the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO). But to your great surprise, the Institute does not have the required expertise for studying amphibians, especially marine mammals, and nor do Forest Department officials.

Now, the Forest Department has written to the Versova-based Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) requesting a detailed study about the same.

The Department expects the short-term studies to explain the cause behind the phenomenon and give recommendations about solving the problem, and also preventing it in the future. The long-term studies have been sought for studying the population and behavioural patterns of all amphibians along our State coastline. This is necessary because presently, they have no data which provide this information, and it is crucial for the coastal bio-diversity.

Decline in Employment Generation in the Country

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar) : Sir, the National Sample Survey Organization is an Organization which gives statistics on many issues, including employment and unemployment.

Sir, the 66th Round was published last year and the results were shocking. But, somehow, it did not catch the eye of the Government or the people of this country. A very startling figure which came out last year was that between 2000 and 2005, the employment generated in this country was 60 million, and, between 2005 and 2010, the employment generated in this country was 2 million. And, Sir, this is a result which I have not brought; this is the National Sample Survey Organization's result. In that period also, the casual employment increased at a much larger rate than the regular employment.

Sir, here, I would just like to quote Shri C. Rangarajan who is the former RBI Governor and also the Chairman of the Prime Minister's Advisory Council. He had

written an article in the 'The Economic and Political Weekly.' Now, there were many people who were disputing the results of the National Sample Survey Organization. Mr. Rangarajan himself, in an article written in a very prestigious Economic Magazine, the 'Economic and Political Weekly', had said - and I would like to quote him : 'The 66th Round Results leave us with an unanswered question : how do we explain the decline in the labour force when the GDP is growing strongly?' Sir, on the one hand, this is happening, and, on the other hand, we have seen that the poverty is growing. The latest statistics which have come about - the Government's statistics - reveal that 66 per cent of the people are below the poverty line.

Now, in this backdrop, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to some basic thing which is happening in this country and which is not being addressed. One is happening in the urban area which we see as a movement of Baba Ramdev or Baba Anna Hazare. But there is something also happening in the rural area, and I would like to specify it. Sir, just look at the statistics of 2001 and 2011. The number of people who were killed in terrorist violence on the borders, in 2001, was around 5500. The number of people who were killed in this country in Naxal violence was around 500, in 2001. In the year 2011, the number of people who are killed in terrorist violence, which includes the paramilitary forces, the civilians and terrorists, is reaching around 500 and the number of people who are killed in Naxal violence in this country today is touching around 4000, or, maybe, less or more. Sir, this is a very dangerous thing which is happening in the country. The unemployment is growing, there is no employment being created; poverty is growing on the one hand and the violence within the nation is growing on the other hand. I do not know whether the Government is sensitive to it or not. All these are implications which show that there is a big question, which is coming up on the functionality of this democracy, that whether we can survive this nation if these are the figures which are being released. The Government may be tomming many things. But the fact is that the situation is very bad **...(Time-bell rings)...** and we need to address these issues before the situation becomes far more worse.

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (Gujarat) : Sir, I would like to associate myself with it.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

***SPECIAL MENTIONS**

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, we take up the Special Mentions. The Special Mentions are to be laid on the Table of the House.

**Demand to make an Effective Strategy to fight the deadly
Non Communicable Diseases in the country**

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan) : There is an urgent need to focus attention on what may be the world's quietest epidemic; the global surge in heart disease, cancer, diabetes and other non-communicable diseases.

In India, non-communicable diseases have eclipsed infectious diseases as the leading cause of death and now contribute to 53 per cent of the nation's mortality. Of compounding concern is the high prevalence of metabolic risk factors, such as high blood pressure and elevated levels of blood glucose and cholesterol. An estimated one-third of Indians have high blood pressure and more than one-quarter have elevated cholesterol.

The economic toll also is alarming. According to the World Health Organisation, India stands to lose US \$ 237 billion between 2004 and 2015 due to lost productivity from premature deaths caused by non-communicable diseases. India is not alone, the United States and many other nations are experiencing similar economic effect. In 2010, diabetics were 50.8 million, which may rise to 87 million by 2030. Due to cancer, 5,35,767 died during 2011.

Communicable diseases are globally on the rise. In fact, this year, non-communicable diseases will account for two of every three deaths worldwide.

There is a need to identify disease risk factors and developing strategies to reduce or eliminate these risks. Tobacco and many other risk factors for non-communicable diseases are well-recognized. However, others, such as salt consumption and exposure to smoke from unvented indoor cooking stoves, are less appreciated.

In view of the above worrying scenario, I would urge the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare to take necessary preventive/curative steps. Thank you.

Demand to make Clear Agenda for RIO+20 Summit to be held in Brazil

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : महोदय, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सम्पूर्ण विश्व के राष्ट्राध्यक्ष, सिविल सोसाइटी के प्रतिनिधि और विकास के मुद्दों से जुड़े विभिन्न संगठनों के प्रतिनिधि 20 से 22 जून 2012 को ब्राजील की राजधानी रियो दी जेनेरियो में एकत्रित होने जा रहे हैं। इस महासम्मेलन को रियो+20 का नाम दिया गया है। 20 वर्ष पूर्व (1992) भी रियो में 172 सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों

की उपस्थिति में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा पर्यावरण और विकास के मुद्दों पर वैश्विक सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया गया था तथा पहली बार वैश्विक राजनैतिक पटल पर सतत विकास पर गंभीरता से चिंतन किया गया और माना गया कि सामाजिक, आर्थिक व पर्यावरणीय विकास को पृथक न कर समग्रता में देखते हुए विकास के मुद्दों पर कार्य करना चाहिए।

आगामी जून माह का रियो सम्मेलन विश्व स्तर पर होने वाला सबसे बड़ा सम्मेलन है, जो कि विकास के भविष्य का एजेंडा व रणनीति को तय करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगा, किन्तु भारत सरकार द्वारा अभी तक अपना पक्ष या दृष्टि स्पष्टता से नहीं रखी गई और न ही लोक सभा व राज्य सभा में इस विषय पर चर्चा व बहस कराई गई है। यह निराशाजनक है, खासकर तब जब हम जानते हैं कि 2015 तक सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यों को पाना नामुमकिन है, विश्व की आधी से अधिक भुखमरी हमारे देश में व्याप्त है, देश के 42 प्रतिशत लोग कुपोषित हैं, पीने के पानी और बिजली की उपलब्धता का संकट दिन ब दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है, कृषि भूमि लगातार सिकुड़ती जा रही है और खाद्य सुरक्षा व संप्रभुता का खतरा व्यापक होता जा रहा है।

अतः हम सरकार से मांग करते हैं कि वह इस विषय पर अपना मत स्पष्ट करते हुए सदन में अपना वक्तव्य दे।

Demand to Take Steps to Stop the Practice of Manual Scavenging and to Rehabilitate the Manual Scavengers in the Country

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, वर्ष 2011 में सम्पन्न हुई पन्द्रहवीं जनगणना ने साफ किया है कि देश में अभी भी 794390 घरों में मानव मल को हाथ से साफ किया जाता है, जो किसी भी दृष्टि से ठीक नहीं है। जम्मू-कश्मीर में 10.7 फीसदी घरों में ऐसा होता है और उत्तर प्रदेश एवं पश्चिमी बंगाल में भी इस मामले में आँकड़े अच्छे नहीं हैं। इस कुप्रथा को कर्णाटक सरकार ने सबसे पहले 1970 में प्रतिबंधित किया था, उसके बाद देश में 1995 में इस पर प्रतिबंध लगाया गया। मैनुअल स्कैवेन्जिंग एक्ट, 1993 के प्रावधान प्रभावी ढंग से लागू न होने के कारण अभी भी बहुत से परिवार इस काम को कर अपना गुजारा कर रहे हैं। रिपोर्ट बताती है कि इस काम को करने वाले लोग पहले नशा करते हैं और फिर मैला वाले गड्डों में उतर कर काम शुरू करते हैं। उनके स्वास्थ्य पर नशे और मल में से निकलने वाली विषैली गैसों का ऐसा कुप्रभाव पड़ता है कि उनकी सेहत कुछ ही वर्षों में बहुत खराब हो जाती है। सर्वेक्षणों से भी यह बात निकल कर सामने आयी है कि इस काम को करने वाले लोगों की उम्र कम हो जाती है।

एक दूसरा पहलू यह है कि मानव मल साफ करने वाले व्यक्तियों के प्रति सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण अभी भी सदियों पुराना है और उन्हें घृणित दृष्टि से देखा जाता है। उनका पूरा सामाजिक स्तर गिर जाता है और उनके परिवार के अन्य सदस्यों को समाज में कोई किसी प्रकार का काम देने से बचता है, जिससे वे मजबूरीवश उसी काम में लगे रहते हैं।

यह प्रथा अत्यंत निंदनीय है और विकास के इस पैमाने पर आकर यदि हम देश से मानव मल ढोने वाले व्यक्तियों को उस कार्य से मुक्त नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, तो यह सरकार के लिए और हम सबके लिए खेद की बात है।

मेरा सुझाव है कि ऐसे कामों को करने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए सरकार एक ऐसी योजना लाए, जिससे उनका संतोषजनक रोजगार एवं पुनर्वास किया जा सके और देश से यह कुप्रथा शीघ्रतिशीघ्र हटे।

**Demand to Take Effective Measures to Make the River Ghaggar
Pollution Free in Haryana and Punjab**

श्री ईश्वर सिंह (हरियाणा) : महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान घघर नदी, जो कि पंजाब व हरियाणा के बीच से होकर गुजरती है तथा यह प्राकृतिक तौर से वर्षा के पानी का स्रोत भी है, की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। घघर नदी से फलड का पानी बरसात के दिनों में पंजाब-हरियाणा से राजस्थान को जाता है। इस समय घघर नदी बरसात के पानी की बजाए गन्दे नाले का रूप धारण कर चुकी है। पटियाला, राजपुरा, लालडू, पंचकूला की सभी फैक्ट्रियों का, जो खासकर पंजाब की फैक्टरीज़ हैं, गन्दा पानी जो केमिकल व पैस्टीसाइड युक्त है, यह इतना दूषित हो जाता है कि सारे हरियाणा प्रान्त में प्रदूषण फैलाता है। अति शोचनीय विषय है कि पशु-पक्षी तथा जानवर इस पानी को पीने पर मजबूर हैं। इससे महामारी फैलने का खतरा है। महोदय, अनुरोध है कि यह पानी बन्द किया जाए या स्वच्छ किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

**Demand for Early Completion of New Broad Gauge Railway Line
from Rayadurg to Thumkur**

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, the new broad gauge railway line between Thumkur and Rayadurg (207.65 km) via Kalyandurg, Madakasire and Pavagada was sanctioned in 2008-09, at a total cost of Rs. 970.34 crore. This project of Rs. 970.34 crores is to be executed on a 50:50 cost sharing basis between the Railways and the State Governments of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, this line is very important for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. This new line would reduce the journey time from the present seven hours to four hours, and will also save journey on a 146 km-distance between Rayadurg and Chennai. The people of the three States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu would be benefited a lot after the completion of this line. The work on the line has not yet been completed.

In view of the above, I would urge upon the Government of India to take immediate steps, including sanctioning of funds, to facilitate early completion of the new broad gauge railway line between Thumkur and Rayadurg.

Demand for Release of C.S.T. Compensation Amount to Gujarat

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (Gujarat) : Sir, at the time of phasing out of Central Sales Tax, it was agreed and promised by the Centre that the loss to the States for the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 will be fully compensated by the Centre and it was decided that Goods & Services Tax will be introduced in 2010-11 and the compensation will be given up to 2009-10. But, now, as the introduction of GST was delayed, CST was levied at a reduced rate of 2 per cent during 2010-11 due to which the Government of Gujarat has suffered a loss of about Rs. 4,000 crores and in the Empowered Committee meeting held on 21.07.2010, at New Delhi, it was decided that the formula for CST compensation should be as per the guidelines of 22nd August,

2008 with 100 per cent CST compensation being payable to the States till the time GST is introduced. But, till now, the compensation for the year 2010-11 to the State of Gujarat is not paid by the Centre which is a huge amount.

I, therefore, request the Centre through this House, that the Centre should immediately release the compensation amount to the State of Gujarat so that the State Government can use this money for the overall development of the State.

Demand to Restore the Quota of Kerosene Oil for the State of Uttarakhand

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड) : महोदय, उत्तराखंड राज्य के लिए निर्धारित केरोसिन ऑयल के कोटे में भारी कटौती की गई है जिससे आने वाले समय में इसकी कमी से सामान्य जीवन में काफी असर पड़ने वाला है। पहले उत्तराखंड राज्य के लिए 26712 केलएलएस केरोसिन ऑयल का तिमाही कोटा दिया जाता था जिसे अब धीरे-धीरे कम कर के 9108 केलएलएस कर दिया गया है जोकि पूर्व में निर्धारित कोटे का केवल 34 परसेंट ही रह गया है। आप भली-भांति जानते हैं कि उत्तराखंड राज्य के ऊंचाई वाले भागों में ठंड बहुत पड़ती है और वहां पर रोशनी व खाना बनाने के लिए एक मात्र साधन केरोसिन ऑयल है, जोकि आसानी से उपलब्ध हो जाता था, जो अब नहीं हो पाएगा। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह भी बताना उचित समझता हूं कि हर साल चार धाम यात्रा में लाखों-करोड़ों लोग तीर्थ यात्रा पर आते हैं जिन्हें रास्ते में खाना बनाने व खाना गर्म करने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। उन्हें भी अब केरोसिन ऑयल नहीं मिल सकेगा। उत्तराखंड राज्य में गरीब लोगों का केवल यही एक मात्र साधन है जिसे वे उजाला व खाना बनाने में उपयोग करते हैं। महोदय, यहां यह भी उल्लेख करना आवश्यक है कि केरोसिन ऑयल का कोटा कम किए जाने से वहां के लोग अपनी जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए वनों का दोहन करेंगे जिससे पर्यावरण पर भी असर पड़ना स्वाभाविक है। वहां की विभिन्न ऑयल कम्पनियां भी मांग के अनुरूप गैस आपूर्ति नहीं कर पा रही हैं।

अतः मेरा इस सदन के माध्यम से पेट्रोलियम मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि उत्तराखंड राज्य के लिए हर तिमाही 30000 केलएलएस का कोटा निर्धारित किया जाए। यदि यह सम्भव नहीं है तो पूर्व में निर्धारित कोटा 26712 केलएलएस को बहाल किया जाए, ताकि वहां की केरोसिन की कमी की स्थिति को संभाला जा सके।

Demand to Prepare a Comprehensive Document on the Cultural Policy of the Country

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra) : Sir, Indian Culture is the oldest one in the world. Excepting the Chinese culture, all other ancient cultures in the world have gone into oblivion. Indian Culture still survives and thrives with new vigour and vitality. Indian love and literature is indeed a great treasure house. Our epics, poetry, music, dance and drama and sculpture in their myriad hues and colours are indeed things of beauty. The diversity of Indian life is the manifestation of the spiritual unity of India.

Ours is indeed a multi-dimensional composite culture. it is assimilative and accommodative too. At certain points of time, it had become rather rigid and exclusive. Caste and religion were used as instruments for rejection and exclusion of certain

[Dr. Janardhan Waghmare]

sections of society. After Independence, India has become secular State. Its policy is based on freedom, equality, brotherhood and justice. Culture happens to be much more wider than religion.

Culture should be assimilative, accommodative and inclusive. It should promote arts and literature, science and technology, trade and business, agriculture and industry, ethical and spiritual life of the people. It should promote knowledge and humanism, tolerance and democratic values. Religious bigotry, caste and gender discrimination should not have any place in Indian Culture. Our Culture should be creative, productive and indeed innovative.

And yet we have not formulated a formal Cultural Policy of India. What are our cultural goals? What is the destiny and destination of Indian Culture?

Sir, I urge upon the Ministry of Culture to prepare a comprehensive document on Cultural Policy of India that is Bharat.

Demand for Sanitary Facilities in Schools for Girls

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, the absence of sanitary facilities in schools is a major obstacle for children, especially girls. Without basic sanitary facilities, young girls cannot be expected to comfortably attend school and increase the literacy rate in our country. Only 60% of schools in the country have independent toilet facilities for girls. This is a grave situation that warrants immediate and urgent redressal.

A recent UNICEF report highlighted the abysmal nature of toilets in our country. Evidently, thirty million children continue to face lack of toilets in their schools. Even though the number of schools that have toilets has increased, it appears that the functionality of many is questionable. Only one or two toilets end up being usable in schools that house hundreds of children.

It is understandable that without adequate sanitation facilities, young girls would not be comfortable to go to school. This would have a terrible impact on literacy rates in the country. Sanitation standards must not only be strictly adhered to but must not be strictly taught.

Recent media reports have also highlighted the fact that 95% of schools do not adhere to Right to Education norms in terms of infrastructure. The Government must ensure the full implementation of the Act. Steps and initiatives must be taken to speed up the process of ensuring that education reaches all both qualitatively and quantitatively. I urge the Government to make required intervention at the earliest. Thank you.

**Demand to Enact a Legislation to Regulate Service Conditions
of Government Employees**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa) : Article 309 of the Constitution provides for enactment of legislations by the Central Government and also by the State Governments to regulate the recruitment and provide for conditions of services of employees appointed by them in public services.

However, hardly any Government has framed legislations as enumerated in the Constitution. Some sort of skeleton rules are framed under the said article, but they do not deal with all the aspects of the recruitment, their promotions, transfer and pay-scales in a transparent manner.

Vagueness in these rules have, over the years, resulted in lakhs of litigations, resulting in expenditure of crores of rupees, both for the Government as well as the employees.

A regular legislation should be enacted by the Central Government and also by the State Governments in order to make clear the conditions regarding pay-scales, promotional avenues, transfers of employees, writing of character rolls, disciplinary matters, trainings, upgradation of qualifications, etc.

Today, voluntary retirements are announced through schemes. However, such schemes should not be issued as executive instructions. But they should be framed under a legislation in which broad principles should be laid down.

In case, it is found that an employee is threatened or undue influence was exercised or he or she was coerced into signing an application to take voluntary retirement, it should be treated as a cognizable offence.

When Governments get change, there is a tendency to transfer the officers and employees and bring in the people who are committed to the political and organizational philosophy of ruling party. This practice must be stopped. I, therefore, demand that a comprehensive legislation should be enacted to regulate recruitment and conditions of service of Government employees.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka) : Sir, I had appealed to the Chair even the last time that Special Mentions must be allowed to be read. Otherwise, there is no meaning in just laying it on the Table of the House. The Members of Parliament have got a certain value and importance, and the entire country would be watching them. If they come to know that their MPs have raised certain issues, even if they could not be answered to, people would be happy. More than that, it would be serving the purpose. Otherwise, even a clerk can lay it on the Table of the House. Why should an MP do it? I am sorry to say this.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : There is a difference. Please don't say that. Don't denigrate MPs by saying that even a clerk can do that.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : But this is worse than that!

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : We will consider this. It will be brought to the notice of the Chairman.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANELY (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, he had raised the matter even earlier. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Even the last time I had raised this issue. It needs to be considered.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Your views would be brought to the notice of the Chair.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : You could allow the Members two minutes to make their Special Mentions.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : We could do that. I think, we could take it up after 6:00 p.m., before the House adjourns for the day.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Whatever time is agreed upon, the Members must be allowed to read their Special Mentions.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : I would bring this matter to the notice of the Chairman.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, Bills for introduction.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Bill, 2012

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend The Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Anand Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 2012

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend The Anand Marriage Act, 1909.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED : Sir, I introduced the Bill.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, we shall take up discussion on the working of the Ministry of Defence. Shri Balbir Punj.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो बिल इंटरोड्यूज किया है, उस पर हमारा यह कहना है कि इस पर डिस्कशन कराई जाए और इसको पास कराया जाए, चूंकि कमेटी ऑलरेटिड एप्रूव कर चुकी है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : इंटरोड्यूज हो गया, डिस्कशन के टाइम पर आप बोलिए।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : सर, इसमें डिले नहीं होनी चाहिए, पहले ही इसमें बहुत डिले हो चुकी है।

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : The Government would look into that. Now, Shri Balbir Punj.

DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

श्री बलबीर पुंज (ओडिशा) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जब मैं सदन में इस विषय पर बोलने के लिए तैयारी कर रहा था, तब मुझे पिछले सोमवार को अर्थात् 30th April को रक्षा मंत्री जी ने सियाचिन पर दूसरे सदन में एक वक्तव्य दिया था। उस वक्तव्य में यह कहा था कि भारत सरकार पाकिस्तान के साथ एक बहुत मीनिंगफुल डायलॉग कर रही है, जिससे कि सियाचिन के क्षेत्र को de-militarize किया जा सके। यह वक्तव्य आपने पिछले सोमवार अर्थात् 30 अप्रैल, 2012 को दूसरे सदन में दिया था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सियाचिन की एक बड़ी पृष्ठभूमि है और रक्षा मंत्री जी ने जो कुछ दूसरे सदन में कहा, वह अपने आप नहीं कहा, पिछले तीन-चार वर्षों से सरकार की जो एक नीति चली आ रही थी, उसी के तहत कहा। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, 15 जुलाई, 2005 को प्रधान मंत्री जी सियाचिन गए थे और सियाचिन के बेस कैम्प में भाषण देते हुए जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा, उसमें से एक वाक्य को यहां उद्धृत करने की इजाजत चाहता हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने तब कहा था कि "Siachen is called the highest battlefield where living is difficult. Now, the time has come that we make efforts that this is converted from a point of conflict to a symbol of peace." उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, 12 बार भारत व पाकिस्तान के बीच बातचीत हो चुकी है और इस वर्ष भी सचिव स्तर पर इस तरह का वार्तालाप का कार्यक्रम है। सर, सियाचिन का इतिहास रहा है, 1984 में गुप्तचर एजेंसियों ने भारत सरकार व सेना को यह सूचना दी थी कि सियाचिन में साल्ट्रो पहाड़ी, जो सब से ऊंचा रिज है, उसके ऊपर पाकिस्तान कब्जा करने वाला है। सेना सतर्क हुई और 13 अप्रैल, 1984 को सेना ने सियाचिन में एक ऑपरेशन किया जिसका नाम "ऑपरेशन मेघदूत" था। साल्ट्रो की पहाड़ी पर हमारा कब्जा हो गया और तब एक सेना के अधिकारी ने बताया कि "Technically and strategically, holding these heights is to India's interest." और साल्ट्रो की रिज के ऊपर से हमारी सेना पाकिस्तान व चीन की गतिविधि पर नज़र रखती है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह भी खबर है कि पाकिस्तान ने गिलगिट और बालतिस्तान के बहुत बड़े भाग को चीन के हवाले कर दिया है। वहां पर हजारों चीनी labourers, technicians, engineers निरंतर निर्माण कार्य कर रहे हैं। 1984 से लेकर आज तक सियाचिन हमारे कब्जे में है और यह भारत

[श्री बलबीर पुंज]

सरकार का आंकड़ा है कि उसके ऊपर 5 करोड़ रुपए रोज खर्च होते हैं अर्थात् 1825 करोड़ रुपए एक वर्ष में और 27 वर्ष में लगभग 50 हजार करोड़ रुपए भारत सरकार ने सियाचिन को अपने कब्जे में बनाए रखने के लिए किया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी के बयान का जिक्र कर रहा था जो उन्होंने वर्ष 2005 में दिया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि "Now, the time has come that we make efforts that this is converted from a point of conflict to a symbol of peace." सर, इस में ध्यान देने वाला वाक्य है, "Now, the time has come." अब समय आ गया है कि हम पाकिस्तान के साथ शांति की बात करें। अब यह कैसा समय आ गया है, किस तरह से प्रधान मंत्री जी इस निर्णय पर पहुंचे कि पाकिस्तान की जेहाद की मानसिकता बदल गयी, किस तरह से प्रधान मंत्री जी इस फैसले पर पहुंचे कि अब पाकिस्तान, भारत के साथ शांति चाहता है? यह बयान उन्होंने वर्ष 2005 में दिया और 26.11.2008 में मुंबई के अंदर क्या हुआ, यह हम सब लोग जानते हैं। उसके बाद से कसाब अभी भी मुंबई में है। वह पाकिस्तानी है और भारत सरकार का एक आंकड़ा है कि उसकी देखभाल पर सरकार शायद 25 करोड़ रुपए खर्च कर चुकी है। क्या पाकिस्तान बदल सकता है? मुझे याद है, जब एन.डी.ए. की सरकार थी जब 1999 में अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी बस यात्रा लेकर गए थे, शांति यात्रा पर गए थे। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हम पाकिस्तान के साथ शांति चाहते हैं, हम युद्ध नहीं चाहते, परंतु पाकिस्तान का रवैया कैसा रहा? उसी साल 1999 में जनरल मुशर्रफ, जो 1984 में स्कार्जू के ब्रिगेडियर थे, उन्होंने उसका बदला लेने के लिए ऑपरेशन कारगिल किया। हम शांति की बात कर रहे थे और उन्होंने ऑपरेशन कारगिल किया। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज तक का पाकिस्तान का रिकॉर्ड क्या रहा है? पाकिस्तान ने भारत के साथ 1947 से लेकर आज तक जितने भी मौखिक या लिखित समझौते किए हैं, उनमें से किसी का कभी पालन नहीं किया। सरकार की ओर से क्या कोई इस बात की गारंटी ले सकता है कि भारतीय सेना अगर सियाचिन को खाली करती है, तो उसका फायदा उठाकर पाकिस्तान दुबारा उसके ऊपर कब्जा नहीं कर लेगा? प्रधान मंत्री जी आप मानते हैं कि पाकिस्तान बदल गया है, शांति का समय आ गया है और उस पर विश्वास करने का समय आ गया है। आप शायद ये सब बातें करके नोबल शांति पुरस्कार, नोबल पीस प्राइज के हकदार तो हो सकते हैं, परन्तु भारत के लोग इसे कभी नहीं मानेंगे। भारत के लोग इस बात को तब मानेंगे कि पाकिस्तान की मानसिकता बदल गई है, पाकिस्तान की नीयत बदल गई है, जब पाकिस्तान अपनी धरती पर जो टेरर फैक्टरीज चलाता है, जो टेरर कैम्प चलाता है उनको सदा के लिए खत्म कर देगा। भारत तब पाकिस्तान के ऊपर विश्वास करेगा, जब पाकिस्तान आतंकवाद को प्रायोजित करने वाली अपनी कूटनीति का आवश्यक हिस्सा मानने से मना करे। भारत पाकिस्तान के ऊपर तब विश्वास कर सकता है, जब जमात-उद-दावा के मुखिया हाफिज सईद और दाउद इब्राहीम को वह भारत को सौंपे। भारत पाकिस्तान पर तब विश्वास कर सकता है, जब पाकिस्तान इस्लामाबाद, कराची और बाकी जगहों पर जो भारत की नकली करंसी छाप-छाप कर यहां निर्यात कर रहा है, उसे बंद करे। पाकिस्तान के ऊपर हम तब विश्वास कर सकते हैं, जब वह अपने स्कूलों में पढ़ाई जाने वाली जो शिक्षा है, जिसमें भारत और हिन्दुओं के खिलाफ विषममन होता है, जहर भरा होता है, उसे बंद करे। मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देता हूँ कि सरकार सियाचिन को पाकिस्तान के हवाले करने की कोशिश न करे, क्योंकि सियाचिन को खाली करना, वहां से सेना को हटाने का मतलब होगा कि सियाचिन को पाकिस्तान को वापिस करना। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात को हमारी सेना भी स्वीकार नहीं करेगी, क्योंकि अगर सरकार ने 50 हजार करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए हैं तो सेना ने भी वहां पर बहुत त्याग किए हैं। भारत सरकार को चाहिए कि इस मुद्दे पर वह अपना रुख साफ करे और देश को विश्वास में ले।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अब मैं रक्षा मंत्रालय के बजट की ओर आता हूँ। रक्षा मंत्री जी ने और दूसरे बहुत से लोगों ने, जो सरकार के नजदीक हैं, कहा कि सरकार को देश की रक्षा की बहुत चिंता है और इस बार सरकार ने रक्षा मंत्रालय के बजट में 17 परसेंट की वृद्धि की है। अगर सच में देखा जाए तो इससे बड़ा असत्य कोई नहीं हो सकता। यह सारा आंकड़ों का खेल है, सारी धोखे की पट्टी है, क्योंकि जब हम आंकड़ों को एनालाइज करते हैं, उनका विश्लेषण करते हैं तो पाते हैं कि इस साल का बजट पिछले साल के बजट से भी कम है। यह जो 17 परसेंट की फिगर की बात होती है, वह बजट एस्टीमेट के हिसाब से होती है, परन्तु अगर आप पिछले साल के रिवाइज्ड एस्टीमेट का खर्चा देखें और इस साल का बजट एस्टीमेट देखें, तब यह इन्क्रीज मुश्किल से 13 परसेंट की बैठती है। फिर बजट के अंदर रक्षा मंत्रालय को जो राशि आवंटित होती है, उसमें से आधे से भी कम यानी 79,500 करोड़ रुपए सेना को हथियार खरीदने के लिए, उसके मॉडनाइजेशन, आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए उपलब्ध होता है। अगर आप डॉलर टर्म्स में देखें, क्योंकि भारत की 70 प्रतिशत से अधिक जरूरतें, 70 परसेंट ऑफ रिक्वायरमेंट इम्पोर्ट होती हैं, आयात होती हैं, इसलिए जो आवंटन है उसका रुपए में ज्यादा अर्थ नहीं है, वह डॉलर टर्म्स में कितना है, उसका अर्थ है। पिछले वर्ष जो राशि आवंटित हुई थी उस समय एक डॉलर का रेट था 44 रुपए 45 पैसे, तो वह राशि जाकर 15.56 बिलियन डॉलर बैठती थी, अगर इस साल की राशि को डॉलर में परिवर्तित करें और डॉलर का रेट अगर इस वक्त 50/- रुपए है तो यह राशि जाकर 15-19 बिलियन डॉलर बैठती है। पिछले साल हथियारों के modernisation के लिए dollar terms में जितना पैसा उपलब्ध था, इस साल भी लगभग उतना ही पैसा उपलब्ध है, उसमें कोई बढ़ोतरी नहीं हुई और यह जो 17 percent का आंकड़ा है, यह केवल window dressing और public relations के लिए है। हमारे यहां indigenus production के लिए, आपूर्ति के लिए, सप्लाई के लिए सेना के पास केवल एक ही सोर्स है - DRDO. DRDO के लिए जो आवंटन है, वह in real terms पिछले साल के आवंटन से भी कम है। पिछले साल जो आवंटन था, वह 4,628 करोड़ रुपए था। इस साल उस राशि में 12 करोड़ रुपए बढ़ा दिए गए और वह आवंटन 4,640 करोड़ रुपए हो गया, लेकिन अगर आप मुद्रास्फीति को देखें और उसके साथ-साथ DRDO के प्रोडक्शन में जो import content होता है, उसको भी देखें, तो in real terms इस साल DRDO को जो पैसा उपलब्ध हुआ है, वह पिछले साल से भी कम है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, भारत एक बड़ा देश है और हमारी रक्षा की आवश्यकताएं भी बढ़ी हैं। वर्षों से हमारी सरकार रक्षा मंत्रालय को रक्षा के लिए सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का केवल 1.8 प्रतिशत या 1.9 प्रतिशत, यानी 2 परसेंट से कम पैसा देती है। हमें विश्व के अन्य देशों की ओर देखना चाहिए। अमरीका हमसे बहुत बड़ा देश है, उनकी अर्थव्यवस्था हमसे बहुत बड़ी है, अमरीका अपने सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का 4 प्रतिशत हिस्सा रक्षा पर खर्च करता है। चीन की अर्थव्यवस्था भी हमसे बहुत बड़ी है, वह अपने सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का 2.10 प्रतिशत हिस्सा रक्षा पर खर्च करता है। इसी तरह फ्रांस 2.30 प्रतिशत, ब्रिटेन 2.30 प्रतिशत, रूस 3.50 प्रतिशत और पाकिस्तान जैसा मुल्क भी अपने सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का 3 प्रतिशत हिस्सा रक्षा पर खर्च करता है। हमारा इतना बड़ा देश है, इतनी बड़ी चुनौतियां हैं, लेकिन हम अपने सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का 2 प्रतिशत से कम हिस्सा रक्षा पर खर्च करते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अन्तोनो साहब यहां बैठे हैं। मुझे यह देखकर आश्चर्य होता है कि उन्होंने रक्षा बजट को बढ़ाने के लिए जोर नहीं लगाया। हम सभी लोग जानते हैं कि UPA में उनकी पहुंच top पर है और UPA में top क्या है, यह मुझे बताने की जरूरत नहीं है। सभी लोग यह भी जानते हैं कि इनको UPA के top का न केवल विश्वास प्राप्त है, बल्कि इनके ऊपर उनका पूरा-पूरा आशीर्वाद है, लेकिन इन्होंने उसका उपयोग नहीं किया। अगर ये चाहते, तो रक्षा मंत्रालय के लिए ज्यादा पैसा जुटा सकते थे। प्रश्न उठता है कि क्या बजट में पैसा केवल उन्हीं विभागों

[श्री बलबीर पुंज]

को मिलेगा जहां UPA को वोट मिल सकते हैं? चूंकि रक्षा मंत्रालय से वोट नहीं मिल सकते, इसलिए क्या इसका आवंटन नहीं बढ़ाया जाएगा? क्या वित्त मंत्री केवल उन्हीं लोगों को पैसा देंगे जो गठबंधन के मुख्य मंत्री हैं? जब उन मुख्य मंत्रियों का मूड होता है, वे हुंकार मारते हैं, बाजू मरोड़ते हैं और वित्त मंत्री जी की झोली में से पैसे टपकने शुरू हो जाते हैं। देश की रक्षा के लिए इस तरह की राजनीति ठीक नहीं है।

अब सवाल यह है कि रक्षा के लिए कितना पैसा मिलना चाहिए, कितना धन उपलब्ध होना चाहिए? सेना के लिए धन उपलब्ध कराना इस संसद की जिम्मेदारी है और यह इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि हमारे देश के सामने कितना बड़ा **threat perception** है? हमारी उत्तरी और पश्चिमी सीमा पर पाकिस्तान और चीन हैं। पाकिस्तान ने अपने जन्म के 3 महीनों के अंदर यानी अक्टूबर, 1947 में कश्मीर के ऊपर पहले परोक्ष और बाद में प्रत्यक्ष हमला किया। मैं कश्मीर की उस घटना का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं। उस समय कश्मीर भारत का हिस्सा नहीं था। वहां एक बहुत देशभक्त महाराजा थे - महाराजा हरी सिंह। जब आक्रमण हुआ, तो महाराजा हरी सिंह ने **Commander-in-Chief of The State Forces of Jammu and Kashmir**; ब्रिगेडियर राजेन्द्र सिंह को बुलाया और उनसे कहा कि **fight the enemy to the last man and to the last bullet**.

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, ब्रिगेडियर राजेन्द्र सिंह जी की सेना के आधे से ज्यादा सैनिक सांप्रदायिक कारणों की वजह से शत्रु के साथ मिल गए। ब्रिगेडियर के पास फौज ज्यादा नहीं थी, लेकिन देशभक्ति का तकाज़ा था। ब्रिगेडियर गए और उरी के पास उन्होंने मोर्चा लगाया। उनको आदेश था - **fight to the last man and to the last bullet**. तीन दिन तक उन्होंने शत्रुओं को रोके रखा। सेना समाप्त हो गई, असला समाप्त हो गया, वे खुद घायल हो गए। उनको कहा गया कि आप पीछे चले जाएं, उन्होंने इंकार कर दिया। एक रिवॉल्वर के साथ वे डटे रहे, आखिरी गोली तक उन्होंने उसका उपयोग किया और जो वचन अपने महाराजा को उन्होंने दिया था, उस वचन का पालन किया। **He fought to the last man and to the last bullet**. देश ने उनकी शहादत को स्वीकार किया, recognize किया और स्वतंत्र भारत में शौर्य का जो सबसे बड़ा सम्मान है - महावीर चक्र, यह भारतीय सेना के किसी अधिकारी को नहीं, बल्कि **J & K State Forces** के ब्रिगेडियर राजेन्द्र सिंह को सबसे पहला महावीर चक्र मिला।

महोदय, आज उरी में ब्रिगेडियर राजेन्द्र सिंह का एक छोटा सा स्मारक है। हममें से कोई भी जब कश्मीर जाए, तो मेरी सबसे प्रार्थना है कि उस स्मारक पर दो फूल ज़रूर चढ़ाए, क्योंकि वह उस लाल का स्मारक है, जिसकी वजह से आज कश्मीर भारत का हिस्सा है, क्योंकि उन तीन दिनों के अंदर ही भारत के साथ **Instrument of Accession** साइन हुआ और भारतीय सेना को समय मिल गया कि **they can fly to Srinagar and protect the valley from Pakistanis**.

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जब मैं ब्रिगेडियर राजेन्द्र सिंह जी का जिक्र करता हूं, तो मैं भावुक हो जाता हूं, क्योंकि वह स्वतंत्र भारत का प्रथम शहीद था।

"शहीदों की चिताओं पर लगेंगे हर बरस मेले,
वतन पर मर-मिटने वालों का बाकी यही निशां होगा।"

महोदय, 1962, 1965, 1971 और 1999 - कारगिर का मैं ज्यादा जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता। 1962 में "हिन्दी-चीनी भाई-भाई" - सेना की तैयारी नहीं थी और हमें बहुत ही शर्मनाक हार का

सामना करना पड़ा। 1965 तक हम संभल चुके थे और पाकिस्तान को हमने मुंहतोड़ जवाब दिया, परंतु शास्त्री जी को खोना पड़ा। वे बहुत बड़े देशभक्त और सच्चे इंसान थे। वे ताशकंद गए, परंतु वहां से वापस नहीं आए। आया, तो उनका मृत शरीर आया, वे ताशकंद से वापस नहीं आ सके।

महोदय, 1971 में जब पाकिस्तान ने दोबारा बदमाशी की, तो श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने बहादुरी से देश का नेतृत्व किया और वह दिन स्वर्ण अक्षरों में लिखा जाएगा, जब जनरल जगजीत सिंह अरोड़ा के सामने जनरल नियाज़ी को अपने एक लाख पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों के साथ हथियार फेंकने पड़े थे। हमने न केवल पाकिस्तान को पराजित किया, न केवल तोड़ा, बल्कि हमने बंगलादेश नामक एक स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र की रचना भी की, परंतु ग्यारहवीं शताब्दी का पृथ्वीराज चौहान syndrome दोबारा जीवित हो उठा। युद्धभूमि में सैनिकों ने अपने रक्त के साथ जो जीता था, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री भुट्टो की बात पर विश्वास करके, कि पाकिस्तान आगे से अब ठीक रहेगा, जो जीता था, सारा का सारा वापस कर दिया।

महोदय, 1962 की घटना पुरानी हो गई और लोग कहते हैं कि 1962 को याद मत कीजिए, परंतु 1962 के बाद भी चीन का रवैया बदला नहीं है। अरुणाचल प्रदेश, कश्मीर और बाकी स्थानों पर किस तरह से चीन की लालच भरी दृष्टि बनी रहती है और किस तरह से अरुणाचल प्रदेश के बारे में वह बार-बार यह बताने की कोशिश करता है कि अरुणाचल प्रदेश चीन का हिस्सा है, हम सब लोग जानते हैं।

Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, along with Pakistan, China has been arming, training, funding and motivating subversive forces in North East, what we call the 'red terror'. Sir, the Maoists are China's foot soldiers. They are Indian by birth, but they work to destroy India at China's instance. आज जो चीन है, उसकी तैयारी आप देखिए। भारत का रक्षा बजट 40 बिलियन डॉलर है और चीन का 106 बिलियन डॉलर है। चीन जो है, उसने अपने हथियारों को पैदा करने की क्षमता इतनी विकसित कर ली है कि आज, विश्व के जो सबसे बड़े आर्म्ड एक्सपोर्टर्स हैं, उनमें उसका नाम आता है। दूसरी ओर भारत का नाम, जो सबसे बड़े आर्म्ड इम्पोर्टर्स हैं, उनमें आता है क्योंकि हथियारों के उत्पादन के बारे में हम लोग आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हैं। महोदय, मैं आपसे जिद्धर कर रहा था कि हमारा रक्षा का बजट कम है। जले पर नमक छिड़कने वाली बात यह है कि रक्षा बजट तो कम है ही, जितना बजट है, वह भी पूरा खर्च नहीं होता। आप पिछले आठ साल का औसत निकालें, कम से कम पांच से छः हजार करोड़ रुपए प्रति वर्ष रक्षा मंत्रालय सरेंडर करता है। महोदय, मेरी तो इस बात की एक ओर जानकारी है कि चूंकि वित्त मंत्रालय का अपना बजट गड़बड़ा रहा था, फिस्कल डेफेसेट बढ़ रहा था, इसलिए अंतिम दिनों में वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा रक्षा मंत्रालय को तथा सेना, वायुसेना, इन सबको कहा गया कि इस बार सौदे 31 मार्च 2012 के बाद करना जिससे हमारा बजट ठीक हो सके। इसके कारण इंडियन एयरफोर्स ने 1300 करोड़ रुपए सरेंडर किए, जिसमें **Medium Multi-Role Combat Aircraft** और **Basic Trainer Aircraft** का सौदा अब शायद अगले हफ्ते हस्ताक्षर होगा। उसको पोस्टपोन कर दिया गया। फौज ने करीब साढ़े चार हजार करोड़ रुपए सरेंडर किए। नेवी ने एक डील कर ली और इस कारण जितना उनका बजट था, उससे करीब 27-28 करोड़ रुपए ज्यादा खर्च कर लिए, लेकिन आर्मी और इंडियन एयरफोर्स, दोनों ने मिलकर इस बार 5727 करोड़ रुपया सरेंडर किया। यह अपने आपमें बहुत शर्म और चिंता की बात है कि जब सेना को जरूरी हथियार चाहिए, गोला-बारूद चाहिए, हम उनको न खरीदकर, वित्त मंत्रालय का बजट ठीक रहे, इसलिए पैसा सरेंडर करते हैं।

[श्री बलबीर पुंज]

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो पैसा सरेंडर किया जाता है, पैसा खर्च नहीं होता है, इसका क्या असर होता है, मैं इसके एक-दो उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। वायुसेना प्रति वर्ष डेढ़ सौ पायलट्स को ट्रेन्ड करती है। जो ट्रेनिंग है, वह तीन स्टेजेज़ में होती है। पहली स्टेज HPT-32 rooke aircraft पर होती है, दूसरी किरन ट्रेनर एयरक्राफ्ट है, उस पर होती है और तीसरी कॉम्बेट पायलट्स के लिए होती है और simulators पर होती है। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन को राष्ट्र को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जुलाई 2009 के बाद आज तक भारतीय वायुसेना के जो ट्रेनी पायलट्स हैं, उनको पहली स्टेज की ट्रेनिंग नहीं दी जाती, वे सीधे दूसरी स्टेज की ट्रेनिंग में भेजे जाते हैं। कारण यह है कि 31 जुलाई 2009 को दो पायलट्स एयरक्रैश में मारे गए और 70 के 70, जो HPT-32 rookie aircraft थे, वे ग्राउंड कर दिए गए। उसके बाद, जो ट्रेनी पायलट्स हैं, उनको सीधा का सीधा सेकेंड स्टेज में भेज दिया जाता है, प्रथम स्टेज उनकी होती ही नहीं है। यह तो बिल्कुल वैसा ही हुआ कि कोई विद्यार्थी अपनी स्कूल की पढ़ाई पूरी न करे, स्कूल में जाए ही नहीं और सीधा उसको मेडिकल कॉलेज के अंदर आप डॉक्टर बनने के लिए भेज दें। ऐसा करने पर वह किस तरह का डॉक्टर बनेगा, उसी तरह के ये पायलट्स बनते हैं। महोदय, स्टेज-2, जो किरन एयरक्राफ्ट के ऊपर पूरी होती है, उसकी स्ट्रेंथ 234 होनी चाहिए। 234 Kiran aircrafts should be there to train 150 trainee pilots but, the strength has been reduced to 81 aircrafts. 234 की जगह 81 एयरक्राफ्ट्स के ऊपर आप किस तरह की ट्रेनिंग कराते होंगे, उसका निर्णय आप खुद कर सकते हैं। आपको 434 ट्रेनर्स चाहिए। उसके बदले में आपके पास केवल 255 ट्रेनर्स उपलब्ध हैं। You are compromising on the quality of training for the pilots for want of resources. महोदय, क्या यह सौ करोड़ का देश डेढ़ सौ पायलट्स को ठीक से ट्रेनिंग नहीं दे सकता है? यह एक बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है। इतना बड़ा मुल्क, BRICS का मेंबर, an emerging economic power होने के बावजूद आप डेढ़ सौ पायलट्स को ठीक से ट्रेन्ड नहीं कर सकते? क्या यह सबके लिए लज्जा की बात नहीं है? महोदय, मैं रक्षा मंत्री जी को कोट करता हूँ। पिछले बुधवार 2 मई को रक्षा मंत्री जी ने इसी सदन में बताया था कि हमारी जो मिग कॉम्बेट की फ्लीट थी, जिसमें 872 जहाज थे वह आधे से भी कम रह गई है क्योंकि बाकी सब के सब समाप्त हो रहे हैं। Out of 872 planes MIG Combat Aircraft, we are left with less than half. बाद में, मंत्री जी ने यह भी कहा कि Both human error and technical defects are responsible. On 19th March, उन्होंने राज्य सभा में बताया, इसी हाउस में बताया कि "46 per cent of the crashes are because of human error." यह human error कहां से आता है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, human error आता है, क्योंकि ट्रेनिंग पूरी नहीं होती है, जो मैंने पहले सिद्ध किया है। देखिए, 171 पायलट इन एक्सिडेंट्स के अंदर मारे गये। ये एक्सिडेंट्स नहीं थे, ये हत्याएं थीं। जो युवा लड़के-लड़कियां बहुत गर्व के साथ, बहुत उम्मीदों के साथ इंडियन एयरफोर्स को ज्वाइन करते हैं, वे देश के लिए तो शहीद होना चाहते हैं, परन्तु वे यह नहीं चाहते कि एक प्लेन में डिफेक्ट हो, उनकी ट्रेनिंग पूरी न हो और इसलिए वे एक flying coffin में कर जाएं, क्योंकि जब एयरक्राफ्ट इस तरह का हो जाता है, तो वह एयरक्राफ्ट नहीं रहता, that becomes a flying coffin. वह flying coffin के अंदर वह मर जाएगा। मैं तो कहूंगा कि आगे से आप इनको एक्सिडेंट्स मत कहिए, उनको मर्डर्स कहिए। उन पायलट्स के खून में किसके हाथ रंगे हुए हैं, इसका भी फैसला होना चाहिए, इसका भी पता लगना चाहिए।

[1.00 PM]

सर, अपनी एयरफोर्स की हालत क्या है? जो हमारे पास फाइटर जेट्स की इनवेंटरी है, वे सारे के सारे 30 साल से ज्यादा पुराने हैं। All of them are more than 30 years old. Most of the variants of MIG-21 वे 40 साल से भी ज्यादा पुराने हैं। MIG-27 and MIG-29 इंडियन एयरफोर्स के पास 20 साल से ज्यादा के हैं। हमारे एयरफोर्स की जो स्ट्रेंथ है, वह 42 squadrons होनी चाहिए। हमारे पास 800 से ज्यादा जहाज होने चाहिए। लेकिन हमारे पास वास्तविक स्ट्रेंथ आज बची है, वह 31 squadrons की बची है। We have been left only with 31 squadrons. जो हमारे पास 50 मिराज 2000 थे, those have been grounded, fifty of them, two and a half squadrons since 5th March, this year. By 2017, MIG-21 and MIG-27 will have to be replaced. Those have to be phased out. Those have to be replaced by SU 30 MK-I, Medium Multi-role Combat Aircraft, but the deal has not yet been inked. Light Combat Aircraft IS is still waiting; and fifth generation fighter aircraft is still on paper. You have to phase out the old aircraft. You have virtually no plans to replace them and with the result you strength which is already down from 42 to 31, it will go down further. Even if you finalise a deal of \$18 billion, about Rs. 90,000 crores, for 126 French Refale Aircraft, it would take three years for the first aircraft to come and fly into India.

सर, सेना में वर्षों से अधिकारियों की कमी चली आ रही है। आपकी ऑथराइज्ड स्ट्रेंथ 47762 ऑफिसर है, you have a shortfall of 10,526 as on date. इतनी शार्टफाल है। यह कोई नई डेवलेपमेंट नहीं है। यह वर्षों से चली आ रही है। रक्षा मंत्री जी जब तक आप सेना के अधिकारियों की सुख-सुविधाओं का इंचार्ज सेना भवन में बैठे हुए बाबुओं को बनाए रखेंगे, तब तक आपके half-hearted measures से सेना की कमी कभी पूरी होने वाली नहीं है। If the Army which is short of 25 per cent of sanctioned strength, how do you expect it to fight?

सर, मैंने जैसा कि पहले निवेदन किया था कि भारत में रक्षा संसाधनों का उत्पादन DRDO में होता है। यह 1956 का इंडस्ट्रियल पॉलिसी रिजोल्यूशन है और सेना को जिन हथियारों की और जिन सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता होती है, उसके उत्पादन की लगभग इनके पास monopoly है। हम लोग पृथ्वी, अग्नि, ब्रह्मोस इत्यादि की उपलब्धियों पर गर्व कर सकते हैं। बहुत सी चीजें हैं जैसे त्रिशूल, आकाश, नाग और Light Combat Aircraft, ये बरसों पीछे चले गए और उनमें कितना cost and time overrun हुआ है, मैं यहां इसकी चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता। मैं केवल दो उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं।

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Mr. Punj, how much time will you take? It is 1 o' clock.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : Sir, I will take five to seven minutes more.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Then, let us sit up to that.

श्री बलबीर पुंज : सर, 1980 में Assault rifle बनाने की बात हुई और उसमें पन्द्रह वर्ष लगे। मैं यहां पर पूरी कहानी नहीं सुनाना चाहता हूं। सन् 1995 के अंदर Assault आई। वह इतनी defective थी कि सेना ने उसको लेने से मना कर दिया। वह 2005 व 2007 में बनवाई, मैं इसकी डिटेल्स में

[श्री बलबीर पुंज]

नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। आपने इसको नेपाल को दिया, लेकिन नेपाल ने उसे वापस कर दिया। आज उसकी कीमत तीस हजार रुपए प्रति राइफल है। हमने कश्मीर में समस्या के समय बुल्गारिया से एक लाख AK47 राइफल्स मंगवाई थीं। उसकी कीमत केवल 93 डॉलर है अर्थात् 2700 या 2800 रुपए।

इसी तरह से जो बेटल टैंक, अर्जुन है। रक्षा मंत्री जी ने स्वयं यहां बताया था कि उसकी कीमत 7.4 million U.S. dollars per piece है। हम रशिया से 647 तो मंगवा चुके हैं और एक हजार manufacture होने की बात हो रही है, जो comparable tank है, उसकी कीमत one-third है, that is, 2.2 to 2.5 millions US dollars.

रक्षा मंत्री जी, 1956 में जब Industrial Policy Resolution पास हुआ था तब से भारत बहुत आगे चला गया है। निजी क्षेत्र में बहुत सी capacity build up हुई है और विविध क्षेत्रों में हुई है। आप क्यों नहीं प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर का tie-up करवा कर, आप बयान देते रहते हैं, मैंने वे बयान सुने हैं, परन्तु वे बयान कभी भी take a practical shape. उसका कारण है कि यहां पर जबर्दस्त lobbies हैं, import lobbies हैं, जो कभी भी यहां पर domestic production नहीं होने देंगी। उनके pattern केवल डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री में नहीं बैठे, बड़ी ऊंची-ऊंची जगहों पर बैठे हैं। मैं यहां ऊंची जगहों का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता। हमारे रक्षा मंत्री जी बहुत ईमानदार व्यक्ति हैं और बहुत ही प्रामाणिक छवि के इंसान हैं। मैं आप से एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब जर्नल सिंह ने आपको टेद्रा के बारे में रिश्त की बात बताई थी, उस वक्त आपने केवल माथा तो यूँ पीटा था, फिर आपने क्यों नहीं वह सब किया, जो अब आप कर रहे हैं, जबकि विषय सार्वजनिक हो गया है। आप उस समय चुप क्यों रहे? यह एक यक्ष प्रश्न है और आप से देश इस प्रश्न का उत्तर चाहता है। यहां पर टेद्रा की बात हो रही है। मैं दो बड़े मजेदार उदाहरण बताना चाहूंगा कि टेद्रा की डील 1986 में हुई थी। यह डील उसी समय हुई थी, जब बोफोर्स की डील हुई थी। उस समय श्री राजीव गांधी प्रधान मंत्री भी थे और रक्षा मंत्री भी थे। सन् 2004 में Massimo नाम के एक सज्जन थे और जिनके पिता का नाम क्वात्रोची है, जिसके बारे में सभी जानते हैं। उन्होंने 2004 में बेंगलुरु में एक दफ्तर खोला। BML की फैक्ट्री से यह दफ्तर केवल 35 किलोमीटर दूर है, जहां इन ट्रकों को assemble किया जाता है। रक्षा मंत्री जी, मैं जानता हूँ कि आपका काम बहुत कठिन है। अगर आपने देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाना है, तो आपको इन import lobbies के साथ लड़ना पड़ेगा, लेकिन वह इतना आसान नहीं है। मैं आपको एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ। Our jawans are matchless in valour. Our officers are second-to-none in the battlefield. They lead from the front. Their talent and professionalism are recognized world over. Army as an institution is still highly respected all over the country. उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं कंकलूड कर रहा हूँ। रक्षा मंत्री जी, मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप पार्टी में अपने कद का सदुपयोग कीजिए और आपका right quarters पर जो प्रभाव है, you have rare access to Mrs. Sonia Gandhi. उसका उपयोग करके, देश के रक्षा मंत्रालय के लिए जी.डी.पी. का 3 प्रतिशत दिलवाइए। आप हिम्मत से काम लीजिए और उन चेहरों को बेनकाब कीजिए जो सैनिकों का धन चुराते हैं और उनके शस्त्रों के नाम पर कमीशन खाते हैं। जैसे हमारी सेना के अधिकारी फ्रंट से लीड करते हैं, इसी तरह से आप रक्षा सौदों के मामले में भी फ्रंट से लीड कीजिए और नायक बनिए। समितियों पर समितियां और उस पर और समितियां, यू.पी.ए. की यह जो परम्परा है, उसको तोड़िए। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि अभी एक समिति और

बनने वाली है, जिसका काम यह होगा कि यू.पी.ए. ने कितनी समितियां बनाई हैं, वह उसकी गिनती करे और वे क्या काम कर रही हैं, इसका हिसाब रखे। मुझे लगता है कि शायद उस समिति के अध्यक्ष श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी जी होंगे।

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please conclude.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : Just one minute, Sir. रक्षा मंत्री जी, इस डर से कि आपके ऊपर कोई अंगुली उठाएगा, केवल इस डर से आप फैसले करने से मत डरिए। काम नहीं, तो गलती नहीं, वाली यह जो बात है, 'no work, no mistake and clean image' इसको छोड़िए। यह dangerous फिलॉसफी है। 'No work, no mistake and clean image' is a dangerous philosophy. अन्तनी साहब, आप कमीशनखोरों के खिलाफ कठोर कदम उठाइए और निर्णय लीजिए। आप सेना के अधिकारियों और जवानों को बाबूओं की दया पर मत छोड़िए, उनको उनके शिकंजे से निकालिए, सेना के अस्त्र, शस्त्र उत्पादन के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बनाइए, सेना के जवानों और अधिकारियों को न्याय दीजिए और वन रैंक, वन पेंशन कीजिए। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि आपके इस फैसले पर यह सदन और पूरा देश भी आपके साथ होगा। वंदे मातरम्, जय हिंद।

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : The House is adjourned for lunch for an hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch at eight minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at eight minutes past two of the clock.

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

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : We will continue with the discussion on the working of the Ministry of Defence.

Now, Mr. Gill will continue.

DR. M.S. GILL (Punjab) : Thank you, Sir.

Sir, I grew up with the armed forces of India, the army in particular. All my childhood was spent with the Tank Regiments, some most famous ones from Ahmednagar to Jhansi, to Meerut, to the Punjab Cantonments. Naturally, having a passion for reading, I spent a lot of time reading into this. You would be surprised to know that I sat for the National Defence Academy test and got selected. General Shankar Roy Chowdhary, the former Army Chief, was my classmate at Mussorie. At night, at the last minute, I did not go from Delhi to Dehradun. Khadakwasla came up later, because somehow I thought I was lacking in education, so try and study a bit more. All earlier generations of my family were in the army. They were mostly in the cavalry, horses and tanks. And, I take a deep interest in the army. It is just one of the subjects that I enjoy reading, right from the Roman Wars, Julius Caesar to the Greek Wars, Alexander and current wars.

Sir, in February, I was in Pakistan. I spent a week with my friends in Lahore. I found there a book by General Mahamood, who is now retired. He wrote, after ten years of deep research, a comprehensive study, from their point of view, on the 1965

[Dr. M.S. Gill]

War. I participated in the 1965 War between India and Pakistan. I was Deputy Commissioner in Punjab and had been to each front. I have all these interests. And, therefore, I take this subject very, very seriously. India has a sea border of about four-and-a-half to five thousand kilometers, right around the country. ...*(Interruptions)*... If I took at it from Siachen, where I have been, right down to the last point on the Line of Control, looking on to their side on the Shyok river, going into the Indus, from there up to Burma, Lohit, the North-eastern side where Burma, India and China meet, it is, again, three-and-a-half to four thousand kilometers; you have a desert border, again, from the Northern-most Kashmir down to Kutch - plenty of desert in it - and you finally have a tropical border with Bangladesh. All added up, it must be about seven to eight thousand kilometers, roughly. We have an Army of a million-and-a-half, perhaps, even more. It is one of the largest armies - and it has responsibilities, which are vast. There are tensions, external, and internal. Reference has been made to those, off and on, in the Rajya Sabha. And, the army have to operate in the Himalayas, I am a mountaineer. I am familiar with being a picket. Picket Bana, or any other picket on the Salto Ridge, is 21,000 to 23,000 feet. It is a serious thing, to climb up peaks as high as 23,000 feet, and climb down quickly. You try holding a gun at 21,000 feet or try standing there, it is a sharp ridge! The Himalayas are sharp ridges; they are not rolling hills, as in Tibet. So, it is really something impossible to ask. But they are on Siachen since 1984. And they have been there.

The Army has to operate at all levels. You had even started making cantonments in Central India, for other concerns and responsibilities. The army is a group of people of every caste, creed, religion, anything and everything. And that is why, they maintain a very strong brotherhood. The bonding which they have, is even beyond what any of us have, even in our own Parties, if I may say so. ...*(Interruptions)*... And the reason is very simple. When you go out to fight, and I am with the man from Andhra, I am from Amritsar, my life is in his hands and his in mine! Therefore, that bonding has to be there. The Army can't operate without that, or for that matter, any of the Forces. That bonding should never be disturbed by us, by any direct or indirect method, or in the manner of our conduct.

Sir, defence is a national concern. They have been here. We are here. Before that, others have been there. Mr. Deve Gowda has been there; Mr. Gujral has been there. The turn keep coming and that is the strength of democracy, with which I have had something to do in the past. There is a rotation, and these things happen when they happen because the people want it. And, therefore, defence is a national concern. I respect all that has been said by my friend from Gurdaspur; we are neighbours, from Amritsar and Gurdaspur. We are both border-people. I respect all that. Of course, we have a bonding. He knows it and I know it. Therefore, we are not to take defence as a

sectional interest of any side of the House. I have been watching for a long time inside this House and outside. Frankly, I say loud and clearer, that all parties have done their best for the defence of the country, because that is what India wants; that is what every party, every person, every Minister of Defence and every Prime Minister wants. Within our resources they give the maximum.

A reference was made that we spend 1.9 per cent of GDP and Pakistan spends 2.8 per cent; America may be spending 4 per cent. First of all, since we love to talk of only in terms of India-Pakistan relationship, यह रिश्ता जाता नहीं है। जब यह मीठा नहीं होता, तब भी यह नहीं जाता है और न ही यह जा सकता है because we are neighbours. We have to live with each other, and in friendship. Their GDP surely is far less - it is my guess, Sir - of 1.9 per cent of India's GDP. India's GDP is growing and vibrant, in spite of all world difficulties. That is conceded by everybody. Once again, all predecessors of the present Finance Minister and the Defence Minister are aware of it, and they have contributed their mite. Therefore, I would say in this Budget that the Government is giving the maximum they can, within their overall situation. They are aware of the need to give more. I do not think anybody doubts it in this Cabinet or the last one. But, you need to match it to many, many priorities. It is not a question of a weak or a strong Defence Minister. I have been there for a little while. Whatever Departments we have, we all try to fight. But, I think, in the Supreme Panchayat of India, if I may call it so, you are told, "No, only this much and you cannot get more." Mr. Pranab Mukherjee has had difficult days, and so have his distinguished predecessors. Therefore, we have to keep that in mind. But, I think, no Defence Minister is stingy the Defence Forces, and no Prime Minister either, in my thinking.

I am aware that China has more forces, has more Budget; my friend quoted it. I have travelled all my life, as a mountaineer, a lot just out of my interest, plus as a civil servant. I had been up these valleys; I had been to Tawang; I had been to the whole Siachen Valley right down to those and beyond. We are all aware that we need to do more. Please remember that we are on the sharp side of the Himalayas. China today, coming from that side, have built a rail right up to Tibet. There, it is all a plateau. From there, they are looking downhill. We have to go up. In 1962, that was a big problem. I was around. Those who build roads there, have to try hard. I would say that the Border Roads Organisation does a great job. I have seen them all over the northern areas. Work is more expensive for us, it is more time-consuming. Every monsoon, there is a great destruction; every winter, in the higher reaches is a great destruction. I was the Deputy Commissioner in Lahaul & Spiti, what is now Himachal Pradesh. In that place or other areas, the snow destroys all your roads. Please go to Rohtang and see. When it gets destroyed, you have to again build it. The Himalayas are soft mud mountains; they are not granite. They have risen from a sea million of years ago.

[Dr. M.S. Gill]

So, these are the difficulties the House must understand. But, within the resources, they try to do as much as they can. Whatever China has, I do not think that our men and our officers are frightened. They are prepared. They are ready. Our resources and our administration try to make sure that they keep the best foot forward. That is what we are doing all the time, and, I think, this should not be doubted.

Now, my friend referred to shortages. I have also read that Report. Yes, for example, if I talk of the Army, there is a shortage of Light Helicopters; whose number is 49, at the moment, it should have been 125. Advanced Weapons Helicopters, we still have to buy 60. Then, there is the heavy artillery. The much maligned Bofors Gun, everybody knows, and everybody agrees, that it is a very fine Gun, and it has proved itself in Kargil, where we had a crisis. Now, the problem has been there since then, whatever be the reasons; I don't want to go into those. But for 25 years, one, the technology could not be transferred; and second, we have not found a new gun. Now, I read in this Report that the Defence Production, our public sector, is trying to make a similar gun, and they have made some progress. But, as a person, who is almost a soldier, I would put to the Defence Minister, that we have to worry because Armies need tanks and Armies need artillery. ...*(Interruptions)*... बाद में कर लेंगे। Please don't mind. आपने बहुत बोल लिया।

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : I want to add one thing. In regard to the Bofors Gun, the situation is so bad that half of them have been cannibalized, and only half of them are available. The half of them which are available have been made serviceable by cannibalizing the other ones.

DR. M.S. GILL : Yes, I can answer that, but please don't raise these because then I get diverted. I will answer that every easily for you. When we have not been able to buy more of the same, we could not produce due to other factors, the only intelligent thing, whether you have aircraft or guns, to keep going, you cannibalize. That is normal. You will agree. But my point is, a heavy gun, as soon as possible, is needed. We have waited too long. I would worry about the fact, that they are about to now produce a new one. This also ties in something, which I will talk about later, procurement, which is a major problem. The Defence Minister, the other day, answering a question, here, had answered, but I would like to say something on that, because procurement is very much linked to the difficulties of the Army.

Now, in the six international companies which have been blacklisted for ten years, unfortunately, there happens to be a company which produces the best Ak Ak Guns. There was one company or two companies from somewhere else, which had good guns. But now they are out. Now that, as far as we are concerned, for Defence, compounds our difficulties, because the Army cannot wait to have the weapons. So,

we have to think about that. What are we going to do? The same thing goes for things like tank shells or other equipment or rifles. Yes, that particular Calcutta Rifle was not good enough. These things happen, particularly, when, in India, there is a great mantra for producing everything in the country. It does not have to be. But, if it is, and if that was produced, and is found to be something less than ideal, then, we have to spend money and get the new ones because the soldiers must have them. The soldier must have what he can fight with. You can't expect him to risk his life, or, give his life with the second best. That we can never ask. But I think that will be done.

Now, as for this business of procurement, I want to say something. You see, today, we have tightened the system as I heard, the other day, from the Defence Minister. On the one side, democratic India with all the segments, whether it is the Press, whether it is the Opposition, whether it is us, even on this side, that total probity must be maintained. People should not filter out part of the money. Everybody agrees. Fine. But there is the other side of it. The processes, in my rough thinking, watching from outside, have become so involved, that the Army first gives what they require. What do they need? What is the specification of the weapon? Then that comes here. Then tender document has to be made. By the time it is going there, they start fighting over whether that requirement was wrong or right because lobbies of purveyors of weapons, are also working and any other interest. The result is every thing gets clogged and above all this is the worry. And this in my judgment is leading to delay in getting the weapons into the soldier's hand in time. If we cannot do that, then there is going to be a problem. Now how to balance that, and I am sure they have as much of a dilemma, when they are in power as we have, and the Ministers today have. How to balance that, because all I know is that the Army must get the weapons, and they must be weapons of quality, because you cannot fight with the other man who has the finest Jet in the world, and you got something less, or you got a cannon which is not good enough, and somebody has dramatic stuff. They must be given to the Armed Forces in time, so that they are always ready. A crisis is not going to ask us when it is coming. So, on these kinds of things, that is all I would say, that we have to find out a method. I cannot give you the answer; I am not qualified to give the answer. But some kind of method has to be found, by which we can order, and we can obtain weapons with speed, without being blocked here or blocked there. And remember, we have every kind of media, we have legal methods also, and every other method. Therefore, I sympathise with the Ministers, who frankly have to deal with it. I sympathise with them, because it is not an easy thing. I would say one thing in all this in favour of the Defence Ministry, from the top to the junior officers, that credit is given by all sections of the House. My friend said a few amusing things, but he did not mean them seriously. I checked with him earlier, we were talking to each other and that is that for six years now this regime has been in place in the Defence Ministry, they are standing tall and clear for probity, I do not think anybody doubts him, I do not think we doubt him.

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Now, that is not a small gain, Sir. I mean, I go back looking all the way back to Nehru's time. Let us leave it at that. That is not something which is easily achieved nor should it be put away casually. But, yes, I agree that there has to be a method found, by which the necessary weapons are ordered in quick time, procured, and no interference is allowed to block it. That is something which I hope the hon. Minister will certainly look to.

The Air Force is a mighty important component of any fighting machine. In fact, today the Air Force is, perhaps, more vital. You see in Afghanistan the Americans are using more Air Force, more drones. There again the concerns are valid and they are in the report. So, my friend was quoting from the report, I have also read the report, and in the training of pilots there is a problem, 70-80 planes have been grounded, because those two pilots who died they were instructors, senior officers. If they died, something was serious in the plane at that moment. Therefore, of course, they have to be looked at. We have a shortage of trainers also. I think the best trainer we have is the Hawk which is, I think, from England. Many years back, after a long delay it came. I remember 60 and more have been ordered. I hope they come. But we have to have all the necessary planes to do all the training. There are no two ways about it. That has to be. The training has to be intensive. I will give you one example. Israle, they are a small country, whatever force they maintain, they are still a tiny force. But they have the highest training for their pilots. And, therefore, they give them beyond average achievement, even against any other advanced country in the world. This is well known in the warfare they have had, in the things they have done, and the secret is training. Therefore, we also must focus on it as intensively as we can, with all the planes that we need brought in quickly.

The second component is 'maintenance'. Yes, we talked about the MIGs over a long period. A lot of them have crashed and gone. And, yes, every time there is an accident; all of us are disturbed, and, I am sure, the Ministers are more disturbed than us, because it is not something that we want. Occasionally, the pilot also dies. A pilot is very precious because it takes ages to produce a great fighter pilot. He is not just driving a motorcar. He has got to be brilliant, that he can match up to the other man. Therefore, the second component of the Air Force, in my eyes, is very clear. It is maintenance because what was referred to as failure, all points to, in my eyes, maintenance. And, the Air Force must be focussing on the highest quality. Give them everything they need. We have to focus on the maintenance. If you have high training and high maintenance, then, nothing is going to be wrong with the planes. I don't hear of frequent crashes in Israel or England. It is as simple as that.

There is a shortage of officers. A reference was made to 10,000 odd, which we have been reading for many years. In Air Force, unfortunately, there is a shortage of

420 officers, put by the Committee. In the Air Force, you can't afford not to have enough highly trained pilots. There is similar such shortage in the Navy. Why is it so? My personal view is, that the Government has upgraded salaries frequently, all around. And, they have also improved promotional avenues. Actually the conditions are very good for a young man to go in. But why don't they go in? One reason, I suspect, is that if you get too many *babus* to design recruitment methods, they give you an impossible condition for recruitment. I won't go into specifics because I may then be led into other things. I will give you one example. Let us be clear, the Punjab is no longer in your Armed Forces. It is on the margins. They are not even coming in. I am not saying that only *Punjabis* should come in, or only the Sikhs should come in. But the point is that you need people. And, if good people are there, they should come from every corner. But the fact is that you are getting them from nowhere. While there is unemployment of a certain level, why is it happening? It needs a higher level of thinking, not the Committees, or, even the UPSC. Normally, boys and girls would apply in this or that service and the prospects are very good.

Now, I come to the DRDO. They have a grand building. It was built sometime back. The only building built in this capital complex. I used to say to the Urban Development Minister, right from Shri Jagmohanji to Shri Jaipalji that it is strange that after sixty years, in the capital complex, as in Washington or in Moscow, we still have barracks, which were built for four years in the Second world Years. I have been there as a Joint Secretary to meet friends and they are behind the PM's office, they are behind the South Block. जिस में डिफेंस वाले बैठते हैं। They are a cesspools of dengue, rats. I even wrote to the successive officials to demolish them. This is an area meant for high-value buildings of the nation, which are built, once in a while, after a great thought by the Cabinet, the Parliament and the country; it is not done just like that. But that is not happening. You all should take some interest in this. Just go and look at those barracks. Then, you will come to know what I mean. They were meant for four years life. Are we so poor, that we can't knock down all those, even if we need more offices for Defence? They don't have to be all in the Capital complex. This is my view. ...*(Interruptions)*... Army people, their Colonels and Majors, are sitting in that. Please go and see them. We can put up new blocks. Of course, my personal view would be that in today's India, that land has to be protected for hundred years, to put up new buildings in the Capital complex. It is not a land to be given to any *daftar*. They have got vast land in the Cantonment and elsewhere. You can put them anywhere.

But those are matters of detail. Anyway, let me get back to the DRDO; that is the only building that we have. That is a nice building. The DRDO is linked to the idea that we will be self-reliant. It goes to our past. Life has chanced, times have changed, economies have changed, and policies have changed. But they go on, sometimes, - I

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hope, I am not unfair - wanting to do everything and more. All Departments of Governments, in which I have been, like to spread themselves. † अच्छा रहता है and, therefore, they stretch out. But I will give you three examples which are important for us. For example, the Light Combat Aircraft (LCA). As a college student, I saw Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru going to Bangalore and being photographed and the German Scientist was Kurt Tank. We thought it was coming tomorrow. Our lives have gone. I see it has still a long way to go. I have another suspicion, that if you want to make the most advanced technology in the world, which you have to, to compete with the Rafale, to compete with the Americans, or anyone else in Europe, then, you need a complex of industry and technology. You can't, just in one organisation of the Government, say that we will make it. That is why, when we make it, we cover the fact, that most of its vital parts, electronics, avionics, so on will come from somewhere. Let us talk about engines. The Kaveri engine. The other day I read that it was going for test to Russia. It goes on and on. First of all, you want to manufacture everything. If you want to do, then, you will have to build an industrial base of a variety of things. A plane or this kind of a thing, does not come out of one item. An aircraft jet engine is going to take a lot. The Arjun Tank. Since I grew up with tanks, I have followed that very closely. Its cost kept on going up and up, year after year, year after year. It is now in a Regiment of the Army. But I think they had to be persuaded to take it. It was too heavy and could not cross the bridges of Punjab or wherever it is to go. I learnt in Islamabad once that they had made a Khalid tank. It is a production. A reference was made to the Russians. We have purchased a lot of Russian equipment and good robust equipment जो बिल्कुल देसी आदमी इस्तेमाल करता है और वे भी देसी हैं और हम भी देसी हैं; that is what a soldier needs. He is not an advanced technician from America or Japan. Our T-72s, T-90s which have come from Russia are fine. In 1965, we had British Centurions; they all have gone now. I can tell you Sir, during Khemkaran crisis, when their whole armour attacked Amritsar corner of Khemkaran. It was the Centurions which helped, of course, besides the brilliance and bravery of our men and officers. Therefore, we have to worry about this - the weapons can't be something about which the soldiers are not enthusiastic. That's all I would say on this.

Then, take the Navy. We have a vast coast. Just take any of the classics on Naval Warfare. There used to be one by Admiral Mahan. The British history, the Portuguese history, the Dutch history of Empire, etc., have all been built by the Navys. We have a vast coast. We are projected our power because we have to do it for our own protection. If others are doing it, we have to do it, and we are all aware that in the Bay of Bengal, so and so is coming; and so and so is coming on our Western Coast. We have to worry

about that. Therefore, the Navy, in my view, also needs a very high priority in release of funds and shipbuilding. Everything that can be done should be done, for them because we are going to need it, and there is ultimately the possibility of projecting India far beyond our shores.

Again, going back to the DRDO and the Defence production factories, I would say, what was said by Shri Punj was actually my idea, but, unfortunately, he took it ...(*Interruptions*)... मुझे इन्होंने सेकेण्ड चांस दिया। अब क्या करूँ, मैं? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : Sir, I take it as a compliment.

DR. M.S. GILL : Okay. You are welcome.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : I take it as a compliment that आपका आइडिया मैंने ले लिया।

डा. एम. एस. गिल : घर दी गल है। You see that the Indian industry has much to commend it today. They are doing remarkable things. In this Report, I read of Larsen and Toubro. I will name only one; and they are doing a major part of the work, even for DRDO and others. I say that that's a great achievement. I am very clear that if you want to manufacture in our own country and not buy from any one - because unfortunately we are the largest buyer of weapons in the world; then the answer is this very sophisticated burgeoning Indian industry - patriotic as anyone else - and they are already doing many things. I compliment the Minister that many things have been given to them and they are now contributing a lot. Once upon a time, there was nothing; nothing at all. Now, they are doing it. They are going to contribute to your atomic plants because, frankly, the simple solution lies there. Take, for example, Krupps of Germany. All of Germany's achievements have been on the Krupps, even today, perhaps. But the simple thing is, if they manufacture in Maharashtra or Gujarat or anywhere else - wherever they do and whichever company does it - well, let them manufacture what they can, of course, with your permission, and after getting licence from you. But the sale of those weapons will be controlled by you, very tightly. That's all. Then, you are the master of those weapons. They can't send it to the wrong people where India's won't send them. ...(**Time-bell**)... Sir, I will wind up. The same thing is about atomic plants tomorrow. Your industry is going to manufacture them. I read the other day, that the cost of our atomic plants is already lower than plants in Japan and America. So, we will see that achievement coming, but in Defence I would like to see much more of this happening.

Sir, on the welfare of the Forces, I would make just one small point because I keep reading of it. Our soldiers, even with the extended age that you have given to them in the past, still retire very early, and they have to find some place to go and earn because you don't given them the Moon in pension. It is the case with everybody. A public servant can't expect something which will sustain him only on

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pension, civil or military, no matter how much you increase it - and you have increased it. Therefore, there are two things. One, please don't allow them to go on cribbing about 'One Rank One Pension.' I have not studied it in detail because it is not my job. But I think this should be redressed suitably to their satisfaction. The second thing, now, in another context of another problem that came up, which was mentioned by the hon. Member from Gurdaspur - I like bringing Gurdaspur on the record in the House! - that in trucks - because certain cases are going on, we should now block these officers from getting any jobs for five years. Now, Sir, they too have got human rights under the Constitution as the rest of us. Did they make a mistake in joining our forces? Is anybody ensuring that they will be reasonably able to live a respectable life after retirement, as a Major or Colonel, or even a Major General? I know this business. So, don't immediately jump to impossible solutions, which are not solutions but which only make the situation worse. If one man has done something somewhere, or one case is there, we have the tendency to apply it and say, जल्दी rule बनाओ; नया कानून बनाओ। If we could save India by laws - India has the highest GLP in the world, that is, gross laws per person. GLP - यह मेरी बहुत पुरानी invention है - फिर तो रामराज्य आ जाता। क्या रामराज्य आया? So, there is a time, Please don't do this.

Finally, on Siachen, since my friend started from there. Actually, Sir, I was very much worried in the beginning. When he started on this, I said, "My God! This is a foreign policy debate and, I must have made a mistake, and I am reading this report, which I shouldn't have read. What am I going to do?" Sir, a large part of what he has said - and I respect his concerns. Every other Indian has got a view. Last night, one channel had a one hour debate, with even a Pakistan Air Marshall, and our people participation in it, and yes, you can have your views and concerns. But that is, essentially, a foreign policy matter with the Prime Minister. Yes, the Defence Minister is involved because he is in the High Committee. But, please remember one thing. Since 1984, it is 27 years now. We are there at 21-23000 pickets. I could see all the limitations in what General Kayani said or what others have said, but the point is, we are not there; neither is it right to say that this Government is about to give away everything. No. Nothing is being given away, nor is being taken away. But, I think the idea, that we must have a dialogue is necessary. And he and I should know more, or should feel more about it, because we were the two people on the border. I had been there during the 1965 War and the 1971 War; and he had been there, and thank God the chances of such a thing have lessened, but you never know on your borders. We must find a solution, solution satisfactory to us. A former, very high political figure - I won't name him or even indirectly hint at him - said to me once, many years ago when we were

discussing this very thing, on India and Pakistan, "मिस्टर गिल, यह नहीं होगा; यह agreement कभी नहीं हो सकता। मैंने पूछा, क्यों? He said, "Because if you want and want and give nothing, then how do you balance it? Then nobody is going to make an agreement." The point is, I am not saying, give anything; I am not saying, take anything. I am nobody in all this business. But I think it is sensible to discuss and have a dialogue, and see if you go forward in a satisfactory way. I would give you one final warning. All people, not in this House but in the other House, go for votes. It was interesting for me to find on the channel, where they had this one hour debate on Siachen that I saw all the older people - I don't name them; some Generals and some civilians, all the old people were saying this, this, this "उनको यह कर दो, ऐतबार नहीं करना, उनकी बिल्कुल मत सुनो। and then, they took a cross-section of young people. They were all below 25 years of age or thereabouts; and they all thought you should talk.

Thank you, Sir.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, आपने मुझे डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की वर्किंग पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं।

मान्यवर, डिफेंस का जो issue है, यह बहुत sensitive है और पूरा देश इस issue पर हमेशा बहुत ही संजीदगी और इज्जत के साथ बात करता है। एक राइटर ने लिखा है कि जो लोग इतिहास भूल जाते हैं, वे नया इतिहास नहीं लिख सकते। तो आज हम जहां खड़े हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि डिफेंस के क्षेत्र में हम मजबूत हों। दुनिया के सामने हम मजबूती से खड़े हो सकें, इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं, लेकिन आज हम जहां खड़े हैं, इसके लिए मैं थोड़ा सा इतिहास को आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। 15 अगस्त, 1947, जिसको हम आज़ादी का दिन कहते हैं, जिस दिन पावर का ट्रांसफर हुआ, उसको हम celebrate भी करते हैं कि अंग्रेज़ों के शासन का अंत हो गया और हमारे शासन की शुरुआत हो गई। लेकिन हमें यह देखना चाहिए कि अंग्रेज़ों का शासन यहां क्यों हुआ? हमारा मुल्क हज़ारों साल गुलामी में क्यों रहा? भारत को लंबे समय तक गुलाम क्यों रहना पड़ा, उसके पीछे क्या इतिहास है, उसका क्या कारण है? इतिहास यह बताता है कि इस देश में हज़ारों मन्दिरों को विदेशी हमलावरों ने तोड़ा। इस देश की बहू-बेटियों को गज़नी के बाज़ारों में नीलाम किया गया - यह कमज़ोर डिफेंस का सबूत है, लेकिन हमारा डिफेंस कमज़ोर क्यों हुआ? हम इतने वीक क्यों हुए कि हम न तो अपना ईमान बचा सके, न इज्जत बचा सके। इतिहास में जब हम खोजते हैं, तो पता चलता है कि इस देश का जो सोशल सिस्टम था, उसने इस देश के डिफेंस को बड़ा भारी नुकसान पहुंचाया, क्योंकि यह कहा गया कि डिफेंस के लिए सिर्फ क्षत्रियों की ड्यूटी है। विदेशी हमलावार आए, तो क्षत्रिय उसके साथ युद्ध लड़ेगा - जो आज भी भारत में चार-पांच परसेंट से कम हैं। जब पाकिस्तान हमारे पास था, बंगलादेश हमारे पास था, मैं समझता हूं उस वक्त तो ये तीन परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं होंगे। अब इसमें डेढ़ परसेंट तो औरतें हैं और बाकी डेढ़ परसेंट क्षत्रियों को जो ड्यूटी दी गई, जो सामाजिक व्यवस्था हम पर थोपी गई, उसके मुताबिक यह था कि क्षत्रिय विदेशी हमलावरों के साथ युद्ध लड़ेंगे और उसमें बच्चे और बूढ़े और physically handicapped भी थे। जब विदेशी हमलावार आए, तो लड़ना सिर्फ क्षत्रिय को था, बाकियों को सिर्फ लुटते हुए मुल्क को, लुटती हुई आबरू को देखना था, इसलिए क्षत्रिय विदेशी हमलावरों को फेस नहीं कर पाए, जिसका रिज़ल्ट यह हुआ कि आज हमारे देश में जो कहा जाता है कि हज़ारों मन्दिर लूटे गए, इस देश की बहू-बेटियों

3.00 PM

[श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी]

को बेआबरू किया गया, तो यह हुआ और देश टूटा। जिसे हम आज़ादी डिफाइन करते हैं, हमने उस रात को पाकिस्तान को lose किया, जो आज पाकिस्तान है और आज हम celebrate करते हैं कि बंगलादेश हमने बनवाया। लेकिन हम कभी यह नहीं सोचते कि हमने इसको खोया है। ऐसा क्यों हुआ? क्योंकि हमने अपनी डिफेंस को जाति के आधार पर, वर्ण के आधार पर तय किया। आज़ादी के बाद, आज भी हम देखते हैं कि जो हमारे देश की सेना है, उमें माइनोंरिटी की रीप्रेजेंटेशन कम हो रही है। यह हमारे लिए चिंता का विषय है। अगर हम डिफेंस फोर्स में भी जाति और धर्म का गणित तैयार करके अपनी फोर्स तैयार करेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आने वाले समय में हमारे लिए फिर एक बार यह बड़ी चिंता का विषय हो सकता है। हमें कम से कम अपनी डिफेंस फोर्स, किसी भी किस्म के जाति और धर्म के भेदभाव से ऊपर उठकर तैयार करनी चाहिए। जब हम कह रहे हैं कि हमने हजारों साल गुलामी काटी है, गुलामी को सहा है, हमारे देश का धन और धरती लूटी गई है, उसका रीज़न गैर-बराबरी वाली सामाजिक व्यवस्था है। महोदय, बाबा साहब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी, जो भारतीय संविधान के निर्माता थे, उन्होंने इसके लिए स्टैंड लिया था कि डिफेंस फोर्स, एक जाति या वर्ण के आधार पर नहीं, बल्कि फिज़िकल फिटनेस के आधार पर तैयार होनी चाहिए। उसकी जाति क्षत्रिय हो या न हो, यह देखना जरूरी नहीं है बल्कि देखना यह चाहिए कि उसकी छाती में जान है, उसकी बाजू में जान है, उसकी आँख ठीक है, दुश्मन ठीक से नज़र भी आ रहा है, क्या वह उसका मुकाबला कर पाएगा, उसके सामने खड़ा रह पाएगा? मैं समझता हूँ कि बाबा साहब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी ने जो प्रावधान भारत के संविधान में किया, उसके लिए आज हम डा. अम्बेडकर को यह क्रेडिट दे सकते हैं कि जब से उनके इस सिद्धांत को कुछ हद तक माना गया, उसके बाद कम से कम विदेशी हमलावर इस देश के मंदिर और आबरू को तोड़ने और लूटने का कार्य नहीं कर पाए। महोदय, आज हमारे पास जो आंकड़े हैं, उनके अनुसार, एयरफोर्स में भारत के पास जो फाइटर प्लेन्स हैं, उनकी संख्या 600 है, जबकि चीन के पास 1800 फाइटर प्लेन्स हैं और पाकिस्तान के पास 550 हैं। हमें जो श्रेत है, वह चीन से है। चीन 1800 फाइटर प्लेन्स लेकर बैठा है और हम केवल 600 लेकर बैठे हैं। ऐसे में हम चीन का मुकाबला किसी मंत्र या तंत्र से नहीं कर सकते हैं कि अगर चीन 1800 फाइटर प्लेन्स लेकर आएगा तो हम कोई मंत्र पढ़ देंगे और वे वहां पर गिर जाएंगे। ऐसा होने वाला नहीं है। हमें वहां अपने आपको उस लैवल पर खड़े करना पड़ेगा, हमें अपने आपको उस लैवल पर तैयार करना पड़ेगा, हमें अपने बजट को इन्क्रीज़ करना पड़ेगा, हमें अपने अंदर विल पॉवर लानी होगी। महोदय, डिफेंस मिनिस्टर को बेखोफ और निर्भय होना चाहिए, उसको किसी किस्म का डर नहीं होना चाहिए। जब तक हम इस बात से डरते रहेंगे कि हमारी ईमानदार छवि पर कोई सवाल न उठ जाए, तो हम अपनी छवि तो बचा सकते हैं, किन्तु शायद देश की छवि को हम खतरे में डाल देंगे। महोदय, हमारे सामने 2007 से 2012 तक एक प्रपोज़ल था कि 1 लाख 86 हजार बुलेट प्रूफ जैकेट्स खरीदनी है। पांच साल में 1 लाख 86 हजार बुलेट प्रूफ जैकेट्स में से आपने कितनी खरीदी? जो हमारी जानकारी है, जो आंकड़े हमारे पास हैं, उनके मुताबिक वह संख्या शून्य है। आप अपनी जान बचाते-बचाते नौजवानों की जान से कब तक खेल सकते हैं? ऐसी व्यवस्था को कब बदला जाएगा। इसका टाइम पूरा हो गया है। इसके अलावा दूसरी टर्म 1 लाख 67 हजार खरीदने की थी, उसमें आप कितना आगे बढ़े हैं, यह आप जानें या खुदा जाने। लेकिन स्थिति चिंताजनक है। जो पार्लियामेंटी स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने बताया कि 18 चीता हेलिकाप्टर की शार्टेज़ है और 76 एडवान्स्ड हेलिकाप्टर की शार्टेज़ है और 60 weapon system integrated ALH की शार्टेज़ आर्मी एविएशन के पास है। जो हमारे पास हैं, वे पत नहीं कहां गिर जाते हैं?

वे थोड़ा-सा ऊपर को जाकर गिर जाते हैं, तो खबर छप जाती है कि हमारा मिग गिर गया। ऐसी हालत में रक्षा मंत्री जी, आपके ऊपर बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। इस शार्टेज़ से हमें देश को उबारना है। हमारी फौज के पास, एयरफोर्स के पास ammunition की भी कमी है। हम अपनी रिक्वायरमेंट का 70 परसेंट इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। जब युद्ध होगा, तब हम विदेश से ammunition खरीदने के लिए भागेंगे, उस समय उनकी मर्जी होगी कि उन्होंने वह हमें देना है या नहीं देना है और किस cost पर देना है, यह कारगिल में हो चुका है। गिल साहब ने बहुत अच्छी तरह से सारी बातों को रखा है। गिल साहब ने देश का environmental और geographical जो उनका तर्जुबा था और फौज में जो टेक्निकल lacking थी, उस पर भी चर्चा की। यह कोई क्रिटिसिज्म का इश्यु नहीं है, यह contractive thought है कि हम सब मिलकर इन कमियों को दूर करने के लिए आगे आएं।

सर, इसके अलावा DRDO का self reliance मिशन था। सन् 2005 तक 70 परसेंट जो डिफेंस की रिक्वायरमेंट है, उसका हम इंडिया में प्रोडक्शन करेंगे। जबकि 2012 में हम 70 फीसदी इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं। सर, मैं 10 मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आपके बोलने का टाइम खत्म हो गया। आप पांच मिनट का समय और ले लीजिए।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : सर, डिफेंस का इश्यु है। इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है कि जो हमारा टारगेट था कि हम 2005 तक 70 परसेंट रिक्वायरमेंट लोकल से पूरी कर लेंगे, जबकि 2012 में हम 70 परसेंट इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं। इसके लिए किसी न किसी को रेसपांसेबिलिटी तय करनी पड़ेगी। हम अपने आपको बढ़िया साबित कर रहे हैं। हम हैं भी बढ़िया, इसमें हम कोई सवाल नहीं खड़ा करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन कुछ करने के बाद अगर बढ़िया रहें, तो अच्छा रहेगा। अगर हम कुछ भी न करें और हम क्लीन रहें, जब हम कुछ करेंगे नहीं, तो हम क्लीन तो हैं ही। अब आपको कुछ करना ही पड़ेगा। मिनिस्टर साहब, आपकी ड्यूटी नेशन की सेफ्टी की है। मैं कहता हूं कि आपने जो वैपन्स नहीं खरीदे हैं या जिन रिक्वायरमेंट्स को पूरा नहीं किया है, इसके पीछे खतरा है, क्योंकि पहले भी कई बार घपले, भ्रष्टाचार की बातें उठती रही हैं और उठ तो अब भी रही हैं। अगर आपको यह खतरा है कि हमारे ऊपर कोई दोष न लगे, तो हम आपको सुझाव देते हैं कि आप अपोजिशन के नेता को confidence में ले लें। इसके लिए आल पार्टीज़ की कमेटी बना लो। कम से कम नेशन सेफ्टी के लिए हमें जाति, धर्म और राजनैतिक विचारधारा को रुकावट नहीं बनने देना चाहिए। हमारा इसके लिए एक मात्र एजेंडा होना चाहिए कि हम अपने नेशन को कैसे सेफ कर सकते हैं, हम दुश्मन के सामने अपने आपको कैसे मज़बूत बना सकते हैं। यदि हम एक एजेंडा बनाकर चलेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूं कि आपको सब सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार होंगे। आप इस पर आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश करें। वैसे तो हमारी सलाह को शायद न भी माना जाए, क्योंकि आपको इशारा किया गया है कि सलाह किस की मानी जाएगी। अगर नेशन की सेफ्टी के लिए इसके ऊपर गौर कर लिया जाए, तो यह कोई बुरी बात नहीं है।

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आप अपने नेशन के talent को संभालिए। आज हमारे साईटिस्ट, हमारे पॉयलट और हमारे इंजीनियर्स विदेशों में settle हो रहे हैं। अगर वे विदेशों में अच्छा काम करते हैं, तो हम उसको यहां celebrate करते हैं। समाचार पत्रों में आता है कि भारतीय मूल के एक लड़के या लड़की ने USA में यह रिसर्च की है, तो हमारे लिए यह celebrate का issue बन जाता है क्योंकि वे भारतीय मूल के हैं। जब आप भारतीयों के talent को नहीं संभालेंगे, तो USA या other nations तो संभालेंगे ही। यदि उनके द्वारा तैयार टेक्नीक को आने वाले समय में, हमारे

[श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी]

खिलाफ ही इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा, तो हमें इस पर गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिए। हमें यह भी सोचना चाहिए कि आज हमारा talent हम से दूर क्यों हो रहा है तथा क्यों हमारी पोटेंशियल हमसे दूर हो रही है? जब तक हम अपनी internal security को मजबूत नहीं करते तब तक हम अपने देश को मजबूत नहीं कर पाएंगे। मैं आपको नक्सलवाद का एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। हमें एक DM को मुक्त कराने के लिए दो वार्ताकारों को ढूँढना पड़ा और कुछ उन नक्सलियों की शर्तों को भी मानना पड़ा। हमें पहले भी एक विधायक को छुड़ाने के लिए, इसी प्रकार से कुछ करना पड़ा था। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप इसका कारण भी ढूँढिए। अगर आपको एक DM को छुड़वाने के लिए घुटने टेकने पड़ते हैं, तो इससे हमें अपनी defence के बारे में तो पता चलता ही है, लेकिन हमें इसका कारण भी ढूँढना चाहिए कि देश के 270 जिलों में नक्सलवाद क्यों आगे बढ़ा है? हमें उसको सही तरह से diagnose करना चाहिए। हमारे देश का जवान देश की सरहद पर खड़ा होना चाहिए। अगर वह देश के अंदर internal security के लिए thrust बन गया है, तो हमें उसका कारण जानना चाहिए कि क्या उसका financial शोषण हुआ है, क्या उसका social exploitation हुआ है, क्या उसका political exploitation हुआ है या वहाँ रिसोर्सेज़ को लूटा गया है? हमें इन सब बातों पर विचार करके, इस बेचैनी को दूर करना चाहिए। जब हम अंदर से मजबूत होंगे तभी हम बाहर की defence को मजबूत बना सकेंगे और दुश्मन से लड़ पाएंगे। इसके साथ ही हम अपने बजट को सभी सेफ कर पाएंगे। आज हम जो बजट उनके ऊपर लगा रहे हैं, वह बजट हम राष्ट्र की defence के ऊपर लगा सकते हैं।

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please conclude.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : मैं conclude कर रहा हूँ। सर, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि जो हमारे सैनिक भाई हैं, वे बहुत कठिन ड्यूटी करते हैं। उनकी वन रैंक, वन पेंशन की डिमांड है। मैंने इसी संदर्भ में, इसी सदन में स्पेशन मैन्शन रखा था, तो मुझे जवाब आया कि सरकार के पास धन नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अगर देश की रक्षा करने वालों के लिए हमारे पास धन की कमी होगी तो फिर हम देश के लिए लड़ने का जज्बा पैदा नहीं कर पाएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please conclude.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : हमें उनके लिए वन रैंक, वन पेंशन के ऊपर भी विचार करना चाहिए। महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। मैंने आपकी आज्ञा से दो-चार मिनट ज्यादा लिए हैं। अंत में हम डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से यह कहना चाहेंगे कि आप हिम्मत से आगे बढ़ें। आदर्श सोसायटी जैसा जो घोटाला हुआ है, ऐसे घोटालों का, टाट्टा के घोटालों को और फौज को जो क्वालिटी फूड नहीं मिल रहा है, ऐसे जो सभी छोटे-छोटे इश्यूज हैं, आपको इनके ऊपर पर भी ध्यान केन्द्रित करना चाहिए। हमें फौज के अंदर अच्छा environment देना चाहिए, ताकि वे बेस्ट ड्यूटी कर सकें। इसके साथ ही समाप्त करता हूँ, आप सभी का धन्यवाद। जय हिंद, जय भारत।

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, this is a very important discussion. Everybody in this country has got a lot of respect for the Defence. And I respect our Defence Minister. So far, he refused to permit 100 per cent FDI in the Defence. There are some so called patriots in this country who want 100 per cent FDI in the Defence. But he did not permit that. I thank him for that. There are multinational companies

which wanted to have special economic zone for war equipment, military products. That also he did not permit. I thank him for that also. He must maintain that position.

Sir, today, you can't ignore the Press or the electronic media. Today, even people in tea shops are talking about the Defence. What is happening today? The recent controversies highlighted by the media have raised a question mark on the functioning of the Ministry of Defence. The controversy relating to age of the Army Chief further raises concern about the system of maintaining personal records of the officers of the Services. Every man has got a fundamental right to move the court. But here the Army Chief moved the Court against the Government. The *Shakti* is fighting against the *Shiva*. It is very good in the *Puranas*. It is interesting to see this in TV serials. But when the Chief of the Army moves the Court regarding the issue of his own age, it shakes our confidence. The recently-leaked letter of the Army Chief to the Prime Minister is another matter. How do you explain these things? What will the people think about the political class? We are managing the Defence. You cannot ignore *The Hindu*. You cannot ignore *The Hindustan Times*. You cannot ignore the English newspapers or any vernacular paper or the electronic media. The people are daily watching that. Our systems in the Defence need proper review. The Minister is capable to do that.

Sir, one magazine wrote, "India seems to be at war with itself as army personnel and civil servants wage a battle for supremacy." These are not my words. It was published in a magazine. I don't want to mention the name of magazine. Another daily only highlighted the growing mistrust by saying, "That both sides, the Army Chief and the Defence Ministry, have mishandled the situation is an understatement. It looks as if the two have been going out of the way to hurt each other. They don't realize that they are hurting the nation." Sir, they don't realize that the common man is worried about the Defence, our civil servants, and our men in uniform. When we see the people in uniform marching, we are proud of them. Today, ordinary people are worried. Sir, they don't realize that they are hurting the nation. Sir, the nation is worried.

Corruption in Government deals has become talk of the day. You take any Department, you will see corruption there. When corruption comes to our defence acquisition, it not only affects country's military preparedness but our image also is affected internationally, and the important acquisition for the forces are being delayed thereby causing huge time and cost overrun. The Standing Committee on Defence, in its various reports, has highlighted it. The Committee, in its 12th Report presented to the House on 3rd August, 2011, has raised a serious concern over the delay in some of the projects of the Navy. Mr. Gill talk about how important Navy is and how Dutch and Portuguese were able to occupy the space in the world. It was because of their strong Navy. Such projects as highlighted in the Committee's Report are at page 15, 15A and 17. The Committee, in the Report, has said that the cost of escalation in

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respect of the aforesaid projects has, in fact, been four times of the initial estimated cost. The C&AG, in its Report No. 20 of 2011-12, has further revealed about the delay in some of the important acquisitions for Air Force and Navy.

Sir, the said C&AG Report has reported flawed approach in acquiring 16 MiG 29K Aircrafts, at a cost of Rs. 3405.61 crore without finalising the associated package with the procurement of the aircraft in January 2004, which led to delivery of six aircrafts in December 2009 without weapons. Aircrafts was delivered without any weapon. Subsequently, five more aircrafts were delivered in May 2011. The armaments for aircrafts were contracted for only in March 2006, which led to non-delivery of weapons till October 2010. Besides, the C&AG also referred to the abnormal delay in procurement of Precision Approach Radar, procurement of urgent aviation stores through Indian Embassies and inordinate delay in installation of SPL Plotting Tables on submarines. The Standing Committee, in its 14th Report presented to the House on 26th March 2012, has rightly observed that procurement of such sensitive equipment has a chain of reaction, which compromises Defence preparedness at the ground level. The Committee has also raised the issue of penalty clauses to be included in each of the contracts. The Government did not accept that; the Defence Ministry did not accept that. You must put a penalty clause. If delay occurs, why should we pay for it? Why should we wait for it?

Sir, it is a known fact that a major portion of our armaments, aircrafts and other equipment required for our services is imported from various countries. The country, even after passage of more than 60 years of Independence, is still highly dependent upon imports, thereby depriving our industry of a great opportunity. Today, we are the number one arms importer in the world. Although millions are unemployed here, you give employment to people in America, Germany, UK, etc. You don't want to give employment to qualified Indian people. Sir, there is an urgent need to give more emphasis to make our public sector undertakings capable of producing armaments and other high-tech products for our services. In this context, there is a need to enhance our R&D capabilities through our premier organisation DRDO as well as our public sector units and ordinance factories.

Sir, our Defence Minister told me that we are modernising all defence industries. It is a very good thing. Sir, our DRDO is not an ordinary thing. I had interaction with them. They are very good people; we have very good scientists. Sir, DRDO was established in 1958. It has got a lot of experience. At present, we have about 8000 scientists. Many of them are maintaining stores. They do not do work in labs because you do not given them work. Around 2800 technical officers and 9500 technical staff, totalling around 35000 persons, are working in DRDO. I think it is second to none in the world. The work which can be done in the technical manpower is outsourced. You

can work but your outsource to the private companies at the huge cost, whether you get 2 per cent GDP or 3 per cent GDP from our Finance, it is all outsources at high cost. Look at the real situation we have about 30 major DRDO labs. The workshops are modernised. The work which can be done by the technical manpower, why don't use them fully, 100 per cent? DRDO has got a credit of success programme like side projects, the value of system, products, technologies developed by our DRDO and inducted into services. DRDO successfully developed missiles like Prithvi, Agni, Astra, Prahaar, Helina, Saurya, the latest missile Agni-V, Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles, including Aeronautical System, Radar, Radar Naval System, Nuclear Chemical Biological warfare system, etc. Our people are putting on everything their brain. They have wonderful brain. But what do we do? We can understand how our DRDO is capable of producing this type of modern items for our defence.

Sir, in this background, the same Government, the same Ministry what they do? Without encouraging indigenous scientists, without encouraging our workforce, without encouraging our industry, Shri Rama Rao Committee was appointed in January, 2007 by the UPA-I Government. It is a secret document, you cannot see that. But contractors can see that. ...(*Interruptions*)... The foreigners can see that. But we Members of Parliament cannot see the Rama Rao Committee's report. That is a confidential document. I am searching for that document for the past six years. Neither I am able to see Rama Rao nor his report.

Sir, the Rama Rao Committee was appointed by the UPA-I Government. It recommended large scale tie up with foreign military companies in Israel, the USA, the UK, Germany, Italy and France. Your own Committee, your own Indian, they don't believe 8000 Indian scientists. They don't believe the DRDO. They don't believe our public sector. As my hon. friend, Dr. M.S. Gill said, there are private sectors also, they can also produce certain things. Why are you going in for a tie up with a company in the U.K.? You are talking so much about China. China is producing everything in its country. They are importing. According to a report, China imports certain equipment from Russia and Ukraine. You are giving employment to those countries. You are giving money in the form of dollars. But we are starving. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... One minute, Sir. You have given a go by to the self reliance and indigenous development against the vision of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. UPA are grand children of the Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Shri Gill has already mentioned that we have a shortage in the Army, Navy and the Air Force.

Then, Sir, coming to Sainik Schools, which can help in bridging the gap between the retired and existing strength of officers in service, these schools are ailing from various problems. The State Governments have expressed their inability to provide financial assistance, and the Union Government is not coming forward to fully support these schools. Sir, there is a casual attitude of the Ministry towards the recommendations

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of the Standing Committee on Defence, which is an important Committee. They don't bother about the recommendations of the Standing Committee. Today, the Defence has got more than 20 lakhs of acres of land. Now all that we want is that there must be a regulator for this land. If you don't want a regulator, then, all these things happen. The military goes and removes small huts in put by poor labourer in their lands. But Generals are constructing houses, multi-storeyed buildings...illegally.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please conclude.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN : The Ministry has not implemented the recommendations so far. Finally, Sir, 'one rank one pension' is a very important thing. I want the hon. Minister to kindly consider all these things and he should save the nation. Thank you very much.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका धन्यवाद। आज मुझे बहुत खुशी हो रही है कि आज आप उदारता के साथ, समय के बारे में बड़े लिबरल होकर काम कर रहे हैं। मैं उम्मीद करूँगा कि उसी तरह की उदारता आप मेरे साथ भी दिखाएँगे, क्योंकि मेरा समय महज 8 मिनट का है।

महोदय, मुख्य विपक्षी दल की तरफ से बलबीर पुंज साहब ने जब इस बहस की शुरुआत की तो मैं उम्मीद कर रहा था कि कम-से-कम वे इस बात की चर्चा करेंगे कि 1962 के युद्ध का यह 50वाँ साल है। 50 वर्ष पहले 1962 में चीन के साथ हमारा युद्ध हुआ था। उस युद्ध में हमारे देश की क्या गति हुई थी, इसकी भी चर्चा कम-से-कम मुख्य विपक्षी दल के नेता की ओर से बहस की शुरुआत में होनी चाहिए थी, जो नहीं हुई। उन्होंने ज्यादातर समय पाकिस्तान पर ही लगाया।

सर, अब मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य लगता है, जब कोई पाकिस्तान के बारे में चर्चा करता है। पाकिस्तान में तो खुद ही आग लगी हुई है। जिस आतंकवाद का जिक्र हम लोग कर रहे हैं, उस आतंकवाद में वहाँ अभी तक 35 से 40 हजार आदमी मारे जा चुके हैं। वहाँ हिन्दुओं के सथ गलत व्यवहार की चर्चा होती है, लेकिन यह नहीं बताया जाता कि वहाँ शिया मुसलमानों के साथ भी यही हालत होती है, अहमदिया लोगों के साथ भी यही हालत होती है और ईसाईयों के साथ भी यही हालत होती है। पाकिस्तान की हालत तो ऐसी है। अब उसके बारे में कोई यह बताने की कोशिश करता है कि हिन्दुस्तान को उससे खतरा है, तो मुझे लगता है कि वह एक कमजोर आदमी है। असल में चर्चा तो हम लोगों को यह करनी चाहिए कि चीन के साथ हमारी जो लड़ाई हुई थी, उस लड़ाई के बाद संसद ने एक संकल्प पास किया था कि हम अपनी एक-एक इंच जमीन चीन से वापस लेंगे। यह संकल्प पार्लियामेंट में पास हुआ था। हमें याद है कि अखबारों में वह खबर छपी थी। उसके बारे में आज क्या हालत है, इसके बारे में डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब क्यों, प्रधान मंत्री जी को बताना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कभी-कभी मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि इस देश को चलाने वाले लोग कितने लापरवाह हैं, कितने गैरजवाबदेह हैं। अभी हमारे यहाँ के जो मुख्य सेनापति हैं, जो हमारे देश के पिहसालार हैं, उनकी उम्र की भी बात छपी। लम्बे समय से उनकी उम्र का विवाद चल रहा है। यह विवाद क्यों चल रहा है? डिफेंस मिनिस्टर के पास कोई उम्र तथा फौज़ में कोई उम्र। आपने इसे क्यों चलने दिया? यह परिस्थिति कैसे आ गई? आप किस तरह से Defence Ministry

चला रहे हैं? आप किस तरह से देश चला रहे हैं? इतने लंबे समय तक उग्र का विवाद क्यों चलता रहा? इसको या तो डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री को सुधार लेना चाहिए था या जो रिकॉर्ड मिलिट्री के यहां रहता है, उसमें सुधार कर लेना चाहिए था, लेकिन यह हमारी आदत है। मुझे याद है, जब चीन की लड़ाई हुई थी, तब 1962 के पहले 1955-56 में ही सिकयांग से लेकर ल्हासा तक चीन ने सड़क बना ली थी। वह सड़क एक साल में बन गई थी। चीन की मंशा क्या है, इससे वह साफ स्पष्ट हो चुकी थी। उस समय हमारे फौज के जनरल, जनरल थिम्मैया थे, जो बड़े शानदार जनरल थे उनको लेकर बड़ा भारी झंझट हुआ था। उस समय डिफेंस मिनिस्टर थे, हमारे नामी-गिरामी, intellectual, colossal intellectual, बी.के. कृष्णा मेनन साहब। उनके बारे में जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी कहते थे। फौज के जनरल प्रधान मंत्री से मिलने गए और उन्होंने पंडित जी को जाकर कहा कि इनके साथ न तो हम और न ही हमारे बाकी सेनापति काम कर सकते हैं। थिम्मैया साहब का इस्तीफा हो गया। यह खबर अखबारों में लीक हो गई। जैसे अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी की चिट्ठी लीक हुई, उसी तरह से थिम्मैया साहब ने जो resignation दिया था, वह चिट्ठी लीक हो गई। इसको लेकर बड़ा हंगामा हुआ।

अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी उस समय यानी 1957 में लोक सभा में जीत कर आए थे और उनके नेतृत्व में यह निर्णय हुआ कि जो देश की स्थिति है, चीनके साथ क्या हो रहा है, इसके बारे में देश को जानकारी मिलनी चाहिए। इसके लिए व्हाइट पेपर निकलना चाहिए। इस पर व्हाइट पेपर निकला और उस व्हाइट पेपर से संसद के बहुत सारे माननीय सदस्यों को सही बात की जानकारी मिली कि क्या हालत है, किस तरह से चीन के साथ विवाद चल रहा है और इस विवाद के लक्षण की शुरुआत 1950 में ही हो गई थी, जब कि चीन ने तिब्बत पर कब्जा किया था। सरदार पटेल और जवाहर लाल नेहरू के बीच में जो खतो-किताबत है, अगर आप उसको पढ़ेंगे, तो आपको यह पता चलेगा। उस समय चीन को लेकर वकालत हो रही थी। पंडित जी ने कहा कि यह सपने में भी नहीं सोचा जा सकता है कि चीन हम पर हमला करेगा, जब कि पटेल कह रहे थे कि हम चीन पर भरोसा नहीं कर सकते हैं। कुछ लोग यह कह रहे थे कि यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में Security Council की मैम्बरशिप सिर्फ हमें मिल रही थी और हम लोगों ने चीन को यह मैम्बरशिप दे दी। उस समय इसको लेकर बड़ी जबर्दस्त लड़ाई हुई थी।

पंडित गोविन्द बल्लभ पंत, जो कि उस समय दिल्ली में मिनिस्टर थे, ने भी कृष्णा मेनन के बारे में कहा कि अगर आप इनको मंत्रिमंडल से नहीं बाहर कर सकते हैं, तो कम से कम इनको डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री से हटा दीजिए, लेकिन उन्हें नहीं हटाया गया। बाकी सब लोग कह रहे थे कि इनको मंत्रिमंडल से बाहर कीजिए। जब थिम्मैया साहब बी.के. कृष्णा मेनन साहब को बता रहे थे कि हमारे पास श्री नॉट श्री रायफल है, जो द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध में चलती थी, अब हमको बेल्जियम की ऑटोमेटिक रायफल लेनी चाहिए। इस पर उस समय के डिफेंस मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि यह नाटो का औजार हमारे देश में नहीं आएगा। अमेरिका के नेतृत्व में यह जो नाटो बना है, उसका औजार हमारे देश में नहीं आएगा। इस तरह से हमारे देश में जो लापरवाही होती है, उसके बारे में क्या कहा जाए?

1962 में जो कुछ हुआ, मुझे याद है, उस समय मेरी उम्र 18 या 19 वर्ष थी और 1962 के युद्ध के दरम्यान ही हमारे घर में पहली दफा रेडियो आया था। पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने राष्ट्र को संबोधित किया था और मैंने खुद उस भाषण को सुना था, बोलते-बोलते नेहरू जी का गला रुंध गया था। यह बात अखबारों में भी छपी कि वे रोने लगे और अखबारों में मीमांसा की गई कि जब द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध हो रहा था और जर्मनी इंग्लैंड पर हमला कर रहा था, तब इंग्लैंड के प्रधान मंत्री चर्चिल ने जो भाषण दिया था, लोगों ने उसको याद किया कि जब यह संभावी हो गया कि इंग्लैंड की जमीन

[श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी]

पर अब लड़ाई होगी, तब चर्चिल ने कहा था कि यहां हम मजबूती के साथ लड़ेंगे, क्योंकि इस जमीन का इंच-इंच हम जानते हैं और जर्मनी विदेशी लोग हैं, वे इस जमीन से परिचित नहीं हैं। हम उनको यहां परास्त करेंगे। यह हालत हमारे देश में रही है।

जिस ढंग से देश की सुरक्षा के साथ हम लोगों ने खिलवाड़ किया है और आज भी हम कर रहे हैं, हम कहेंगे कि हमें कोई भी योजना चीन को सामने रख कर बनानी चाहिए। चीन को सिर्फ हमें सामरिक शक्ति से ही नहीं देखना चाहिए। हम देख रहे हैं कि चीन और हमारे बीच क्या स्थिति है, बाकी चीजों को छोड़ दीजिए कि उसके पास कितने हवाई जहाज हैं, उसके पास कितने सबमेरीन हैं, उसके पास कितने टैंक हैं, इन चीजों को छोड़ दीजिए। आज अपने देश में हम लोग एक हेक्टेयर जमीन में लगभग तीन-साढ़े तीन टन अनाज पैदा करते हैं, जबकि चीन एक हेक्टेयर जमीन में छः टन से ज्यादा अनाज पैदा करता है। हमारे यहाँ खेती की जो जमीन है, वह चीन से ज्यादा है। चीन के पास खेती के लायक जमीन करीब 1.48 मिलियन वर्ग मीटर है और हमारे पास यह 1.79 है, लेकिन उसका अन्न का उत्पादन कितना है? वह प्रति वर्ष 408 मिलियन टन अन्न का उत्पादन करता है और हम प्रति वर्ष 210 मिलियन टन उत्पादन करते हैं। उसके यहाँ प्रति वर्ष लोहे का उत्पादन 280 मिलियन टन होता है और हम प्रति वर्ष 45 मिलियन टन उत्पादन करते हैं। चीन सीमेन्ट का उत्पादन प्रति वर्ष 650 मिलियन टन करता है, जबकि इंडिया 150 मिलियन टन प्रति वर्ष उत्पादन करता है। वह कोयले का उत्पादन प्रति वर्ष करीब 1300 मिलियन टन करता है और हम 300 मिलियन टन उत्पादन करते हैं। बिजली में भी यही हाल है। एक-एक चीज़ में यही हाल है।

हम अमर्त्य सेन साहब का एक आर्टिकल पढ़ रहे थे, जिसमें उन्होंने चीन के साथ हमारे देश की तुलना की है। अगर आप ह्यूमन डेवलपमेंट इंडेक्स भी देखेंगे, तो पाएँगे कि वहाँ लोगों ने औसत उम्र 73.5 वर्ष हासिल कर ली है, जबकि हमारे यहाँ 64.4 वर्ष है। चीन में प्रति हजार पर 17 बच्चों की मौत होती है और हमारे यहाँ यह आंकड़ा 50 है। चीन में प्रति हजार बच्चों में पाँच वर्ष से कम उम्र के बच्चों के मरने की संख्या 19 होती है, जबकि हमारे यहाँ यह 66 होती है। चीन में प्रति एक लाख औरतों में प्रसव के दरम्यान 38 महिलाएँ मरती हैं और हमारे यहाँ 230 महिलाएँ मरती हैं। उनके यहाँ वयस्क शिक्षा का परसेंटेज 94 है, जबकि हमारे यहाँ यह 74 परसेंट है। यह हालत है। उनके यहाँ लड़कियों में शिक्षा 99 परसेंट है, हमारे यहाँ 80 परसेंट है। वह हर क्षेत्र में आगे है। वह कैसे आगे है? हम आपको बताना चाहेंगे और लोगों को याद होगा कि सन् 1959-60 में चीन में भयानक अकाल पड़ा था। उसमें लगभग तीन करोड़ लोग मर गये थे और उस चीन ने यह उपलब्धि हासिल की है। उसने यह कैसे हासिल की है? उसका कारण है। अभी एम.एस. गिल साहब यह बयां कर रहे थे कि डीआरडीओ का भवन बहुत ही सुन्दर है। हम पहले सुन्दर भवन बनाते हैं, उसके बाद मशीन खरीदते हैं और तब वैज्ञानिक खोजते हैं, जबकि चीन पहले वैज्ञानिक खोजता है, उसके बाद मशीन लाता है और तब वह भवन बनाता है। हम लोग दिखाऊ लोग हैं। हमारे यहाँ एक से एक भवन बन जाएँ, लेकिन भवन में जो काम करने वाला है, उसको हम भवन बन जाने के बाद तलाश करते हैं, जबकि चीन में यह उलटा है। हमको याद है, जब हम लोग छोटे थे, उस समय चीन का प्रभाव हम लोगों पर भी था। हम लोगों के बीच माओ की "रेड बुक" बहुत पॉपुलर थी। चीन के बारे में उस समय जो सबसे ज्यादा जानकार माने जाते थे, वे एडगर स्नो थे। उनकी "रेड स्टार ओवर चाइना" एक बहुत ही पॉपुलर किताब थी, जिसको हम लोग पढ़ते थे। चीन में जो लुहार लोग थे, उनको ट्रेनिंग देकर और उनकी

स्किल को अपग्रेड करके चीन ने गाँव-गाँव में स्टील बनाना शुरू किया, जबकि हमारे देश के छः लाख गाँवों में कम से कम 10-15 लाख लुहार होंगे, लेकिन हम लोगों ने उनका कोई इस्तेमाल नहीं किया। हम लोग तो भिलाई बनाने और बाकी सब चीजों में रह गये। आज उसका नतीजा है कि चीन के पास जो अपनी स्किल थी, उसके पास जो अपने साधन थे, उसके पास जो अपनी पूँजी थी, उसके सहारे उसने देश को यहाँ तक आगे बढ़ाया और हम, हम तो कह रहे हैं कि एफडीआई हमारे देश में नहीं आ रही है। इसके मायने यह कि हम चिन्तित है कि हमारे यहाँ जो विदेशी पूँजी थी, वह भाग रही है। हम फाइनेंशियल डेफिसिट के बारे में चिन्तित हैं, हमको एथिकल डेफिसिट के बारे में चिन्ता नहीं हो रही है। आप कुछ भी कर लीजिए, अगर इस देश को बनाना है, तो इस देश के लोग इसको बनाएँगे, अमेरिका या इंग्लैंड आकर इस देश को नहीं बना सकते हैं या एफडीआई से यह देश नहीं बन सकता है। हमको ताज्जुब होता है कि इस देश को चलाने वाले जो लोग हैं, इस देश के जो अर्थशास्त्री हैं, जब वे यह कहते हैं कि सुधार नहीं हो रहा है। हमने कौशिक बसु का बयान पढ़ा, वे कह रहे हैं कि यह 2014 के बाद होगा। क्यों? क्योंकि सुधार से जनता को तकलीफ होगी। यह कैसा सुधार है, भाई? ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस सुधार से जनता दुःखी हो, जिस सुधार से जनता का कष्ट बढ़े, उसके बारे में हमारी सरकार चलाने वाले जो लोग हैं और सरकार चलाने वाले लोगों के जो अर्थशास्त्री या विशेषज्ञ हैं, अगर वे यह कहें कि यही सुधार है, तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश की स्थिति बहुत खराब है। मैं इस पक्ष में नहीं हूँ कि देश का रक्षा बजट बढ़ाया जाए। हमारे यहाँ 42 प्रतिशत बच्चे कुपोषित पैदा हो रहे हैं। अभी एनएसएसओ का जो सर्वे आया, वह कह रहा है कि 60 परसेंट लोग गरीबी रेखा के नीचे हैं। हम उसको भी नहीं मानते हैं, हम अर्जुन सेन गुप्ता की रिपोर्ट को मानते हैं कि इस देश में 80 परसेंट लोग गरीबी रेखा के नीचे हैं। उस देश में गोला-बारूद पर इतना पैसा खर्च किया जाए, उस मामले में डिफेंस पर इतना पैसा खर्च करने की बात हो। क्या उनको हम चाहते हैं कि जो 80 परसेंट गरीब हैं, वे 90 परसेंट हो जाएं। उनको जो हम दे रहे हैं, सहायता देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, उसमें से हम काट करके बन्दूक, तोप और गोला खरीदें, यह जो एन्टी कन्ट्री काम होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : तिवारी जी, खत्म करें।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ और मैं यह कहता हूँ कि यह जो रक्षा मंत्रालय है, यह जिस ढंग से काम कर रहा है, जिस लापरवाही के साथ काम कर रहा है, आप इस प्रवृत्ति को जब तक नहीं छोड़िएगा, तब तक काम चलने वाला नहीं है। आपने DRDO भवन बना लिया है। आप अधिकांश आयात कर रहे हैं। हमको लगता है कि चीन का जो DRDO भवन है, उसका भवन आपसे खराब होगा। लेकिन उसका उत्पादन आपसे कहीं ज्यादा आगे है। वह इसलिए कि आपकी एप्रोच गलत है। इस एप्रोच को जब तक आप नहीं बदलेंगे, तब तक आप देश की सुरक्षा की गारंटी देश के लोगों को नहीं दे सकते हैं। जो नेशनल स्टेट अपने देश की सुरक्षा की गारंटी नहीं दे सकता है, उसको देश नहीं माना जा सकता है और उसके शासकों का राज करने का अधिकार नहीं माना जा सकता है। इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal) : Sir, it is difficult to speak on Defence without being branded either as a xenophobic jingoist or aconscientious objector, pacifist. Protecting country's realm, country's territory and its statehood, is the fundamental function of any sovereign state. So, every Indian citizen should be deeply concerned about defence. Sir, there cannot be any defence policy independent of foreign policy. If we have a very imperialistic and aggressive foreign policy, our

[Shri D. Bandyopadhyay]

defence policy would change accordingly. If we have a very passive foreign policy, the defence would be to protect the realm and to prevent any further aggression. But, that should not result in developing the Panipat syndrome that Indian history has seen. Always will Delhi allow the foreign elements to come to Panipat; only one day's march. Then they will send their troops; then, they will lose the battle and Delhi would be lost. So, unfortunately, our defence mechanism is such that we do not react unless it is right at our borders, right at our gates. This is something that should not be there. When I was young, in school and college days, there used to be a very challenging subject for debate, "Gun versus butter", which is good and which is bad. Is it the gun or the butter? Sir, we were told in the earlier days that the more you spend on guns, the less you spend on the butter. In other words, the more you spend on defence, the lesser economic growth you had. In a sense, it is correct; in another sense, it is not so simple. Guns do generate butter if you can use it properly. There is no direct casualty between the lack of growth and defence spending. Much of it depends on the quality and the quantity of defence spending and also a balance between our general planning of our economy and planning of our defence. In fact, in our general economic planning, we always talk about the capital expenditure and not about revenue expenditure and never talk about the defence expenditure as it is a revenue expenditure, but there is a great deal of need to enmesh the two together so that the total planning takes into account both the economic development and the defence development because we cannot live without defence. I don't want to sound jingoistic and say, raise our defence expenditure beyond three to four per cent of the GDP. To that extent, I do partially support Shivanand Tiwariji by saying we may have to increase marginally but not the extent of having a large change there. Our 2 per cent of the GDP expenditure, in our economic growth, is not that small. But, it is not big too. Sir, the most important point about this is that in big countries like India, Russia and China, the people do not talk about international relations at all in their normal life. A truck driver in Bulgaria or Hungary, if he drives two-and-a-half hours in either way, he crosses a border. Therefore, he has to go through the issues of passport, visa, foreign exchange and other things. So, it is a part of their life to think about foreign relations. But, we are not bothered. Even two-and-a-half hours' journey in a jet airliner, in north-south direction or east-west direction, you never cross a border. So, traditionally and historically, the ruling establishment in India always looks inward, hardly ever looks outward. That tradition, unfortunately, continues even today.

Sir, another thing that has been plaguing us is the complacency in our defence. In the last sixty years, we have muddled through all the crises, except in one, 1962, with the Chinese debacle. We thought, somehow or the other, we would be able to meet our challenges. But, unfortunately, we failed to take full advantage of our stunning

victory of 1971 when we could have, perhaps, solved the Kashmir problem. If we had pressed for that, at that moment, when we had in our bag 94,000 Pakistani soldiers and officers, we could have solved that. Perhaps, we could have solved the Kashmir problem. But, we almost gave it away. We got nothing and we have the festering sore even today.

Sir, it is a historical fact that every nation makes mistakes some time or the other. We had our 1962-mistake. The U.S. had Pearl Harbour; most of their captive ships in the Hawaii were bombed and sunk. They did not know that the Japanese had come in. But, the point is not of making a mistake. The point is what we learnt from the mistake. Here, the U.S., immediately after the Pearl Harbour, started recouping themselves. They developed nuclear weapons; they carried the war to the Japanese soil; more wrongly than rightly, they bombed two Japanese cities out of existence and made Japan surrender unconditionally. But, did we do anything?

Our Jawans went to the 1962-battle – I cannot say war - absolutely unprepared, ill-equipped; with their gun, they went up to 14,000 feet not in the ammunition-proof boots, but in the canvas shoes! That was the equipment! We lost. There was Henderson Brooks Report. Today, 30 years are over and all those should be made open. We would like to know what the Henderson Brooks Report said. What went wrong? If we do not look into our own faults, then how do you think that we can change? Sir, in this context, I do not have to bring about the controversy of the General and the Ministry. But, it is a fact that a letter of the Army Chief to the Prime Minister described the unpreparedness. I do not know whether it is correct or incorrect. But, I wonder that even after sixty years, if we are at the same position as it happened in 1962 where our Jawans went and fought and died totally unprepared.

Sir, one of the major reasons for our unpreparedness, as was mentioned here in this House, is the total dependence of the defence procurements on imports. I have got some figures. The Army's import dependence is plus or minus 60 per cent; the Navy's is plus or minus 70 per cent; and, the Indian Air Force's is plus or minus 80 per cent. How can a fighting machine fight when it has to depend on imported procurement of the weaponry? It happened in the Bangladesh War when the Americans issued a sanction. As it happened in Kargil skirmish - I do not say it was a war; it was a battle - we had to scramble all over the world to collect our ammunition, spares and something else. So, how can the fighting machine come to the real top fighting spirit unless we can develop our own indigenous production system? Here, I would earnestly request the Ministry of Defence to come out of it? The bourgeois, all over the world, is seeking profit; the Indian bourgeois is seeking profit. But they are not unpatriotic. So, bring them in, given them the authority; give them some incentive, so that they can produce the machinery or the material that we require. ...(*Time-bell*)... Sir, there is a point which arose about the DRDO. I am not going to do much about it, but the point is, this

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is the only major institution which we have for Defence research. They have some good points and some bad points. Their attrition rate is very high. Young scientists are being taken in, and they are going out because the multi-nationals give them big jobs and they go. So, we can't retain them.

Secondly, Sir, in the last ten years, they took 180 projects, and they could complete 99 projects. Since two of the major projects have already been mentioned, I am not going to mention them again. One of them is the Light Combat Aircraft. It started in 1983 to replace the MiG-21. Even today, we do not have a full Squadron of the Light Combat Aircraft - TEJA or something like that - from the HAL. So, you must do something to indigenize our production process so that the Army, Navy and Air Force can depend on our own men and material. I mentioned it earlier, and I am mentioning it again, that we are the biggest important in the world. The Swedish International Peace Research Institute, in short, SIPRI, in its recent Report of 2011 says that India is the largest importer of arms in the world. Sir, we absorb 99 per cent of the total import trade. So, it is good that we upgrade our machinery, but following the long winding procedure by which we procure it, by the time the machine arrives, by the time the Forces assimilate them, they become obsolete. And, again, we start the same old rigmarole cycle of delay and delay, and by the time that comes, we are also obsolete. So, we have near obsolete machinery and weaponry with which our Jawans are fighting. So, you have to do something about it.

Sir, about the threat perception from Japan - I need two-three minutes more - I am not going to talk about Pakistan because it has already been said.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Mr. Bandyopadhyay, you have already taken four minutes more than your time.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAYA : Sir, the greater threat is from our sleeping giant in the North. Something has been said about it, and I will repeat it. Sir, whatever we do, they have always looked at it as askance. They are trying to surround us by having strategic port development at Sittwe, in Myanmar. Chittagong in Bangladesh and Gwadar in Bauchistan in Pakistan, apparently to keep their sea lanes open. But in case of difficulty, they can use these against us.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Yes, please conclude. Be brief and conclude.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAYA : Sir, I will just end up by mentioning three more points. Sir, the DRDO has done ...(*Interruptions*)... It is good that it has developed the Inter Continental Ballistic Missile. I would request the Defence establishment to use it in a way to carry the war to the adversary's territory. Sir, while assessing our possible

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external threat, one need not develop paranoia. But while we should do tango with our neighbours to maintain good neighbourly relations, we must keep our powders dry. In case of breakout of any hostility ...(Time-bell)... any serious hostility, our endeavour should be to carry the battle to the territory of our adversary and defeat them there. Thank you, Sir.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज जिस मंत्रालय के कार्यक्रम पर चर्चा हो रही है, वह देश की सुरक्षा से संबंध रखता है। इसलिए मैं इसमें किसी तरह का political mileage लेने वाली बात नहीं करूंगा और आपसे भी यह उम्मीद करूंगा कि आप पार्टी के आधार पर समय की घंटी न बजाएं, क्योंकि मैं conscience के आधार पर और as a non-political man बात करना चाहता हूँ। यह देश की रक्षा से जुड़ा हुआ मामला है। आज हिंदुस्तान की सारी सीमाएं exposed है। यदि जरा भी लापरवाही बरती गई, तो अरब सागर से हिन्द महासागर और बंगाल की खाड़ी तक कहीं से भी दुश्मन हमारे यहां आ सकता है। इसके बाद बंगला देश, चीन, नेपाल और फिर पाकिस्तान हैं। इसलिए सारी सीमाओं पर हमें बहुत ही vigilant रहने की आवश्यकता है। आर्मी का इसमें विशेष रोल है, लेकिन हमारे यहां समुद्री सीमाएं भी बहुत लंबी हैं, इसके चलते नेवी की भूमिका भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हो जाती है। युद्ध में एयर फोर्स की भूमिका वैसे भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण होती है। सारी दुनिया जानती है कि 1968 में जरा सी लापरवाही के चलते इज़राइल ने आधे घंटे के भीतर मिस्र और सीरिया की सारी एयर फोर्स को समाप्त करके दोनों देशों के आकाश पर कब्ज़ा कर लिया था और इज़राइल की सेनाएं सीरिया में Golan Heights तक और मिस्र में Suez Canal तक पहुंच गई थीं। जब सीरिया और मिस्र की एयर फोर्स खत्म हो गई, तो इज़राइल की armed forces को कोई रोकने वाला नहीं था। इसलिए उनकी युद्ध में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है।

जैसा पुंज साहब ने कहा, इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि हमारा रक्षा बजट नाकाफी है, insufficient है, अपर्याप्त है, इसके बावजूद वह खर्च नहीं हो पाता। क्यों खर्च नहीं हो पाता? बहुत सोचने के बाद मैं इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा हूँ कि एक घटना हुई थी, जिसका बहुत propaganda हुआ - बोफोर्स मामले का, उसका हमारे अधिकारियों से लेकर रक्षा मंत्रालय तक जुड़े लोगों के मन पर बहुत ही adverse असर हुआ। हमारे एक रक्षा सचिव को जेल जाना पड़ा। हमारे यू.पी. कैडर के बहुत ही अच्छे अधिकारी थे - भटनागर साहब, वे बहुत ही अच्छे अफसर थे और हम व्यक्तिगत रूप से उन्हें जानते थे। He had to go to jail and he died. इसलिए जब कभी कोई निर्णय लेने की बात आई, इस बोफोर्स मामले के बाद किसी विषय पर निर्णय लेने में अधिकारियों के मन में चिकिवाहट पैदा हुई और मेरा यह मानना है कि बोफोर्स विवाद के कारण हिंदुस्तान की सेना की preparedness में हम दर्जनों साल पीछे चले गए। कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया। कितने ही वर्षों तक हम कोई नयी युद्ध सामग्री नहीं ले सके। हम भारत में जो थोड़ा बहुत उत्पादन कर सकते थे, वह हमने किया। हमारी कोशिश यह होनी चाहिए कि हमें बाहर से कुछ लेना न पड़े, लेनि जब तक आपके पास नहीं है, तब तक आपको लेना पड़ेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं डिटेल्स में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, उस वक्त बोफोर्स तोप के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया था। 1984-85 के चुनाव के दौरान ऐसे दिखाया गया था, जैसे इस बोफोर्स तोप की नली से बाजरा निकलेगा, लेकिन सोच तो यह है कि कारगिल की लड़ाई में इसी बोफोर्स तोप ने हमें विजय दिलाई। Such an excellent gun it is, लेकिन इससे मनोबल तो गिरा है। महोदय, मनोबल का बहुत महत्व होता है और युद्ध कभी भी हथियारों से नहीं जीते जा सकते।

अगर हथियारों

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

से युद्ध जीते जा सकते, तो फिर अमेरिका को विएतनाम से वापस नहीं जाना पड़ता। यह मनोबल होता है - सेना का मनोबल और जनता का मनोबल। इस देश में कई ऐसी घटनाएं हुई हैं, जिन्होंने सेना और जनता, दोनों के मनोबल को गिराने का काम किया है। इसका latest example है, जिस तरह से हिंदुस्तान के आर्मी चीफ के पत्र को लीक किया गया और जनता में यह बात आई कि यह-यह-यह स्थिति है। उसको पढ़कर जनता demoralize हो गई कि अगर हम आणविक शक्ति वाले देश न होते, तो पूरी संभावना थी कि चीन और पाकिस्तान, दोनों की तरफ से उनके forces हिंदुस्तान की तरफ advance कर जाते। जब दुश्मन को यह पता चल जाए कि आपकी स्थिति बहुत खराब है, तो फिर आप कभी युद्ध नहीं जीत सकते, लेकिन इस देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारे यहां सेना के movement तक को television पर दिखाया जाता है। जब इस पार्लियामेंट पर attack हुआ, उसके बाद हमारी सेना ने movement किया। अटल जी ने सारे political leaders की मीटिंग प्रधान मंत्री आवास पर बुलाई, जिसमें मैं मौजूद था। उस समय मैं लोक सभा में अपनी पार्टी का नेता था। मैंने इस बात पर एतराज किया कि राजस्थान में और कश्मीर की तरफ जो हमारी फौजें जा रही हैं, एक-एक movement को television पर दिखाया जा रहा है। हमारी सेना कहां लगाई जा रही है, कहां तोपें लग रही हैं, कहां Armoured Division लगाया जा रहा है, यह अगर दुश्मन को मालूम है, तो आप दुश्मन को पराजित कर ही नहीं सकते। अगर दुश्मन की शक्ति का सही अंदाज़ लग जाता है, तो फिर उसको हराने में बहुत आसानी होती है - हम खुद बता रहे हैं। अटल जी ने कहा है कि यह गलत हो रहा है, इसको तुरंत रोका जाए। उन्होंने स्वीकार किया।

महोदय, हमने एक बार अखबार में पढ़ा कि atomic weapons से लैस हमारी एक ऐसी पनडुब्बी बंगाल की खाड़ी में है। उसमें यहां तक बताया गया कि वह हमारा जो atomic weapon है, वह पनडुब्बी के किस हिस्से में रखा गया है। माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी, अगर ये चीज़ें सार्वजनिक होंगी, तो मुझे लगता है कि यह बात ठीक नहीं है। कई चीज़ों को रक्षा की दृष्टि से, देश की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से गोपनीय रखना ही होगा, चाहे कोई कुछ भी कहे, लेकिन गोपनीयता रखनी ही होगी - रणनीति यह कहती है और रणनीति का यह तकाज़ा है।

जहां तक सैन्य अधिकारियों की कमी का सवाल है, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा क्यों है? सैनिक से लेकर Non-Commissioned Officers रैंक तक के जो अधिकारी हैं, वे एक सिपाही के रूप में भरती होते हैं और फिर promotion होकर वे हवलदार या उससे आगे वाली पोस्ट तक जाते हैं। इनमें कभी भी कमी नहीं हो सकती, क्योंकि जब आप भरती करते हैं, तो कभी-कभी stampede हो जाता है - इस कदर नौजवान आर्मी में जाना चाहते हैं। तो आखिर क्या वजह है कि इतने बड़े पैमाने पर अधिकारियों की कमी है? और अधिकारियों से भी ज्यादा निचले स्तर के जो सिपाही या Non-Commissioned Officers हैं, उनकी ज़रूरत पड़ती है। अगर आप चाहें, तो इनकी कभी कमी नहीं हो सकती, लेकिन अगर आप बजट में provision नहीं करेंगे, अगर पदों को sanction नहीं करेंगे...अभी आपकी रिपोर्ट में तो केवल यही आ रहा है कि बड़े अधिकारियों को...लेकिन निचले स्तर पर जो असली लड़ाई लड़ते हैं, जिनकी अंगुली राइफल के trigger पर होती है, उनकी तो कहीं चर्चा ही नहीं है कि कितनी कमी है? जो सियाचीन की ड्यूटी पर रहते हैं, अधिकारी भी रहते हैं, लेकिन बड़े पैमाने पर सिपाही रहते हैं, उनकी संख्या में कितनी कमी है, इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है। कोई बात नहीं, अच्छा है कि कहीं कोई जिक्र नहीं है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में बड़े पैमाने पर नौजवान आर्मी में जाना चाहते

हैं, जितने चाहो, उतने नौजवान अवेलेबल हैं, इसके बावजूद सेना में कमी है तो कहीं न कहीं भर्ती के स्तर पर या रक्षा मंत्रालय के स्तर पर कमी है। वह कमी पूरी की जा सकती है, इसमें कोई लापरवाही नहीं होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं एक चीज़ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि आर्मी के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के मन में जो आक्रोश होता है, वह उसे कह नहीं पाते हैं। अनुशासन के नाम पर वे कभी अपने मन की बात नहीं कह पाते। कई बार ऐसा होता है कि पूरा प्रमोशन का बोर्ड, जिसमें लेफ्टिनेंट जनरल और अन्य अधिकारी होते हैं, वे प्रमोशन के लिए किसी के नाम का प्रपोज़ल करते हैं, उसके बाद उसकी फाइल पर रक्षा मंत्रालय का एक बाबू ऐडवर्स एंट्री करके उसे रोक देता है। अतीत में अनेक बार ऐसा हुआ है। बोर्ड में बहुत सीनियर ऑफिसर्स की सिफारिश पर छोटा सा क्लर्क कुछ लिख देता है और फाइल पड़ी रह जाती है। महोदय, आपका विभाग ऐसा सेंसेटिव विभाग है, जिसमें बहुत ही विवक डिस्क्रिज़न्स की जरूरत होती है, आपको अनिश्चय की स्थिति में नहीं रहना चाहिए। मैं आपको आधे मिनट में एक कहानी सुनाना चाहता हूँ। एक साधु के दो शिष्य थे। वे सड़क से गुज़र रहे थे। उन्होंने देखा कि हिरन के दो बच्चे सड़क पर दौड़ रहे हैं। एक व्हीकल आ रहा था। उनमें से एक उसे देखकर रुक गया और दूसरा भाग गया। वह हिरन, जो रुक गया था, **It was run over by that vehicle.** उनमें से एक शिष्य ने अपने गुरु से पूछा कि गुरुजी, एक तो निकल गया और दूसरा मर गया, इसका क्या कारण है? तब गुरु ने उत्तर दिया कि जो मारा गया, वह दुविधा में था, असमंजस में था और जो बच गया, वह असमंजस में नहीं था, उसका दिमाग स्पष्ट था। इसलिए किसी निर्णय को लेते हुए कभी असमंजस में मत रहिएगा। अगर देश का रक्षा मंत्री या रक्षा मंत्रालय असमंजस में रहेगा, तो देश सुरक्षित नहीं रह सकता है। आप डिस्क्रिज़न लीजिए और बिना किसी परवाह के डिस्क्रिज़न लीजिए। **...(समय की घंटी)...** अगर आप सीएजी की रिपोर्ट की वजह से डिस्क्रिज़न टालते रहेंगे तो फिर कोई इस देश को नहीं बचा सकता है। दोनों तरफ दुश्मन बहुत मजबूत है। आपको असली खतरा चीन से है। मुलायम सिंह यादव जी जब रक्षा मंत्री थे, तब रक्षा मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में यह स्पष्ट कहा गया था कि हमें असली तैयारी चीन की दृष्टि से करनी चाहिए। उस हाउस में जार्ज फर्नांडिस साहब ने रक्षा मंत्री के रूप में उसी रिपोर्ट को पढ़कर बताया था, जब यह कहा गया था कि हमें असली खतरा चीन से है। महोदय, मैं तिवारी जी की बात से पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ कि पाकिस्तान से कोई खतरा नहीं है, असली खतरा चीन से है। चीन के लोग बढ़ आते हैं, आपमें यह हिम्मत नहीं होती है, आपके अधिकारियों में यह कहने की हिम्मत नहीं होती कि हां, हमारी सीमा में इन्होंने प्रवेश किया है। **...(समय की घंटी)...** रोजाना आपकी सीमा का उल्लंघन होता है, रोजाना अरुणाचल प्रदेश को कहते हैं कि यह हमारा है। अगर इतना मनोबल गिर जाएगा तो काम नहीं चलेगा। हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा देश है। छोटे-छोटे देशों ने बड़े-बड़े देशों की, बड़ी-बड़ी ताकतों की परवाह नहीं की। क्यूबा कितना छोटा देश है। उसके बगल में अमेरिका है, म्यांमी से आधे घंटे के अंदर उनके जहाज आ सकते हैं, हवाना पर हमला कर सकते हैं। क्या कभी उन्होंने अमेरिका जैसी बड़ी शक्ति की परवाह की? कभी परवाह नहीं की। चीन आपके पास में है। हमारा देश कोई ज्यादा छोटा देश नहीं है, आबादी की दृष्टि से लगभग हम बराबर ही होने वाले हैं। जो **Inter Continental Ballistic Missile**, अग्नि-5 तैयार की गयी है, उसके लिए मैं रक्षा मंत्रालय और खास तौर से डीआरडीओ को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि वह एक बहुत अच्छी चीज़ है। इस तरह की मिसाइल्स आपके पास हैं, आपके पास ऐटोमिक वेपन्स हैं, आप दुनिया की ऐटोमिक शक्ति हैं। इसके बाद भी अपनी सीमा की रक्षा के नाम पर अगर आपके मन में कहीं संदेह है और किसी देश से डर है तो यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। देश की जनता, जब-जब देश पर संकट आया है, तब सारे राजनैतिक मतभेदों को भुलाकर, जो भी सत्ता में हुआ, उसके साथ हमेशा एक मत रही है। जब भी देश की रक्षा के लिए कोई बात आएगी, तो हमेशा लोग एकमत रहेंगे। फिर भी, इतने बड़े देश के रक्षा मंत्री को, इतने

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

बड़े देश की इतनी बड़ी सेना को चीन जैसे देश की, जो रोजाना हमारे देश की सीमा का अतिक्रमण करता है ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उसका खंडन करने की भी शक्ति नहीं है। यह बात हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के मन में चिंता की बात है और इससे लोगों का मनोबल गिरता है। उनके मनोबल को उठाने के लिए, देश की सेना के मनोबल को उठाने के लिए, आपको बहुत strong बनना पड़ेगा, अपनी बात को शक्ति के साथ कहना पड़ेगा। बड़े-बड़े देशों की कई छोटे देश परवाह नहीं करते, आपका तो बड़ा देश है। इस देश का इतिहास बहुत लम्बा है। श्रीमन्, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए, अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ कि आपने मुझे पांच मिनट का समय ज्यादा दे दिया। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप निर्णय लीजिए, सेना में बड़े पैमाने पर भर्ती कीजिए, जितने भी हथियारों की जरूरत है, उनकी पूर्ति कीजिए, जितना पैसा मिलता है, उसको खर्च कीजिए, बजट को बढ़ाइए। देश रहेगा, तो सब कुछ रहेगा और देश नहीं रहेगा, तो कुछ नहीं रहेगा। धन्यवाद।

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra) : Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. I am speaking in this House for the first time. I thank all the hon. Members, especially those who have spoken before me. They have made my task very easy. And I would not like to be repetitive. The points made by the hon. Members were very good.

Sir, talking about the nation's defence policy and performance of the Ministry of Defence, one has to go back to the basics of defence of the land, nation, or a State. I would not like to quote very much from the scriptures of ancient wisdom, but very briefly, I would point out just a couple of things. It is surprising to know that a mantra of Atharva Rishi in Atharva Veda enunciates some basic tenets of defence.

(THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANSWAR) in the Chair)

He says, "सत्यम् वृहत् ऋतम् उग्रम् दीक्षा, तपो ब्रह्म यज्ञः पृथ्वीम् धारयन्ति" - Truth, vastness of territory, rules, aggressiveness, purposeful training, discipline, sincere hard work and good deeds sustain and protect the land. This is what is there in Atharva Rishi's Mantra. We talk often about Kautilya and his Arthashastra and mostly mention while talking about defence, vigilance, caution, intelligence, spies and rigorous mode of punishment. But there are fundamentals on which Chanakya speaks in the Arthashastra, which are essential for any defence structure, mechanism, policy, planning and forces. The points which have been raised just now by hon. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, hon. Shri Shivanand Tiwari, and, at the very outset, by hon. Shri Balbir Punj and later, by Dr. M.S. Gill. So, the point that Chanakya raises in Arthashastra is just in two shlokas. It talks about all the basic points. If a nation has to emerge stronger to defend itself, that is

प्रजासुखे सुखं राज्यः प्रजानां च हिते हितम्
नात्म प्रियं हितं राज्यं प्राजानां तु प्रियं हितं

In the happiness of the subjects is the happiness and the strength of the State. The interests of the State are really in the interest of the subject. The State and the

Ruler don't hold any self-interest dear. Only the interests of the subjects are dear. Such a nation or such a State is in a position to protect and to defend itself from all adversaries and possible enemies. Even if it is surrounded by all of them, it gives that inner will about which Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav just talked about of a nation. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia addressing one of the Sessions of Lok Sabha once said it in a different way. "That the fist will be clenched and powerful if the arms are powerful." "भुजाएं मजबूत होंगी तभी मुट्टिया तनी रहेंगी और फौजें तभी मजबूत होंगी जब देश मजबूत होगा।" On this, Chanakya says again, "तस्मान्नित्योत्थितो राजा कुर्याद् अर्थानुशासनम्। अर्थस्य मूलम् उत्थानम् अनर्थस्य विपर्ययः।।" The Ruler rises always who enforces economic discipline; wealth is the source of progress, and not having wealth is its opposite. This is what Chanakya wrote about as the fundamentals of defence of a State. When we come to our defence system, policy, planning and training and functioning of the Ministry of Defence, I am very happy to state here that, after hearing all these debates and hon. Members from all sides speaking, this gives me a great pleasure in saying that this debate itself reflects the broadest possible consensus of various opinions in the House and, therefore, outside the House and the consensus among the political parties about one determined defence system for the country. No one has any difference of opinion on fundamentals as far as national defence is concerned. Therefore, I must say that defence can never be managed by sitting on the fence and, therefore, I must admire all the Members of the Standing Committee of the Parliament on Defence 2011-12. Actually, they deserve a standing ovation by this august House by giving that Report. Why do I say this? I have read the entire Report. I am not repeating the points from the Report, but I must state certain points, which are really important. The Report is very objective and critical. It supports the Government; it is with the Government and, of course, with such an honest, transparent and dedicated leader like Mr. A.K. Antony as Defence Minister of India, the country is proud of him and we, as Members of Parliament and political activists, are also proud of him because in his political life he has set up the example of honesty and transparency. Sir, this Standing Committee Report talks about all the details of our defence planning, policy, functioning of the Ministry, of the various Forces, of shortcomings, of what are the needs - how should short-term needs and long-term needs are planned - and what are the problems about budgeting. But one point which this Report makes is extremely important when it talks about the conventional and non-conventional modes of challenges, dangers and threats facing the country. And there it talks about not merely the conventional warfare, land-focussed border, but the non-conventional realities of cyber war, of space war, of new-technological warfare, of terrorism, of proxy wars, of maritime security. These are very, very important factors which this Standing Committee talks about. I would be coming back to the Standing Committee Report and its recommendations, time and again, in this very brief presentation. But I must say

[Shri D.P. Tripathi]

one thing which really pains me. Read last two lines of page 21 of this Standing Committee's Report. In the last two lines, the Defence Secretary tells the Committee that though it is integrated procurement system, and I am quoting, "There are delays. I cannot pinpoint exactly who is guilty; who is not guilty." Now, this statement appears to me, to say the least, lacking the sense of responsibility and accountability. There are delays; delays which affect the national interest and security of the country and are not ordinary matters, but nothing can be pinpointed. No one can be held accountable. Now, this is something which is astounding to me, to say the least.

Now, I come to other two aspects. The first was made, in this House, for a study of the functioning of the Ministry of Defence, or any other Ministry for that matter, on 20th September, 1963, by the illustrious Defence Minister of India, late Shri Y.B. Chavan, whose birth centenary is being celebrated this year. My appeal would be that to inspire the new avenues for improving the functioning of the Ministry of Defence, the memory of Shri Y.B. Chavan is very important, and, therefore, his birth centenary should be celebrated at the national level. Nonetheless, the point that he made in Rajya Sabha on 20th September, 1963, was, "Self-criticism is an essential ingredient to improve our Defence system, policies, planning and the entire management and to rectify the mistakes." He goes in detail. I am not going into the detail. And, the second is the speech of a Defence Minister, which I remember not because he happens to be the President of our Party, but he also happens to be an illustrious Defence Minister of India, Shri Sharad Pawar, when he talked on 5th September, 1991, in Lok Sabha, I believe, on the need to gear up our Defence system and capability build-ups in accordance with the changing international situation. You see, in 1991, the international scenario was undergoing a fundamental historic transition and, therefore, our Defence functioning systems and policy planning had to be adjusted and refined in accordance with the changing international scenario.

I come to a bit of Defence Budget. I will come to our neighbours later, but our Defence Budget is Rs. 1,93,407.29 crores. Of course, there is 17.6 per cent increase this year. I am not repeating those statistics given by other hon. Members in their speeches, like Shri Balbir Punj, who questioned the very increase also. But, it is 13 per cent of the total expenditure of the Central Government. After interest payments and Central subsidies, it is the third largest sector, as far as expenditure is concerned, and this does not include the expenditure on the Coast Guards, the Rs. 39,000 crore pension bill of the Defence personnel which is 60 per cent of the Central Government's pensions bill, and border roads which come under the Border Roads Organisation and other Civil Wing expenditures of the Ministry of Defence. Budget, of course, is not adequate. For that matter, no country in the world is in a position to spend as much money as it wants to do on its Defence, but certain countries, of course, are spending

more money and that comparison has also been given in the Standing Committee Report even in terms of percentage of the GDP.

I want to raise certain issues which have not, so far, been made in this debate, but they are very important. One is about our elongated strategic choke point. We have not thought about this Siliguri corridor. This is a very small corridor, but it is strategically very important for the country because it controls that point which is our connection, road and rail connection, with the entire North-East. It also connects us to whatever domestic oil and gas we have. Therefore, Siliguri Corridor is strategically very important but, unfortunately, so far, there are no specific Army divisions for total concentration on this corridor. This elongated strategic choke point is extremely important because China is on the other side, Bangladesh is there, and, then, of course, some small countries, friendly countries, are also there but nonetheless it is the choke point, which is important.

Second factors, of course, is about the Armed Forces. Some points like the shortage of personnel, officers and equipments have been mentioned. In short term, there are three important aspects about the Defence Forces. Shortage of personnel, shortage of spares and ammunitions, and, third is logistics. Logistics is of extreme importance because if you look at merely the Border Roads Significant, it has been doing very good job. They have 700 road projects spread over a length of 28,000 kilometers plus they maintain roads of 22,000 kilometers. They maintain seven airfields in good condition, and, there have been 14 railway lines, approved as strategically important linkages with the border areas.

Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, there are 73 road projects which have been identified as strategically priority areas. Out of the 73 road projects, only 16 have been completed so far, 38 would be completed by the year 2013, and, 19 would be completed by the year 2016. This is one example about the logistics. As far as spares, arms and ammunition are concerned, there is a serious condition. I say, there is a serious condition because the procurement process is very lengthy. Even after the Defence Procurement Procedure, which was released in January, 2011, many of the procedures are lengthy, and, they, sometimes, work as obstacles through various stages, and, it takes time, years and decades, and, by the time, it is approved by all agencies, you come to a situation that the weapon, that you have to buy, has become already outdated. It is a very serious matter. On many occasions, the fast track procurements are made and weapons are procured by the inter-Governmental Agreements, where the procedures do not matter. Therefore, we have to make the procedure definitely transparent.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : Sir, has the Government become powerless?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar) : If we cannot have electricity in the House, how will they provide it to the Army and the Armed Forces? ...(*Interruptions*)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : देखिए, उनको डिस्टर्ब मत कीजिए, यह उनकी मेडन स्पीच है।

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : Sir, how can we throw light on the subject, which we are discussing? ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) : He is making his maiden speech, and, you are disturbing. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI : Sir, I am making specific points so that you can contribute to it. I really took points from your speech. Anyway, I was mentioning about the procurements. All the hon. Members have mentioned about it, and, therefore, I will not be repetitive on this. But, Sir, it is important to know whether the guns have reached conditions of critically, or, whether they are updated or not. All these are important questions, and, therefore, we have to go by these considerations. For this, what is very important, the point which has been made by hon. Members, is the research and development in the area of defence, research and development including the Defence Research and Development Organisation, DRDO, which has done a wonderful job. Today again is a happy day because we have read the report that our scientists in DRDO have successfully tested the missile defence shield which will protect our cities from any possible missile attack. This is a wonderful achievement after Agni-V. This shows how gloriously our scientists have built these missile technology weapons and how important that achievement is for Indian defence forces and for the Ministry of Defence. (*Time-bell*).

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) : Please conclude.

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI : Can I take just three more minutes because I have not taken up many points?

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) : You have already taken twenty minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Sir, let him speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) : Okay. Please conclude within two-three minutes.

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI : Chekhov said 'brevity is the elder sister of wisdom'.

Anyway, I am coming to a comparison with our neighbours now. That is very important, especially India and China, India and Pakistan. With respect to India and China, you read the Standing Committee Report. It mentions that in year 2000, roughly, in dollar terms, China spent on defence a little more than 33,000 million US dollars

and we, in India, spent a little more than 25,000 million US dollars. In 2011-12, China is spending more than 1,29,000 million US dollars on defence and we are spending a little more than 44,000 million US dollars. Now, this is the position. The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) says that actually China's current budget is not merely 106 billion US dollars. It is an understatement. SIPRI says it is more than 120 billion US dollars. It says that in the last 15 years, the growth of Chinese defence budgeting has been more than 10 per cent and this year it is more than 11 per cent, and the Jane's Defence Weekly says that in the year 2015, China's defence budget would be, according to the information gained from the Chinese establishment, 238 billion US dollars. And, where would we reach? This is not to say that there should be any antagonism between India and China. I am for friendship between India and China, but you have to state facts for your own preparedness, for your own readiness because the Chinese Military General, strategic thinker and philosopher Sun Tzu said in his celebrated work, the Art of War, "invincibility lies in defence; possibility of victory in attack". This being the situation, we have to be very conscious and careful about all these things. We were talking about research and development. We spent 0.13 per cent last year and this year we are going to spend 0.9 per cent on research and development. We spent a total of 2 billion US dollars and China spent 32 billion US dollars on research and development which is very vital for proper functioning, new ideas, new mechanism, new weapons and all these things.

Finally, let me come, in conclusion, to three things. Our think-tanks should be involved in continuing debate on the reports given by various committees. First, by the Kargil Review Committee under K. Subrahmanyam and then by a Group of Ministers which consisted of Shri Lal Krishna Advani, Shri George Fernandes, Shri Jaswant Singh and Shri Yashwant Sinha in 2001-02 which made three major recommendations. One, which is very crucial for integration, coordination, joint action activities even for reducing the cost and increasing the effectiveness of our defence forces, is Chief of Defence Staff which can be worked out under any way like K. Subrahmanyam has suggested Chief of Joint Defence Staff with a full-time Chairman. This suggestion was made. I am happy to note that the other two suggestions, which were made by the Group of Ministers, have been implemented by the Government. They are : The National Technical Research Organisation and the Multi-Agency Centre. The NCTC emanates from the latter which is still being debated. The recommendations of the Vijay Kelkar Committee Report talked about restructuring of the defence production and the increased role of private sector and FDI. Hon. Members, one point which I don't understand is this. I stand here for self-reliance in defence production and proper restructuring of defence industry relationship. The PSUs, which fail to fulfil their target, should be brought to book, and the private sector should be involved in a big way, not merely in defence production but in research and development also. All the great think tanks like the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses should be

[Shri D.P. Tripathi]

involved. It is fully funded by the Ministry of Defence. It has the best mind, but they are still underutilised. The Centre for Air Power Studies, the Centre for Land Warfare Studies, the Centre for Joint Warfare Studies, and the National Maritime Foundation should debate our defence policies and perspectives.

Finally, while congratulating our scientists, I pay homage to our martyrs who laid down their lives. They are the real beacon lights for an effective and correct scientific plan, policy perspective, and effective defence system in our country. We should take inspiration from those martyrs.

Mr. Vice Chairman, I thank you and conclude by quoting two lines written by the Great poet Faiz Ahmad Faiz.

"That those who laid down their lives for the defence of the country or for the country were not naive; therefore, the preacher and those who wish to show the path should understand the terrain they had to traverse."

I want to raise a point here because Siachen has been discussed. I want to tell the House that one of the most moving and brilliant pieces on Siachen were written by one of the hon. Members of this House, Mr. Tarun Vijay. He talks about the tears and tribulations of our soldiers and officers in Siachen who face continuous death, destruction, disappearance, and yet defend the national interest. Therefore, in conclusion, I quote Faiz :

ऐसे नादां तो न थे जाँ से गुजरने वाले।
नासिंहों, राहबरो, राहगुजर तो देखो।

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Odisha) : Sir, I thank you for having given me this opportunity. I thank the Chair again for it gave the opportunity to Shri D.P. Tripathi to make his maiden speech which had enlightened this House. And Shri D.P. Tripathi is getting a lot of congratulations.

Sir, it is a serious discussion. I am also sharing my views on it. Members, cutting across party lines, discuss the working of the Ministry of Defence. It was started by Mr. Punj. At some point, both the Treasury benches and the Opposition complimented each other. This is the spirit of this House. Everybody speaks in the interest of the nation.

Shivanand Tiwarji, a very senior Member of the House, talked about the Chinese War. It reminds me of the slogan '*Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan*' of 1965 given by Shastriji. It touched the millions of minds of the Indians. He had appealed for fasting. It was one day in the week. At that time, I was a school student. Budgetary deficiency is never a constraint during the time of war. I want to remind that to our hon. Minister, Shri Antony. Ladies donated their ornaments. They donated for the war. They donated for

the budgetary constraints. So, each and everyone, right from poor to rich, did that and the whole nation was united. I remember how ladies from middle class donated their ornaments for the war. It's my compulsion to speak in the interest of the nation that now this Ministry is not keeping up that spirit and is not carrying the people of the nation with it. It is in the mud of shabby corruption. It is facing allegations.

Sir, Shri Antony is a Minister with impeccable personal integrity. But, it is very difficult on his part to defend the Defence Budget. Sir, the Union Budget for 2012-13 presented to the Parliament is hiked with a growth of 17.63 per cent. This growth is the highest if you exclude 2009-10 which was the year when the Six Pay Commission was implemented. For that, it was higher. But, from the prospects of Defence allocations, the GDP has marginally increased. But, you will see that India's Defence Budget remains lowest in the world in relation to GDP. In India, it is 1.9 per cent of GDP. Speakers have spoken about the comparison with China and other developed countries in relation to Defence Budget and its spending. It is the Capital Budget. In many years, because of bad management of the Department, we have to surrender most of the Budget allocated to this Department. So, budgetary management should be improved. You are a very efficient Minister. You have proved that and administratively, you were a very able Chief Minister. So, a large chunk of the Budget is surrendered because of this bad management.

Sir, I want to remind about a thing. What is the scenario of our country? India is surrounded by seven neighbouring countries, that is, China, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Afghanistan. We should not take it very easily because we are expecting dangers and disturbances from all the surrounding countries for destabilising our country. So, we must be alert. We are always getting threats. If you see the past, we are always getting threat from Pakistan, from the terrorist organisations set up or functioning there. We are feeling the impact of it. China is always a threat to us which is continuous even if we were interested in bilateral friendship with this country. We are working on this process but, still, this risk is there. Pakistan still continues to be a cause of concern due to the undiminished activities of terrorist organisations, which are growing there day by day.

Sir, when preparing Budget, we should have a vigilant eye on the neighbouring countries. So, China is pursuing an unprecedented level of military modernization with an annual increase of budget for the last two decades. India's defence expenditure will be \$40 billion if we think of coming 5 or 10 years, in relation to China's annual budget of \$106 billion. So, you can visualize the difference. Regarding budgetary management you have to take a lot of care. If we think about arms production, we are not sufficient in the indigenous production. We are importing much of our requirement of arms; and major amount of our budget is going towards that. Regarding the pattern of spending, the Minister must explain to the House how the Ministry is spending the

[Shri Shashi Bhusan Behera]

budget for the Army, Navy and the Air Force. The Government must think of what should be the industrial policy and technological development wherein we can go in for developing our own defence products indigenously.

Our Armed Forces are doing commendable job. In addition to external security, they are taking care of internal security. Our jawans are also fighting against the Left Extremist Wing. They are doing a lot of commendable relief work and other things. We must think about their welfare also.

I would like to mention a few words about my State, Odisha. As my hon. friend, Mr. Karimpuri has said, while recruiting personnel to the Armed Forces, we should not talk about the caste and creed. That is the background of the Odisha peasantry militia. During the Kalinga War, they fought with Emperor, the Great Ashok. They are peasantry militia. At the time of cultivation, they did peasantry work; and at the time of war, they fought for the country. The Paika community were also above the caste and creed. They protected the last fort of the Khurda district. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to create a regiment in the name of Kalinga; and another regiment in the name of Paika. This will glorify the people of Odisha. They will not only be encouraged with the naval-based and defence industries in Odisha, but also they should get an opportunity to join the "Kalinga and Paika regiments". Thank you.

SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD (Tamil Nadu) : Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, I rise to register my views on the working and performance of the Ministry of Defence. At the outset, I salute the men and women in uniform who dedicate themselves in the defence of the motherland. Those 1.2 million men and women through their patriotism, commitment and bravery make us all feel safe day and night. I salute them with admiration and reverence. A number of hon. Members were comparing China with India, Chinese military spending and its strength. In my opinion, this comparison should not be made, and it is irrelevant. Our strength is not our military but our democracy. Does China spend as much as India does on various elections? China may spend and enrich its military to control its own people. Our military does not have that responsibility, I suppose.

Sir, I have observed an admirable distinction and dignity in the behaviour among the youth of certain countries where a systematic, compulsory military training is provided in schools and colleges. In this 21st century, a century of social networking, internet addiction and 'kolaveri music', I feel some level of military training will regiment our studentry and ignite patriotism and discipline among our youth. At least, a universal N.C.C. programme must be implemented. When I was younger, that is, when I started my profession as a journalist, it was the Bofors Gun deal which was an academic reference on how the investigative journalism must be and could be used as

a tool to change the system and cleanse the order. It really saddens me to note that even after 25 years, change has not happened and the system remains unclean. When I was a young journalist, I spoke about Bofors, and when I am a young Member of Parliament, I have to mention about the Tatra Vectra deal, which means the system has not been corrected at all. May be, due to the costly lessons learnt from the Bofors issue, the Government of India has ordered a CBI investigation into all the aspects of the Tatra Vectra deal, including its complex shareholding pattern. But had a logical, believable, trustworthy conclusion been arrived at, after the Bofors issue came to light, the Tatra Vectra deal would not have happened at all. We read newspaper reports on the shortage of officers in the Indian military. If we lack arms and ammunition, through additional financial allocations, the situation can be corrected. But if we lack human resources, how are we to handle the crisis? Low salary, slow promotions, tough life style, absence of recognition and small families seem to be the reason for not getting youngsters for the armed forces. It seems the Army is short of around 11,400 officers. It was due to the events of 1987 that a severe shortage of officers happened, and the situation continues even today. In 1987-90, around 1,200 India soldiers were killed in action and several thousands were wounded beyond our shores. Most of the casualties were of young, promising middle level officers. And the consequences are far-reaching and said. Thank God, the 'Operation Green Hunt' did not happen as proposed by the UPA Government in 2009. A recent defence survey says that the Indian Army needs a total of 46,615 officers. This anomaly should be corrected and resolved at the earliest. Our defence forces need to be modernised as quickly as possible. I quote one Mr. A.K. Mathur, a retired Major, who said, "Among the many things that our Army really needs, but cannot articulate, are better and lighter rifles, modern form of web equipments, say, pouches, etc., better water bottles, more powerful and lighter binoculars, comfortable boots, GPS equipments, computers to accurately fire 81 mm mortars, more lethal grenades, replacements for the archaic one-ton vehicles which guzzle fuel. If we can somehow bring about these changes, then, the Indian Army, the Indian Infantry, will be revolutionised. Thank you, Sir.

श्री देवेन्द्र गौड टी. (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री बहुत important मिनिस्ट्री है। डिफेंस फोर्सस हमारे बॉर्डर की रक्षा करने और peace maintain करने वाले फोर्सस हैं। It is the primary responsibility of the Government of the day to protect our borders and maintain peace in the country for we have very lengthy borders with China. It is almost 4000 kilometres. We also have borders of about 1000 kilometers and more with Pakistan, in addition to whatever coastal lines we have. It is a big responsibility on our soldiers. मगर इस मिनिस्ट्री के लिए 1 लाख 93 हजार करोड़ रुपए इस बजट में दिए गए हैं, it is around 17.8 percentage growth, मगर आप inflation व दूसरी चीजें if we take that into consideration यह उतना ज्यादा increase भी नहीं है, मगर देश के जो दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स, particularly, welfare departments हैं, क्योंकि आज भी कंट्री में 60 परसेंट लोगों को दो टाइम का खाना नहीं मिलता है। It is shameful to all of us that half of

5.00 P.M.

[श्री देवेंदर गौड टी.]

the illiterates of this world live in this country. अभी तक हम उन्हें पढ़ने की फेसिलिटी नहीं दे पाए हैं। इसके सथ ही no basic infrastructure is provided in the villages. Naturally, in these conditions, the Finance Department will have a lot of pressure. There are a lot of pressures from the other Departments also for more funds. Hungler is the biggest enemy. It is more than anything else. We have to fight against it also. We don't require a lot of funding. We can understand. Ultimately, they allocated Rs. 1,93,000 crores. I think it is quite a good amount. Still people and experts say that we must spend more than three percentage of our GDP. I agree with them, but we have other problems also. The Minister for Defence is an honest man, we are all very proud of him, but we are also worried and our country is also worried that in the recent past, scams are a routine thing in the UPA Government. Every time, every three months a lot of scams are coming out. Unfortunately, Ministers are in Tihar Jail. Officers were sent to the Tihar Jail. This is an unfortunate situation in the country. But when it comes to Defence, corruption in Defence is really an alarming thing. Every month somebody is talking, something is coming out of this Defence Ministry; it is really a worrying factor. One of the magazines these days carried out an article, "Army Chief declared a war against his own people." It is very alarming. We should not allow these kinds of reports, this kind of a situation. Anyhow, we have to rectify these things. With regard to spending of your Ministry also, in most of your wings, I know from my little experience, Budget is not prepared by the Defence or somebody else working in any particular unit of the Ministry. Every wing of the Armed Forces sends their proposals to the higher-ups. Ultimately, they consolidate them and then send them to the Ministry of Finance indicating that we required this much amount for this kind of activity. When you have such clarity in the process and ultimately get the Budget, why are you not able to spend that amount within the time? It speaks volumes - either they may not be serious about sending their proposals or your indecisiveness is causing this kind of a situation. The CAG has clearly pointed out, many a time, you should always keep two important things in your mind. The first one is, most of your officials in your Ministry are spending money at the fag end of the financial year. It always leads to corruption and some other problems in the departments; you must avoid it. When you have planned it in advance, when you have sent your proposals in time, you must have clarify as to what for you have sent proposals, how much money you have asked for, how are you going to spend it and by what time you are going to spend it. There must be some clarify in the Ministry. So, Sir, whatever is sanctioned to you, you must see that it is spent judiciously and you must take appropriate action within the time.

Sir, one important observation I made. It is not only me, but other hon. Members of the House and also outside has mentioned this. It is a common perception outside. The Minister of Defence is honest. But, everybody says, "साहब, आपको मदद देंगे, आप हिम्मत रखिए, आप डिजीजन लीजिए!" Sir, you have given an impression to the nation that somewhere you are hesitant to take action against corrupt officers. Somehow, you are hesitant to take timely decisions as well. This is the impression you have given. Why should everybody say, 'We are with you. We are supporting you. You act swiftly.' It means you are not acting. You are not taking any timely decision on many issues. Sir, this country never wants its Defence Minister to be a mute spectator to corruption under his nose. Sir, can we imagine that the Army Chief writing a letter to the hon. Defence Minister saying that somebody came to his office and tried to bribe him. He said that he has informed the Defence Minister. And, how does he think that his responsibility is over? This itself is an irresponsible act on the part of the Army Chief. But, when it has come to your notice, you should have acted upon it. Sir, you are saying that Chief was not particular about taking further action on it. I don't know how. You should have acted on it immediately without waiting to reaction from the Army Chief. When it came to your notice, is it not your duty to take action immediately? Whatever may be the opinion of the Army Chief on this. A piece of information is saying that the Army Chief had informed that there is corruption. So, is it not your responsibility to look into that? I want to know about it from the hon. Minister. I think, the hon. Minister has already instituted a CBI enquiry. We would like to know the progress of the enquiry. It should not go like Bofors case which continues years-after-years and ultimately you burry the truth. It should not happen in this case.

Sir, regarding purchase of weapons, I would like to submit that it is unfortunate that this country has become a market for armed manufacturers. It is really shameful to us. Small countries like Israel are suppliers to us! Last week, I was listening to the reply of the hon. Defence Minister saying that big countries are involved. Why are you worried? Whichever may be the country, ultimately, you are the purchaser and it is your prerogative from whom you want to purchase. Sir, my request is to indigenize it. Deliberately इसका मार्केट बनाया गया। हमारे यहां atomic power बन सकती है, nuclear power बन सकती है। When the nuclear embargo was imposed on this country, our scientists could find out a lot of alternatives. जब आप अग्नि मिसाइल बना सकते हैं, तो इस देश में आप ट्रक नहीं बना सकते? What is going on? In order to achieve, you must have a roadmap as to by what time you would want to indigenize. Seventy to ninety per cent of the all the defence requirements which are being imported now should be manufactured within our own country. If possible, we should export to other countries too. We should have been in that position by this time. But, unfortunately, we missed it.

[Shri Devender Goud T.]

Sir, I do not want to take much of your time. I just would like to say one or two things to the Defence Minister. Sir, on the system of an Army Officer joining as a liaison officer for defence equipment supplies, I disagree with my previous speakers's suggestion. You must ban it. There are so many other opportunities for him; let him work somewhere, but not with the defence suppliers. On this, I seek an appropriate action so that the corruption is minimized.

Sir, delayed decisions are a matter of concern. We are really worried. Even in our Standing Committee's report also it is mentioned that we do not have proper ammunition for our Forces. It is really a matter of concern. Kindly take appropriate decision to acquire ammunition.

Lastly, the Kargil Review Committee recommended significant reforms on issues relating to higher defence management system, the intelligence apparatus and the border management system. May I know how many of the recommendations have been implemented?

On all these points, I expect the Defence Minister to answer. I expect him to take my suggestions seriously. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI H.K. DUA (Nominated) : Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me the chance to speak on a very vital debate on the Ministry of Defence.

About four decades ago, I was a young correspondent and Dr. Vikram Sarabhai called a few correspondents - my office had assigned that meeting to me - to unveil India's space programmes, ISRO's programme. It was a privilege to sit with Dr. Vikram Sarabhai. It was the only time I could meet him, as a young correspondent, to be explained about the profile of the nation's space programme of the next ten years and followed by another ten years profile; that and so on, our space scientists had been updated thus been updating. He gave us a great copy. When we were having tea afterwards, I asked, "Dr. Sarabhai, can these rockets you are talking about be used for defence purposes?" He replied : "These are not Diwali rockets." When Agni-V was launched recently, I thought of that day how right he was. Here is a defence weapon which has been created by our own scientists and technologists, which has a reach of 5,000 kms. to give us a very potent weapon of 'defence', I would like to call it. We are proud of our scientists, technologists and experts in rocketry who have created Agni-V. We joined the five major nations who have that technology to reach across 5,000 kms., and possibly more. Of course, the Chinese have speculated that we are underplaying our own achievement and they are saying that it has the range of 8,000 kms. But, I think, we should go by 5,000 kms. There is no need for us to tell a lie. Even a missile of 5,000 kms is a very, very impressive achievement. I would like to,

frankly speaking, envisage a situation when we don't have to use Agni-5. This is the demonstration of our missile strength.

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

We need more, possibly, a couple of more demonstrations; and possibly, we will need to acquire some more Agni-5 Missiles for a possible contingency that may arise. Most probably, it will not arise. Ultimately, the Defence, these days, is based on deterrence, not necessarily on inviting a war-like situation and winning a war. We should have a very effective deterrent based on high technology, so that nobody can dare to have an evil eye on India. This deterrence was possible because of high technology. Combined this deterrence with our nuclear strength, it sends a message to the rest of the world that India cannot be taken for granted. It will help us also to remain on our track to become a major economic, political and nuclear power of the 21st century. We have the potential, and we can go forward. But, there is a message also in the development of this technology i.e. we need to spend more money on research. The Defence Budget, this time, allocates only six per cent on defence research of its total Budget. I think, we need to spend much more for developing more missiles, more aircraft of our own and better weaponry for the Army and much more on the Navy.

Sir, any Defence Policy is based on what kind of scenario we have around us. Many members have made reference to China and Pakistan, and joint threat from both these countries. It is, certainly, a very serious joint threat; both are nuclear powers; both don't mean well for us; both don't like our rise to a level when we can become a major power of the 21st century. But I don't think that we need to make noises that are either scary or are jingoistic. We are not in 1962 situation. There were references to 1962, earlier made by several Members. We are not the 1962 nation any longer. Between then and now, much strength has been acquired by India. We can look to the future with great confidence. In 1962, our morale was down. Now now. It is not easy for Pakistan or even for China, which is acquiring or developing, advanced weapons for their Army, Navy and adding to its nuclear and missile strength at a tremendous pace. They have more money and they are spending more. But their own threat perceptions are also larger. They have the entire Pacific; they have to deal with other Pacific countries. They have the South East Asia. We have also great responsibilities, but we don't need to feel panicky about the situation. Our defence has to be based on deterrence and some self-confidence in ourselves. The stronger we are, I think, that itself is a message to China, Pakistan and other nations which could think ill of us.

Sir, lately, I find there is some increase, in the Defence Budget, of 17.5 or 17.6 per cent. I don't think this is much of an increase. A chunk of it essentially is in salaries, pensions; and the price increase always cuts into any increase. There will be only a limited amount left for research, a limited amount left for the Army, for Air Force and

[Shri H.K. Dua]

the Navy. For Army, it is 13 lakh Army we have - the ideal Army should not have too many men but should have greater fire power. So, what we need to do is, to add more teeth to the Army's strength. (Time-bell) Sir, I will just take three-four minutes more, and I will be as brief as possible. The Army's, I think, teeth have to be made sharper, more effective; the range of their weaponry has to be much longer, and it has to be more effective. But the Air Force, missiles and the Navy, I thought, would require greater emphasis. The Navy, I find from the Budget Papers, is no longer a distant cousin. For the last two-three years, it has been given more money. But its responsibility is tremendous. Look at its responsibilities. We have a vast coastline which has to be more effectively defended, particularly now. Even terrorists are attacking our coastlines judging from 26/11. But vast coastline adds to a lot of responsibility, plus, there are our island territories from Lakshadweep to the Andaman and the Nicobar. So, the Nicobar are close to Indonesia. Then we have to defend our trade links. Most of our oil supplies come through the Indian Ocean. So, the responsibility of the Navy starts from the Straits of Mallacca – which is every strategic from our point of view – and goes right up to the Suez. The Navy has an additional problem on hand – it is piracy. Who is to tackle that problem? It is the Navy. The Entire Indian Ocean, our Exclusive Economic Zone where we have to dig for minerals, ...(Time-bell rings)... I will take just two-three minutes more and be done with this. Now the entire zone which is our Exclusive Economic Zone has to be defended because there is mineral wealth under the sea which belongs to us and we may need naval protection for carrying out our mineral extractions. There is also a situation like the Maldives which arose suddenly. I hope there is no surprise for us again. This time we were taken by surprise. I hope in future our vigilance is so sharp that we should not be taken by surprise. But my real worry is about the West Asian situation which the country needs to think about. Our border is no longer with Pakistan; our security border is much, much beyond that. The Situation is fairly volatile in West Asia. Even if you do not anticipate an immediate breakout of a conflagration, there can be a possibility - which has been talked about - about an Israeli strike on Iran or Iran's nuclear facilities. We are not for Iran's nuclear programme; we do not want them to have nuclear arms. We have too many already nuclear powers around us – Pakistan, China and now what if Iran has nuclear weapons. But, at the same time, any conflagration in West Asia will be creating serious complications for us: one, because there are about 5.5 to 6 million Indian in this region who will have to be airlifted. There is a danger of Straits Hormuz getting closed and as Iran has talked about it, it will be closed if there is an Israeli strike. Most of our oil comes from Straits of Hormuz. What will happen to our oil supplies? No country keeps a large oil reserve. I do not think our oil reserve is beyond three or four weeks needs. We have to remain vigilant considering our naval responsibility. ...(Time-bell rings)... One more point, Sir, with your due indulgence. It is about Afghanistan which

is part of our security border, strategic border, I would say. The Americans are going to withdraw from 2014. We are not clear how many thousands of their troops will be left behind. Now, we have made a lot of economic investment for Afghanistan's economic development. You need to think about a Post-US withdrawal situation.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please conclude.

SHRI H.K. DUA : Sir, I am on my last point. No Defence is effective without a deterrent and internal cohesion. I think there is a need for consensus which my friend, Mr. D.P. Tripathi talked about and many other colleagues have also talked about. We need consensus on four-five issues which I will not elaborate: security - internal and external - terrorism, foreign policy, etc. We need consensus on these issues and it is possible to evolve such a consensus. Thank you, Mr. Vice Chairman.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Hon. Members, I think the luxury of being liberal did not work because there are ten more speakers and we have to finish the speeches of all the ten today itself. Therefore, I request that every Member may please confine himself to six to seven minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka) : Can you be liberal to me next time? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सर, इसको कल तब बढ़ा दीजिए क्योंकि रिप्लाइ भी होगा तो कम से कम दो ढाई घंटे और लग जाएंगे। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : रिप्लाइ कल होगा।

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Can you enforce the rule of being liberal next time?

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : It is only a request, no enforcement. ...(*Interruptions*)... Reply will be tomorrow, but we have to finish the speeches of the hon. Members.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, my colleagues have spoken in detail on the working of the Defence Ministry and have touched upon a number of issues, ranging from weaknesses in Defence R&D to the urgent need for modernizing the Armed Forces and also bringing in transparency into procurement.

Sir, from security point of view, as a nation, we are faced with unprecedented transformations and challenges around us with some of our neighbours representing significant security challenges to us, of varying forms, be it to our shipping lanes, be it to our geopolitical influence or through proxy terrorism attacks.

Sir, some of my colleagues have already said, and I add to that, that countries that are engaged in a proxy war with India will eventually fail - faced, as they have so far been, with the determination of all Indians, but more specifically with the

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indomitable and undefeatable spirit of patriotism and service of many generations of our servicemen and women and their families. These men and their families form the backbone of this nation's efforts at providing a stable and secure country for all our people.

Sir, it is about these men and women and their families that I wish to speak about today.

Sir, a number of my colleagues have said, and I add that, our Defence Minister is one of the most decent and unassuming persons I have met during my short period in politics. I am sure he realizes that as Defence Minister and civilian custodian of the Defence Ministry, he is, in effect, the trustee of the great institution, that is, the Indian Armed Forces and the millions of men and women that have served and are serving and will serve this nation in times of war and peace and their families.

Sir, it is to this role as trustee of the Armed Forces that I address him today.

Sir, he is aware that our nation has had to fight and defend itself against many aggressions and wars and is being challenged almost everyday on various fronts.

Sir, he is aware that over the last many decades, the country has asked thousands of young men and women and their families to a call of duty and to sacrifice life and limb to protect our nation.

He is also aware that almost every day, since Independence, till today, some families somewhere in India, are asked to go through the pain and trauma of having to deal with losing their loved ones in the service of the nation.

He is also aware that despite all this, we, the people of India, and indeed, the Government of India, have failed in our duty and continue to fail to build a National Military Memorial in our nation's capital to honour their sacrifices and service to the nation. Every nation honours its heroes who have perished on the battlefield with a memorial, excepting us.

Sir, my State Government of Karnataka has undertaken the project of a memorial and it will be completed soon. It will be inscribed with the names of each and every son of Karnataka who died in the service of our nation. But a National Memorial for all the sons and daughters of India, who have perished, is still missing in Delhi.

Sir, this is a shame and embarrassment which should not be allowed to continue. I urge him, as I have been urging the Government of India for several years, to act on this. Do not leave this in the hands of a group of insensitive bureaucrats to comprehend the deep emotional need for the country, and indeed, the families of those who have perished, to have such a memorial.

Sir, let me take up the second issue, that is, One Rank One Pension.

This is a deeply emotional issue of honour for many thousands of retired soldiers and their families. We must not forget that our veterans have serviced this country under the most trying of economic and security challenges over the last many decades. We must not forget that whilst all around us in our region, militaries subverted democracies, the men of our Armed Forces protected it and helped it grow into what we are today. Honour, unfortunately, is not a concept that is very well understood or respected in the corridors of Delhi, but, Sir, I urge you to recognize honour and pride which is what makes a man put his life on the line for the nation.

Sir, the Standing Committee on Defence has recommended One Rank One Pension. Recently, the Committee on Petitions, Rajya Sabha, comprising of all Parties, has, after detailed consultations and hearings on the matter, tabled its Report in the Parliament on 19th December, 2011, recommending the immediate implementation of One Rank One Pension and constitution of a separate commission to determine pay and other service conditions and benefits for the Armed Forces. But even now, the Defence Ministry refused to act on this, and the old excuse trotted out by the bureaucracy that all other Central services will ask for it, certainly, holds no merit, because of the very different nature of serving in the Armed Forces. The right thing for the hon. Minister to do is to respect the views of Parliament and the MPs, as has been communicated to him on more than one occasion. Ignoring the sense of Parliament on this issue would be wrong and a big error on his part. Sir, both these issues are not about money. Given the amount of money that is wasted or frittered away or even looted from the Government - these amounts for 'One Rank One Pension' and a National Military Memorial are almost nothing. In an overall Defence Budget of Rs. 1,94,000 crores, this will be insignificant in terms of cost but very, very powerful and significant in terms of the message it communicates to the men and women in uniform. This is about our determination or lack of interest to do the right thing by our servicemen and their families.

Sir, lastly, before I conclude, let me touch on another issue. A few months ago, I had written to the Prime Minister and the hon. Defence Minister and also raised a Special Mention in Parliament about nominating Armed Forces Veterans to the Parliament who can be the voice of over one crore ex-servicemen and their families. I was given a classic answer saying 'the Constitution doesn't permit it.' Be that as it may, Sir, if the Government can consider Cricket, Business and Film Stars as icons of National service, I would urge the Defence Minister to consider nominating these Veterans to, at least, one of the Nominated Seats in Parliament. I think, he would agree that battlefield service in Kargil and Siachen ranks, at least, as high as cricket stars, movie stars or business stars.

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Sir, as we move forward as a nation, our Armed Forces need to continue to attract the best and most motivated of our young generation in service of our country. Let us do these basic fundamental duties by the generations that have served us. Let them, in turn, inspire the future generations to serve. Let them be confident that the country and the people haven't forgotten their service and will value their service to the country.

Sir, in ending, I would like to quote, as Shri Tripathi had quoted, my own Kautilya statement. The great political strategist wrote to Chandragupta Maurya centuries ago - and I quote: *'The day the soldier has to demand his dues will be a sad day for Magadha. For then on that day, Chandragupta, you would have lost all moral sanction to be the King.'* Thank you, Sir. *Jai Hind.*

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Shri Shantaram Naik. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your Party is left with twenty-one minutes. So, you can take fifteen minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa) : Sir, I rise to ...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra) : Sir, it was Shri Ramakrishna's turn. He was supposed to speak after that.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Oh; I see.

Shri Balbir Punj : And, Sir, this man represents both 'Rama' and 'Krishna'. सर, इनके नाम में राम और कृष्ण दोनों हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I am also 'Shantaram'. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am also 'Shantaram.'

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Mr. Ramakrishna, I will call you after him.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (Kartanaka) : Okay, Sir.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Right. He is permitting. Yes, Mr. Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, I rise here to speak in this august House on the working of the Ministry of Defence.

At the outset, I would like to salute Dr. Tessy Thomas, the lady scientist who led 400 scientists and got us this achievement of Agni-V. She deserves all the praise - a lady scientist of this country who led a team of 400 scientists and got pride for the nation. I think she deserves the salute of the entire country. Sir, even China - after our experiment with Agni-V - has taken this incident in the right spirit and they have said

that there is no danger to China. They have not criticized India after this incident. Sir, there is a spirit of patriotism in this country which is very relevant. The spirit is :

हर करम अपना करेंगे,
ऐ वतन तेरे लिए।
दिल दिया है, जां भी देंगे,
ऐ वतन तेरे लिए।

This is the spirit which carries us throughout our activities. Sir, this country, a long time back, was known as a country where existed Golden Chidya. इस देश में सोने की चिड़िया बसती थी।

जहाँ डाल-डाल पर सोने की चिड़िया करती है बसेरा
वो भारत देश है मेरा।
जहाँ सत्य, अहिंसा और धर्म का पग-पग लगता डेरा
वो भारत देश है मेरा।
ये भारत वो, जहाँ ऋषि, मुनि-जपते प्रभु नाम की माला
जहाँ हर बालक एक मोहन है और राधा हर एक बाला।
जहाँ सूरज सबसे पहले आकर डाले अपना डेरा
वो भारत देश है मेरा।

This is the pride of India that we all have inherited. I have mentioned this song to describe the pride of India.

Sir, our real deterrent is not Agni-V, although we are proud of our achievement. Our real deterrent, the real weapon, is patriotism. This 'bomb' of patriotism is the real deterrent that we have. Members from various parties have said that India must become an economically strong country. Chanakya had emphasized, as has been said by Mr. Tripathi and others, that if India became a strong economic power, that would be a real deterrent. I had read it somewhere about a month back that China would overtake the US in 2020. ...(*Interruptions*)... मैंने पढ़ा है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... मैं आप जितना विद्वान नहीं हूँ ...(*व्यवधान*)... मैंने पढ़ा है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please address the Chair. We are running short of time.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : It also said that India would overtake China in 2050. If this is the perception, let us leave it at that.

Sir, people say that we are not that strong and well-equipped a country, but we have an Army of 1.32 million active personnel, 1.15 million reserve personnel and 2.28 million paramilitary personnel. For a country like ours, I don't think this is an insufficient number. It is true that people are not joining the Forces today, but as far as the strength of the military is concerned, this is fine. We regret that our Defence Budget is only two per cent of the GDP while in other countries it is three or four per cent. But

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is it something that goes to the credit of the country to increase the Defence Budget? Or is it a matter of discredit? Why do we need to increase the Budget? You do that when you can't live in peace? That is not something that is creditable. Our target should be to reach a time when we reduce our Defence Budget. That aspect needs to be borne in mind. Today, we are one of the biggest importers of defence equipment; almost nine per cent of the import in the world is done by India. As far as our Air Force is concerned, we basically depend on Russia, Britain, Israel, France, etc. But nowadays, modernization is the mantra. We are going in for modernization and, therefore, we have manufactured our own aircraft including Teja by HAL and, then, Dhruv, a multi-use helicopter, which we even export to Burma, Nepal and Ecuador. We have now developed missiles which can destroy enemy's missiles. As far as the Navy is concerned, we have a strong fleet of 58,030,50 men and women including naval aviation. There are two nuclear submarines, with two more to come. We would be adding two more aircraft carrier. We must be very proud that during Tsunami, our Navy played an important role; 35 ships were sent to various countries by the Indian Navy to meet with the situation. That was an important role played by our Navy. As far as nuclear science is concerned, India possesses an arsenal of nuclear weapons and maintains 'No first use' and 'No use' against non-nuclear nations. Indian nuclear missiles include Prithvi, Agni, Shaurya, Sagarika, Dhanush, etc. India has long-range strategic bombers like Tupolev Tu-22 and Tupolev Tu-142; fighter jets like Sukhoi Dassault 2000, MIG-29 and one manufactured by HAL, that is, Tejas. Therefore, our strength is improving. We are going in for modernization, which is a matter of pride for us. We have Indian Coast Guard. Coast guards look after our sea borders and they play an important role to protect our fishermen. Their anti-smuggling role is quite known. However, sometimes they fail in it. But one of the important roles that they have to play in this. Sometimes, passers-by ships discharge pollutants in the sea. Coast Guards keep an eye on it. In my State, Goa, you will see that black tar has spoiled the entire beach. Coast Guards do their best to locate ships which discharge pollutants. However, it is very difficult to locate them, but this is one of their duties to protect the environment of the entire coast of India. This is very important job which Navy has to do. There is another important role that the Navy is doing. When pirates capture ships, many of our sea-farers are entrapped on ships and they remain on ships for months together. Indian Navy is playing an effective role today in this connection. They send their own ship and in case they see the ship, which has been captured by pirates, they try to capture pirates and release sea-farers. As far as various Operations are concerned, I would like to mention one thing about it. When Goa was liberated, that Operation was named 'Operation Vijay'. Kargil Operation was also named 'Operation Vijay'. I raised this issue last time, but there was no answer even from the Ministry. Sir, I would like this to be corrected. If a question comes in an examination, 'Write a short note on

Operation Vijay', will the students write it on Kargil or on Goa? Why doesn't the Ministry of Defence correct this record? 'Operation Vijay' is already there as far as Goa is concerned. Therefore, records have to be corrected. As far as defence is concerned, we are very proud of it. But as far as the Defence Ministry is concerned, we can have our grievances. It is not that it is sacrosanct and we can't say anything about it. If our judiciary is weak, we can say something about judges without imputing motive. Today even the President of India is questioned by people, but without imputing motive. Similarly, if you get complaints against the Defence Forces, you can certainly mention it. Therefore, I would like to mention one or two points for the consideration of the Defence Minister. One is, Goa Government gave an island, Anjediva Island, to the Navy years back and they took the possession of the island. There was a commitment from the Navy, especially to the Christian community there, that they would be allowed to visit that Island every year. There is a written contract. After allowing them for some years, the Navy has banned people going there in the name of security. Indian Navy is very big. If they think that there may be some security problem, they can carry people under security, let them worship and bring them back. What is wrong in it? Such issues have to be addressed. People are not saying anything because it is Navy; it is one of our Defence Forces. Therefore, this aspect has also to be taken into consideration. What can be the consequence of this? The consequence is this. We have got an airport, Mopa Airport, which is going to be built now. Dabolim Airport is under the Defence. The Government has committed that Dabolim Airport will not be closed down. But people say that if, after giving commitment, the Navy can do what it has done to Anjediva, how can it be ensured that Dabolim Airport will not be closed down? Therefore, there is an agitation in South Goa. There is a strong demand that we don't want Mopa. Although we require big airports, there is an apprehension in the mind of the people that some Forces do not ...(*Time-bell*)... Sir, I have got time.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You can take two minutes more.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, I have twenty minutes.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, I told you already that you have maximum fifteen minutes. There is one more speaker from your party.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Then, Sir, there is always a complaint. You are aware of it that Defence Forces have occupied land of the civilians. In Goa also, when they came for 'Operation Vijay' for liberating Goa, they got Goa liberated within 48 hours. Everybody thanks them for that. But, after 48 hours, they did not leave. They occupied the entire civilian airport. Even today, they are there. The entire land belongs to the Goa Government. They recorded that land in their name, and when we wanted the land for construction of Dabolim Airport, they refused to give that. Very slowly,

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some land is being given. Even today, they have not given the remaining land which is required to be given. Therefore, Sir, these are the issues we have to address.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to raise a point. Recently, I had gone to Kaiga. There is a problem in Seabird and Kaiga projects. These are two major projects where local people are not being employed. Either in Kaiga, or in Seabird, they can be given training or they can be employed. Secondly, the issue of compensation of land in the Seabird project has still not been resolved. A paltry amount has been given by the Land Acquisition Officer. Even that amount has been challenged by the Navy in the Supreme Court. Can you imagine people getting paltry amount against the land costing thousands and lakhs of rupees and why should the Navy challenge it in the Supreme Court rather than giving the farmers whatever is due to them?

So, these are the issues which the Defence Ministry has to resolve. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna. Is it your maiden speech?

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA : Yes, Sir.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Take maximum fifteen minutes.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA : Sir, as a bureaucrat, I used to frequent that Official Gallery for long years. Today, I would like to express my very deep sense of gratitude to my party for nominating me to this august House. I never anticipated that there will be a transition from that Official Gallery to the House. I am really grateful to the senior leaders in my party to make this transition happen.

Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, our leader, Shri L.K. Advani, used to recount a courtesy call by late Benazir Bhutto, when she seemed to have mentioned to him that there are two things which distinguish India from the rest of the sub-continent. One is the professional Army which never dabbles in politics. Second is the Election Commission of India which keeps the democracy vital. It makes the democracy possible. Now, my intervention today concerns both these institutions and hence, I chose this preface. In the recently-concluded Assembly elections, particularly in Uttarakhand, we perceived certain disturbing trends which virtually amounted to disfranchisement of the soldiers. I shall revert to this phenomenon in the latter part of my intervention. Before coming to that, I shall now keep a proposal, which is a very novel proposal, for requesting the hon. Defence Minister to make the Defence Forces, particularly the Air Force, provide logistic support for the conduct and management of the elections in this country. As we are all aware, long distances and difficult terrains have to be covered and the political parties are put to substantial strain in procuring the aircrafts, helicopters, and,

getting permissions from the Districts authorities for take-offs and landings, particularly, night-landing, which is hardly ever granted, and, which further curtails the time available for the campaign.

Quality time, which ought to be spent in the conduct of the campaign gets diverted to logistics problems. Many a time, one faces last-minute glitches, compelling one to abandon flight and instead cover long distances by road, resulting in missing out on many vital constituencies.

Consequently, my request to the hon. Defence Minister is to kindly consider a proposal of Indian Air Force providing logistics support to election management on lines similar to the provisioning of such support already given by the Air Force in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations. This will enhance the quality of campaigns since we will be able to use night-landing facilities of the Air Force, air stations and helipads.

Sir, General elections are the greatest celebration of democracy, and, consequently, the participation of Defence Forces in the same cannot be considered as a low priority. Hon. Minister may like to accept the suggestion in principle, and, the modalities of giving equitable treatment to various parties in hiring of planes or helicopters can be worked out thereafter. If the Defence establishment has reservations in directly dealing with the political parties, then, the Election Commission can be authorized to act and serve as a facilitating nodal point.

Sir, I now come to the second issue. As I already stated, in the recently concluded Assembly elections in Uttarakhand, certain factors emerged, which literally constituted a virtual disenfranchisement of the Army jawans. As you know, Sir, unlike other voters, various alternatives are available to Defence personnel for exercising the franchise. A *jawan* can get enrolled as a voter in his native place or even in his station of posting. In fact, the Army headquarters, as recently as on 14th July, 2011, issued a letter to all the Field establishments for enabling jawans to register in the place of posting also. In fact, para 3 of the letter is very significant. It says, "The Raksha Mantri desires that no member of the Armed Forces should remain unregistered as a voter, and, that all service personnel, including those posted in far-flung areas, are made aware of the relevant provisions and are motivated to register as voters under the preferred category. A mission mode approach is to be adopted to achieve this".

I was quite encouraged by this thing, and, in fact, as my duty is the Party was to coordinate this type of work, I contacted various Army establishments to see that more and more people are enthused to come and register in their place of posting but the response was very, very tardy. This is another problem. A service voter would like to continue as a voter in his native place because along with the electoral right, you get the EPIC card which gives you certain privileges as an identity card. So, a *jawan* feels

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that for the short period, why he should shift it there. Sir, in the NDA regime, a very novel process of giving proxy voting rights to Army voters was thought of. But somehow due to various procedural hassles, this has not taken off at all although it is almost ten years since we innovated this thing. So, when all these things are exhausted, the only pattern for the service voter to vote is to resort to the postal ballot. States like Uttarakhand, which went to polls recently, and Himachal Pradesh, which will go to polls very soon, have large multitude of service voters. In Uttarakhand, this time, more than 1.2 lakh voters registered for this facility. But what happened? What happened was, hardly even 30,000 votes were included for counting. One can send a postal ballot from the date of withdrawal of candidature and it can go up to the date of counting. Normally, this period is about 15 days, but this time the polls took place on January 30th and the counting took place on March 6th, which means about fifty days were available for the postal ballots to reach. But what happened was just contrary. Many of you may know the reason. One major leader of a major political party lost his election last time only on counting of the postal ballots. He was on a winning spree when the counting took place, but when the postal ballots were counted, he lost the election. That started a fear psychosis. This is very unfortunate in our country. This is a country which gave *Advaita* to the entire world where we perceive every human being as a divine person and we see a dignity in each individual. That is what we do when we do *namaste* unlike the handshake of western countries. So, in a country where individuals have to be respected, we have, unfortunately, started a cult where we want a **herd-instinct** pattern of behaviour of groups of people depending on their gender, class, community, religion or profession. So, here is a very stray case where somebody lost the election and the conclusion was drawn that all army voters will be adverse to a particular person or a particular party. This is very unfortunate, and this is the real pitfall, if I may say so, behind all the various vote banks which we keep chasing. We never respect the individual behaviour. We respect a class or community behaviour. With this psychosis, a canard was spread, although the law permits that postal ballots can be received up to 8 a.m. on the date of counting, that the polling took place on 30th January and there is no point in sending the postal ballots now. I am sorry to say many defence establishments, many army cantonment officers believed this thing and then they choked the return transit of the postal ballots. Then came another thing, that is, the Representation of People Act and the rules framed thereunder, that is, the conduct of election rules. I will comment particularly on rule 54(a) which gives very elaborate checks and balances as to how a postal ballot should be opened and counted. There is nothing which you need to import in this because it already provides for the voter's signatures to be attested by the Commanding Officer. Despite this thing, the interested people started saying that 'no, the signatures on the postal ballots should be compared with the signatures of that voter when he applied for

registration as a voter', which means about 30 years, 40 years back. Normally, all *jawans* register for postal ballots the day they join service. Everybody knew that these documents could not be brought in time from the far-flung areas to the counting centres. This was an attempt to invalidate as many postal ballots as possible. I had to move heaven and earth to get these things disapproved by the Election Commission, and then these orders were countermanded. When all is said and done, the damage was done. In a land which boasted of '*Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan*', we are virtually disenfranchising the Service voters. This is not healthy for our vibrant democracy. There are many options available to the Defence Forces. But, unfortunately, there are various procedural hassles. A very peculiar psychology of the senior Defence officers is that if you allow them to participate in voting, you will encourage politicisation of the Forces. This is wrong. A large chunk of us, more than a million of Defence personnel, does not participate in the exercise of democracy. What type of democracy do we have? I would urge upon you to kindly coordinate this work relating to the facility being made available to the Defence personnel in future elections. Thank you, Sir.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I thank you for having given me this opportunity to speak on the functioning of the Ministry of Defence.

At the outset, I would like to point out that India must not give in too much. We easily believe our neighbours and always walk into trouble in the name of 'negotiations' and 'tasks'. This has happened with almost all our so-called 'friendly neighbours'. Recently, a proposal came from the other side of the border, Pakistan, about demilitarisation of the Siachen Glacier. I want to caution this Government that we must not give in easily. We fail to learn from history and that has become our weakness. Hence, I urge upon the Union Government that we must not yield to this, and we must not give up our fortification in Siachen. I strongly stress that in the name of 'talks', we must not give up our rights. We have shed our noble blood to safeguard Siachen. We must not forget that.

Our party, DMK, and both our founder leaders Anna and our present leader Dr. Kalaignar always expressed our faith in the unity and integrity of the country. We are second to none in upholding patriotism. During the Chinese War, in 1962, our leader, Anna, joined hands with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru even though he was taken out of the Vellore Prison just then. His speech with patriotic sentiments to safeguard the boundaries of India is still echoing in the Vellore Fort. DMK was the first in mobilising funds for war during the period. DMK's contribution was not surpassed by any other political party as our cadre and public, through our mobilisation, contributed liberally. I remember, our leader Dr. Kalaignar addressed hundreds of fund-raising meetings. Such was the contribution of DMK right from the beginning.

When it comes to Defence, we are concentrating more on our northern, eastern and western borders and forgetting that we have southern borders too. This is why

6.00 P.M.

[Dr. K.P. Ramalingam]

recently our fishermen were killed by some foreign vessels in the international waters very near our borders. It is also a continuing tale of sorrow on the other side where frequent attacks on Tamil fishermen were committed by the Sri Lankan Navy and Armed Forces. Even after so much of blood has flown down the Gulf of Mannar and Katchatheevu, the presence of our mighty defence is not at all felt there.

The Sri Lankan Armed Forces are going on attacking our fishermen. Even a threat perception has not been given by our mighty Indian Defence. I would like to give a forewarning that we must be very careful with our friendly neighbours. I need not point our Sri Lanka because we know the days of Chinese aggression.

We all pay respect and hold our Armed Forces in high esteem. But, it is saddening that our Army purchases land in controversies. I know that certain purchases cannot be open. But, they can always be done beyond criticism. The media and the so-called whistleblowers play havoc. There must be a strict enforcement of law, restraining the Press from reporting anything connected with our Defence. I feel that our Defence must be beyond criticism and no one should make irresponsible charges and frivolous comments. We must not give misleading information about our Army and our equipment. I urge upon the Government through this august House that we must have a relook at our media reporting Defence matters.

I fail to understand why the so-called national newspapers stoop low. Even without understanding what they are doing, they are lowering the image of our Armed Forces. High ranking officers in our Defence system must also avoid meeting the media often. I want to know whether they are playing at the hands of others and some vested interests even from across the border.

I would like to stress once again that our Southern borders must also be protected effectively. The happenings in Sri Lanka must be carefully watched. Our mighty Defence need not have close cooperation with them because it may weaken our nation in future. I would like to recall the lines from Silappadhikaram, the famous Tamil Epic, "*Thenpulam kaval en mudhal Pizhaithadhu*" says the Pandia King. The Pandia King Nedunchezhiyan realised too late that his study of things in the South was wrong and he had unwittingly mismanaged, is the meaning of that self-confession. Our Government too must not repent and lament like that in future.

Before I conclude, I would like to stress on modernisation of our Armed Forces. Nowadays, we find fantastic new look uniforms. Like that, uniformly, we should go for sophisticated weapons and suitable training. DRDO is sharing with laymen the fruits of its research. At this juncture, on behalf our Party, DMK, I would like to

congratulate DRDO scientists and the Defence Minister, and put on record our appreciation for the successful testing of the ICBM like Agni-V multi-warheaded missile. Our Defence must also come forward to share with our paramilitary forces its new innovation and techniques in intelligence gathering and training of armed personnel for which the fund should be flowing freely. With these words, Sir, I conclude. Thank you.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated) : Thank you, Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir. I just have a few comments as usual. First of all, I think, we are extremely fortunate to have as our Defence Minister and the Minister of State who are people of few words and, therefore, they are sometimes misunderstood and misinterpreted. I would just say, through you, to the hon. Minister that please not let your word represent your actions and let your silence represent what you wish to do.

It is unfortunate that there has been a recent public controversy about India's Defence preparedness. I think, we are responsible for bring our country's reputation.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Gagngulyji, one second please. We have five more speakers. Please take five minutes each so that we can finish it today. Reply will be tomorrow. Now, please proceed.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY : Sir, I wish to recall two events before the 1962 humiliation on the North-East frontier. The hon. Defence Minister, at that time, had asked the Ordnance factory to stop producing arms and ammunition and instead to produce toasters and tea kettle. That was one of our fatal mistakes. Equally, I must remind ourselves that although we unconditionally collapsed in 1962, India won an unconditional victory in 1971.

(THE VICE CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN)
in the Chair)

I think, the biggest curse of procuring arms and ammunition is the plague of the middlemen. This is an international plague. It has nothing to do particularly with India. They are an unavoidable infection which must be fought so that we do not become helpless by their actions. In this respect, I urge the hon. Defence Minister and the Minister of State not to allow middlemen and lobbyists to become an impediment, but to recognise that Indian Private and Public Sector industries has moved into the 21st century, and are hugely capable of participating with the public sector, with the DRDO and getting into arms manufacture and ammunition manufacture in a very, very big way. The question is : why are we delaying this? I hope the civil servants who are sitting here in the official gallery, as well as, listening to the debate would take it seriously as a matter of urgency that cannot be delayed any further. ISRO has shown what is possible. I cannot pay the same compliments to the DRDO with all due respect, because over the years, many delays have been there, whether it is a battle tank or

[Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly]

whether it is a light combat aircraft, etc. But DRDO is an asset that this country has and it has to be modernised. It has to be led. It cannot do all by itself. Kindly find a way of coupling it with the Indian private sector capabilities; and don't permit people to protect their turf in order to protect things which are not in the national interest. I don't think we should feel helpless at all. We should not feel negative at all. We should not feel negative at all. But we want to hear from the Ministry of Defence, the Minister of Defence and the Minister of State of Defence about India's defence plans in the next two or three years. I compliment them for blacklisting ten companies. I compliment them for sending out the word that middlemen will not be allowed to Interfere with India's arm purchase. Middlemen of Indian origin or foreign origin, will be barred from what India plans to do in the next two to three years. But Indian companies, Indian capabilities and where necessary foreign purchases should be negotiated directly with suppliers. This is going to be the route for restoring our self-confidence. I have heard a lot of very positive things from both sides of this House. I just want to request the Defence Minister to share with us his two to three year vision which says that we will get out of all this controversy whether in the media, whether in the political space, whether in the public domain or whether in the foreign media and declare that we are going to look after our interests, we are quite capable of doing it, we do not suffer from helplessness and we have all the capabilities in this country and we will bring them together in order to get our defence priorities right. Thank you very much.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : Thank you. Shri M.P. Achuthan. Kindly confine to your time of five minutes. This is for all. There are four other Members among whom we have to divide the time.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala) : Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, the working of the Ministry of Defence is being discussed widely in the media now. The people also took great interest in the working of the Ministry not for the good thing done but for two reasons. One is the series of scams. Another reason is the report about the inadequate preparedness of the Armed Forces. These two aspects worry our people. And who is responsible for these scams and the inadequate preparedness of our Armed Forces? I would say, the political leaders. The Government, not only this Government, but the previous Governments also. These scams are nothing new. The dealings on commission basis, with middlemen on arms purchases, is a continuous process. Everybody knows that there is commission paid. At times, 15 per cent commission is paid on purchases. The lobby, the arms purchase lobby, is so powerful that we cannot imagine it because thousands of crores is involved. In some deals, not only the military industrial complexes or companies, but also Governments are involved in the lobby. We have seen so many reports. When we had the contract with a French company for purchase of aircraft, what was the reaction of the British Government? Even the British Prime Minister has

spoken about it. It means that in the international scenario, now the military industrial complex is very powerful and they are trying to dictate terms to our country in our defence policy. So, we must be very careful.

Now, Sir, of late, another scam has emerged, and that is, the land mafia. Till now, defence scams meant dealings in purchases of arms. But now we have dealings of defence lands. We have seen this in Sukhna, then, in Pune, Jodhpur and Srinagar. And, in all these cases, what we see is a nexus between the political leadership, some of the Army officers and the middlemen. These three sets of people combine together and dictate terms. And the question is whether we can break this nexus, whether the Government has the political will to deal with it, whether it can take stringent action against those who are involved in these dealings. Today we are fortunate to have a political leader as the Ministry of Defence of our country, whose integrity cannot be challenged. I appreciate it. But the unfortunate aspect is that the clean image of Shri A.K. Antony is being used by the ruling political dispensation to cover up many scams. That is the tragedy. My request to the hon. Minister is to be bold and take action. And we see that many of the Army Officers, immediately after retirement, work as lobbies; they join private companies dealing with military equipments...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : Kindly complete. Your time is over.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN : Yes, Sir. So I propose that, at least, for five years after retirement, they cannot join any private company dealing with defence affairs. There must be more transparency and accountability in Defence dealings. The CAG has to be involved in the process of accounting and overseeing, and there should be more transparency. Now, we have got auctions. We have blacklisted some companies. The hon. Minister was also mentioning...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : Okay, thank you very much. You can straightaway come to the point.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN : We are blacklisting the vendors, the dealers, not the original Company who is paying this. Another thing is : how can we deal with this only, by indigenization alone. In order to have more defence productions within the country, we do have public sector undertakings. But many of public sector undertakings are for assembling, not for original production. For that, we need R&D. So, we must give more funds for R&D, and involve all the concerns, all those who are interested in producing...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : Okay, thank you.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN : Just one minute. One thing is, for modernization this year, 2012-13, the allotment was Rs. 66,032 crores. But, out of it, Rs. 54,839 crores was for a commitment made earlier. What the military gets is only Rs. 5,520 crores. So, for this, a one-time settlement has to be made.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : Okay, thank you very much.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN : Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, just one minute.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : You are having another Member also from your party.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN : Sir, I will conclude with a saying in Malayalam. Since the Defence Minister is from Kerala, I want to mention that. There is a saying in Malayalam : *marman padichavan thallan polunnathu*. That means a man, who is well-versed in sensitive parts of the body, is going to beat. The story is about a man who knows the sensitive parts of the body. If he strikes there is instant death. So, one day when he was going, he saw a cow, in his paddy field, eating the paddy crop. So, he took a stick and went to beat the cow. When he tried to aim at it, he saw that it was a sensitive part. He thought, "If I beat there, the cow will die." In that way, every part of the body of the cow seemed to be very sensitive to him. And, he went back without hitting her. So, don't take such an attitude. Be bold. Take timely actions. There may be a risk, but only then, can you take the country forward. Thank you.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA (Assam) : Sir, with all humility, I say that I will agree to your proposal; I will confine myself to five minutes, though it is my first speech. I am a disciplined party worker; I will abide by your decision. Sir, I am talking about the subject of Defence. It is a very important subject. First of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Defence Minister and the scientists and our technical personalities for successful launching of Agni-V missile. We are fortunate now to be a member of the elite ICBM club of five nations, and once again, I compliment you, Mr. Defence Minister. While I salute the great Jawans of Army, Navy and Air Force, for protecting the border, by land, sea and air, and also pay homage to all the martyrs who laid down their lives to safeguard the integrity and sovereignty of the nation. Now, I don't want to repeat whatever has been stated because the time is very short. I will go to the Defence Budget. Here in the Defence Budget, I have observed one thing about the outlay, both capital and revenue, we see that the revenue outlay is more and capital outlay is less. I understand, knowing that the Indian military machine is manpower-intensive, we have to look after our soldiers, airmen and seamen, and have to give them all the facilities. But, equally, at the same time, I feel, we have to prepare ourselves

with modernisation and other schemes. Sir, I humbly request the hon. Defence Minister, if the capital outlay and the revenue outlay can be on 50:50 basis in future, it would be better. I also compliment the hon. Finance Minister that in spite of economic slowdown, he has increased the Defence Budget. Also, in his Budget Speech, the hon. Finance Minister stated that this is for the present need. But, for future needs, he will enhance it. Through you, I also compliment the hon. Finance Minister.

Now, I come to the borders that we are having. We have a long border of 1,4000 kms. or more and the coastal border. Practically, every State of India is a frontline State, barring only Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Delhi and Haryana. All other States either have international border or a coastline, not to talk about the archipelagoes and the islands. Sir, the border management must be heightened, especially for us in the North-East where we are surrounded more than 95 per cent, by international border; only 4 per cent is connected with the main land by a narrow corridor of 56 kms which is known as 'chicken's neck.' And, we have seen what had happened in 1962. When I was a school kid, I observed what had happened. The refugees came from the northern township of Assam, Tejpur, to our hometown - Guwahati - because the Chinese came right up to Tawang and Bomdila. Today, the situation has changed. We have improved vastly in defence preparedness. But, at that point of time, we did not have even a single bridge over the River Brahmaputra. Sir, River Brahmaputra is one of the mightiest rivers in the world. Till then we did not have a single bridge over it. But, after the Chinese came here, we got a bridge. Now, that is why we shout, that is why we say you please go for more connectivity in the North-East with rail, road and air. It is not only for us but it is for the entire country, for the Defence of the country and also for the strategic needs. So, all the roads Rail connectivity should be improved. Also, border roads should be improved. We have a long border with China. I will not talk about that Government. I have very high regard for the people of China and also high regard for the people of Pakistan. But, the Governments and the matters that they are pursuing, the technique, the policy with a massive build up Defence budget, we are apprehensive in the North-East, because once we have been beaten twice we don't want to be shy. So, the North-East appeals to the hon. Defence Minister to increase the capability of our forces in the North-East, thereby, I did not mean that you should not increase the capabilities of force in the Western sector or the Northern sector. But, also, connectivity should be improved and the Lok East Policy has to be given more thrust. It is because from Moreh in Manipur, you can go up to Myanmar then, through Myanmar, to Thailand to Malaysia.

So, Sir, these are the points I want to make. Thank you, Sir, for having given me this opportunity. Thank you.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA**The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) 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 Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2012, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th May, 2012."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

Discussion on Working of Ministry of Defence (Contd.)

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I am grateful that the Minister and the Leader of Opposition are present when I make this small intervention. The hon. Defence Minister, Mr. A.K. Antony, belongs to a rare breed of politicians who are simple and honest.

I would like Mr. Antony to act on certain issues. Let me start with an issue now.

It has been brought to my notice by certain aggrieved widows of soldiers killed in action, missing in action, and disabled soldiers that the Department of Ex-servicemen Welfare has withdrawn concessions and scholarship allowed to them beyond the second child, by an Order issued by the Minister of Defence on 25.10.2010. I understand that the Sixth Central Pay Commission had made no such recommendation to restrict the education concession to war heroes' children; it has been inserted by the Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare on their own initiative. I can understand that family planning norms and incentives are applicable to serving Government employees. But issuing an order restricting concessions given historically by the Government of India to those widows whose husbands have been martyred and to those soldiers who have been disabled due to battle injuries is unfair and unjust. I learn that scholarships that had been in vogue since 1971 and these were first announced by none other than Shrimati Indira Gandhi as a token of gratitude to soldiers in recognition of their gallantry and sacrifice of their lives or to the handicapped due to any enemy action. It was later extended to all violent operations fought by Armed Forces, Para Military Forces and it continues till date. A statement regarding facilities to war-widows and disabled soldiers was made on the 18th of December, 1971 by Shrimati Indira Gandhi on the floor of the Parliament. In her speech, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had said, "Lives cannot be valued in terms of money. A grateful nation remembers its dead and its obligations towards its soldiers." She said that the Government had decided to meet the full cost of expenses

till the first-degree course of the children of war heroes. Sir, I learn that Government has brought in ceilings on reimbursements in 1990; and in its latest orders, the number of children, eligible for scholarship, of a widow, a wounded soldier, and a soldier missing in action, have been restricted to two. I understand that, currently, it is about Rs. 4,000, Sir, with an annual allocation of Rs. 7-10 crores only. Howsoever proud one may be to sacrifice one's life or a limb for the nation, the sentiment cannot replace a parent or a limb. It will be a generous act by our Government, by you, Sir, as the Defence Minister, to continue to take on the full cost of education of the children of those gallant men and women who die while serving the cause of our nation.

Finally, Sir, while I am sure that you may not be the author of this unfortunate change in the order, number one, I request you to recall the latest order of October, 2010, issued by the Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare, restricting the number of children and equating the scholarship with the Children Education Allowance applicable to serving Government employees. Secondly, consider reimbursing actual costs for text-books, uniforms and all other expenses incurred by the widows, disabled soldiers in schools of their choice and convenience in the spirit of commitment made by the former Prime Minister and Congress leader, Smt. Indira Gandhi. I wish, as Defence Minister, you do this one action. You have the moral authority, the ethical authority. Please use that moral authority and you can overcome many lapses, many weaknesses in the defence establishments.

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

Finally, Sir, I conclude with a couplet of Thiruvalluvar : An ideal nation is one which is free from hunger, which is free from diseases and which is free from enemies. "urupasiyum ovaapiniyum serupakaiyum; iyalvadhua naadu." We want to see India as a modern nation, as a mighty nation free from hunger, free from enemies and free from diseases.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, I hope, the defence policies are not discussed in isolation from our foreign policies, from our domestic policies. With the ever-growing Budget on defence, we have to address these issues with serious concern. Thank you.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam) : Sir, I would restrict my observations in this important discussion on the working of the Ministry of Defence, to the north-eastern region and the Himalayan border only. China has focussed itself on building its comprehensive nation-power by economic and technical upgradation. They are also engaged in modernisation of their Armed Forces and force projection capability. We, the North-Eastern people, had a bad experience during the year 1962. The Chinese troops entered the Tezpur Town in Assam crossing the Arunachal State, then NEFA. The people of the region feel insecure as China has made rapid infrastructure

[Shri Kumar Deepak Das]

development in Tibet Autonomous Region and Xinjiang province in terms of road, trains and airport facilities and military force projection. On the other, India is yet to take competent and authentic initiatives in this regard.

Sir, in April 1960, Zhou Enlai, the Chinese Premier's offer was for China conceding to India what was the NEFA, now Arunachal Pradesh, in exchange for India withdrawing its claim on Aksai Chin in Kashmir. It was a compromise settlement suggested by Zhou Enlai. India turned down the suggestion. What followed was the India's utter humiliation in 1962. Sir, this is the golden jubilee year of humiliation by the Chinese aggression. The victorious Chinese army entered up to Tezpur in Assam. Till today, China has been creating problems in getting Visas for the residents of Arunachal Pradesh. They used to protest against our Prime Minister's visit to Arunachal Pradesh and the Dalai Lama's tour of Tawang. China is now refusing to accept the *status quo* of McMahon Line.

Sir, the Chinese claim for Tawang is ridiculous. Every time, the Chinese say that Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh is part of Tibet and hence it is China. It is a fact that the 6th Dalai Lama, Tsangyang Gyasto, was a Monpa born in Tawang in 1683 but it offers no basis to any contention that the people of Tawang or Arunachal Pradesh are Tibetans and hence Chinese. It was politically settled in 1951 while China remained silent on the establishment of Indian political and administrative control over Tawang in 1951. It was an end to the tyrannical Tibetan rule in Tawang. Again, now, China is trying to put economical pressure by damaging the interest of the people of the North-East and India as a whole. China is building dams on Kchangpo, a Chinese side of Brahmaputra. Sir, on 28th October, the External Affairs Minister, Shri S.M. Krishna stated that "India-China border is most peaceful. There may be incursions by the Chinese without them even being aware of it. Relations between the two countries are warm". But the ground reality is something different. On 30th November, 2009, it had been reported that the construction of a road project in the Ladakh region had to be stopped because of objections raised by the Chinese Army. On the other hand, China is simultaneously building and repairing as many as 27 airstrips in the Tibet region. It is learnt from reliable sources, and the source also confirmed, that these airstrips would be used by China only in the case of a conflict with India as New Delhi is the only potential adversary in the region. Construction of dam on Brahmaputra will ruin the economy and culture of the Brahmaputra Valley. Chinese are also increasing other activities in the border area like expansion of their airfields, followed by development of intermediate range missiles in the Delingha region for their strategic use only against India. China has also built several such pads for nuclear-tipped ballistic missiles in the same region. On the other hand, it is a matter of great concern that China is continuously helping Pakistan to build its military capabilities. It is very interesting to note that in

October, 2009 the Chinese had complained about India upgrading its airfields in Eastern Ladakh and Arunachal Pradesh, where IAF Vice-Chief Air Marshal P.K. Borbora had responded by saying that China had no business to talk about it because India too had not objected to massive military build up in Tibet, including expansion of airfields.

Sir, on 2nd May, 2012, the hon. Minister told in this House that China intruded twice into India air space in the month of April. Sir, we have a volatile neighbourhood, and countries like China, Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh have been giving us sleepless nights. (Time-bell rings). Sir, please give me two minutes more.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Okay, you take one minute.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS : Sir, countries like China, Pakistan and Nepal have never been defensive about design. On the other hand, Bangladesh is engaged in challenging our internal security through its silent aggression on the Western part of the North-Eastern Region through infiltrating illegal Bangladeshis.

Sir, a World Bank Report in 2011 said that China's military expenditure was reported at 2.01 per cent of its G.D.P. Since China's economy is much larger than India's, this two per cent of the GDP translates into several billions of dollars in excess of what India plans. (Time-bell rings) Pakistan too had increased its Defence allocations by 12 per cent. Our Budget allocation for Defence has remained close to only 1.9 per cent of the GDP. This stagnation is due to the failure of the Defence Ministry to aggressively push for more funds.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Okay; okay.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS : Sir, again, I would like to make here a request about the withdrawal of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act from the North-Eastern Region. It is a draconian Act. It is not reducing insurgency from the region; rather, it is increasing insurgency there. Sir, with these few words, I conclude my speech. I thank you very much, Sir, for giving me the chance to speak on this subject.

SHRI SANJAY RAUT (MAHARASHTRA) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on the discussion on the working of the Ministry of Defence at the backdrop of lot of controversies, corruption charges and allegations on the Army.

सर, इस देश में दो ही सेनाएं हैं, एक भारतीय सेना और दूसरी शिव सेना। दोनों सेनाओं का काम लगभग एक जैसा ही है। एक सीमा पर लड़ती है और दूसरी देश के अंदर दुश्मनों से लड़ती रहती है, लेकिन आज हम यहां देश के रक्षा मंत्रालय के कार्यकरण पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। हम एक तरह से देख रहे हैं कि देश की सुरक्षा और हमारी सेना की प्रतिष्ठा के साथ खिलवाड़ हो रहा है। हम लोग कुछ यहां बैठे हैं, कुछ बाहर बैठे हैं और कुछ मिनिस्ट्री में बैठे हैं, मैं यह तो नहीं कहूंगा कि सब मूकदर्शक बनकर बैठे हैं, लेकिन सिर्फ चर्चा करते हैं। Defence is not a particularly interesting subject for Indian Parliament as such. Both the House also

[Shri Sanjay Raut]

did not pay much attention to serious flaws in the Defence budget. The Budget Speech of 2012-13 by our Finance Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, devoted less than 35 seconds to national security and Defence budget out of a total two hours. He spent even less time on internal security. Sir, despite serious escalation in the overall threat, internal and national security, the Ministry has spent less than allotted Budget meant for procuring modern weapons. There is no mention of strengthening border management, that is, to provide for construction of fences, roads, floodlights, etc. on the International Border. Sir, the Indian Defence is possibly the most opaque document in the world.

यह चिंता का विषय है कि देश की सुरक्षा पर बार-बार प्रश्न चिह्न लगाया जाता है। जनरल वी.के. सिंह ने प्रधान मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखा और पत्र में सेना की खस्ता हालत पर चिंता व्यक्त की। जो चिंताएं, जनरल सिंह ने अपनी चिट्ठी में जाहिर कीं, अगर वे सच हैं और हम मानते भी हैं कि सच हैं, तो इस देश की सुरक्षा राम भरोसे हैं। हमारा सौभाग्य है कि पाकिस्तान अपने देश की उलझन में फंसा हुआ है, इसलिए हम यहाँ सुरक्षित हैं। जनरल सिंह का कहना है कि सेना के पास गोला-बारूद तक नहीं है, पर हमारे जवान कठिन से कठिन परिस्थितियों में अपनी जान दाँव पर लगाकर देश की रक्षा करते हैं। अगर हम लड़ने का पूरा सामान उन्हें समय पर मुहैया नहीं करेंगे, तो वे इस देश की रक्षा कैसे करेंगे? यह देश जानना चाहता है कि हमारी सेना की ऐसी हालत कैसे हुई और इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है।

भारत अपनी सुरक्षा पर सबसे ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करता है। अपनी रक्षा पर सबसे ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करने वाले देशों में भारत नौवें स्थान पर है। दुनिया समझती है कि भारत विश्व में सबसे ज्यादा हथियार खरीदता है। इसका बजट हर साल बढ़ता रहता है। 1996-97 में हमारे देश का रक्षा बजट लगभग 30 हजार करोड़ रुपये था, यह 2001-02 में बढ़कर 62 हजार करोड़ रुपये हो गया और यह 2010-11 में बढ़कर लगभग डेढ़ लाख करोड़ से ऊपर चला गया। देश की रक्षा के लिए जब-जब पैसा मांगा गया, कभी किसी ने मना नहीं किया। लोगों को लगता है कि हमारा सैन्य बल अत्याधुनिक हथियारों से लैस है, लेकिन जब हमारे सेना प्रमुख यह कहते हैं कि हमारी सेना की हालत खस्ता है और उसके पास गोला-बारूद तक नहीं है, तो मन में सवाल उठता है कि आखिर यह सारा पैसा कहाँ जाता है और उसमें कितना पैसा भ्रष्टाचार की वेदी पर चढ़ाया जाता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अभी टाट्टा ट्रक का मामला सामने आया। 2003 से लेकर आज तक 5000 करोड़ रुपये के टाट्टा ट्रक खरीदे गए, जिसमें 750 करोड़ रुपये की रिश्वत दी जा चुकी है। ये सब खबरें एक चिंता पैदा करती हैं। हथियारों के मामले में हिंदुस्तान की आत्मनिर्भरता बहुत सीमित है। हमारे सामने हथियार इम्पोर्ट करने के अलावा और कोई विकल्प नहीं है। हिंदुस्तान अपने हथियारों का 70 फीसदी इम्पोर्ट करता है, क्योंकि देश का मिलिट्री इंडस्ट्रियल कॉम्प्लेक्स हमारी घरेलू मांग पूरी नहीं कर सकता है। सर, इतने बड़े देश का इतना बड़ा बजट है और हम महासत्ता बनने की भी बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करते हैं, लेकिन हथियार और रक्षा उपकरणों के लिए हमें आज भी विदेशों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि रक्षा उपकरणों की आपूर्ति के बारे में हमारी स्वदेशी कंपनियों की तैयारी के बारे में सदन को समझाएं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, कारगिल रिव्यू कमेटी ने कुछ रिकमेंडेशन्स की थीं, जिसमें हाई डिफेंस मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम, इंटेलिजेंस टेक्नीक और बॉर्डर मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम से सम्बन्धित कुछ मुद्दों पर महत्वपूर्ण

सुधारों की सिफारिश की थी। क्या मैं मंत्री जी से जान सकता हूँ कि इनमें से कितने सुझाव इम्प्लिमेंट किए गए हैं? संसदीय पैनल के सामने जो महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे उठे थे, हम उसको भी नजरअंदाज नहीं कर सकते हैं। इंडियन एयरफोर्स को ट्रेनर विमान और सिम्युलेटर की भारी कमी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। फाइटर स्वाइनों की संख्या कम हो रही है, कुछ हवाई अड्डों पर परफेक्ट लैंडिंग फेसिलिटी नहीं है, इंडियन एयरफोर्स के पास इस समय क्रूज 42 स्वाइन की तुलना में सिर्फ 34 फाइटर स्वाइन हैं, जिनकी 12वीं योजना के दौरान कम होकर 31 तक पहुंच जाने की संभावना है। कई फाइटर एयरक्राफ्ट्स अपनी टेक्निकल लाइफ पूरी कर चुके हैं और उन्हें सेवा के बाहर होने का इंतजार है, लेकिन एयर फोर्स में उनके स्थान पर शामिल किए जाने वाले एयरक्राफ्ट्स अभी तक नहीं आए हैं। सर, ट्रेनर विमानों के सम्बन्ध में पैनल को जो बताया गया था, वह यह था कि इंडियन एयर फोर्स को 181 बेसिक ट्रेनर एयरक्राफ्ट्स, 85 इंटरमीडिएट जेट ट्रेनर्स और 106 एडवांस जेट ट्रेनर्स की आवश्यकता है। एयर फोर्स के पास तब से एक भी बेसिक ट्रेनर एयरक्राफ्ट नहीं है। 2009 में एक भयंकर दुर्घटना के बाद एचपीटी-32 बेड़े से बाहर हटाए गए।

सर, जो सबसे गहन मुद्दा है, वह चीन के बारे में है। चीन के बारे में हमें सावधान रहना होगा। चीन हमारी घेराबंदी कर रहा है। पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश, श्रीलंका और नेपाल को हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ खड़ा करने का चीन का प्रयत्न रहा है। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि चीन के साथ लगे राज्यों की सीमा पर सड़क नेटवर्किंग कार्य के लिए आपने कितना बजट एलोकेट किया है? आए दिन मीडिया में यह रिपोर्ट आ रही है कि चीन बहुत आक्रामक तरीके से हिन्दुस्तान की सीमाओं पर सड़क नेटवर्क विकसित कर रहा है। मैं मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमें भी इस तरह से इस विषय को प्राथमिकता देनी पड़ेगी। (समय की घंटी)

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : That is all, please.

श्री संजय राउत : सर, मुझे थोड़ा और समय दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : नहीं, नहीं, सात मिनट हो गए हैं।

श्री संजय राउत : तो क्या हो गया? हम तो कभी-कभी बोलते हैं और वह भी आखिर में।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : कभी-कभी नहीं, आप हमेशा बोलते हैं। आप बोलिए।

श्री संजय राउत : सर, इस देश के लिए चीन सबसे बड़ा खतरा है। If we compare our Defence spending with China, we will find that we are far behind. Their Defence Budget for this year is about \$106.4 billion, that is, Rs. 5,30,000 crores as against our Defence Budget, which is very less. चीन अभूतपूर्व रूप से अपनी मिलिट्री का मॉडर्नाइजेशन कर रहा है और हमारे पास गोला-बारूद की कमी है। मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि हमारे लश्कर, हमारी सेना के लिए हम सबसे ज्यादा बजट खर्च करने की मंशा रखते हैं, लेकिन वह वहाँ तक नहीं पहुँचता है। मैं मंत्री जी से इतना ही कहूँगा कि जो भी बजट है, उसे आप ठीक ढंग से वहाँ तक पहुँचाएँ और हमारी सेना, जिसके बारे में आज कहा जाता है 'first-rate Army with second-rate equipment', हमारी यह जो इमेज है, यह बदलनी चाहिए (समय की घंटी) और सेना की अच्छी इमेज देश और विदेश के सामने रखनी चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी। आप पाँच मिनट लीजिए।

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम) : थैंक्यू सर। मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलूँगा, इस पर ऑलरेडी बहुत से माननीय सदस्य बोल चुके हैं। यह हमारे रक्षा मंत्रालय की बात है और यह हमारी रक्षा की भी बात है। आज यहाँ पर हमारे जितने भी आदरणीय सांसदों ने वक्तव्य रखा है, उसे सुन कर कभी-कभी हम नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लोग निराश भी हो जाते हैं। कभी सफिशिएंट आर्म्स नहीं है, या एयरक्राफ्ट्स नहीं हैं, कभी पायलट्स भी नहीं हैं, कभी जिस तरह से सफिशिएंट ट्रेनिंग देनी चाहिए थी, वह भी ठीक तरह से नहीं हुई। अगर इसमें इसी तरह की बात होगी, तो नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लोगों में दिल में थोड़ी सी नर्वसनेस, थोड़ा सा डर जरूर आ जाएगा। हम सब लोग जानते हैं कि हर समय चीन भारत को युद्ध के लिए ललकारता रहता है। अगर कभी यहाँ से रक्षा मंत्री अरुणाचल प्रदेश विजित करने जाता है, तो वे लोग इसके विरोध में कुछ-न-कुछ बोलते हैं कि अरुणाचल प्रदेश हमारा है और उन्हें बिना बताए, बिना बात किए आना नहीं चाहिए। फिर कभी वे लोग एशियन डेवलपमेंट बैंक जैसी संस्था को भी समस्या में डाल देते हैं कि अरुणाचल प्रदेश चीन का है, इसमें इंडिया द्वारा दिए गये प्रोजेक्ट को सैंक्शन नहीं करना चाहिए। फिर कभी-कभी वे लोग बॉर्डर में गोलीबारी भी करते रहते हैं। इस तरह की हालत है कि वे लोग सिर्फ युद्ध चाहते हैं, वार चाहते हैं और इसके लिए हम लोगों को हर समय ललकारते रहते हैं। इसलिए यह चिन्ता की बात है और इसके लिए हम लोगों को तैयार रहना होगा। जो भी हो, हम युद्ध नहीं चाहते हैं, लेकिन अगर चीन जबर्दस्ती 1962 की तरह हमला करने की कोशिश करेगा, तो हमें उसे रोकना होगा और इसके लिए सारी तैयारी करनी होगी। इसलिए हम लोगों ने वहाँ रहते हुए जो देखा है, जो वहाँ पर जरूरी है, जिसके बारे में पंकज बोरा जी ने भी बोला है, वह है कम्युनिकेशन। आज तक वहाँ बॉर्डर एरिया में अच्छा रास्ता नहीं है। जितना रास्ता बॉर्डर रोड्स ऑर्गेनाइजेशन ने बनाया है, जिसको वह मेंटेन कर रहा है, वह रास्ता इतना छोटा है, सिर्फ 12 फीट या कहीं-कहीं 24 फीट का है, जहाँ क्रॉसिंग करना भी मुश्किल है। संकट के समय वहाँ पर आर्म्स ले जाना और हमारी सेना का जाना बहुत मुश्किल है। आज तक रंगिया से लेकर मुरकॉगसेलेक तक जो रेलवे लाइन जाती है, जो सारा चीन का बॉर्डर है, वहाँ हमारी जितनी भी फौज है, उन लोगों के लिए आर्म्स-एम्पुनिशंस ही नहीं, खाने-पीने की सारी चीज़ें भी उसी से जाती हैं। ब्रॉडगेज में कन्वर्ट करने का काम चलने के कारण आज यह बन्द हो गया है और यह कब कम्प्लीट होगा, इसका भी कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से मंत्री जी को इन चीज़ों की तरफ भी थोड़ा देखना चाहिए। वहाँ रास्ता बनना बहुत जरूरी है। ब्रह्मपुत्र पर ब्रिज भी नहीं है, तेजपुर में तो अब बना है, लेकिन डिब्रूगढ़ की तरफ नहीं है। डिब्रूगढ़ की तरफ चाइना का बहुत सारा इलाका है, इसलिए इस चीज़ को देखना चाहिए। अगर ये सारी समस्याएं होंगी तो युद्ध के समय में हम लोगों को बहुत प्रॉब्लम होगी। मुझे मालूम नहीं, रक्षा मंत्रालय सिर्फ Air Force से ही China के साथ लड़ेंगे या स्थल सेना के जरिए भी बाई रोड जा कर भी चाइना के साथ युद्ध करेंगे। मैं आपके नोटिस में ये प्रॉब्लम लाया हूँ, आपको इन्हें देखना चाहिए। आज चाइना इसी का ही मौका देख रहा है। पहले भी उसने हमारे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के अरुणाचल प्रदेश को अपने मैप में डाल कर उसका प्रचार किया था और इस बार वह असम को भी अपने मैप के अन्दर ले गया है। इसके पीछे उसका इन्टेन्शन क्या हो सकता है? इसे हमें ईज़ी नहीं लेना चाहिए। इसे लेकर वे लोग इंटरनेशनल प्रॉब्लम खड़ी कर सकते हैं।

मेरी एक रिक्वेस्ट और भी है कि बाद में अगर कभी भी भारत सरकार की तरफ से हम चाइना के साथ किसी Border डिस्प्यूट को ठीक करें, तो इसका खयाल रखें कि वहाँ की सीमा के जो हमारा राज्य हैं, उन राज्यों के साथ कन्सल्ट करके ही बाऊंड्री को ठीक करें। क्योंकि जब बंगला देश की बाऊंड्री बनाई गई थी, तब वहाँ गलती से बिना देखे, बिना समझे, बिना जाने Chittagong

hill track area को बांगला देश में दे दिया गया था, जिससे हमारे आधे लोग वहीं पर रह गए थे। आज भी वे लोग बहुत मुश्किल में जी रहे हैं। न तो वे यहां आ सकते हैं, न ही हम जा सकते हैं। उनके सारे रिलेटिव इंडिया में त्रिपुरा, मिज़ोरम और मेघालय में रह गए। यह बात सब जानते हैं कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के पी.ए. संगम जी उस हाउस में स्पीकर थे। उनकी गार कम्युनिटी के पाँच लाख से भी ज्यादा आदमी बांगला देश में जो मेघालय का बॉर्डर है, वहां रह गए हैं।

इसी तरह वहां मेप पर लालदाग खींच कर सीमा बनाई गई, जिसके कारण हमारे आधे लोग उधर ही रह गए। इसलिए कभी भी अगर बातचीत के जरिए चाइना के साथ हम किसी सीमा विवाद को सैटल करें, तब यह न हो पाए कि कहीं हम लोग अरुणाचल को भी गलती से चाइना में डाल दें। यह कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है, ऐसा हो भी सकता है, क्योंकि हमारे बहुत सारे ऑफिसर्स को सीमा नॉलेज नहीं है, कई मंत्री और मिनिस्टर्स को भी नॉलेज नहीं है। मैं रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब खुद एक बार वहां आर्मी के जितने भी कैम्प और ऑफिसिज़ वगैरह हैं, वहां जाकर विज़िट करके देखें। अगर उनको समय नहीं है तो कम से कम हमारे जो स्टेट मिनिस्टर हैं, उनको तीन या चार महीने में एक बार रिव्यू करने के लिए वहाँ भेजना चाहिए...(समय की घंटी)... वहां आर्मी और पब्लिक का रिलेशन भी इतना अच्छा नहीं है, क्योंकि आर्मी को insurgency problem के लिए वहां लगाया जाता है। इसके कारण insurgency करने वाले extremist लोगों को दूँढते-दूँढते, वे लोग सिविलन्स को भी टॉर्चर करते हैं। इसलिए आर्मी और पब्लिक के बीच जो रिलेशन बनना था, दूसरे राज्यों की तरह नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में वह रिलेशन नहीं बन पाया है। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के ज्यादातर लोग आर्मी को अपना नहीं समझते हैं, उनको वे बाहर का समझते हैं। ऐसी सिचुएशन में इस रिलेशन को किस तरह ठीक किया जाए, इसको भी देखना चाहिए।

मैं जो कुछ कह रहा हूँ, ये सब छोटी-छोटी बातें हैं, लेकिन वार या युद्ध के समय के लिए ये बहुत ही इम्पोर्टेंट बातें हैं। मेरी यही रिक्वेस्ट है कि इन बातों का ख्याल रखते हुए अगर डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब व्यवस्था बनाएंगे तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा, थैंक्यू।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी.जे. कुरियन) : राम कृपालजी, आपने अभी नाम दिया है, इसलिए सिर्फ तीन मिनट बोलिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : सर, पाँच मिनट दे दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी.जे. कुरियन) : नहीं, नहीं, आपने अभी नाम दिया है, आपको पहले नाम देना चाहिए था।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : माफ कीजिए, सर, मैं देर से आया था।

महोदय, आज हम बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय, रक्षा मंत्रालय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, जो देश की सुरक्षा के लिए बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। हम हर चीज़ से समझौता कर सकते हैं, लेकिन देश की सुरक्षा से कोई समझौता नहीं कर सकते। यह बात और है कि प्रति वर्ष हम रक्षा मंत्रालय के बजट में इजाफा करते हैं, लेकिन आज भी देश की सुरक्षा के लिए जितनी आवश्यकता है, उसके हिसाब से वह पैसा कम है, इस बात को मैं बिल्कुल स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश के सामने कई चुनौतियाँ हैं और उन चुनौतियों का मुकाबला करने के लिए सबसे अधिक जरूरत यह है कि हम आत्मनिर्भर हों। आज जो कहा जा रहा है, जो बात छन कर आई है और सरकार ने भी इसे स्वीकारा है, जैसा जनरल बी.के. सिंह साहब ने कहा कि उसके पास गोला-बारूद की तो कमी है ही, अन्य शस्त्रों की भी कमी है। उसमें यह कहा गया है कि प्रोसेस बहुत लम्बा होता है, चूँकि हमें लगभग 70 प्रतिशत सामग्री देश के बाहर से लेनी पड़ती है। इसमें हमारी आत्मनिर्भरता नहीं है। इसमें आत्मनिर्भरता लाने के लिए और इस प्रोसेस को cut short करने के लिए कोई

[श्री राम कृपाल यादव]

उपाय निकालना चाहिए, ताकि हम सक्षम हो सकें, किसी भी क्षण हम दुश्मनों की चुनौती का सामना कर सकें और उनका मुकाबला कर सकें। खास तौर पर अभी जो चाइना का श्रेट है और पाकिस्तान का श्रेट है, उसके देखते हुए यह हमारे लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। हमें चाइना से सख्त श्रेट है। हर चीज में वह सशक्त है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसको चुनौती देने के लिए जरूरत इस बात की भी है कि हम इस तरह से चाइना का मुकाबला करने के लिए अपने अस्त्र-शस्त्रों को मजबूत करने का काम करें। आज देश के सामने एक बड़ी चुनौती है कि चाइना का मुकाबला करने के लिए हम कैसे तैयार हो सकेंगे। इससे हम अपने आपको तैयार कर सकेंगे। यह और बात है तथा निश्चित तौर पर मुझे विश्वास है कि किसी भी क्षण और किसी भी तरह की चुनौतियों का सामना करने के लिए हमारे देश का सैन्य बल बिल्कुल तैयार है। हम उनका मुकाबला करने को हमेशा तैयार हैं तथा हम दुश्मनों के छक्के छुड़ा सकते हैं। मगर इसमें एक स्थिति यह भी है कि आज सेना में अधिकारियों और सैनिकों की भी कमी है। यह बात खास तौर पर पाई गई है। अब सेना में भर्ती का रुझान कम हो रहा है। हमें इसके प्रति भी गौर करना चाहिए कि हम सेना के अधिकारियों के रिक्त पदों को कैसे fulfill करें, उसे हम कैसे आकर्षण का केन्द्र बनाएँ, ताकि अधिक-से-अधिक अधिकारी हमारे सामने आ सकें तथा सेना में बहाल होने का रुझान जो घटा है, वह वापस आ सके। इस पर भी माननीय मंत्री जी को विचार करना चाहिए।

सर, मैं देखता हूँ कि जवानों के रहने की जो व्यवस्था है तथा उनके खान-पान की जो व्यवस्था है, उस बारे में एक समाचार पत्र में छपा कि बड़े पैमाने पर जवानों के लिए खाद्य आपूर्ति के माध्यम से राशन की जो व्यवस्था की जाती है, उसमें कई तरह की धांधली की जा रही है और उसमें कटौती करने का काम किया जा रहा है। यह भी एक चिन्ता का विषय है। यदि हम अपनी सेना को जो आवंटित सामग्री है, खाने की व्यवस्था में कमी करेंगे, तो उन पर बड़ा कुप्रभाव पड़ने वाला है। इसलिए, इस पर भी मंत्री जी को ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। आज जिस तरह से देश के सामने दुश्मनों की ओर से बड़ी चुनौती है, उस चुनौती का मुकाबला करने के लिए, मंत्री जी, मैं जानता हूँ कि देश की सुरक्षा, देश की रक्षा तथा देश का रक्षा मंत्रालय सुदृढ़ है। उसके लिए आप पूरी ईमानदारी और तत्परता के साथ प्रयास कर रहे हैं, मगर फिर भी आज कमी है। इसमें बड़े पैमाने पर स्कैम की बात कही जा रही है, इससे सेना के प्रति आम लोगों का एक प्रकार का जो सम्मान था, उसमें आज निश्चित तौर पर कहीं-न-कहीं कटौती होती है, उसमें कहीं-न-कहीं कमी आ रही है। उस पर भी हमें ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। आज क्या वजह है कि आम पब्लिक के सामने अगर सेना का एक जवान भी खड़ा हो जाता है, तो उसके प्रति रेस्पेक्ट की भावना रहती है, मगर सेना की यह जो इमेज थी, उसमें लगातार कहीं-न-कहीं कमी आ रही है? इस पर विचार करने की जरूरत है। सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि आप निश्चित तौर पर आत्मनिर्भरता के लिए पूरे अस्त्र-शस्त्र बनाने के लिए जो नीड, जो राशि है, **...(समय की घंटी)...** उसको बढ़ाने का काम कीजिए और रक्षा के साथ कोई समझौता नहीं कीजिए। इसका बजट और बढ़े, उस पर पुरजोर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। **...(समय की घंटी)...** सेना की जो आवश्यकताएँ हैं, जैसे उनके रहने की, उनके खाने की, उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई की, इन तमाम चीजों पर आप ध्यान दीजिए।

सर, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Hon. Members, the names of all Members in the list have been covered, except the hon. LoP, who would speak immediately before the Minister's reply tomorrow.

SPECIAL MENTIONS - CONTD.*

Now, Mr. Ram Kripal Yadav, you may lay your Special Mention.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मैं अपना स्पेशल मेशन lay कर दूँ या दो मिनट में पढ़ दूँ? अगर आप मुझे इसे दो मिनट में पढ़ने की इजाजत दे देते, तो आपकी बड़ी कृपा होती।

उपसभाध्यक्ष : नहीं, आप इसे lay कीजिए।

Demand to Give Constitutional Recognition to Bhojpuri Language

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : सर, मेरा स्पेशल मेशन भोजपुरी भाषा को संवैधानिक मान्यता देने के सम्बन्ध में है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, विश्व में 16 देशों में करीब 20 करोड़ लोगों में प्रचलित और बोली जाने वाली भोजपुरी भाषा को संवैधानिक मान्यता दिये जाने की काफी दिनों से मांग की जा रही है। बिहार की आधी से अधिक आबादी भोजपुरी भाषा बोलती है। करीब एक हजार साल पुरानी भोजपुरी भाषा को आज देश में संवैधानिक दर्जा प्राप्त नहीं है। भोजपुरी भाषा का अपना समृद्ध साहित्य, अपार शैक्षणिक सामर्थ्य, एक समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक व ऐतिहासिक विरासत है। देश और विदेश के अनेक विश्वविद्यालयों में भोजपुरी की पढ़ाई हो रही है। इग्नू में भी इसका कोर्स चलता है। भोजपुरी अकादमी की स्थापना की गई है। फिल्म इण्डस्ट्री में भी भोजपुरी का जलवा है। कई चैनल हैं और विज्ञापन में भी इसका बोलबाला है। भोजपुरी को संवैधानिक दर्जा नहीं मिलने के कारण यू.पी.एस.सी. की लिखित परीक्षा और साक्षात्कार में भी उम्मीदवार शामिल नहीं हो सकते। गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार किया जाय, तो भोजपुरी संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल भाषाओं से किसी भी लिहाज से कम समृद्ध नहीं है। आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल प्रारंभिक 14 भाषाओं के अलावा कालान्तर में जिन आठ सिंधी, कोंकणी, मणिपुरी, नेपाली, बोडो, डोगरी, मैथिली और संथाली भाषाओं को शामिल किया गया है, वे सभी बोलियाँ और समृद्ध साहित्य के मापदंडों पर भोजपुरी के समक्ष नहीं टहरतीं। साल 2001 की जनगणना के अनुसार इन आठ भाषाओं को बोलने वालों की कुल संख्या केवल 3 करोड़ 16 लाख 44 हजार 743 है, जबकि आज भोजपुरी 20 करोड़ लोगों का आंकड़ा पार कर चुकी है। अतः मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि वह भोजपुरी भाषा को संवैधानिक दर्जा अविलम्ब प्रदान करें, ताकि इस समृद्ध भाषा को अपना उचित स्थान मिल सके।

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, the House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at fifty-nine minutes
past six of the clock till eleven of the clock
on Tuesday, the 8th May, 2012.