

Vol. 225  
No. 6



Monday  
19 March, 2012  
29 Phalgun, 1933 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

- Oral Answers to Questions (page 1-26)
- Written Answers to Starred Questions (page 26-51)
- Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 52-291)
- Statement by Minister Correcting Answer to Question (page 292)
- Papers Laid on the Table (page 292-94)
- Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 2011-12 – *Laid on the Table* (page 294)
- Statement by Minister–
- Status of Implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Thirteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests – *Laid on the Table* (page 294-95)
- Recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee (page 295)
- Matters raised with permission –
- Decline in child sex ratio (page 296-98)
- Taking away of two children out of the custody of their NRI parents by Childcare Authorities in Norway (page 298)
- Reported decision to audit less numbers of public sector bank branches from current year (page 298-300)

[P.T.O.]

©  
RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

PRICE : **Rs. 50.00**

Reported less registration of Muslim and Dalit children in nursery classes  
(page 300-04)

Hundredth Century by Sachin Tendulkar (page 304-05)

International Political situation arising out of alleged nuclear programme of Iran  
(page 305)

Demand for revoking notification reducing interest rate on Employees Provident  
Fund (page 305-07)

Motion of Thanks to the President's Address (page 307-392)

Website Address : <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>  
<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>  
E-mail Address : [rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in](mailto:rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in)

---

PUBLISHED UNDER RULE 260 OF RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF  
BUSINESS IN THE COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA) AND PRINTED BY  
SHREE GANESH ASSOCIATES, MAUJPUR, DELHI-110053

## RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 19th March, 2012/29th Phalgun, 1933 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

#### खाद्य गारंटी योजना के लिए खाद्यान्नों की आवश्यकता

\*61 श्री मोहन सिंह: क्या उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में वर्ष 2012-13 से खाद्य गारंटी योजना लागू की जाएगी और यदि हां, तो इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए कितनी मात्रा में गेहूं, चावल और चीनी की आवश्यकता होगी;

(ख) क्या देश में इस योजना को लागू करने के लिए खाद्यान्नों का पर्याप्त भण्डार उपलब्ध है और यदि हां, तो खाद्यान्नों की बिक्री किस मूल्य पर की जाएगी; और

(ग) इस योजना को लागू करने के लिए कितनी धनराशि की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी?

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. के.वी. थॉमस)  
: (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

#### विवरण

(क) राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा विधेयक, जिसका लक्ष्य लक्षित आबादी को खाद्यान्न और भोजन के लिए कानूनी पात्रता प्रदान करना है, लोक सभा में 22-12-2011 को पुरःस्थापित किया गया था। विधेयक को जांच के लिए खाद्य, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण संबंधी स्थायी समिति को भेज दिया गया है। राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा विधेयक के प्रावधानों के अनुसार और 2011 की जनगणना की आबादी को ध्यान में रखते हुए लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली और अन्य कल्याण योजनाओं के लिए विधेयक में खाद्यान्नों की 60.74 मिलियन टन आवश्यकता होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। विधेयक में चीनी को कानूनी हकदारी के रूप में शामिल नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा विधेयक में प्रावधान है कि प्राथमिकता वाले परिवार ऐसे मूल्यों पर खाद्यान्न प्राप्त करने के हकदार होंगे जो चावल, गेहूं, मोटे अनाजों के लिए क्रमशः 3,2,1 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम से अधिक नहीं होंगे और सामान्य परिवारों के लिए मूल्य गेहूं और मोटे अनाजों के लिए समर्थन मूल्य के 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे तथा चावल के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य से निकाले गए मूल्य के 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे।

1 मार्च, 2012 की स्थिति के अनुसार केन्द्रीय पूल में 54.43 मिलियन टन खाद्यान्नों का स्टॉक उपलब्ध है। पिछले 4 वर्षों (2007-08 से 2010-11 तक) के दौरान चावल और गेहूं

की औसत वार्षिक खरीद लगभग 57.0 मिलियन टन रही है जबकि 2000-01 से 2006-07 तक के दौरान इनकी लगभग 38.22 मिलियन टन खरीदारी हुई थी। विपणन मौसम 2011-12 के दौरान 28.34 मिलियन टन गेहूँ की खरीद हुई थी और 2011-12 के दौरान 35.32 मिलियन टन चावल की खरीदारी बढ़कर 31.80 मिलियन टन होने की संभावना है। केन्द्रीय पूल में उपलब्ध खाद्यान्नों के स्टॉक और खरीदारी के रुझान को देखते हुए राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा विधेयक के अधीन खाद्यान्नों की अनुमानित जरूरत को पूरा करना सम्भव हो सकेगा।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा विधेयक के प्रावधानों के अनुसार लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली और अन्य कल्याण योजनाओं के लिए खाद्य राजसहायता की आवश्यकता 2012-13 के सम्पूर्ण वर्ष के लिए 1,12,205 करोड़ रुपये होने का अनुमान है।

#### **Requirement of foodgrains for the Food Guarantee Scheme**

†\*61. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Guarantee Scheme would be implemented in the country from 2012-13 and, if so, the quantity of wheat, rice and sugar that would be required for implementation of this Scheme;

(b) whether sufficient stock of foodgrains is available in the country to implement the Scheme and if so, the rate at which the foodgrains would be sold; and

(c) the funds that would be required to implement the Scheme?

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

#### **Statement**

(a) The National Food Security Bill (NFSB), which aims at providing legal entitlements to foodgrains and meals to targeted population, was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22-12-2011. The Bill has been referred to the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution for examination. As per provisions of NFSB, and using 2011 Census population, the requirement of foodgrains for Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other Welfare Schemes (OWS) prescribed in the Bill, is estimated at 60.74 million tons. The Bill does not include sugar as legal entitlement.

(b) The NFSB provides that priority households will be entitled to receive foodgrains at prices not exceeding Rs. 3,2,1 per kg. for rice, wheat, coarse grains respectively and general households at prices not exceeding 50% of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for wheat and coarse grains and not exceeding 50% of derived MSP for rice.

The stock of foodgrains available in the Central Pool as on 1st March, 2012 is 54.43 million tons. The average annual procurement of rice and wheat during the

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

last four years (2007-08 to 2010-11) has been about 57.0 million tons as compared to 38.22 million tons during 2000-01 to 2006-07. The procurement of wheat during marketing season 2011-12 was 28.34 million tons and estimated procurement of rice during 2011-12 is 35.32 million tons. During the Rabi Marketing Seasons (2012-13) the procurement of wheat is likely to go up to 31.80 million tons. With the stock of foodgrains available in the Central Pool and trends in procurement, it would be possible to meet the estimated requirement of foodgrains under NFSB.

(c) The food subsidy requirement for TPDS and OWS, as per provisions of NFSB, is estimated at Rs. 1,12,205 crore for the complete year 2012-13.

**श्री मोहन सिंह:** सभापति जी, मंत्री जी अपने उत्तर में इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि यदि खाद्यान्न गारंटी स्कीम को चालू कर दिया जाए तो 60.75 बिलियन टन खाद्यान्न की जरूरत होगी। पिछले साल तक सरकार जो औसतन खाद्यान्न खरीदती रही है, वह 57 मिलियन टन रहा है। यह 3 से 4 मिलियन टन की जो कमी है, उसको पूरा करने के लिए यह जो आंकड़ा सरकार ने निकाला है, उसके लिए हर महीने कितने किलो आपूर्ति करने पर पूरे देश में प्रति-व्यक्ति खाद्यान्न गारंटी के तहत इतने खाद्यान्न की जरूरत पड़ेगी?

**PROF. K.V. THOMAS:** Sir, in the existing TPD System, and other welfare schemes, we need around 561 lakh tonnes of foodgrains, and this estimate is based on the 1993-94 Poverty Line and the 2000 Population.

Sir, if the same TPD System continues and the new 2011 Census population is considered, what we need is 692.60 lakh tonnes. As per the National Food Security Bill, which is proposed and which is before the Standing Committee of Parliament, what we need is 615.50 lakh tonnes. Sir, we have calculated our production during the last three years. For example, in 2011-12, our projected production for rice and wheat together will be 187.82 lakh tonnes and the procurement will be 61.41 lakh tonnes. So, if we take last three years, we are procuring about 30-31 per cent, which will be enough according to the proposed National Food Security Bill. Now, in the proposed National Food Security Bill, Sir, in the rural areas, 75 per cent will be covered. Out of that, 46 per cent will be in the priority category, which is equivalent to present BPL, where every person will be given 7 kilogram foodgrains at the rate of 3 rupees for rice, 2 rupees for wheat and 2 rupees for millets. If it is an urban area, the coverage will be 50 per cent, and a minimum 28 per cent will be in the priority Category. This is what we have calculated. Finally, I would say that once this Bill is examined by the Standing Committee, which will be discussing this with the different States and stakeholders, and once it comes to Parliament, we will take a final decision.

**श्री मोहन सिंह:** सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी की अपनी स्वीकारोक्ति के अनुसार यदि खाद्य गारंटी स्कीम लागू कर दी जाए तो 1,12,000 करोड़ या इससे भी ज्यादा राज सहायता की जरूरत पड़ेगी। क्या हमारे देश के एन्युअल बजट और भारत की आज की अर्थव्यवस्था पर पहले से राज सहायता का जो बोझ है, उस पर वह करीब सवा लाख करोड़ रुपये का नया अतिरिक्त बोझ बर्दाश्त करने की स्थिति में है? यदि नहीं है, तो इसकी उगाही के लिए या इस धन को एकत्रित करने के लिए भारत सरकार की क्या योजना है?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, at present, our subsidy component in the ongoing schemes, which is based on the poverty line figures of 1993-94 and the Census of 2000, amounts to about Rs. 88,976.6 crores. Now, if the same scheme is continued with for the 2011 population, our subsidy component would be about Rs. 1,09,796 crores. If the proposed Bill is approved, this would amount to about Rs. 1,12,200 crore. This would mean an additional burden of two to three thousand crores, which the country can manage.

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह तो ठीक है कि खाद्यान्न की जो अधिक ऊपज हुई है, उसके कारण हम देश को आशान्वित कर सकते हैं, परन्तु आप जानते हैं कि देश भर में अनेक गोदामों में माल सड़ रहा है और खाद्यान्न की पूर्ति नहीं हो पा रही है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में उसको सुधारने के लिए कुछ विचार किया है, कृपया बताएं?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, our proposed target for production in 2011-12 is 191 million tonnes, for '39-40, the projection is 253.24 million tonnes, and we are going to procure 32 to 33 per cent, which is the procedure we follow, which comes to about 82.75 lakh tonnes. This would be enough for the distribution amongst the proposed target. As for leakages and wastages, as I had explained during the last Session, we had a damaged foodgrains accrued during 2007-08 with FCI as 0.10 percent which we have brought down to 0.01 per cent.

Sir, we had 20 crores of ration cards in the country. After some genuine steps taken by our States to modernise the PDS system, this figure has come down to 18 crores.

These are the steps we have taken so that we are able to implement the food security law.

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर:** सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि जब lean season होता है या कई बार मानसून नहीं आता और जितनी प्रोक्योरमेंट चाहिए या जितनी फसल होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं हो पाती है, तो हम लोग ये जो स्कीम ला रहे हैं, उस समय उसको ये किस तरह से पूरा करेंगे और बफर स्टॉक कितना रखेंगे? क्या इसके बारे में भी इन्होंने कुछ सोचा है? मैं मंत्री जी से यही जानना चाहती हूँ।

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, some parts of our country experience drought while in other parts floods occur. Even in this situation, as I have explained, we have got a better production. That is why we are exporting rice and wheat. So, we are very confident that even if there are droughts or floods in the country, as happens usually, we will be able to manage them. But if there are unprecedented droughts, floods or natural calamities, then there will be enough provision in the Bill to handle the situation.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, a very pertinent question about the MSP has been raised. In the North-Eastern Region to which I belong, peasants do not get value for their labour and the actual cost for their production. A lot of incidents have taken place in these areas which has disturbed the law and order situation

there, especially during the procurement of rice and other seeds. Will the Government take necessary action to raise the Minimum Support Price being given to the agriculturists?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, MSP is decided by the CACP, which is under the Ministry of Agriculture. Every year, CACP gives advice to the Ministry of Agriculture, and they consult the Cabinet and take a decision. Now, the implementation of MSP is mainly the responsibility of the State Governments. So, we have been in touch with all the State Governments, especially the emerging States in the Eastern parts where the food production has improved. I understand that there is a lack of procurement mechanism in those States. We are trying to help them through our own agencies also. But, primarily, it is the responsibility of State Governments to see that MSP is implemented. Since we have to cooperate with the State Governments, we, on our part, will have a random check with the farmers whether they are getting the MSP. If there is information that farmers are not getting MSP, we will intimate the State Governments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 62; the questioner is not present. Let the answer be given.

*[The questioner Shri Govindrao Adik was absent.]*

#### **Committee on sugar sector**

\*62. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has constituted an expert committee, headed by Dr. C. Rangarajan, to examine issues relating to the sugar sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when, the committee is likely to submit its report?

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

#### **Statement**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman, Economic Advisory Council (EAC) to Prime Minister has been constituted on 20.01.2012 to look into all the issues of deregulation of sugar sector.

(c) No time limit has been fixed for the Committee to submit its report.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, through you, I would like to know whether it is a fact that mills incur a loss of about Rs.2500 crore to Rs.3000 crore on account of levy obligation. If so, what are the steps taken by the Government?

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, I may not be able to agree that because of the



levy obligation the sugar mills are having some loss. There are various reasons by which sugar mills face some problems. That is why representations have been given by millers and farmers to the hon. Prime Minister and the Rangarajan Committee has been constituted. That Committee will go into all the details how to help both the millers and the farmers.

**श्री तरुण विजय:** सभापति महोदय, चीनी का मामला पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में महंगाई और साधारण जन की आवश्यकताओं से जुड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन मुझे यह देखकर बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ है कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, उसमें कहा गया है कि समिति के लिए रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने हेतु कोई समय सीमा तय नहीं की गई है। इसका क्या अर्थ है? सामान्य जन को चीनी उपलब्ध हो, अच्छी तरह से उपलब्ध हो, कम कीमत पर उपलब्ध हो, इसके लिए सरकार पर निश्चित रूप से यह दबाव था। यदि नियंत्रण समाप्त कर दिया जाए, तो आम आदमी की जिंदगी में थोड़ी बहुत, वैसे ही इतनी कड़वाहट रहती है, मिठास शायद आ सके और उसके लिए जो एक महत्वपूर्ण समिति गठित की जाती है, वह जनवरी में गठित की जाती है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You have asked the question. Let him answer.

**श्री तरुण विजय:** सरकार यह बताने में असमर्थ होती है कि इसके लिए कोई समय सीमा क्यों नहीं तय की गई। इसके लिए कोई निश्चित समय सीमा क्यों नहीं तय की गई? इसके लिए कोई निश्चित समय सीमा क्यों नहीं तय की जाए, ताकि इसका कोई परिणाम आए और उस पर कोई एक्शन लिया जा सके?

**PROF. K.V. THOMAS:** Sir, earlier also, there had been Committees to study the problems faced by the sugar industry and sugar farmers. There was Mahajan Committee. Later, there was Vijay Kelkar Committee and then Thorat Committee. So, all these is was have been studied. Now, hon. Prime Minister has constituted the Rangarajan Committee. The Rangarajan Committee has been given the task of looking into various issues faced by the industry, the cooperative sector and the farmers. One issue is the abolition of levy obligation on sugar factories, dispensing with the regulated release mechanism, stable EXIM policy, price sharing formula between cane farmers and sugar millers, Cane Area Reservation, etc. So, this is before the Rangarajan Committee. I had a personal discussion with Dr. Rangarajan and Members of the Committee. Accordingly, we have requested the Committee to give its Report within six months.

**SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:** Sir, hon. Minister said that earlier two Committees have been constituted. I would like to know their findings and recommendations and how they were acted upon. Were these issues not covered earlier? I would like to know the status of earlier recommendations and the action taken.

**PROF. K.V. THOMAS:** Sir, the first Committee was the Mahajan Committee which looked into various issues relating to sugar industry and sugarcane farmers, whereas Tuteja Committee concentrated on the issues relating to sugar industry only. Later came Vijay Kelkar Committee and Thorat Committee which had

discussions with various stakeholders and they have given their report on research and development. so, the present committee will look into all the previous recommendations as well as the present proposal given by the representatives of the industry, the cooperative sector and the farmers.

#### **Iron-ore mines in Chhattisgarh**

63. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has dismised all complaints and petitions against Jindal Steel and given clearnces to their licences in Chhattisgarh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the iron-ore mines in that State are now in the hands of two giant mining companies;

(c) whether Government proposes to review this entire decision-making process which goes in favour of certain companies; and

(d) the measures proposed to review such dicisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) A revision application was recieved on 8-4-2011 challenging the order No. 2-21/2004/12 dated 7-11-2009 of the Government of Chhattisgarh, whereby the State Government has granted ap prospecting licence to M/s Jindal Steels for iron ore in Dantewada, Chhattisgarh. It was observed by the Revisionary Authority, a quasi-judicial body set up under Section 30 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957, that the said revision application was late by more than one year. As the revision applicant neither sought condonation of delay nor satisfactorily explained the delay, it was not admitted by the Revisioary Auothority.

(b) As informed by the Government of Chhattisgarh, major areas of mining lease for iron ore belong to the National Mineral Development corporation (NDMC) and the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL). Both are Central PSUs.

(c) and (d) The MMDR Act, 1957, provides for an in-built mechanism for reviewing and revising any order made by a State Government or any other authority in exercise of the powers conferred on it by or under the Act. Section 30 and the Rules thereunder (Rules 54 and 55 of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960) provide for the procedure in this behalf including the time-frame of three months from date of communication of the order for the purpose of making a revision application. Since these are statutory proceedings which are subject to judicial scrutiny, procedures as required under the law are being followed in all respects.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Sir, the entire procedure followed for sanctioning of this 1,000 hectares of land at Chhindwara, Chhattisgarh, has created a lot of suspicion because the Chairman of the Tribunal, who was a Joint Secretary level

officer, was suddenly transferred after he had heard the case of ten months and a junior officer was brought, Within a fortnight, he gave the verdict in favour of Jindal Steel. so, I would like to ask why the Joint Secretary was removed even though his tenure was not complete. He was suddenly removed and he was replaced by a junior officer who completed the hearing within 15 days and gave the verdict in favour of Jindal Steel. I want to know the reasons for this.

**श्री दिव्या जे. पटेल:** सर, माननीय सदस्य जो बात कह रहे हैं, उसके साथ यह बात जुड़ी हुई नहीं है। किसी को हटाना या किसी को रखना, यह अलग बात है। यह कहना कि जिन्दल को देने के लिए यह काम किया गया है, यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है, क्योंकि कानून के मुताबिक काम किया गया है। जो रिविजन अप्लिकेशंस टाइम पर आईं, उनको स्वीकार किया गया है और उन्हें राज्य सरकार को वापस भेज दिया गया है। जो रिविजन अप्लिकेशंस टाइम पर नहीं आईं, यानी वे एक साल चार महीने के बाद आईं, तो उनको हमने खत्म किया है और वह काम गाइडलाइंस के मुताबिक और कानून के मुताबिक ही किया गया है। रूल या कानून के विरुद्ध जाकर किसी के प्रति गलत काम नहीं किया गया है। माननीय सदस्य हटाने की जो बात कर रहे हैं, वह बिल्कुल गलत है और इससे संबंधित मामला अब कोर्ट में है। मैं इस बारे में आगे कोई बात नहीं कर सकता, क्योंकि यह मामला अब कोर्ट में है।

**SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA:** Sir, the Supreme Court has given a directive to the Government of India regarding sanctioning of iron ore licence to Jindal Steel in Karnataka stating that special treatment should not be given to giant companies. It is a matter between a giant steel company, like Jindal Steel, and small entrepreneurs. I just want to ask whether the hon. Minister is ready to refer this case to the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), or, as he himself is empowered to re-open the case, whether he will do so and appoint a senior officer to look into the matter. I am asking this because it has created a lot of suspicion. So, it is necessary to either refer this case to the CVC, or, to appoint a senior officer to go into this case because you are empowered to re-open the case.

**श्री दिव्या जे. पटेल:** सर, यह क्वेश्चन छत्तीसगढ़ के ऊपर है और ये कर्णाटक की बात कर रहे हैं। जहां तक कर्णाटक का मामला है, उसमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट की गाइडलाइंस के मुताबिक काम होगा और उन्होंने जो सजेशंस दिये हैं, उनके बारे में सरकार जरूर सोचेगी।

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:** Sir, on 22nd November, 2010, a Commission under the chairmanship of Justice Shah was appointed to enquire into the illegalities in mining operation in various States of the country. Now, it has been reported that the Commission has given a part Report. There is no provision for a part Report. There should either be an interim report or a final report. I would like to know what has been submitted. Secondly, has the hon. Minister accepted the recommendations? Will the hon. Minister lay the Report on the Table of the House? It has been laid on the table of NDTV's house long back and NDTV has already declared that they have got a copy. I would like to know the exact position because NDTV claimed that they had got a copy of the part Report two months back. No clarification has come from anybody.

**श्री दिव्या जे. पटेल:** सर, शाह कमीशन की रिपोर्ट मेरे ऑफिस में तीन दिन पहले, पिछले वीक ही आयी है। उस का अभ्यास करने के बाद उस पर क्या action लेना है, उस में कौन से suggestions दिए गए हैं, उन की study करनी है। सर, यह जो रिपोर्ट दी गयी है, यह गोवा स्टेट के बारे में है। सारे देश के अलग-अलग राज्यों की रिपोर्ट्स अभी बाकी हैं। पूरी रिपोर्ट्स आने के बाद, उन की स्टडी कर के उसे सभा पटल पर रखने के लिए 6 महीने का time period रहता है। उन 6 महीनों में उन का पूरा अभ्यास कर के वह रखी जानी है। हम उस के पहले भी कोशिश कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उस में जो सुझाव आएंगे उन के बारे में जरूर सोचेंगे और जो सभा पटल पर रखने की बात है, वह उस टाइम में सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी।

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास:** सभापति जी, मैं छत्तीसगढ़ से आता हूँ और वहां के पब्लिक सेक्टर के स्टील प्लांट में लौह अयस्क की आपूर्ति करने वाली खदान में लौह अयस्क खत्म होने वाला है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के बारे में आप की क्या चिंता है? क्या आप ने उस के लिए Alternative sources सोचे हैं, उस का विकास करने की कोई योजना है अन्यथा यह स्टील प्लांट बंद हो जाने की स्थिति में आ जाएगा?

**श्री दिव्या जे. पटेल:** सर, यह इस प्रश्न से relevant question नहीं है। अगर माननीय सदस्य इस के लिए अलग से नोटिस देंगे तो उस के बारे में भी जरूर reply दिया जाएगा।

#### **Decline in Power Generation Due to Short Supply of Coal**

\*64. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several thermal projects remain stuck for want of coal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether short supply of coal to these projects has resulted in losses of several billion units; and
- (d) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

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

#### **Statement**

(a) to (c) None of the Power Utilities in the country have reported that any of their thermal power stations is stuck for want of coal. Although, inadequate availability of coal *vis-a-vis* requirement has affected electricity generation in some of the Power Plants. Power Utilities have reported a generation loss of 8.7 Billion Units in 2011-12 (upto February, 2012) due to shortage of coal. Station-wise details of generation loss due to shorage of coal, reported by the Power Utilites during April, 2011-February, 2012, is given in Statement-I (See below)

(d) Following steps have been/are being taken by the Government to mitigate shorage of coal for the thermal power palnts in the country:

- Ministry of Coal/Coal India Ltd. are being insisted upon to enhance production of domestic coal in the country.
- Power Utilities have been advised to import coal to extent technically

feasible to bridge the gap between requirement of coal and its availability from domestic sources.

- The coal supply position to thermal power station is regularly reviewed in Ministry of coal, Ministry of Power and Cabinet Secretariat with participation from the concerned Ministries, Central Electricity Authority, Coal India Limited and NTPC Limited.
- Reduction in e-auction by CIL from 10% to 7% of its production progressively till the end of 12th Plan, if required, to meet its commitment to power sector.

**Statement-I**

*Generation loss due to shortage of Coal for the year 2011-12  
reported by Power Utilities*

Sl.No.	Power Utility	Thermal Power Station	Capacity in MW	Generation Loss in MU (Upto February, 2012)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	NTPC	Unchahar	1,050	124
		Dadri (NCTPP)	1,820	192
		Kahalgaon STPS	1,340	4,821
		Singrauli STPS	2,000	188
		Rihand STPS	2,000	152
		Farakka STPS	1,600	195
		Vindhyachal STPS	3,260	749
		Talcher STPS	3,000	384
		Ramagundam STPS	2,600	546
		Simhadri STPS	1,500	498
		Badarpur	705	14
		TOTAL	20,875	7,861
2.	M.P. Power Genco	Satpura	1,143	63
		Sanjay Gandhi	1,340	94
		TOTAL	2,483	157
3.	MAHAGENCO	Khaparkheda-II	1,340	27
		Parli	1,130	324
		Paras	500	53
		TOTAL	2,970	404

1	2	3	4	5
4.	APGENCO	Rayalaseema	1,050	17
		Kakatiya	500	28
		TOTAL	1,550	45
5.	DVC	Mejia	1,340	167
		Chandrapur	890	96
		TOTAL	2,230	263
GRAND TOTAL			30,108	8,731

**सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया:** सर, मंत्री जी ने माना है कि पूरे देश में कोयले की ठीक से आपूर्ति के अभाव की वजह से यह पावर प्लांट को affect कर रहा है और यह 8.7 मिलियन पावर को affect कर रहा है। मंत्री जी ने यह बात वर्ष 2011-12 की जानकारी में मानी है। मैं उन से जानना चाहूंगी कि क्या मंत्री जी ने time to time review के तहत जो थर्मल पावर प्लांट्स ज्यादा affected हैं और रूरल बेल्ट में इस की वजह से जो पावर कट हो रहा है, उस के लिए स्वतंत्र ढंग से review के दौरान कोई कदम उठाए हैं?

**SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:** Yes, sir. We have been monitoring around 89 thermal power stations as far as the coal situation is concerned. Out of these 89 thermal power stations, 34 stations have coal stock of less than seven days, and, out of these 34 station, 25 stations have stock of less than four days. This has been improved with 32 stations as critical and only 18 as super-critical. The situation is improving, Sir. Coming to the point raised by the hon. Member, as far as the power generation is concerned, coal production is a major factor. Our capacity addition is increasing every year but commensurate to that, coal production is not increasing. That is the problem which we are facing. In the Ministry of Power, a lot of monitoring is taking place at the level of Secretary and also the Minister. We are expecting that better results will come in the future.

**सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया:** सर, मेरा second supplementary यह है कि क्या मिनिसट्री में यह भी complaint आयी है "डी" और "ई" ग्रेड की जगह में "एफ" और "जी" ग्रेड की कोयला supply पावर प्लांट को affect कर रही है। इस के लिए कोयला मिनिसट्री में time to time review के दौरान क्या ऐसा पाया गया है कि इस तरह की lower grade की कोयला supply भी पावर प्लांट को power generate करने में affect करती है? मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या इस तरह की कोई complaint है और अगर है तो उस का आप ने क्या solution निकाला है? साथ ही इस के लिए किसे जिम्मेदार ठहराया जाना चाहिए?

**SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:** Sir, as far as domestic coal is concerned, the coal is supplied by the CIL, Singareni Collieries; all the PSUs are supplying coal. As far as we are concerned, there is no such complaint received in the Ministry in the name of quality of coal.

**श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा:** सभापति महोदय, बिहार में विद्युत उत्पादन राष्ट्रीय औसत से काफी कम है, इसे बढ़ाने के लिए बिहार सरकार ने वहां नई इकाई स्थापित करने की लगातार कोशिश की है, लेकिन वहां नई इकाई तब तक स्थापित नहीं हो पाएगी जब तक कि बिहार को कोयला

नहीं मिलेगा। इसके लिए बिहार सरकार ने कोल लिंकेज के लिए कई प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोल लिंकेज बिहार को देने का इरादा है? अगर है, तो कब तक और और नहीं, तो क्यों?

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, the Government of Bihar has applied for linkage for some projects. Though as per the policy, Bihar is not getting qualified for coal linkage, due to special circumstances, coal linkage has been recommended to the Ministry of Coal for Barauni for 2x250 megawatts and Buxar for 2x660 megawatts. Pirpainti and Lakhisarai are also the projects recommended by the Power Ministry to the Coal Ministry. The hon. Member may know that the situation of coal is now very bad. Therefore, it is up to the Coal Ministry to allow the coal. The Power Ministry has recommending all the cases. Our senior Minister is going to Patna tomorrow for a discussion with the Chief Minister. In that meeting itself, we will find some solution.

SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Sir, in Tamil Nadu, we are the worst-affected people as far as power supply is concerned. There was one Ottanchattram thermal power station. Because of shortage of coal, we are not able to run it. On the other side, in the case of Koodankulam Nuclear Power Plant, because of some unwanted strike and all that, they are unable to proceed. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they are going to start the Koodankulam Nuclear Power Plant. When are they going to start it to help the Tamil Nadu people? We are having current cut up to ten hours or even twelve hours. We are suffering a lot because of that. So, that hon. Minister may help us. I would like to know when they are going to start the Koodankulam Nuclear Power Plant.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, the nuclear power stations do not come under the Ministry of Power. They are being looked after by the Prime Minister himself. As far as Tamil Nadu power position is concerned, we are aware that the situation is very bad. The Government of India has allotted 750 megawatt to the Tamil Nadu Government. But due to the corridor problems, we are not in a position to supply it now. That is the problem, Sir.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sir, in view of the highly polluting nature of thermal power, is the Government giving adequate attention to develop alternative sources which are non-polluting?

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Definitely, Sir, the non-conventional energy department is doing a lot of activities and taking initiatives for developint non-conventional energy. NTPC is also doing some work in non-conventional energy area, in wind energy as well as in solar energy area.

#### **Release of water to Rajasthan**

\*65. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, as per Government's decision dated 15 January, 1982, 0.17 MAF

water of Ravi and Beas was to be released for Nohar and Siddhamukh areas of Rajasthan, through Bhakra main canal;

- (b) if so, the reasons for non-release and the delay;
- (c) the reasons for the delay in finalizing the allocation of Yamuna river water from Tajewala Head Works to that State and since when this issue is pending; and
- (d) the likely time-frame for finally resolving above two issues which are vital for the water-thirsty State?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL):

(a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table fo the House.

*Statement*

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delay in the non-release of 0.17 Million Acre Feet (MAF) of water of ravi and Beas for Nohar and Sidhmukh areas of Rajasthan through the Bhakra Main Line (BML) is due to disagreement among Haryana, Rajasthan and Punjab on the restoration of the capacity of BML to its original designed capacity.

(c) The Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB) allocated Yamuna river water to Rajasthan at Tajewala Head Works (non Hathnikund barrage) in its 22nd meeting held on 21-12-2001. However, Haryana has not agreed to the utilization of water by Rajasthan from Tajewala.

(d) On the issue of non-release of 0.17 MAF of water of Ravi and Beas for Nohar and Sidhmukh areas of Rajasthan through the BML, the State of Rajasthan has filed a Suit befor the Hon'ble Supreme Court. On the issue of allocation of Yamuna river water from Tajewala Head Works to Rajasthan, both Haryana and Rajasthan have agreed in the fourth meeting of the Upper Yamuna Review Committee held on 19-07-2011, to suggestions that they discuss and settle the issues bilaterally at the earliest and if needed, the help of Central Water Commission might be taken to find out most appropriate option for the conveyance of Rajasthan's share upto Rajasthan border.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Sir, this is an issue which has been pending for the last thirty years. There was an agreement, an honoured agreement, among Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan on 31st December, 1981 that water will be rationally shared between the States. Accordingly, it was decided that 0.47 MAF should be released to Rajasthan. Thirty years have passed. Many meetings have been held. We have requested the Central Government; we have requested the hon. Minister for Water Resources. As your Honour is aware, Rajasthan is the State which has most sparse condition as far as water resources are concerned. Your Honour, it has 10.5 per cent of land area, it has 5.6 per cent of population and it has only 1 per cent of total water resources of the country. Sir, the matter is now with the Supreme Court. It has been given in this reply, and it is their explanation that the matter is in the Supreme Court. So, let the decision come. But, Sir, we were forced to go to the



Supreme Court because we did not get justice from all other quarters. This is my first supplementary your Honour, and I would like to know from the hon. Minister for Water Resources what the Central Government has done in this. सरकार ने कुछ किया है?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, let me first make this abundantly clear that this question does not relate to apportionment of water between the States. It relates to withdrawal of water at certain contact points. The hon. Member would agree with me on that point. The agreement that the hon. Member is referring to is that of 1981. It was relating to apportionment of water between the States. Sir, as he has mentioned in the main question itself, it was the decision of the Government of India in January 1982 wherein it was mentioned that and that is the point the remaining quantity of 0.17 million acre feet should be delivered to Rajasthan ex-Nangal via Bhakra Main Line and these are the words which the hon. Member would kindly appreciate – "after the restoration of the BML to its original capacity." Sir, the share was of eight million acre feet, and it is the case of Rajasthan itself that they are getting the entire eight million acre feet. The only question, which the Chief Engineer to the Government of Rajasthan also submitted before the Supreme Court, was that the present surplus Ravi-Beas water, the one contact point, where they are getting entire 8 million acre feet is at Harike. Out of this, they want 0.17 million acre feet ex-Nangal. Our limitation is that water being a State Subject, we have tried to do our best to prevail upon the states to come to an amicable solution amongst themselves as to which are the points from which they get water. Sir, if he wants details of the efforts that the Government of India had made, maybe that would take a little time.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Sir, I don't want it.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: You don't want it. Right. Sir, briefly, the point is that they will be able to get water from that point only if the discharge capacity of the BML is restored to its original position. In the meanwhile, the points or the views of Haryana and Rajasthan are vastly at variance. Rajasthan feels that they should get this water from there. The condition was that it had to be restored to its original capacity. Punjab feels that it has been restored. Haryana says that it has not been restored. Therefore, the only right forum, which you and the entire House would agree, as Rajasthan itself chose, was the Supreme Court. In the Supreme Court also they made their point very clear. They only want 0.17 million acre feet from a different point. It is not that they are being deprived of water. I want to make this point clear. If certain areas of Rajasthan don't get water from the present canal system, and if 0.17 million acre feet could be transferred and withdrawn from another canal, it would be fine for us. As far as the Government of India is concerned, it does not take sides. It is always our sincere endeavour to put the States together to arrive at a solution.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Sir, 30 years have passed and no decision

has been taken even when this decision was of the Central Government that so much is legitimately due to Rajasthan. This is about point number one.

Second issue has been pending for 17 years in which we have not moved the Supreme Court. We moved the Supreme Court in the first issue because of distress, not out of our own volition, not out of happiness. It is a very tortuous condition. People are dying of thirst there. Their crops are not coming up. The Centre is not able to help us. I want an explanation on the second issue that pertains to water from the Yamuna River from Tajewala. It concerns Haryana.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, again, we are in the same situation. In this case, the share of Rajasthan from the Yamuna is 1.119 billion cubic metres. That was as per the decision for the apportionment of water relating to the Yamuna. Thereafter, Sir, the State of Rajasthan submitted two proposals to the Central Water Commission for utilisation of water. As far as the Central Water Commission, the Government of India is concerned, we have no problem. We agreed with that on this point by further saying that this was only subject to one conditionality – cost sharing between the States of Haryana and Rajasthan. That is where we ceased to have any role. Somehow, Sir, again despite their project being cleared by the CWC on the 7th February, 2003, the Haryana State has taken objection to that. Haryana says, "It not possible for us to release water at Tajewala because we are not getting our share." Haryana further says that because of an order of the Supreme Court, "we have to ensure that the two reservoirs at Wazirpur and Hyderpur in Delhi are kept full." That is beside the point otherwise. But Haryana says, "We cannot enable release of water from the existing canal." Therefore, what they are suggesting is that Rajasthan constructs another one at Mawi to take its share of water. The dispute is not about the share of water. It is from where you withdraw. Haryana says, "Construct another one." Again, Sir, we felt that as was the case of Rajasthan, perhaps, it is not a tech economically viable proposition. But then again our hands are tied.

In July, 2011, I took a meeting of the Upper Yamuna Review Committee, that is, the apex body for deciding about the matters relating to the distribution of waters of the Yamuna River. "Both the States were represented. I made a fervent appeal to them, please sit across and discuss this point." We came to a conclusion that this point needs discussion and sorting out. But, then, again, it is between the two States. Sir, it is between Haryana and Rajasthan again. I know that area of Rajasthan, there are a large number of hon. Members of Parliament from both the Houses of Parliament, who have been meeting me frequently, talking of this water from Tajewala to be released. But Sir, again, we are not in a position to impose the law or the Constitution does not empower the Government of India to give a decision and ensure that decision is implemented. That decision taking power lies elsewhere. Therefore, the position is what it was earlier. Sir, I am sure, the hon. Member would appreciate that.

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर:** सभापति जी, डा. पिलानिया ने एक बहुत ज्वलन्त समस्या पर सवाल उठाया है और माननीय मंत्री जी भी राजस्थान की पानी की समस्या से अच्छी तरह परिचित हैं। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि बी.बी.एम.बी. द्वारा क्या दोहरे मापदंड नहीं अपनाए जा रहे हैं? बी.बी.एम.बी. की 85वीं बैठक में हरियाणा को नांगल से अतिरिक्त रावी ब्यास जल आवंटन हेतु पंजाब द्वारा निर्णय स्वीकार नहीं करने पर भी पानी दे दिया गया, किंतु बी.बी.एम.बी. ने 192वीं मीटिंग में राजस्थान को 0.17 एम.ए.एफ. जल आवंटन का हरियाणा द्वारा विरोध करने पर मसला भारत सरकार को प्रेषित किया। महोदय, बी.बी.एम.बी. में ऐसा कोई प्रावधान तो है नहीं, उसमें हमेशा एक सदस्य या तो पंजाब के होते हैं या हरियाणा के होते हैं। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या राजस्थान सरकार से या वहां के मुख्य मंत्री जी की तरफ से उन्हें ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है कि बी.बी.एम.बी. में रोटेशन से कोई अधिकारी राजस्थान कैडर के भी लगाए जाएं, ताकि वे राजस्थान के जल बंटवारे के हित को सुनिश्चित कर सकें? अभी तक बी.बी.एम.बी. में केवल पंजाब और हरियाणा से ही सदस्यों की नियुक्ति की जाती है, वे अपने-अपने interest को देख लेते हैं और राजस्थान पिछड़ जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या रोटेशन की कोई प्रक्रिया अपनाने की या राजस्थान कैडर के किसी अधिकारी को बी.बी.एम.बी. में सदस्य नामित किए जाने का सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव मिला है और यदि हां, तो उसने इस पर क्या विचार किया है?

**श्री पवन कुमार बंसल:** महोदय, Punjab Reorganization Act के सेशन 79 के तहत बी.बी.एम.बी. को एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, कंट्रोल, मैनेजमेंट और ऑपरेशन, इन head works का काम दिया गया है। बी.बी.एम.बी. के एक चेरयमैन होते हैं, जिसे मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ पावर appoint करती है। उसके साथ-साथ दो मੈम्बर होते हैं - Member (Power) और Member (Irrigation). एक पंजाब से होता है और दूसरा हरियाणा से होता है। राजस्थान से यह मांग समय-समय पर उठाई जाती है कि इनको रोटेशन में डालकर एक सदस्य राजस्थान का लेना चाहिए। इसमें बहुत समय लग जाएगा, इसलिए मैं इसके इतिहास में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन पंजाब और हरियाणा, दोनों का यह कहना है कि राजस्थान को उस agreement के तहत पानी दिया जा रहा है, वह riparian state नहीं है, लेकिन यह कहना कि बी.बी.एम.बी. कोई पक्षपात कर रहा है, यह बात सही नहीं होगी। बी.बी.एम.बी. को, जैसे आप सब चीजों में जानते हैं, कोई ऐसा फैसला हम नहीं करने देंगे, जो किसी एक प्रांत के खिलाफ हो। उसके लिए हमारे पास अपने-अपने फोरम हैं और उन फोरम का इस्तेमाल हो चुका है। इस वक्त पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल, राजस्थान और दिल्ली के चार मुद्दे पानी के ताल्लुक में सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पड़े हैं और उन सभी पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट की कोई न कोई इंटरिम हिदायत हो रखी है। उन मुद्दों में ये अलग-अलग पार्टीज बनी हैं और हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा दिल्ली ने भी अपने-अपने जवाब दिए हुए हैं और ये मसले सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पास पड़े हुए हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी तरफ से मैं रिप्रजेंट नहीं कर सकता, लेकिन बी.बी.एम.बी. के किसी कार्य में, किसी फैसले में कोई पक्षपात करने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता। उनके पास तो operation and maintenance का काम है और उसके लिए जो साइकिल बनाया होता है कि कितने दिनों में कितना पानी कहां से रिलीज करना है, उसके तहत जो एग्रीमेंट है for apportionment of water, सिर्फ वही काम उनका है। वे अपना कोई फैसला नहीं लेते हैं और न उस फैसले को उन पर लगाते हैं।

**श्री सभापति:** श्री जी.एन. रतनपुरी।

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर:** सर, राजस्थान केडर के किसी अधिकारी...(व्यवधान)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** No, please.

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर:** राजस्थान सरकार ने जो प्रस्ताव आपको दिया है, उस पर आपने क्या विचार किया है?...**(व्यवधान)**...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** No supplementaries on supplementaries, please. Shri Ratanpuri, please.

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर:** सर, राजस्थान केडर के किसी अधिकारी को उसमें रखा जाएगा?

**श्री सभापति:** श्री जी.एन. रतनपुरी।

**श्री जी.एन. रतनपुरी:** सर, सतलुज, व्यास और रावी में 32.8 मिलियन एकड़ फीट कुल पानी का एनुअल फ्लो है और इसके बदले में हमने जम्मू-कश्मीर की दरियाओं का 135.6 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी पाकिस्तान को दे दिया है। हमारे जम्मू-कश्मीर के साथ यह...

**श्री सभापति:** आपका यह सवाल अलग है।

**श्री जी.एन. रतनपुरी:** जम्मू और कश्मीर के साथ नाइंसाफी हो रही है।

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** This is not related to this question. Please ask your supplementary on this question.

**SHRI G.N. RATANPURI:** This Treaty is very cruel to Jammu and Kashmir.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** No. We are not discussing the Treaty.

**SHRI G.N. RATANPURI:** I am discussing the water. मेरे आंगन से जो नदी गुजरती है, I can't use the water of the river. वह पानी जाता है to the adjacent State. दूसरे मुल्क हो जाता है...।

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** No, this is not the occasion. Please.

**श्री जी.एन. रतनपुरी:** सर, मैंने कई बार यह मसला उठाने की कोशिश की है, लेकिन हर बार unsatisfactory जवाब आया है या तो यह मसला गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया को जम्मू-कश्मीर और पाकिस्तान के साथ रि-निगोशिएट करना चाहिए या हमें कम्पनसेट करना चाहिए?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Thank you. I am sorry. This is not a relevant question. Mr. Minister, do you wish to say something on this?

**श्री पवन कुमार बंसल:** सर, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि जम्मू-कश्मीर का जो हिस्सा 0.65 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी का है, वह जम्मू-कश्मीर ले रहा है।

**श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर:** चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपके माध्यम से मिनिस्टर साहब से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 0.17 मिलियन एकड़ फीट का जो प्वाइंट है और जो राजस्थान के नोहर और सिद्धमुख एरिया से संबंधित है।...**(व्यवधान)**...मैं राजस्थान की बात कर रहा हूँ। मैं राजस्थान की सपोर्ट कर रहा हूँ।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** आप सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर:** सर, 0.17 मिलियन एकड़ फीट वाटर की शार्टेज राजस्थान में है और जो सिद्धमुख एरिया है, उसके लिए वे ताजेवाला हैड वर्क्स से पानी मांगते हैं। आपने जो लेटेस्ट मीटिंग 2011 में आयोजित की, उसमें आपका एग्रीमेंट हो गया कि पानी दे देंगे। प्वाइंट तो सिर्फ इतना है कि 0.17 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी का उनका जो शेयर है, उसको आप कब तक उन्हें दिला देंगे और हम यह भी जानना चाहते हैं कि उस कमिटमेंट को आप कब तक पूरा कर देंगे? आपने कहा है कि हम इसे इम्पोज नहीं कर सकते, जब आप इसे पंजाब में बार-बार इम्पोज करते हैं, तो इसको हरियाणा में इम्पोज क्यों नहीं कर सकते?

**श्री पवन कुमार बंसल:** सर, मैं पूरे अदब के साथ माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहता हूँ, आप दोनों प्वाइंट्स को, इस प्रश्न में दो अलग-अलग मुद्दे हैं, आप दोनों को कंप्यूज कर गए हैं। आपने 0.17 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी का जिक्र किया है। यह 0.17 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी रावी और व्यास का है और जो ताजेवाल हेड वर्क्स का सवाल है, वह यमुना का है, दोनों अलग-अलग हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...आपने कहा है कि आप वहां से पानी क्यों नहीं दे सकते, तो ये दोनों अलग-अलग हैं। दोनों के बारे में जो मुख्य सवाल था, उसके उत्तर में मैंने यह स्पष्ट किया है कि दोनों की स्थिति इस वक्त क्या है। राजस्थान को अपने शेयर का पानी मिल रहा है। आपने दूसरी बात पूरी नहीं चलाई, उसके लिए पंजाब राज्य का भी बीच में कोई प्रॉब्लम है और वह **augmentation and restoration of capacity of BML** है, आप अपनी सरकार पर इसके लिए दबाव डाल सकते हैं। आप कह रहे हैं कि आप पर दबाव डाला जा रहा है, वह नहीं हुआ। आप आपस में बैठकर उसकी **capacity** के बारे में फैसला कर सकते हैं कि जो **BML** के लिए है, उसमें से कितना पानी **discharge** हो सकता है। 12,500 **cusecs** या जो आप कहते हैं कि अगर उनको उनका हिस्सा देना होगा, तो उसको साढ़े चौदह हजार पर लेकर जाना होगा। अगर उस बात को आपस में तय कर लें, तो यह समस्या न तो यहां रहेगी और न ही यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट में रहेगी।

#### सड़े हुए गेहूँ का वितरण

\*66 **श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास:** क्या उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में गरीब परिवारों को विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत वितरित किया जा रहा गेहूँ सड़ा हुआ या फफूंद लगा हुआ होता है तथा काला पड़ा हुआ होता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार को किन-किन राज्यों से इस प्रकार की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ग) इस स्थिति में सुधार लाने हेतु क्या-क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं?

**उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. के.वी. थॉमस):**

(क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

#### विवरण

(क) और (ख) गोआ और ओड़िशा की राज्य सरकारों ने महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय की एकीकृत बाल विकास स्कीम के अधीन गेहूँ पोषाहार कार्यक्रम के तहत खराब गुणवत्ता वाले गेहूँ की आपूर्ति के बारे में शिकायत की है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा दार्जिलिंग जिले के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों को सड़े हुए गेहूँ और चावल की आपूर्ति करने के बारे में श्री जसवन्त सिंह, संसद सदस्य, लोकसभा से शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी। भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने सूचित किया है कि राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों को केवल उचित औसत किस्म के गेहूँ का स्टॉक जारी किया गया था और इस संबंध में राज्य सरकारों से प्रमाण-पत्र भी लिया गया था। प्रतिनिधियों ने जारी स्टॉक की गुणवत्ता और मात्रा से संतुष्ट होने के बारे में प्रेषिती रिपोर्ट पर हस्ताक्षर भी किए थे।

मध्याह्न भोजन योजना चलाने वाले मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय ने सूचित किया है कि वर्ष 2010 और 2011 के दौरान बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश, असम और आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्यों में उस समय विभिन्न विद्यालयों में खराब गुणवत्ता के खाद्यान्न प्राप्त होने के मामले ध्यान में लाए गए थे जिन्हें इन राज्यों में खाद्य और नागरिक आपूर्ति विभाग तथा भारतीय खाद्य निगम के ध्यान

में डिब्रीफिंग बैठकों के दौरान ला दिया गया था। इसके बाद यह बात संबंधित राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों और मध्याह्न भोजन योजना के जिला प्राधिकारियों और भारतीय खाद्य निगम के अधिकारियों को फिर से लिखी गई थी कि उठाया जा रहा खाद्यान्न उचित औसत किस्म का है यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विहित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार संयुक्त निरीक्षण किया जाना चाहिए।

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली तथा अन्य खाद्यान्न आधारित कल्याण योजनाओं के लिए केवल अच्छी गुणवत्ता वाला तथा संक्रमण रहित अनाज ही जारी किया जाए, निम्नलिखित प्रक्रिया विहित की गई है और राज्य सरकारों/भारतीय खाद्य निगम को समय-समय पर अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं:-

- (i) लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अधीन अच्छी गुणवत्ता, संक्रमण रहित और खाद्य सुरक्षा मानकों तथा मानक अधिनियम/नियमावली (पूर्व में खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम) के अनुरूप खाद्यान्न जारी किए जाएं।
- (ii) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों से खाद्यान्नों के स्टॉक का उठान करने से पहले खाद्यान्नों की गुणवत्ता की जांच करने के लिए राज्य सरकार को पर्याप्त अवसर प्रदान किए जाएं।
- (iii) लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अधीन जारी किए जाने वाले खाद्यान्नों के स्टॉक से भारतीय खाद्य निगम और राज्य खाद्य एवं नागरिक आपूर्ति विभाग द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से खाद्यान्नों के नमूने एकत्र और सीलबन्द किए जाएं ताकि उपभोक्ताओं के लाभ के लिए इनका उचित दर दुकानों पर प्रदर्शन किया जा सके। उचित दर दुकानों के डीलर शिकायत रजिस्टर रखें ताकि जारी किए जाने वाले खाद्यान्नों की गुणवत्ता सही न होने के मामले में उपभोक्ता शिकायत दर्ज कर सकें।
- (iv) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों से खाद्यान्नों के स्टॉक की सुपुर्दगी लेने के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा तैनात किया जाने वाला अधिकारी निरीक्षक के पद से नीचे का नहीं होना चाहिए।
- (v) खाद्यान्नों की गुणवत्ता की जांच करने के लिए सरकार के अधिकारियों द्वारा नियमित निरीक्षण किए जाएं और मंत्रालय के गुण-नियंत्रण कक्ष के अधिकारियों द्वारा औचक जांच की जाए।
- (vi) यह सुनिश्चित करना संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की जिम्मेदारी होती है कि वितरण शृंखला के विभिन्न अवस्थाओं पर ढुलाई और भंडारण के दौरान खाद्यान्नों की अपेक्षित गुणवत्ता यथावत बनाई रखी जाए।
- (vii) जहां विकेन्द्रीकृत खरीद प्रचालन में है वहां राज्य सरकार को सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली और अन्य कल्याण योजनाओं के अधीन जारी खाद्यान्नों की गुणवत्ता खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक अधिनियम के अधीन वांछित मानकों को पूरा करती हो।

#### **Distribution of rotten wheat**

†\*66. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware that wheat being distributed to poor

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

families of various States under different schemes is rotten or infected with fungus and blackened;

(b) if so, the States from where such complaints have been received by Government; and

(c) the efforts made for improvement therein?

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

*Statement*

(a) and (b) State Governments of Goa and Odisha have complained about supply of poor quality of wheat under Wheat Based Nutrition Programme under Integrated Child Development Scheme of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. A complaint was received from Shri Jaswant Singh, MP Lok Sabha regarding supply of rotten wheat and rice to hill areas of Darjeeling District by Food Corporation of India. FCI has informed that only fair average quality (FAQ) stocks of wheat were issued to the representatives of the State Governments and a certificate was also obtained from State Government in this regard. The representatives had also signed a consignee's report as satisfied with the quality and quantity of stocks issued.

Ministry of Human Resource Development which operates the Scheme of Mid Day Meal has informed that instances of poor quality of foodgrains being received in various schools in the States of Bihar, West Bengal, UP, Assam and Andhra Pradesh had come to their notice during the years 2010 and 2011 which were brought to the notice of Department of Food and Civil Supplies in these States as well as FCI in their debriefing sessions. Thereafter it was reiterated to the concerned State Government officials as well as District MDM authorities and FCI officials that joint inspection should be conducted as per the laid down procedure to ensure that foodgrains being lifted are of Fair Average Quality.

(c) In order to ensure that only good quality foodgrains, free from insect infestation are issued for public distribution system (PDS) as well as all other food based welfare schemes, following procedures have been laid down and instructions issued from time to time to State Governments/FCI:-

- (i) Only good quality foodgrains, free from insect infestation and conforming to the Standards of Food Safety and Standards Act/Rules (formerly PFA) are to be issued under TPDS.
- (ii) Ample opportunities are to be provided to the State Government to check the quality of foodgrains prior to lifting the foodgrain stocks from FCI godowns.
- (iii) Samples of foodgrains are to be collected and sealed from the stocks of foodgrains to be issued under the TPDS jointly by FCI and State Food and

Civil Supplies Department for display in Fair Price Shops (FPSs) for the benefit of consumers. FPS dealers are to maintain a complaint register to enable the consumers to lodge their complaints, in case the quality of the foodgrains issued is not proper.

- (iv) An officer not below the rank of Inspector is to be deputed from State Government to take the delivery of foodgrain stocks from FCI godowns.
- (v) Regular inspection to check the quality of foodgrains is to be carried out by the officers of State Government and surprise checks are carried out by the officers of Quality Control Cell of the Ministry.
- (vi) It is the responsibility of the concerned State Government/UT Administration to ensure that during transportation and storage at different stages in the distribution chain, the foodgrains retain the required quality specifications.
- (vii) The State Government, where the decentralized procurement is in operation, should ensure that the quality of foodgrains issued under TPDS and other welfare schemes meet the desired standards under the Food Safety and Standards Act.

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास:** महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने अपने उत्तर में गोवा, ओडिशा और दार्जिलिंग आदि जिलों के बारे में कुछ सूचनाएं दी हैं। मेरे पास ऐसी रिपोर्ट्स हैं, जिनमें हरियाणा, राजस्थान के कनकपुरा, महाराष्ट्र के गढ़-चिरोली आदि अनेक स्थानों पर इस प्रकार की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि गरीबों को दिए जाने वाले अन्न में फंगस लगा है और वह जानवरों के खाने लायक तक भी नहीं है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन विषयों को ध्यान में रखकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने क्या कोई टिप्पणी की थी, यदि मंत्री जी को उसके बारे में कोई जानकारी है, तो वे कृपया इस बारे में बताएं?

**PROF. K.V. THOMAS:** Sir, there have been complaints from various quarters, from hon. Members of Parliament. These complaints have been examined and we have taken action. In 2011-12, a complaint was received from the hon. Member of Parliament, Shri Jaswant Singh, regarding supply of rotten wheat and rice to hill areas of Darjeeling District. This was investigated. We found that there were leakages and damages. Therefore, actions have been taken. Similarly, in the case of Bihar also we had received complaints. We have looked into it. The hon. Member of Parliament, Shrimati Brinda Karat, also raised the issue regarding supply of rotten foodgrains to tribal areas. The matter has been examined and wherever actions were required to be taken, those actions have been taken. But, I would like to inform the House that the damage to the foodgrains is to the tune of 0.01 per cent. In 2002-03, the quantity of damage was 1.35 lakhs million tonnes. In 2010-11, it was 0.06 lakh tonnes. We are handling about 60 million tonnes of foodgrains in the country. Mainly, the responsibility of the Government of India is to make available foodgrains to the State Governments in the designated godowns. There is a joint mechanism by which both the State Governments and our FCI officers check the quality of the



foodgrains. Even samples are being taken. Sir, when a huge quantity of foodgrains is being circulated, there can be some damages. We are taking actions. We are taking action against officers of the FCI also.

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास:** महोदय, मैंने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय के बारे में पूछा था, कृपया इस बारे में बताया जाए?

**PROF. K.V. THOMAS:** Sir, coming to the observation made by the Supreme Court, there was a general comment that there was damage to the foodgrains and 50 lakhs tonnes of foodgrains to be distributed among 174 poorest districts in the country. We agreed to it. We allocated 50 lakhs tonnes, as per the comment made by the Supreme Court. But so far only 5 lakh tonnes have been distributed. This is the position in the country. This was the general comment which the Supreme Court had made.

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास:** महोदय, मेरा दूसरा पूरक प्रश्न यह है कि अधिकांशतः जो केन्द्रीय गोदाम हैं, वर्षा के कारण उनका बहुत सा अनाज सड़ जाता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी ये जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस वर्ष उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए कितना प्रावधान किया गया है? सभी राज्यों में उनको इस प्रकार पूरी तरह से ढक कर रखना, ताकि वह अनाज वर्षा के पानी से खराब न हो, इस बजट में क्या प्रावधान किया गया है?

**PROF. K.V. THOMAS:** Sir, there are well-defined quality control norms specified by the Government of India for procurement of good quality foodgrains for purposes of distribution through the PDS. Prior to the commencement of both the Rabi and the Kharif procurement seasons, our department sends specifications and we also send our senior officers to discuss the matter with the procurement States; necessary instructions are given. The instructions are basically a long procedure to be followed by the procuring States.

In respect of distributing States, the procedure is that there are FCI godowns from where the State agencies procure the foodgrains. As I said earlier, there is a joint mechanism of inspection and there are FAQ norms for this purpose. Samples are collected and those samples are kept for further inspection. This is a joint responsibility of both the State Government and the Government of India.

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास:** मैं प्रावधान के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ, वे बता नहीं रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** No, no. Shri Moinul Hassan, please.

**SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:** My question is this, Sir. The hon. Minister has referred to the letters of complaint written by Shrimati Brinda Karat and Shri Jaswant Singhji regarding West Bengal and Bihar and the hon. Minister has given us the percentage of total wheat that is rotten and he also has said that this quantity is very minimum. But our experience has been different. Now, we have supplying this rotten wheat to the Mid-Day Meal Programme which is meant for small children who are our nation's future. Sir, it is a fact that they are eating this rotten wheat day after day. It is a fact that these children are eating this rotten wheat from the FCI godowns and other agencies. Sir, I am very much aware of this and I very strongly

feel that this is a criminal offence. The hon. Minister has said that action has been taken. What action has been taken? I would like to know from the hon. Minister what action has been taken in this respect against those criminals who are involved in this.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, so far as the action taken is concerned, I have a very long list pertaining to each State which I will pass on to the hon. Member. Sir, Shrimati Brinda Karat raised the issue in Zero Hour in Rajya Sabha on 24-03-2011 about the supply of rotten foodgrains in the tribal areas of the country. I personally discussed the issue with them. I saw the samples. The matter was investigated and the FCI reported that four tribal districts of Andhra Pradesh, two of Maharashtra and one each of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, were inspected and it was found that all rice samples in these districts were found to be within the norms. The hon. Member was accordingly informed and she was satisfied. In the Mid Day Meal also, the foodgrains are taken by the State Governments. At that point when the State Governments take it from the FCI godown, there is a joint inspection of samples. Those samples are kept and if there is a complaint, then, the samples are examined. This is the procedure that is followed. I also wish to state that this news is always spread that huge damage takes place. That is not a fact. I am prepared to discuss it with any hon. Member. One important point is that in 2009-10, acquired quality of damaged foodgrains was 0.02 lakh tonnes when the off-take by the States was 172.99 lakh metric tonnes. So, out of 172.99 lakh metric tonnes which was given to the States in 2009-10, the damaged quantity was only 0.02 lakh tonnes. This is quite possible. But I am not saying that this is an encouraging sign. But we are taking all the action. That is why the hon. Supreme Court had observed that there was huge damage and, so, 50 lakh tonnes should be earmarked for the poor. Sir, we have earmarked it as per the observation of the hon. Supreme Court. But till date not even 5 lakh tonnes has been distributed by the States.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, through you, I would request the hon. Minister to give a categorical reply, not an evasive one, as to whether rotten and infested foodgrains were supplied to West Bengal and other hill areas under ICDS and Mid Day Meals Scheme; if yes, what steps have been taken 'at source' I am emphasizing 'at source' to stop such supply of inferior foodgrains. If not, the reasons therefor. Thank you, Sir.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, regarding West Bengal, I am prepared to give a detailed reply; it is a very detailed reply. A complaint was received from Shri Jaswant Singh, an hon. MP from Lok Sabha, regarding the supply of rotten wheat and rice to hill areas of Darjeeling district by the Food Corporation of India. This is one of the cases I am mentioning. There are other cases too. There is a long list of case and I can pass it on to the hon. Member. We have investigated into every cases and we have taken action.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, that would be better. Shri Avinash Rai Khanna.

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना:** धन्यवाद सर। सर, मेरा खयाल है कि पी.एम. से लेकर गरीब आदमी तक हम सब consumers हैं। Consumer का जो right है कि वह अच्छी चीज खाए, उसे अच्छी चीज supply हो, यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। आपने जो guidelines issue की हैं कि इंस्पेक्टर यह करेगा, वह करेगा, क्या आपने खुद या आपके किसी सीनियर ऑफिसर ने जो मिड-डे मील पका है, उसे कभी खाने की कोशिश की है? अगर आप उसे खाने की कोशिश करते, तब पता चलता कि वहां सफाई क्या होती है। क्या आप यह practice future में adopt करना चाहेंगे?

**PROF. K.V. THOMAS:** Sir, the Mid-Day Meals scheme is implemented by the State Government. We only supply the foodgrains. I have also gone to my constituency; there is also Mid-Day Meals scheme being implemented. Our responsibility is to make available the necessary quantity of foodgrains. Regarding the quality, as I said, there are a large number of protocols, which have always been skipped. If there is a complaint, we look into it.

#### **Paid news**

\*67. **SHRI P. RAJEEVE:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a Sub-Committee constituted by the Press Council of India has studied the issue of paid news;
- (b) whether any of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee have been put into force; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI):** (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

Yes, Sir. The Press Council of India (PCI) constituted a Sub-Committee to consider the issue of 'Paid News' and to collect evidence from stakeholders including Election Commission of India. The Sub-Committee submitted its Report for consideration by the full Council.

The FCI, after consideration of the matter and the Sub-Committee's report, finalized its 'Report on Paid News' and the Chairman, PCI forwarded the same to the Government for necessary action.

The major recommendations made by the PCI in its Report include,

- Representation of the People Act, 1951, be amended to make incidence of paid news a punishable electoral malpractice.
- The Press Council of India must be fully empowered to adjudicate the complaints of 'Paid News' to give final judgement in the matter.
- Press Council Act be amended to make its recommendations binding and electronic media be brought under its purview, and

- Press Council of India should be reconstituted to include representatives from electronic and other media.

In addition, the Report has also suggested various other measures to curb the menace of paid news, which include setting up of a Special Cell in Election Commission for action on complaints of paid news; self-regulation by media, education of voters and awareness generation amongst the stakeholders to enable them to differentiate between paid news items from genuine news.

The PCI has cautioned the media to refrain from publishing news masquerading as advertisements and vice-versa. The Council has also adjudicated on complaints of Paid News and a case where the Council held respondent newspapers guilty of ethical violations, was also sent to the Election Commission for necessary action. The Election Commission, on the basis of adjudication by PCI disqualified the elected representative.

The Election Commission also has taken cognizance of the phenomenon of Paid News and initiated measures to check incidents of election time paid news. The Commission has issued instructions to Chief Electoral Officers of all the States for constituting the District level and State level Media Certification and Monitoring Committees (MCMC) for scrutiny of paid news. These Committees have been instructed to do vigorous scrutiny of electronic media, print media and other modes of mass communication in order to locate political advertisement in the garb of news coverage appearing during the election period. In addition, the Commission has also constituted a Committee at its own level to examine references from State level MCMCs and to support policy formulation for issues related to Paid News and those related to usage of electronic and print media for campaigning by parties and candidates.

However, since the recommendations made in the PCI's Report on Paid News have wider ramifications, it was decided to set up a Group of Ministers to examine the matter. A GoM, was accordingly constituted to examine the Press Council of India's Report on Paid News' and to give views for a comprehensive policy and institutional mechanism to address the phenomenon of Paid News. the matter is under consideration of GoM.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: In an answer to Rajya Sabha, the Minister has stated that this matter is under consideration of the GoM. I would like to know as to when was the GoM constituted, the number of meetings it had till date and the tentative date to submit the report.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, the GoM was constituted in January, 2011. Due to extraneous reasons like the elections coming in the way, the Chairperson of the GoM was not able to have a meeting earlier than September, 2011. The next meeting is scheduled soon.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Are there various extraneous reasons? Only one meeting?

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: I am saying that the Chairperson of the GoM was

otherwise occupied; I said that due to various extraneous reasons the GoM could not meet earlier than September. The nodal Ministry, which is the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, gave a full Power Point presentation on the impact of paid news, on the freedom of the press, and the freedom of expression. The suggestions which were given by the Press Council of India were there. (*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a second supplementary, please. (*Interruption*) Hon. Member, please ask your second supplementary.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, this is a very serious issue. On February 3, 2011, the Election Commission has proposed an amendment to the law with regard to the paid news. What is the response of the Government on this recommendation of the Election Commission?

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: The Election Commission has taken several steps.. (*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are already running out of time, please.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, the GoM has not yet taken piecemeal action on the recommendations received from different quarters including the Press Council of India, the Election Commission and the private individuals. But the Election Commission has taken several steps to look into the problem of paid news. We have taken... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I am asking about the action taken by the Government... (*Interruptions*)

श्री प्रेम चन्द्र गुप्ता: सर, इस सब्जेक्ट पर हाफ एन आवर डिस्कशन करवा दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you wish to have a discussion, please give notice.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is well. (*Interruptions*) Give notice, if you wish to have a discussion. Question Hour is over.

---

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

#### Agreement with power generating units for supply of coal

†\*68. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has directed the coal India Limited (CIL) to enter into fuel supply agreement with power generating units of the country for supply of coal;

(b) if so, the estimated quantum of coal required for implementing the said agreement in the country; and

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the average annual production of coal by CIL and the proposed arrangements for supply of the remaining quantity of coal under the said agreement?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The Government has decided after consultation with the concerned Ministries that Coal India Limited (CIL) will sign Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) with power plants that have entered into long term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with Distribution Companies (DISCOMS) and have been commissioned/would get commissioned on or before 31st March, 2015.

(b) It has been estimated that about 477 million tonnes of coal will be required in the terminal year of the 12th Plan (2016-17) for meeting the requirement of linkages to power sector by CIL, if 100% Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) are in place. The actual coal commitment would depend upon the percentage of PPAs signed.

(c) The estimated coal production by Coal India Limited during the 12th Plan period is as under:

Year	Estimated coal production from CIL if clearances relating to environment and land acquisition issues are fast tracked (in Million Tonnes)
2012-13	464.10
2013-14	487.65
2014-15	530.75
2015-16	574.50
2016-17	615.00

The estimated coal production as mentioned above will be adequate to meet the demand of the said FSA holders.

#### **River Interlinking Project**

†\*69. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the judgment of the Supreme Court pronounced recently with reference to the River Interlinking Project;
- (b) whether Government has examined the judgment;
- (c) if so, whether Government is considering to implement the River Interlinking Project;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL):

(a) and (b) The certified copy of the recent judgement of the Supreme Court pronounced recently in Writ Petition (Civil) 512 of 2002 'Networking of Rivers' has so far not been received in Ministry of Water Resources.

(c) and (d) "Inter-linking of river has been an important component of the activities of the Ministry of Water Resources". The Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) had formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development as early as 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 Ministry of Irrigation in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals of NPP and to give concrete shape to it. NWDA has already identified 14 links under Himalayan Component and 16 links under Peninsular Rivers Component. Out of these Feasibility Reports of 14 links under Peninsular Rivers Component and 2 links under Himalayan Component (Indian Portion) have been completed. The present status of links identified for preparation of Feasibility Report is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Five Peninsular links namely (i) Ken-Betwa, (ii) Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal, (iii) Damanganga-Pinjal, (iv) Par-Tapi-Narmada and (v) Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) have been identified as priority links for taking up their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). DPR of one priority link namely Ken-Betwa has been completed and was communicated to the party states. Modifications of the proposals and final Detailed Project Report preparation have been taken up by NWDA in light of observations of the concerned states. The Ken-Betwa link project has been included in the scheme of National Projects.

NWDA has received 36 proposals of intra-state links from 7 States viz. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Orissa, Bihar, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Out of above, Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of 20 intra-state links have been completed by NWDA. The details of intra-state link proposals received from the State Governments along with their status and target for completion of their PFRs is given in Statement-II (*See below*). NWDA has taken up works for preparation of DPR of 2 intra state links namely Kosi-Mechi Link and Burhi-Gandak -None-Baya- Ganga link of Bihar.

(e) At present, inter linking of rivers programme is being pursued in a consultative manner with the consensus and cooperation of concerned states.

The Government has constituted a Consensus Group headed by Chairman, Central Water Commission (CWC) consisting of Secretaries of Irrigation/Water Resources Departments of the concerned States for arriving at consensus regarding sharing of surplus waters and to discuss issues of preparation of Detailed Project Reports by

NWDA. So far ten meetings of the consensus group have been held. The consensus building for eight more links under Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar linkage system for taking up their DPRs with concerned states has been initiated.

The issues related with the inter-basin water transfer proposals under NPP are regularly discussed with the official of State Government at the meeting of the Governing Body (GB) and Society of NWDA. So far 57 meetings of GB and 26 meeting of Society have been held.

**Statement-I**

*Status of Water Transfer Links Identified for Preparation of Feasibility Reports (FR) by NWDA*

**Penisular Rivers Development Component**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Mahanadi (Manibhadra)-Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link   | -FR completed   |
| 2. Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) link*      | -FR completed (Taken up by the state as per their own proposal) |
| 3. Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Pulichintala) link   | -FR completed   |
| 4. Godavari (Inchampalli)-krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link | -FR completed   |
| 5. Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)-Pennar (Somasila) link      | -FR completed   |
| 6. Krishan (Srisailam)-Panner link                      | -FR completed   |
| 7. Krishna (Almatti)-Pennar link                        | -FR completed   |
| 8. Pennar (Somasila)-Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link        | -FR completed   |
| 9. Cauvery (Kattalai)-Vaigai-Gundar link                | -FR completed   |
| 10. Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link*                     | -FR completed   |
| 11. Damanganga-Pinjal link*                             | -FR completed and DPR Started                                   |
| 12. Par-Tapi-Narmada link*                              | -FR completed and DPR Started                                   |
| 13. Ken-Betwa link*                                     | -DPR (Phase-I) Completed  |
| 14. Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar link                       | -FR completed   |
| 15. Netravati-Hemavati Link                             | -PFR completed  |
| 16. Bedti-Varda link                                    | -FR work taken up   |

**Himalayana Rivers Development Component**

- |                    |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Kosi-Mechi link | -Entirely lies in Nepal |
|--------------------|-------------------------|



2. Kosi-Ghaghra link	-S and I works taken up
3. Gandak-Ganga link	-S and I works completed
4. Ghaghra-Yamnuna link	-FR completed (for Indian portion)
5. Sarada-Yamuna link	-FR completed (for Indian portion)
6. Yamuna-Rajasthan link	-S and I works completed
7. Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	-S and I works completed
8. Chunar(at Ganga)-Sone Barrage link	-S and I works completed
9. Sone Dam-Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	-S and I works taken up
10. Manas-Sankosh-Tisat-Ganga (M-S-T-G-) link	-S and I works taken up
11. Jogighopa(at Brahmaputra)-Tisa-Ganga at Farakka (Alternate of M-S-T-G-) link	-S and I works taken up
12. Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	-S and I works completed
13. Ganga-Damodar-Subernarekha link	-S and I works completed
14. Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	-S and I works completed

\* Priority links

PFR- Pre-Feasibility Report; FR-Feasibility Report; DPR-Detailed Project Report S and I Survey and Investigation in Indian portion

#### **Statement-II**

##### *Status of Inter-State Link Proposals Received from the State Governments*

Sl.No.	Name of intra-state link	Present status/Target of Completion of PFR
1	2	3
<b>Maharashtra</b>		
1.	Wainganga (Goshikurd) -Nalganga (Purna Tapi) [Wainganga - Western Vidarbha and Pranhita -Wardha links merged and extended through Kanhan - Wardha link]	Completed
2.	Wainganga-Manjra Valley	Completed (Not found feasible)
3.	Upper Krishna-Bhima (system of Six links)	Completed
4.	Upper Krishna-Godavari Valley	Completed
5.	Upper Vaitarna-Godavari Valley	Completed
6.	North Konkan-Godavari Valley	Completed

1	2	3
7.	Koyna-Mumbai city	2012-13@
8.	Sriram Sagar Project (Godavari)-Purna-Manjira	*
9.	Wainganga (Goshikurd)-Godavari (SRSP)	Withdrawn by Govt. of Maharashtra
10.	Middle Konkan-Bhima Valley	*
11.	Koyna-Nira	2012-13
12.	Mulsi-Bhima	Completed
13.	Savithri-Bhima	*
14.	Kolhapur-Sangli-Sangola	2012-13@
15.	Riverlinking projects of Tapi basin and Jalgaon District	*
16.	Nar-Par-Girna valley	Completed
17.	Narmada-Tapi	*
18.	Khariagutta-Navatha Satpura foot hills	*
19.	Kharia Ghuti Ghat-Tapi	*
20.	Jigaon-Tapi-Godavari Valley	*
	<b>Gujarat</b>	
21.	Damanganga-Sabarmati-Chorwad	2012-13
	<b>Orissa</b>	
22.	Mahanadi-Brahmani	Completed
23.	Mahanadi-Rushikulya (Barmul Project)	2012-13
24.	Vamsadhra-Rushikulya (Nandini Nalla project)	2012-13
25.	South Koel-Subernarekha	Completed
26.	Sankh-South Koel	Completed
27.	Barkar-Damodar-Subernarekha	Completed
	<b>Bihar</b>	
28.	Kosi-Mechi [entirely lie in India]	Completed
29.	Barh-Nawada	Completed
30.	Kohra-Chandravat (now Kohra-Lalbegi)	Completed
31.	Burhi Gandak-None-Baya-Ganga	Completed
32.	Burhi Gandak-Bagmati [Belwadhari]	Completed
33.	Kosi-Ganga	Completed

1	2	3
<b>Rajasthan</b>		
34.	Mahi-Luni link	2012-13
35.	Wakal-Sabarmati-Sei-West banas-Kameri link	Completed
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		
36.	Pennaiyar-Palar link	Completed

\*Targets being fixed in consultations with concerned states.

@PFR prepared and sent to the State governments for comments

#### **Coal linkage for super critical IPP in Banswara**

†\*70. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the case of allocation of long term coal linkage for super critical IPP in Banswara, Rajasthan is pending before Government; and

(b) if so, by when Government would take a decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Banswara Thermal Power Company Limited, a fully owned subsidiary of Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (RRVUNL) submitted an application dated 16-4-2009 seeking long term coal linkage/Letter of Assurance (LOA) for setting up 2x660 MW power plant at Banswara. This application was forwarded to Ministry of Power (MOP) on 28-4-2009 for their comments/recommendation. MOP vide their Office Memorandum dated 30-12-2011 has, *inter-alia*, recommended long term coal linkage for 2x660 MW power plant of Banswara, Rajasthan. As per procedure, such recommendations are placed before the Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) (SLC(LT)) for Power in its meeting, as and when held, to consider cases for 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 to be no scope to consider any further 12th Plan projects.

#### **All India Judicial Service**

\*71. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Ministry to recruit highly talented and experienced Judges as it has been observed that eminent and experienced lawyers are not interested in the posts of Judges, which is a very serious matter for our judiciary;

(b) whether the Ministry is considering to set up a separate cadre of All India Judicial Service, similar to IAS and IPS; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) The Government is conscious of the need to recruit talented and experienced persons including lawyers as Judges. The Constitution was amended in 1977 to provide for an All India Judicial Service (AIJS) under Article 312 of the Constitution. There has been overwhelming support in favour of AIJS later also by the Law Commission in its Reports, the First National Judicial Pay Commission, Committee on Centre State Relations and Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee.

The State Governments and the State High Courts have been consulted on this subject. The consensus on having an AIJS has not been possible as 7 out of 20 States and 11 out of 17 State High Courts from whom comments were received have not supported the proposal. This has delayed the execution of the decision. But the Government intends to pursue it by offering a more plausible and acceptable formulation of AIJS.

#### **Funds to Khadi Board in Himachal Pradesh**

†\*72. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds provided to the Khadi Board of Himachal Pradesh during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the estimated funds to be provided during 2012-13; and

(c) the details of new steps being taken by the Central Government to increase employment opportunities by the Khadi Board in the State?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Details of funds provided to the State of Himachal Pradesh, including funds routed through the Himachal Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board (KV-B), under major schemes of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) during the last five years are as under:

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	(Rs. in lakh)					
	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMGEP)		Rebate, One-time Incentive (OTI) and Market Development Assistance (MDA) (together)		Other Schemes (together)	
	Total	Through KVIB	Total	Through KVIB	Total	Through KVIB
2007-08	-	-	118.94	-	1597.92	934.00
2008-09	452.14	135.64	212.97	-	438.76	105.60
2009-10	567.79	184.40	125.00	7.88	310.72	132.52
2010-11	1374.78	341.53	177.62	2.84	799.28	6.07
2011-12 (upto 29-02-2012)	1141.28	278.78	114.83	0.95	1602.99	154.00

34

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

(b) The quantum of funds to be provided during 2012-13 to all States/KV-Bs, including Himachal Pradesh, would be estimated after the budget/allocations for the various schemes are approved.

(c) The Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been implementing a number of schemes in the khadi and village industries (KVI) sector to increase employment opportunities in the country, including in Himachal Pradesh. In particular, a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) has been launched in 2008-09 to provide margin money subsidy and entrepreneurship training to beneficiaries for setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. At the State level, the scheme is implemented through field offices of KVIC, State Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) with involvement of Banks. General category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled caste/scheduled tribe/women the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of projects is Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector.

Since its inception in 2008-09, till 2011-12 (up to 29-02-2012) an amount of Rs 35.36 crore has been released to Himachal Pradesh under PMEGP, of which Rs 31.04 crore has been utilized and 2,269 projects have been assisted, generating employment opportunities for an estimated 12,451 persons.

Besides, KVIC has started (in 2011-12) a Multi-disciplinary Training Centre (MDTC) near Sundernagar in Mandi district to provide skill development training to unemployed persons of the State to enhance their employability especially in sectors utilizing local resources. Initially the MDTC is focusing on trainings around 1,000 persons annually (with stipend) in eight identified trades viz. steel fabrication, bakery, mobile repairing, industrial and domestic wiring, beauticians, candle, agarbatti making and garment manufacturing. In addition to this, National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) has also started its Training Centre to provide skill development training to unemployed persons in five trades viz. Mobile Repair, PC Maintenance, Fashion Designing, Computerised Accounting with Tally and Electric Gadget Repair. These trainings are provided by NSIC free of cost.

Exhibitions have also been arranged through KVIC, NSIC, Development Commissioner (MSME) and Coir Board to increase the awareness about the programmes and schemes of the Ministry of MSME and of products in the micro, small and medium sector, including khadi and village industries and coir sectors.

Two MSME clusters have been developed under the scheme of Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) in Parwanoo (general light engineering industries) and Solan (corrugated box) and three more have been initiated at Hamirpur (wooden furniture), Rampur (wooden furniture) and Kangra (iron and steel products).

**Interlinking of Rivers**

\*73. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita availability of utilisable water in the river basins and the national average thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to interlink rivers during the last five years and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total project cost, according to the Task Force on interlinking of rivers headed by Shri Suresh Prabhu, and what would be the total project cost as of now?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL):

(a) After accounting for evaporation and evapotranspiration, the average annual water availability in the country is assessed as 1869 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM).

It is estimated that owing to topographic, hydrological and other constraints, the utilisable water is 1123 BCM which comprises of 690 BCM surface water and 433 BCM of replenishable ground water resources. The utilisable surface water resources in the country river basin wise is given in Statement (*See below*)

The information on river basin wise per capita availability of utilisable water is not maintained. However, the average annual per capita availability of utilisable water in the country taking into consideration the population of the country as per the 2011 census work out to approximately 928/m<sup>3</sup> year.

(b) Five Peninsular links namely (i) Ken-Betwa, (ii) "Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal, (iii) Damanganga-Pinjal, (iv) Par-Tapi-Narmada and (v) Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) have been identified as priority links for taking up their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). DPR of one priority link namely Ken-Betwan has been completed and was communicated to the party states. Modifications of the proposals and final Detailed Project Report preparation have been taken up by NWDA in light of observations of the concerned states. The Ken-Betwa link project has been included in the scheme of National Projects.

NWDA has received 36 proposals of intra-state links from 7 States viz. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Orissa, Bihar, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Out of above, Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs) 20 intra-state links have been completed by NWDA. NWDA has taken up works for preparation of DPR of 2 intra state links namely Kosi-Mechi Link and Burhi-Gandak-None-Baya-Ganga link of Bihar.

(c) The Initial cost of the Inter Linking projects assessed at prefeasibility stage was 5.60 Lakh crore at 2002 Price Level. Cost of individual project have not yet been finalized.

**Statement***Utilisable Water Resources of River Basins of India*

Sl.No.	River Basin	Utilisable surface water resources (BCM)**
1.	Indus	46
2.	Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna	
	(a) Ganga	250
	(b) Brahmaputra	24
	(c) Barak and others	
3.	Godavari	76.3
4.	Krishna	58
5.	Cauvery	19
6.	Subernarekha	6.8
7.	Brahmani-Baitarni	18.3
8.	Mahanadi	50
9.	Pennar	6.9
10.	Mahi	3.1
11.	Sabarmati	1.9
12.	Narmada	34.5
13.	Tapi	14.5
14.	West Flowing Rivers from Tapi to Tadri	11.9
15.	West Flowing Rivers from Tadri to Kanyakumari	24.3
16.	East Flowing Rivers between Mahanadi and Pennar	13.1
17.	East Flowing Rivers between Pennar and Kanyakumari	16.5
18.	West Flowing Rivers of Kutch and Saurashtra including Luni	15
19.	Area of Inland Drainage in Rajasthan	--
20.	Minor Rivers draining into Myanmar (Burma) and Bangladesh	--
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>690</b>

\*\*CWC Publication "Water Resources of India, 1988"

**Loss due to import of pulses**

\*74. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a loss of 1000 crore has been suffered in import of pulse during 2006 to 2011 by Government;



- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for loss in import of pulses;
- (d) the details of the companies which were awarded tender for import of pulses during the said period;
- (e) whether any enquiry/action has been initiated in this regards; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) During the period 2006 to 2011, under the 15% reimbursement scheme, the four designated importing agencies (NAFED, PEC Ltd., MMTC Ltd. and STC Ltd.) incurred a total loss of Rs. 1104.58 crore (excluding MMTC's loss for 2010-11) on account of import of pulses. Under the scheme, loss incurred up to 15% of the landed cost is reimbursable by the Government.

Agency-wise and year-wise losses incurred by these agencies for import of pulses under the scheme are as below:

(Rs. crore)						
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
PEC			240.35	163.80	36.96	441.11
MMTC			9.73	128.86	*	138.59
STC			16.88	186.93	73.15	276.59
NAFED	4.14	21.31	43.64	172.85	5.99	247.93
TOTAL	4.14	21.31	310.60	652.43	116.10	1104.58

\* Not applicable

(c) The losses occurred as the sale proceeds from imported pulses were less than the expenditure incurred by the designated agencies (NAFED, PEC Ltd., MMTC Ltd. and STC Ltd.) in import, clearing from port and storage of the pulses.

(d) to (f) Information is being collected.

#### **Violation of the Model Code of Conduct**

\*75. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the complaints received by the Election Commission of India against political parties/candidates, etc. for violating the Model Code of Conduct during the recently concluded elections to State Legislative Assemblies; and

(b) the follow-up action taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Gap between India and China in science and technology sector**

\*76. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has been far ahead of India in the field of science, research and technology during the last decade;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the wide gap between the two countries has only deepened over the last few years;

(c) whether China has invested about 2.5 per cent of its GDP during the last year in science and technology projects; and

(d) why India is still aspiring to ramp it up from the current 0.9 per cent to 2 per cent by 2017?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) and (b) China has been investing significant national resources in GDP during the last decade in scientific research and technological development and in terms of certain science and technology parameters has taken a lead over India. However, Government has since taken a series of measures to bridge the technological gap in certain key areas such as supercomputing, open source drug discovery, nano-technology etc.

(c) According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Main Science and Technology Indicators 2011 Report, China spent 1.7% of GDP in 2009 on scientific research and development.

(d) The national Research and Development (R and D) expenditure is around 0.09% of GDP of which three-fourth is contributed by the public sector and one-fourth by the private sector. To align Science and Technology with the national development goals, in principle, a decision to increase national R and D expenditure from current level of 0.9% to 2% of GDP has been taken together with enhanced participation from private sector by 2017. This is more than double the expenditure over the past years and represents a significant allocation of resources considering the overall resources of the country.

**Second phase of JNNSM**

\*77. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has scaled up the second phase of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (2013-17) target from 3,000 MW to 9,000 MW and is mulling fresh incentives for potential investors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Rs. 1.08 lakh crores would be invested in the second phase of the Mission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) While approving the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), the Government approved a mission target of ramping up the capacity of grid connected solar power generation to 1,100 MW within three years (by 2013) and an additional capacity creation of 3,000 MW by 2017. It also decided that the capacity proposed for phase II (3,000 MW) could be more than doubled-reaching 10,000 MW installed power by 2017 or more, based on a variety of factors in the enabling ecosystem including price reduction and technological advancements. The experience of the selection process of the first phase of the mission has been that of a significant fall in price. In view of these developments, the Ministry has proposed a target of 3,000 MW capacity addition through government support and additional capacity of 6,000 MW through compliance of solar RPO during Phase 2 by 2017 thereby taking the cumulative installed capacity to 10,000 MW by 2017.

(c) and (d) No such estimates have been prepared.

#### **New formula for coal price**

†\*78. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to determine the price of coal on the basis of a new formula from January, 2012;

(b) if so, the details of the old and new formulae of price determination; and

(c) the reasons for making this change now and the likely percentage of rise in the price of coal on implementation of a new system of price determination?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has decided to switch over from the existing Useful Heat Value (UHV) based grading and pricing system of coal to Gross Calorific Value (GCV) based classification of non-coking coal w.e.f. 1st January, 2012. In the UHV based system, the coal grading was determined in seven bands on ash and moisture content. In the new mechanism, the coal was classified on the basis of gross calorific value into seventeen bands with bandwidth of 300 Kcal/kg each.

(c) The decision on the above migration is based on international coal trading practices. The Intergrated Energy Policy Document and the Expert Committee headed by Shri T.L. Sankar on Coal Sector Reforms also recommended for the same. The new mechanism is more scientific and accurate and ensures uniform price across the subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) with exception of prices of Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL). The implementation of the GCV based system is expected to improve the quality of coal supply and reduce the consumer complaints.

Initially the price of coal in the GCV system was finalised by CIL on the basis of Rupees per Million Kilo calories heat value by providing various discounts on exunload

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

port price of imported Coal. Based on the feedback received from various coal consumers, the issue of coal pricing has been reviewed by the CIL and revised, taking into account the weighted average price of CIL for a particular grade and linking the same to the midpoint of the relevant GCV band and ensuring that revenue neutrality and existing price to the extent possible is maintained.

#### **Deep sea mining**

\*79. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to undertake deep sea mining for minerals in South and Central Indian Ocean on the pattern of Chinese exploration, which has been allowed by International Seabed Authority; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCE (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) and (b) The International Seabed Authority has entered into a 15-year contract with India in the year 2002 for pursuing exploration activity for deep sea mineral resources in the Indian Ocean on lines similar to its contracts with other countries including China. In pursuance of this agreement, the Ministry of Earth Science has undertaken exploration activity for which a total area of 75000 sq. km. in the Central Indian Ocean Basin is available to it. India hopes to be amongst the few countries of the world which would be able to explore for deep sea mineral resources in the years ahead.

#### **Supply of essential commodities**

\*80. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR : Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted regarding implementation of various rules and regulations pertaining to supply of essential commodities and price control in different States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons arrested, prosecuted and convicted under the Essential Commodities Act, 1995 during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken for smooth supply of essential commodities and to control their prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No specific survey has been conducted by the Government regarding implementation of various rules and regulations pertaining to supply of essential commodities and price control in different States.

Concurrent evaluation of the functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) from different agencies from time to time have, however, been

conducted. Such evaluation studies have revealed certain shortcomings/deficiencies in the functioning of TPDS like inclusion/exclusion errors, leakages/diversion of foodgrains etc. Concerned States/Union Territories have been informed for taking necessary remedial measures to remove the deficiencies noticed in the functioning of TPDS.

(c) 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(EC Act, 1955)" and "The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980(PBMMSEC 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.

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 years 2009, 2010 and 2011 as reported by State Governments/UT Administrations are given in Statement-I to III (*See below*)

(d) Steps taken by the Government to maintain smooth supply and for contain price rise of essential commodities which include, among others, action under the EC Act, 1955 for violation of rules and other measures as enumerated in Statement-IV.

**Statement-I**

*Action Taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for the year-2009-Information received from States/UTs upto 31-12-2009*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	No. of Raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated	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
12.	Jharkhand						Not Reported

Written Answers

[19 MAR., 2012]

Starred Questions

43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Karnataka	1659	137	9	3	24.58	December
14.	Kerala	48829	21	2	Nil	121.47	December ***
15.	Madhya Pradesh						Not Reported
16.	Maharashtra	1688	2565	1562	Nil	13842.38	December
17.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	November **
18.	Meghalaya	8	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	December
19.	Mizoram	366	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
20.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
21.	Orissa	35494	7	149	9	14.56	December
22.	Punjab	122	54	34	26	464.52	December
23.	Rajasthan	281	3	62	Nil	36.89	March
24.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil		Nil	December
25.	Tamil Nadu	16404	4775	1471	7	623.25	December
26.	Tripura	66	2	2	Nil	0.65	December
27.	Uttaranchal						Not Reported
28.	Uttar Pradesh	39684	1023	1491	Nil	1929.48	December
29.	West Bengal	161	117	16	Nil	90.4	December
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	208	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	December
31.	Chandigarh	8	9	Nil	Nil	7.97	December

44  
Written Answers to  
[RAJYA SABHA]  
Starred Questions

32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	3	2	Nil	Nil	0.22	December
33.	Daman and Diu						Not Reported
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	November
35.	Puducherry	512	63	68	15	15.53	December
TOTAL		209413	9012	5131	127	18805.29	

\*-Except-August and September  
 \*\*\*-Except October  
 Updated as on 7-4-2010

\*\*-Except August and October  
 \$-Except August

**Statement-II**

*Action Taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955  
 (relating of offences under E.C. Act other than violation of stock control orders)  
 Information received from States/UTs upto 31-12-2010*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/Uts	No. of Raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated	Reported upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10253	Nil	Nil	Nil	144.96	Dec.-A
2.	Assam	69	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	May
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	332	29	20	10	Nil	Aug.-B
4.	Bihar	65	24	Nil	Nil	Nil	Oct.-C

Written Answers

[19 MAR., 2012]

Starred Questions 45



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	211	1	18	14	757.58	August-D
6.	Delhi	66	15	28	4	Nil	Dec.
7.	Gujarat	82	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Dec.-E
8.	Goa	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.
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

46

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

24.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Dec.
25.	Tamil Nadu	18894	6995	1257	43	708.69	Dec.
26.	Tripura	245	7	7	Nil	7.07	Oct.
27.	Uttaranchal						Not Reported
28.	Uttar Pradesh	29723	558	1211	Nil	6262.85	Sept.
29.	West Bengal	222	100	20	Nil	281.41	Dec.
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	193	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Sept.
31.	Chandigarh	10	9	Nil	Nil	9.16	Oct.-H
32.	Dadar 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 No., 2010

F.-Except July and Aug., 2010

G.-Except Oct., 2010

H.-Except Aug., 2010

I.-Only July, 2010

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

Updated as on 23-02-2011

Written Answers

[19 MAR., 2012]

Starred Questions 47

**Statement-III***Action Taken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for the year-2009**(Relating of offences under E.C. Act-for other than violation of stock control orders/for violation of stock control orders)**Information received from States/UTs for the year 2011 (Upto 31-12-2011)*

							(Rs. in lakh)
Sl.No.	State/UTs	No. of Raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated	Reported upto
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14901	32	21	0	614.51	Dec.
2.	Assam						Not Reported
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	269	4	131	Nil	71.25	June/Not Reported
4.	Bihar	38	16	-	-	-	May
5.	Chhattisgarh						Not Reported
6.	Delhi	38	14	5	1	0.13	Dec./April
7.	Gujarat	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Dec.
8.	Goa	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.
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	Aug./Not Reported
27.	Uttaranchal						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.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	256	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	July
31.	Chandigarh	14	12	1	-	5.122	Oct.
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	13	9	-	-	31.04	Sept./Dec.
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 2-03-2012

Written Answers

[19 MAR., 2012]

Starred Questions

49

**Statement-IV**

*Steps taken by the Government to contain price rise in essential commodities:*

**A. Short term Measures:****1. Fiscal Measures**

- (i) Reduced import duties to zero-for rice, wheat and onion, pulses, edible oils (crude) and to 7.5% for refined and hydrogenated oils and vegetable oils.
- (ii) NDDB has been allowed to import 50000 tonnes of Skimmed Milk Powder and Whole Milk Powder and 15000 MT of Butter, Butter Oil and Anhydrous Milk Fat at zero duty under tariff Rate Quota.
- (iii) Permitted Sugar mills to import duty-free raw sugar under Open General Licence (O.G.L.). Later this facility was extended to private trade on job basis.
- (iv) Permitted STC/MMTC/PEC and NAFFD to import duty-free white/refined sugar initially with a cap of 1 million tonnes. Later duty-free import was also allowed by other Central/State Government Agencies and private trade without any cap on the quantity.

**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 of non-basmati rice and wheat for short period of time.
- (iv) Permitted export of edible oils in branded consumer packs of up to 5 kgs subject to a limit of 10,000 tonnes.
- (v) Prohibited export of milk powders (including skimmed milk powder, whole milk powder, dairy whitener and infant milk food), Casein and Casein products.
- (vi) Effectuated no change in Tariff Rate Values of edible oils;
- (vii) Imposed stock limits from time to time in the case of select essential commodities such as pulses, edible oil, edible oilseeds, paddy and rice.
- (viii) 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.

- (ix) 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.
  - (x) Suspension of Futures trading in rice, urad and Tur by the Forward Market Commission continues.
  - (xi) Proportion of sugar production requisitioned as levy sugar was decreased from 20 to 10% for 2011-12 sugar season.
  - (xii) A quantity of 10 lakh tonnes of wheat and 10 lakh tonnes of rice has been allowed under OMSS retail sale scheme and 15 lakh tonnes of wheat has been allowed for bulk sale, including sale to small traders for the period October, 2011 to September, 2012.
  - (xiii) In order to encourage more lifting under OMSS retail and bulk schemes, it was decided to reduce prices under OMSS for both bulk sale and retail sale. For the year 2011-12 (October 2011 to September 2012) price of wheat and rice for retail sale under OMSS scheme to State/UT Government were fixed uniformly at MSP for the previous year and no freight charges have been levied. Similarly, for sale of wheat through tender to bulk consumers, price was fixed at MSP in wheat procuring States, while in other States only 50% of freight charges have been levied.
  - (xiv) An additional *ad hoc* allocation of 123.68 lakh tonnes of rice and wheat have been made so far comprising following allocations:
    - (i) 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains to BPL families in May, 2011 for distribution upto March, 2012.
    - (ii) 50 lakh tonnes to APL families in June, 2011 for distribution upto March 2012, thereby increasing the monthly APL allocation to 15 kg-35 kg per family per month.
    - (iii) 23.68 lakh tonnes of foodgrains allocated during July, 2011 to February, 2012 to 174 poorest/backward districts in 27 States (as per Supreme Court's orders).
  - (xv) Extended the scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs 10/- kg for distribution to BPL families @ 1 kg per month upto 31-03-2012.
  - (xvi) Extended the Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs. 15/- kg for distribution to ration card holders @ 1 litre per ration card per month upto 30th September, 2012.
-

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****Mining application of GMDC**

466. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has recommended a proposal for prior approval of the Ministry for GMDC's mining lease application of lignite bearing areas of 854 hectares in district Bharuch in the year 2007; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Allocation of a lignite block under Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 is a prerequisite before the prior approval of the Central Government is accorded for grant of mining lease under the relevant provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. No lignite block having area of 854 hectares in district Bharuch has been allocated by the Ministry of Coal to the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (GMDCL). Hence question of granting prior approval of mining lease for this area does not arise.

**Coal crunch**

467. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA:

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the country is facing coal crunch;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this coal crunch is affecting the growth of power projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The gap between the projected demand and indigenous availability of coal in the country has been steadily widening over the years. As per projections, this trend is likely to continue in the XII Plan period also. The mismatch between the growth in coal consumption and production is the reason for coal crunch. The general reasons for shortfall of production in the country can be attributed to delay in getting forestry/environmental clearances for new projects, restrictions arising out of imposition of Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI), Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R and R) issues and Land acquisition problem in a large number of new/expansion projects.

(c) While the coal crunch situation is an accepted phenomenon, the growth of power projects also depends on other factors like land and water availability for the project, financial tie up, evacuation logistics etc.

(d) In order to bridge the gap between demand and indigenous availability, in the Annual Plan exercise of Planning Commission/Ministry of Coal, the quantity required to be imported by the power plants is considered as an important element of the total coal supply plan. Ministry of Power/Central Electricity Authority decide power plant-wise import target so that adequate quantity of coal is available for generation of power as per the demand. Apart from this, the following measures have been/are being taken to increase the coal production in the country:-

- (i) Coal India Limited has been asked to increase production from existing mines and expedite production from new projects.
- (ii) 194 coal blocks have been allotted to different consumers. State and Central Government companies are being allotted Coal mining blocks without restriction of captive mining.
- (iii) exploration for new Coal blocks has been expedited.
- (iv) procedure for project approvals has been streamlined.
- (v) new mining projects are being taken up for achieving additional production capacity.
- (vi) modernization of existing mines.
- (vii) improvement in equipment utilisation.
- (viii) Increasing productivity in underground and opencast mines
- (ix) exploration capacity of CMPDIL being increased.

#### **Availability of coal**

468. SHRI R.C. SINGH:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Twelfth Five Year Plan has proposed a power capacity addition of 76,000 MW which would require 842 million tonnes of coal by the end of the Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the present availability of coal and how Government is planning to meet the requirement of coal during the Twelfth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The requirement of coal for power utilities for XII Plan period has been estimated on the basis of the demand of power forecast by the 17th Electric Power Survey (EPS) Report of Central Electricity Authority (CEA). The report predicts likely power demand of 1392 Billion Units in 2016-17. If coal based thermal power plants continue to meet 70% of the power requirement of the Country, coal based generation would be around 974 Billion Units, for which requirement of



coal would be around 682 Million Tonnes if specific coal consumption remains at 0.70 Kg/Unit.

(c) As per the revised estimate, the demand of coal in the Country in the terminal year(TY) of XI plan will be around 650 million tonnes against which indigenous availability would be around 545 million tonnes, leaving a gap of 105 million tonnes to be met through import. The demand is projected to increase to 980.5-million tonnes in the TY of XII Plan against which indigenous availability is projected to be 715Mt. The availability may increase to 795 million tonnes at the maximum, subject to availability of requisite land for coal mining and all clearances in time. Therefore, the gap between the demand and indigenous availability is projected to be in the range of 185.5 million tonnes in the minimum to 265.5 million tonnes in the maximum. This gap is to be bridged by import of coal.

#### **Coal distribution policy**

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

(a) whether the Central Government has made any coal policy for effective distribution of coal to all the States impartially;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether coal distribution to power plants/fertilizer plants are made with same criteria; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP) of October 2007 provides the policy for distribution of coal. The Inter-Ministerial Standing Linkage Committees (Long term) for Power, Cement and Sponge Iron have been constituted for grant of long term coal allocation to these sectors. These Committees recommend long term coal linkage/Letter of Assurance (LoA) in the light of the comments/recommendations of the nodal administrative Ministries, coal availability etc. to all the States, without making any differentiation. For other consumers, Coal India Limited is required to themselves formulate a policy for supply of coal.

The coal is supplied through Fuel Supply Agreement for all types of consumers- at the level of 100% of the normative requirement for Power and Fertilizer sectors and 75% of normative requirement for other sectors, with clauses for payment of incentives/ penalties via-a-vis the assured level of supplies. For meeting the requirement of small consumers whose requirement is upto 4200 tonnes per annum, the policy envisages supply through State Government nominated agencies, which lift coal from coal companies under Fuel Supply Agreement and sell them to the small consumers in their States.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. While the Standing Linkage Committee (Long term) decides

authorization of Letter of Assurance for Power Plants, Coal India Limited is required who are at present not linked to CIL. The Letter of Assurance specifies a list of milestones to be completed within the prescribed time frame for conclusion of Fuel Supply Agreement for becoming eligible for coal supplies.

#### **Supply of coal to Rajasthan**

‡470. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of coal being supplied per month for power generation to Rajasthan;
- (b) whether it is a fact that power generation has been affected in the State in the absence of timely supply of coal and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to ensure timely supply of coal to the State in time and if so, the details of the arrangements being made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The average monthly supply of coal from Coal India Limited (CIL) sources to the power plants located in Rajasthan during the current year has been 1.272 Million Tonnes.

(b) Supply of coal to power plants Rajasthan during the current financial year, till January 2012 has been 12.719 Million Tonnes against the commitment of 12.919 Million Tonnes under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA)/Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). Thus, supply has been 99% of the commitment. Therefore, less availability of coal from CIL sources may not be the reason for drop in power generation, if any, in Rajasthan.

(c) Coal supplies to the Power Utilities, including the power stations of Rajasthan, and made under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA)/Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). The schedule of supply is an integral part of the FSA. Therefore, in-built provision has already been made for timely supply of coal. Moreover, the Infrastructure Review Committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Co-ordination), Cabinet Secretariat has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Sub-Group to monitor dispatch of coal to power stations and to take contingency decisions, as and when required, for prioritizing movement of coal keeping in view the coal stock position at the power stations.

#### **Formula for fixing coal prices**

471. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that coal prices have been increased by 150-250 per cent upon changing the gross calorific value formula;
- (b) if so, the reasons for changing the formula adopted earlier i.e. Heat Value formula for fixing coal prices for consumers;

---

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is a fact that there are differences between the Ministry and the coal companies on changing the formula for coal prices and this is the reason for high increase in coal prices in the year 2012 suddenly; and

(d) the details of corrective action being taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Following the Government's announcement of switching over from Useful Heat Value (UHV) to Gross Calorific Value (GCV) system of grading of coal, the coal companies revised their coal prices in terms of GCV bands with effect from 1-1-2012. Initially the price of coal in the GCV system was finalised by CIL on the basis of Rupees per Million Kilo calorie heat value by providing various discounts on ex-unload port price of imported Coal, resulting in the some price increas.

(b) The decision to migrate to the new system is based on international coal trading practices, besides the Intergrated Energy Policy Document and the Expert Committee headed by Shri T.L. Sankar on Coal Sector Reforms also recommended for the same. The new mechanism is more scientific and accurate and ensures uniform price across the subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL). This system will ensure a high degree of consistency in quality of coal supplies and result in high consumer satisfactoin. The new mechanism is more scientific and accurate.

(c) and (d) No Sir, there are o differences between the Ministry and the coal companies on implementation' of the GCV based grading system. However, based on the feedback received from various coal consumers, the Government advised CIL for immediate corrective measures and accordingly, the issue of coal pricing has been reviewed by the CIL and prices have been revised, taking into account the weighted average price of CIL for a particular grade and linking the same to the midpoint of the relevant GCV band, ensuring that revenue neutrality to the extent possible is maintained for CIL, as a whole.

#### **Hike in coal prices**

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

(a) how availability, quality and overall economics of indigenous coal compares with the imported coal for power generation in the country;

(b) whether Government contemplates to allow coal mining in the reserves hitherto untapped;

(c) the details thereof in view of changed economics of coal subsequent to CIL's announcement of a new pricing policy; and

(d) to what extent the hike in coal prices would affect power, cement and steel sectors in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Due to lesser availability of indigenous coal vis-a-vis its

estimated requirement for power generation in the country, some quantity of coal has to be imported by the power utilities. However, even after making allowance for the superior quality of the imported coal, the cost of domestic coal used for power generation is substantially cheaper as compared to the cost of imported coal.

(b) The coal blocks for exploitation would be identified after exploration. Once exploration is complete, decision regarding mining, whether by Coal India Limited or by allocation of coal blocks, would be taken.

(c) The Government has decided to switch over from the existing Useful Heat Value (UHV) based grading and pricing system of coal to Gross Calorific Value (GCV) based classification of non-coking coal w.e.f. 1st January 2012. In the UHV based system, the coal grading was determined in seven bands on ash and moisture contents. In the new mechanism, the coal is classified on the basis of gross calorific value into seventeen bands, with bandwidth of 300 Kcal/Kg each.

(d) Initially, the price of coal in the GCV system was finalized by CIL on the basis of Rs per Million Kilo calorie heat value by providing various discounts on ex-unload port price of imported coal resulting in increase of price. However, based on the feedback received from various coal consumers, the issue of coal pricing has been reviewed by the Coal India Limited and revised, taking into account the weighted average price of the band. ensuring the revenue neutrality and existing price to the extent possible is maintained. Hence, no impact is likely due to the said switch-over in Power, Cement and Steel Sectors.

#### Allocation of coal blocks

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of coal blocks have been allocated in 4 or 5 gram panchayat areas by making Bagadia as a centre in the Angul district of Odisha;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the public of the region is very agitated with a view to possible displacement;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures proposed by Government to tackle this problem and the steps taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) No, Sir. Coal blocks are allocated on the basis of geological formation and availability of reserves.

(b) to (d) The land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement related to allotted coal blocks is the responsibility of the allocatee and the State Government concerned. The Central Government has no role in the matter.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Demand of coal**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is likely to import 194 million tonnes of coal in 2017;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the demand for coal would increase further as more power plants are coming up; and

(d) whether production of domestic coal would also support in a big way for the enhanced demand of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) As per the draft report of the Working Group on Coal and Lignite set up for formulation of 12th Five Year Plan, the gap between demand and supply of coal during the terminal year of 12th Five Year Plan *i.e.* 2016-17 may be of the order of 185.50 million tonnes.

(c) and (d) The demand for Coal during the terminal year of 12th Five Year Plan as per the draft report of the Working Group on Coal and Lignite set up for formulation of 12th Five Year Plan may increase from 696.00 million tonnes (Prov.) in 2011-12 to 980.50 million tonnes due to increase in demand from all sectors including the power sector. Against this domestic availability of coal as per the draft report of the Working Group may be 795.00 million tonnes.

**Coal prices**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Limited (CIL) has recently announced new set of coal prices in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that CIL had to withdraw its announced coal prices within a short span; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Following the Government's announcement of switching over from Useful Heat Value (UHV) to Gross Calorific Value (GCV) system of grading of coal, the coal companies have revised their coal prices in terms of GCV bands with effect from 1-1-2012. The details are furnished below:-

*Pithead Run of mine price for Non-Coking coal applicable for all coal producing companies of Coal India Limited including NEC.*

GCVBands (Kcal/Kg)	Pithead Run of mine price for Non-Coking coal	
	Power Utilities (including IPPs), Fertilizer and Defence sector (Rs./Te)	Sectors other than Power Utilities Fertilizer and Defence (Rs./Te)
Exceeding 7000	*	*
Exceeding 6700 and not exceeding 7000	4870	4870
Exceeding 6400 and not exceeding 6700	4420	4420
Exceeding 6100 and not exceeding 6400	3970	3970
Exceeding 5800 and not exceeding 6100	2800	2800
Exceeding 5500 and not exceeding 5800	1450	1960
Exceeding 5200 and not exceeding 5500	1270	1720
Exceeding 4900 and not exceeding 5200	1140	1540
Exceeding 4600 and not exceeding 4900	880	1180
Exceeding 4300 and not exceeding 4600	780	1050
Exceeding 4000 and not exceeding 4300	640	870
Exceeding 3700 and not exceeding 4000	600	810
Exceeding 3400 and not exceeding 3700	550	740
Exceeding 3100 and not exceeding 3400	500	680
Exceeding 2800 and not exceeding 3100	460	620
Exceeding 2500 and not exceeding 2800	410	550
Exceeding 2200 and not exceeding 2500	360	490

\*For GCV exceeding 7000 Kcal/Kg, the price shall be increased by Rs. 150/- per tonne over and above the price applicable for GCV band exceeding 6700 but not exceeding 7000 Kcal/Kg, for increase in GCV by every 100 Kcal/Kg or part thereof

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, Initially the price of coal in the GCV system was finalised by CIL on the basis of Rupees per Million Kilo calorie heat value by providing various discounts on ex-unload port price of imported Coal. However, based on the feedback received from various coal consumers, the issue of coal pricing has been reviewed by the CIL and revised; taking into account the weighted average price of CIL for a particular grade and linking the same to the midpoint of the relevant GCV band and ensuring that revenue neutrality to the extent possible is maintained.

**E-auctioning in CIL**

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

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether it is a fact that the Coal India Limited (CIL) is earning maximum profit by sale of coal through e-auction system;
- (b) if so, the facts thereof and whether it is also a fact that the selling price under the auction remains more than the notified price; and
- (c) if so, the minimum and maximum e-auction prices for 2011-12 fiscal year and the average notified prices during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Coal India Limited (CIL) is earning some profits by sale of coal through e-auction.

(b) The subsidiary companies of CIL have earned an additional amount of Rs. 4929.29 crores over the notified price, during the period April 2011 to February 2012, as the e-auction price is always more than the notified price.

(c) The average minimum and maximum e-auction price during April 2011 to February 2012 of the subsidiary companies of CIL was Rs. 2611.26 per tonne and Rs. 2933.90 per tonne respectively. Their average notified price during the above period was Rs. 1647.38 per tonne.

**Availability of coal reserves**

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

- (a) whether Government has conducted any district-wise survey in the North East States for exploration of available coal reserves;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise;
- (c) the number of functional, closed and new coal mines yet to be operationalized in those States; and
- (d) the number of small scale units and the types of grade of coal given to these units and from which mines the same is given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Geological Survey of India (GSI) conducted coalfield-wise survey for exploration of available coal resources under regional exploration and on that basis blocks has been identified for detailed exploration. The potential blocks identified for detailed exploration have been explored by Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd. and its contractual agencies. The state-wise and

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

coalfield-wise assessment of resource done by GSI as on 01-04-2011 of North Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (NEC) are given below:-

State/coalfield	(Resource in million tonne)			
	Proved	Indicated	Inferred (Exploration)	Total
<b>I. Gondwana Coalfields</b>				
Assam- Singrimari	0.00	2.79	0.00	2.79
Sikkim- Rangit Valley	0.00	58.25	42.98	101.23
<b>II. Tertiary Coalfields</b>				
<b>Assam</b>				
Makum	432.09	20.70	0.00	452.79
Dilli-Jeypore	32.00	22.02	0.00	54.02
Mikir Hills	464.78	42.72	0.50	510.52
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>				
Namchik-Namphuk	31.23	40.11	12.89	84.23
Miao Bum	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00
<b>Meghalaya</b>				
Balphakram-Pendenguru	0.00	0.00	0.00	107.03
Siju	0.00	0.00	0.00	125.00
Mawlong-Shella	2.17	0.00	3.83	6.00
Bapung	11.01	0.00	22.65	33.66
Jayanti Hills (Minor CF)	0.00	0.00	1.10	2.34
West Darangiri	65.40	0.00	0.00	125.00
East Darangiri		0.00	0.00	34.19
Langrin	10.46	16.51	0.00	133.16
Khasi Hills (Minor CF)	89.04	16.51	27.58	576.48
<b>Nagaland</b>				
Borjan	5.50	0.00	0.00	10.00
Jhanzi-Disai	2.00	0.00	0.00	2.08
Tuen Sang	1.26	0.00	2.00	3.26
Tiru Valley	0.00	0.00	6.60	6.60
DGM Report	8.76	0.00	8.60	315.41
<b>NEC TOTAL</b>	<b>593.81</b>	<b>160.38</b>	<b>92.55</b>	<b>1596.66</b>



(c) The details of functional, closed, on-going and new future projects of NEC are given below:-

(i) Functional mine	Status
(1) Tipong Underground (UG)	Production suspended due to imposition of Sec. 22(3) of Mines Act on 07-11-08, but Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) has given permission to do development of Galleries.
(2) Tirap Open Cast (OC)	Producing
(3) Tikak OC	Producing
(4) Ledo OC	Newly started
(ii) Closed mine	Status
(1) Baragolai UG	All the entries sealed off 24-06-2010. Notice of abandonment has been submitted to DGMS.
(2) Ledo UG	Sealed off w.e.f. 7-11-2008
(3) Jeypore UG	Non-producing
(4) Simsang UG	Renewal of lease application has been turned down by Govt. of Meghalaya
(iii) On-going Opencast Projects	Status
(1) Tipong Underground (UG)	New
(2) Lekhapani OCP	New
(3) Tikak East Extn	Expansion
(4) Tirap OCP	New
(iv) Future Opencast Projects	Status
(1) Jagun Block	New
(2) Lachitkhani OCP	New
(3) PQ Block OCP	New
(4) Tikak Expn. OC	Expansion
(5) Tipong OCP	Expansion

(d) Presently no coal is sold directly to any small scale units.

#### **Coal production**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries have failed to meet their targets of coal production;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the remedial measures Government has taken or proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The details of coal production targets and actual production during last three years is as under:-

(in million tonnes)

Sl.No.	Company	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1.	ECL	31.00	28.135	31.000	30.058	33.000	30.804
2.	BCCL	26.50	25.514	28.000	27.512	29.000	29.004
3.	CCL	47.00	43.236	48.000	47.083	50.000	47.521
4.	NCL	61.25	63.650	66.500	67.670	72.000	66.253
5.	WCL	43.05	44.700	45.000	45.735	46.500	43.654
6.	SECL	96.00	101.150	106.000	108.009	112.000	112.705
7.	MCL	99.00	96.336	109.300	104.079	116.750	100.28
8.	NEC	1.20	1.009	1.200	1.113	1.250	1.101
9.	CIL	405.00	403.730	435.000	431.259	460.500	431.322

(c) The Government has taken steps to expedite Environment and Forestry clearances, pursue with Ministry of Railways for enhancing availability of rail rakes and approach State Government for necessary assistance in land acquisition and in problems relating to law and order. In addition, a series 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.

#### **Effectiveness of Consumer Protection Act**

†479. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the existing Consumer Protection Act (CPA) has become irrelevant and ineffective;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that very few cases of the consumer grievances are disposed of within the stipulated time;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons, therefor;
- (e) whether Government is considering to amend the existing legislation; and
- (f) 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) No Sir.

(c) and (d) The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 provides that every complaint shall be heard as expeditiously as possible and endeavour shall be made to decide the complaint within a period of three months from the date of receipt of notice by opposite party where the complaint does not require analysis or testing of commodities and within five months if it requires analysis or testing of commodities.

As intimated by national Commission, the overall disposal rate as on 29-02-2012 is 90.54%. All efforts are being taken by Government and NCDRC to ensure timely disposal of consumer cases.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2011 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 16-12-2011 with a view of further widening and amplifying the scope of the provisions of existing Consumer Protection Act, 1986, facilitating faster disposal of cases and rationalizing the qualification and procedure of selection of the Presidents and Members of the Consumer Fora. The Bill has been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution for its consideration.

#### **Implementation of FSA with existing PDS**

480. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the proposed National Food Security Act (NFSA) can not be implemented with the existing Public Distribution System (PDS) which is full of loopholes; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the measures proposed to be taken to

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

remove the loopholes and modernize the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As implementation of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is joint responsibility of Central Government and State/Union Territory (UT) Governments, the National Food Security Bill, introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22-12-2011, provides that the Central and State Governments shall endeavour to progressively undertake reforms in TPDS, such as doorstep delivery of foodgrains, application of information and communication technology (ICT) tools including end to end computerisation, leveraging 'aadhaar' for unique identification of beneficiaries, diversification of commodities under TPDS, etc.

Strengthening and streamlining of the TPDS is a continuous process. Government of India has requested all States/Union Territories to take up end-to-end computerization of TPDS in a time-bound manner to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the TPDS. Government has regularly reviewed and also has issued instructions to State/Union Territories to strengthen functioning of TPDS by improving monitoring mechanism and vigilance, increased transparency in functioning of TPDS, adoption of revised Model Citizen's Charter, use of information and communication technology (ICT) tools and improving the efficiency of Fair Price Shop operations.

#### **Export of wheat and rice**

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

(a) whether wheat and rice are proposed to be exported, in view of bumper crop production and inadequacy of godowns to store them; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the steps Government proposes to take to maintain the availability of foodgrains in the domestic market at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. In view of recored production, procurement and comfortable stock position of wheat and non-basmati rice in Central Pool far in excess of buffer norm/strategic reserve, the Government on 9-9-2011 has permitted export of wheat and non-basmati rice under Open General Licence (OGL) by private parties and State Trading Enterprises (STEs) out of privately held stocks. As on 5-3-2012, a quantity of 35,48,459.697 MTs of non-basmati rice and 5,70,930.661 MTs of wheat have been exported. The Government has taken various steps to maintain the availability of foodgrains indomestic market at reasonable prices as given in Statement.

**Statement**

Steps taken by the Government to contain price rise in essential commodities are listed below:

**A. Short term Measures:****1. Fiscal Measures**

- (i) Reduced import duties to zero-for rice, wheat and onion, pulses, edible oils (crude) and to 7.5% for refined and hydrogenated oils and vegetable oils.
- (ii) NDDDB has been allowed to import 50000 tonnes of Skimmed Milk Powder and Whole Milk Powder and 15000 MT of Butter, Butter Oil and Anhydrous Milk Fat at zero duty under tariff Rate Quota.
- (iii) Permitted Sugar mills to import duty-free raw sugar under Open General Licence (O.G.L.). Later this facility was extended to private trade on job basis.
- (iv) Permitted STC/MMTC/PEC and NAFFD to import duty-free white/refined sugar initially with a cap of 1 million tonnes. Later duty-free import was also allowed by other Central/State Government Agencies and private trade without any cap on the quantity.

**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 of non-basmati rice and wheat for short period of time.
- (iv) Permitted export of edible oils in branded consumer packs of up to 5 kgs subject to a limit of 10,000 tonnes.
- (v) Prohibited export of milk powders (including skimmed milk powder, whole milk powder, dairy whitener and infant milk food), Casein and Casein products.
- (vi) Effected no change in Tariff Rate Values of edible oils;
- (vii) Imposed stock limits from time to time in the case of select essential commodities such as pulses, edible oil, edible oilseeds, paddy and rice.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) 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.
- (x) Suspension of Futures trading in rice, urad and Tur by the Forward Market Commission continues.
  - (xi) Proportion of sugar production requisitioned as levy sugar was decreased from 20 to 10% for 2011-12 sugar season.
  - (xii) A quantity of 10 lakh tonnes of wheat and 10 lakh tonnes of rice has been allowed under OMSS retail sale scheme and 15 lakh tonnes of wheat has been allowed for bulk sale, including sale to small traders for the period October, 2011 to September, 2012.
  - (xiii) In order to encourage more lifting under OMSS retail and bulk schemes, it was decided to reduce prices under OMSS for both bulk sale and retail sale. For the year 2011-12 (October 2011 to September 2012) price of wheat and rice for retail sale under OMSS scheme to State/UT Government were fixed uniformly at MSP for the previous year and no freight charges have been levied. Similarly, for sale of wheat through tender to bulk consumers, price was fixed at MSP in wheat procuring States, while in other States only 50% of freight charges have been levied.
  - (xiv) An additional *ad hoc* allocation of 123.68 lakh tonnes of rice and wheat have been made so far comprising following allocations:
    - (i) 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains to BPL families in May, 2011 for distribution upto March, 2012.
    - (ii) 50 lakh tonnes to APL families in June, 2011 for distribution upto March 2012, thereby increasing the monthly APL allocation to 15 kg-35 kg per family per month.
    - (iii) 23.68 lakh tonnes of foodgrains allocated during July, 2011 to February, 2012 to 174 poorest/backward districts in 27 States (as per Supreme Court's orders).
  - (xv) Extended the scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs 10/- kg for distribution to BPL families @ 1 kg per month.
  - (xvi) Extended the Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported edible oils through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs. 15/- kg for distribution to ration card holders @ 1 litre per ration card per month.

**Payment to farmers for procurement**

482. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has tried to press Punjab and Haryana

Governments to make direct payments to farmers for cereals procured for the Central pool;

(b) as the Central Government payments to farmers being routed through middlemen, whether they force farmers to settle their dues first before realising payments; and

(c) the steps afoot to stop their exploiting role at the Central Government level and whether there is any Bill in this regard pending in the Lok Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Sir. The Government has not issued any such instruction.

(b) No such reports have been received by the Government.

(c) No, Sir. No such Bill in this regard is pending with Lok Sabha. Steps taken by Government of India to ensure payment of MSP to farmers is given in Statement

***Statement***

1. Sufficient number of procurement centres are opened by FCI/State Governments agencies in mutual consultation before onset of procurement season, keeping in view the procurement potential and geographical spread of the State concerned. Review is made from time to time on the need for additional procurement centres, if any, during the procurement season and required additional procurement centres are also opened.
2. Before the start of every marketing season, Department of Food and Public Distribution convenes a meeting of State food secretaries, Food Corporation of India and other stake holders to prepare a detailed action plan for making the arrangements of procurement in the coming marketing season. Details of number of procurement centres to be opened and arrangements like purchase of packaging material and storage space are discussed in the meeting.
3. The Commission charges for procurement by cooperative societies and self help groups has been increased to 2.5% of Minimum Support Price (MSP) since 2009-10 to encourage procurement from small and marginal farmers especially in states where marketing infrastructure is not well developed. This measure will increase the reach of MSP to farmers particularly for small and marginal farmers.
4. State Governments are encouraged to adopt Decentralised procurement (DCP) system of procurement so as to maximize procurement and increase the reach of MSP operations. Under this system, State governments undertake procurement and distribution of food grains by

themselves. Procured quantities in excess of State's requirement is taken in the Central Pool for distribution elsewhere, while shortfall is met from the Central Pool. The DCP system was introduced in the year 1997. Chhattisgarh, Orissa, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Madhya Pradesh are DCP States for paddy/Rice and Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal are DCP State for Wheat.

5. Instructions have been issued to FCI and states to open procurement centres at locations convenient to farmers where they could bring their produce for government procurement.
6. The MSP for wheat in RMS 2009-10 was fixed at Rs. 1080 per quintal, which resulted in a record procurement of 253.82 lakh tonnes in RMS 2009-10. The MSP of wheat was fixed at Rs. 1100 per quintal and the procurement of wheat in RMS 2010-11 was 225.14 lakh tonnes. In RMS 2011-12, the Government had announced the MSP of wheat as Rs. 1120 per quintal. In addition, a bonus of Rs.50 was also approved, which resulted in procurement of 283.35 lakh tonnes of wheat, which is a record procurement. The MSP of wheat for RMS 2012-13 has been further enhanced to Rs. 1285 per quintal.
7. In KMS 2009-10, the MSP of Rs.950 and Rs.980 per quintal was fixed for Common and grade 'A' variety of paddy, respectively. In addition, the Government had also allowed a bonus of Rs.50 per quintal on both varieties of paddy during KMS 2009-10. A total of 320.34 lakh tonnes of rice was procured during KMS 2009-10. For KMS 2010-11, MSP of Rs.1000 and 1030 per quintal for Common and Grade 'A' variety of paddy was fixed. The procurement of rice in KMS 2010-11 is 341.80 lakh tonnes. The MSP of Paddy for common and Grade 'A' variety of Paddy was further enhanced to Rs. 1080 and Rs. 1110 per quintal respectively for KMS 2011-12. The estimated procurement of rice in KMS 2011-12 is 353 lakh tonnes.
8. The State Governments have been requested to issue instructions for recording correct market arrivals and ensuring imposition of at least 50% compulsory levy on rice millers.

#### **SC/ST quota for ration shops**

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

- (a) whether SC/ST quota has been determined for allocation of ration shops;
- (b) if so, whether the ration shops have been allocated to the persons belonging to SC/ST in every State, as per the determined quota; and

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(c) the details of States where this quota has been fulfilled and the reasons why the percentage of quota could not been fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) As provided in the Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001, State Governments shall issue an order under section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, for regulating sale and distribution of the essential commodities. The licenses to the fair price shop owner shall be issued under the said order and shall lay down the duties and responsibilities of the fair price shop owner.

Further, Government has requested States/UTs to accord priority in allotment of FPS to ex-servicemen, Women's Self Help Groups, Village Panchayats, Urban Local bodies, Self Help Groups, SC/ST Candidates, Co-operatives and others.

Some State/UT Governments have made provisions for reservation or give preference in allotment of FPS to candidates belonging to SC/ST. However, data regarding State-wise allotment of FPS to persons belonging to SC/ST, percentage of quota, etc. is not maintained in this Department.

#### **Computerisation of PDS**

†484. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the computerisation of Public Distribution System and digitalisation of ration cards is being done by the Central Government in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that during this operation, a large number of bogus BPL cards have been detected; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) All States/UTs have been requested to undertake end-to-end Computerization of Public Distribution System (PDS) on priority basis and to prepare a time-bound Action Plan for Computerization of PDS.

Digitisation of ration cards is a primary step to be taken by States/UTs for Computerization of PDS so as to ensure correct identification of beneficiaries and distribution of PDS commodities to deserving beneficiaries. States/UTs like Andhra

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Karnataka, Kerala, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have reported that they have completed the digitisation of ration cards. Further, as per reports received, States/UTs such as Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim are in the process of digitization of beneficiary database.

(c) and (d) In terms of the PDS (Control) Order, 2001, State/UT Governments are to review the lists of BPL and AAY families every year for the purpose of deletion of ineligible families and inclusion of eligible families. The exercise of deletion of bogus/ineligible cards and inclusion of eligible families is a continuous process and State/UT Governments are to periodically carry out the same. 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, State/UT Governments have reported deletion of 221.64 lakh bogus/ineligible rations cards in 26 States/UTs. State-wise details are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Statement showing the number of bogus/ineligible ration cards deleted by the State/UT Governments with effect from July, 2006 onwards.*

(Updated on 31-12-2011)

(in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Nos. of bogus/ineligible ration cards deleted/eliminated
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.05
3.	Assam	0.56
4.	Bihar	1.60
5.	Chhattisgarh	5.62
6.	Delhi	16.32
7.	Gujarat	8.64
8.	Haryana	0.03
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.02
10.	Jharkhand	0.65
11.	Karnataka	18.55
12.	Kerala	0.00 &&

1	2	3
13.	Madhya Pradesh	24.97
14.	Maharashtra	42.20
15.	Meghalaya	0.00*
16.	Mizoram	0.02
17.	Orissa	2.50
18.	Rajasthan	0.03
19.	Sikkim	0.01
20.	Tamil Nadu	3.97
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8.72
22.	Uttarakhand	0.16
23.	West Bengal	59.67
		(individual cards)
24.	Chandigarh	0.08
25.	Lakshadweep	0.00 \$
26.	Puducherry	0.00 **
	TOTAL	221.64

Actual figures && 114, \* 341, \$300, \*\* 16

#### **Availability of foodgrains**

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

(a) the per capita foodgrain availability in the country during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) whether existing availability of per capital foodgrains is sufficient for a healthy person;

(c) if not, the steps taken/to be taken by Government to increase its quantity;

(d) whether Government would provide foodgrains to hunger-stricken persons free of cost, in view of possibility of perishing of additional foodgrain stored in godowns and open spaces; 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) The per capita net

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

availability of food grains (rice, wheat, other cereals and pulses) per annum in the country during the last five years from 2006 to 2009 for which data is available is as follows:

Year	Per capita per year availability of food grains (in kg)
2006	162.5
2007	161.6
2008	159.2
2009	162.1
2010 (P)	160.1

(P) Provisional

(b) and (c) The per capita availability of food grains as indicated above compares well with the National Institute of Nutrition's normative per capita cereal requirement of 157 kilograms per annum.

(d) and (e) The Government has made a total allocation of 615.26 lakh tons of food grains during 2011-12 through the Public Distribution System. In addition to normal allocation under the targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), taking into account the surplus availability of food grains in the Central Pool, the Government has made a total additional allocation of 123.69 lakh tons of food grains for Antyodaya Anna Yojna (AAY), Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Above Poverty Line (APL) families including 23.69 lakh tons for 174 poorest districts in 27 States/UTs for distribution to the poorest of the poor (AAY) families is already at highly subsidized prices of Rs. 3 per kg of rice and Rs. 2 per kg of wheat.

#### **Shortage of foodgrains and essential commodities**

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

(a) whether the country has been facing the shortage of foodgrains and essential commodities and also increase in their prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government has directed the State Governments to maintain buffer stock of foodgrains so that foodgrain crises is addressed and the prices are kept under check; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Sir. The

Country has sufficient stock of foodgrains to meet the requirement of Public Distribution System. As on 1-3-2012, 212.55 lakh tonnes of wheat and 331.78 lakh tonnes of rice was available in the Central Pool. There has also been record procurement of wheat and rice during Rabi and Kharif marketing seasons 2009-10, 2101-11 and 2011-12. Procurement of wheat and rice during the last 3 years is as follows:-

(in lakh tonnes)

Marketing Year	Wheat	Rice
2009-10	253.82	320.34
2010-11	225.14	341.98
2011-12	283.35	276.04**

\*\*As on 15-3-2012

Price of wheat and rice are stable in the country. A statement showing wholesale and retail wheat and rice prices during last one year is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Availability of other essential commodities like pulses, sugar and edible oil is also sufficient in the country. The prices of sugar, major pulses and edible oils are either stable or have shown only marginal increase. Prices of sugar, major pulses and edible oils during the period of last one year are given in Statement-II. (*See below*)

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

(c) No, Sir. No such instructions have been issued to State Governments. However, to meet the requirement of Public distribution system and to moderate the prices of foodgrains, buffer norms including strategic reserve for Central Pool wheat and rice stocks have been fixed by Government of India as follows:-

(in lakh tones)

	Buffer norms	Buffer norms	Total	Strategic Reserve		Grand Total
	Rice	Wheat		Rice	Wheat	
1st April	122	40	162	20	30	212
1st July	98	171	269	20	30	319
1st Oct.	52	110	162	20	30	212
1st Jan	118	82	200	20	30	250

These buffer norms were fixed by Government of India *w.e.f.* April, 2005 and Strategic Norms were fixed with effect from July, 2008.

(d) In view of (c) above, question does not arise.

**Statement-I***Wholesale and retail wheat and rice prices during 2011*

Date	Wheat Price		Rice Price	
	Wholesale (Rs./qtl. at Delhi)	Retail (Rs./kg at Delhi)	Wholesale (Rs./qtl. at Delhi)	Retail (Rs./kg at Delhi)
1-1-2011	1320.00	14.00	1975.00	23.00
1-2-2011	1345.00	15.50	1940.00	23.00
1-3-2011	1340.00	15.50	1950.00	23.00
1-4-2011	1240.00	15.50	1950.00	23.00
1-5-2011	1220.00	15.50	1950.00	23.00
1-6-2011	1190.00	15.00	1965.00	23.00
1-7-2011	1290.00	15.00	1975.00	23.00
1-8-2011	1200.00	15.00	1950.00	23.00
1-9-2011	1180.00	15.00	1975.00	24.00
1-10-2011	1200.00	15.00	1950.00	24.00
1-11-2011	1210.00	15.00	1950.00	24.00
1-12-2011	1245.00	15.00	1950.00	24.00
1-1-2012	1265.00	16.00	1950.00	24.00
1-2-2012	1280.00	16.00	1950.00	24.00
1-3-2012	1280.00	16.00	1950.00	24.00

(Source: Department of Consumer Affairs, Government of India)

**Statement-II***Prices of sugar, major pulses and edible oils during 2011***Sugar: Retail Prices (in Rs per kg)**

Centre	Prices on 02-03-2012	1 month back	3 month back	6 month back	1 year back
Delhi	34	34	36	33	33
Mumbai	33	34	34	32	31
Kolkata	34	34	35	32	32
Chennai	31	30	32	30	30

**Tur Dal: Retail Prices (in Rs per kg)**

Centre	Prices on 02-03-2012	1 month back	3 month back	6 month back	1 year back
Delhi	68	68	74	72	74
Mumbai	70	69	71	72	61
Kolkata	65	60	62	54	62
Chennai	64	65	65	62	72

**Urad Dal: Retail Prices (in Rs per kg)**

Centre	Prices on 02-03-2012	1 month back	3 month back	6 month back	1 year back
Delhi	71	71	75	76	73
Mumbai	68	67	79	79	75
Kolkata	62	60	60	58	60
Chennai	62	65	68	68	68

**Vanaspoti oil: Retail Prices (in Rs per kg)**

Centre	Prices on 02-03-2012	1 month back	3 month back	6 month back	1 year back
Delhi	77	77	80	78	77
Mumbai	88	89	85	80	77
Kolkata	58	58	60	66	65
Chennai	79	79	77	78	75

**Groundnut oil: Retail Prices (in Rs per kg)**

Centre	Prices on 02-03-2012	1 month back	3 month back	6 month back	1 year back
Delhi	136	142	135	128	129
Mumbai	121	112	110	116	85
Kolkata	120	120	110	105	100
Chennai	125	123	112	100	80

(Source: Department of Consumer Affairs, Government of India)

**Transfer of subsidy to beneficiaries**

487. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the task force, set up to frame on Information Technology for the direct transfer of subsidy for food and kerosene to beneficiaries, has suggested

the creation of a separate company to implement and operate the technology infrastructure for PDS;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has given its approval to the recommendation of task force; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) A Task Force had been constituted under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), the terms of reference of which were extended to include reforms of Public Distribution System (PDS) including an IT Strategy for PDS and an implementable solution for direct transfer of subsidies on food and kerosene. The Task Force submitted its report to the Hon'ble Finance Minister on 02-11-2011.

The Task Force in its report has *inter-alia* recommended the setting up of a dedicated institutional mechanism to implement end-to-end computerization of PDS across the country called the PDS Network (PDSN), which will implement and operate the Information Technology (IT) infrastructure for PDS. It has also recommended that the PDS Network be setup as a Section 25 (non-profit) Non-Government Company.

Government will take further action to set up the PDS Network.

#### **Allocation of additional foodgrains to poor districts**

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

(a) the up-to-date status of implementation of the Supreme Court direction of May 14, 2011 to the Government, *inter alia*, to allocate additional five million tonnes of foodgrains to 150 poorest districts of the country;

(b) the details of the *modus operandi* followed for identification of beneficiaries and distribution of foodgrains to them, as was directed to be done under the supervision of the Supreme Court appointed committee headed by Justice (Retd.) D.P. Wadhwa; and

(c) the details of annual allocation of BPL rice and wheat to the State since 2003-04, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Hon'ble Supreme Court in its orders dated 14-5-2011 and 14-9-2011 directed the Union of India, *inter alia*, to provide food grains for 150 poorest districts of India or the extremely poor and vulnerable sections of our society on priority basis and to reserve 5 million tons of food grains for distribution for the purpose. The Court also requested the



High Powered Committee headed by Justice (Retd.) D.P. Wadhwa to identify the poorest districts or poorer segments of the society and ensure that additionally allocated food grains reach this segment from time to time. Based on the above and on recommendations of D.P. Wadhwa Committee, Government of India has allocated since July 2011 till date, a total quantity of 23.69 lakh tons of rice and wheat of which 7.61 lakh tons was allocated at Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) prices and 16.08 lakh tons at Below Poverty Line (BPL) prices for distribution in 174 poorest/backward districts identified by the Committee in 27 States. The above includes an allocation of 1473 tons of food grains for one year to six districts in four States for running community kitchen to provide cooked food in places like Collectorates, City Hospitals, Bus Stops and in pockets inhabited by poor and vulnerable people in collaboration with Corporations/Public Sector Undertakings under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Programme.

(b) The Wadhwa Committee has recommended allocation of additional food grains from time to time for distribution of food grains, inter alia, for the following categories of persons/families namely,

1. For BPL and AAY families based on increased populations from 2001 to 2011.
2. Families which do not have BPL/AAY cards but are economically weak and deserve BPL/AAY ration cards as per existing criteria.
3. Families which have BPL/AAY cards but do not have buying capacity to even purchase subsidized food grains.
4. Persons having annual income less than Rs. 60,000/- with exclusion criteria made by the Committee.
5. Persons who hold cards under the AAY scheme but are unable to purchase food grains even at subsidized rate; or those persons who do not fall under AAY scheme/Annapurna Yojna Scheme or any similar scheme implemented by the State Government but are living in a state of penury and are unable to obtain food grains by their own means.
6. The Committee also devised a scheme of Community Kitchen for providing cooked meal to the poor persons at city hospitals, bus stops, collectorates etc. at nominal cost or free of cost with the help of Corporates/PSUs working in those areas under Corporate Social Responsibility Programme.

(c) The State-wise details of the allocation of food grains (rice and wheat) for the BPL category (including AAY) made for the years 2003-04 to up to 2011-12 are given in Statement I to V.

**Statement-I**

*Allocation of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) made for the BPL families (including AAY) to all States/UTs under TPDS from 2003-04 upto 2011-2012*

(Quantity in 000' tons)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2003-04			2004-05			2005-06		
		Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,706.376	0.000	1,706.376	1,706.376	0.000	1,706.376	1,706.376	0.000	1,706.376
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37.716	3.780	41.496	37.806	3.690	41.496	38.076	3.420	41.496
3.	Assam	800.520	0.000	800.520	800.520	0.000	800.520	800.520	0.000	800.520
4.	Bihar	1,055.712	1,583.472	2,639.184	1,055.712	1,583.472	2,639.184	1,198.381	1,440.803	2,639.184
5.	Chhattisgarh	599.903	122.290	722.193	677.361	110.271	787.632	700.528	87.104	787.632
6.	Delhi	49.080	122.700	171.780	49.080	122.700	171.780	49.080	122.700	171.780
7.	Goa	10.920	5.040	15.960	10.920	5.040	15.960	12.279	3.681	15.960
8.	Gujarat	224.496	665.952	890.448	224.298	659.350	883.648	227.531	649.317	876.848
9.	Haryana	0.000	321.668	321.668	0.000	328.572	328.572	46.697	281.875	328.572
10.	Himachal Pradesh	143.916	85.016	228.932	106.416	72.516	178.932	106.416	72.516	178.932
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	235.068	74.016	309.084	234.937	74.147	309.084	234.912	74.172	309.084
12.	Jharkhand	583.160	410.044	993.204	596.136	409.356	1,005.492	617.952	387.540	1,005.492
13.	Karnataka	1,051.426	262.850	1,314.276	1,051.419	262.857	1,314.276	1,045.428	238.641	1,284.069

Written Answers to

[19 MAR., 2012]

Unstarred Questions 79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Kerala	620.904	31.704	652.608	530.852	121.756	652.608	541.260	111.388	652.648
15.	Madhya Pradesh	259.059	1,296.889	1,555.948	259.871	1,472.605	1,732.476	326.468	1,402.988	1,729.456
16.	Maharashtra	961.068	1,783.236	2,744.304	1,046.767	1,697.537	2,744.304	1,090.460	1,653.844	2,744.304
17.	Manipur	54.600	0.000	54.600	54.800	1.214	56.014	54.788	4.856	59.644
18.	Meghalaya	76.860	0.000	76.860	76.860	0.000	76.860	76.860	0.000	76.860
19.	Mizoram	28.680	0.000	28.680	28.680	0.000	28.680	28.680	0.000	28.680
20.	Nagaland	41.832	10.248	52.080	41.832	10.248	52.0808	41.832	10.248	52.080
21.	Orissa	1,696.692	0.000	1,696.692	1,696.692	0.000	1,696.692	1,696.692	0.000	1,696.692
22.	Punjab	0.000	196.536	196.536	0.000	196.536	196.536	33.288	163.248	196.536
23.	Rajasthan	11.052	949.408	960.460	11.052	949.488	960.540	79.397	845.003	933.400
24.	Sikkim	18.240	0.000	18.240	18.240	0.000	18.240	18.240	0.000	18.240
25.	Tamil Nadu	2,042.376	0.000	2,042.376	2,042.376	0.000	2,042.376	2,042.376	0.000	2,042.376
26.	Tripura	123.900	0.000	123.900	123.900	0.000	123.900	123.900	0.00	123.900
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1,537.766	2,947.414	4,485.180	1,675.443	2,809.737	4,485.180	2,701.760	1,783.032	4,484.792
28.	Uttrakhand	135.996	73.176	209.172	135.996	73.176	209.172	140.023	69.149	209.172
29.	West Bengal	1,005.264	1,005.276	2,010.540	1,005.264	1,005.276	2,010.540	1,055.933	954.607	2,010.540
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	6.300	2.940	9.240	6.290	2.940	9.230	6.432	2.796	9.228
31.	Chandigarh	2.068	7.568	9.636	4.068	5.568	9.636	4.068	5.568	9.636

32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	5.268	1.452	6.720	5.268	1.452	6.720	5.235	1.485	6.720
33.	Daman and Diu	1.116	0.564	1.680	1.116	0.564	1.680	1.156	0.524	1.680
34.	Lakshadweep	0.540	0.000	0.540	0.540	0.000	0.540	0.540	0.000	0.540
35.	Puducherry	35.112	0.000	35.112	35.112	0.000	35.112	35.112	0.000	35.112
TOTAL		15,162.986	11,963.239	27,126.225	15,352.000	11,980.068	27,332.068	16,888.676	10,379.505	27,268.181

**Statement-II**

*Allocation of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) made for the BPL families (including AAY) to all States/UTs under TPDS from 2003-04 upto 2011-2012*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	(Quantity in 000' tons)								
		2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
		Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,706.376	0.000	1,706.376	1,706.376	0.000	1,706.376	1,706.376	0.000	1,706.376
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.366	3.130	41.496	38.424	3.042	41.496	38.424	3.072	41.496
3.	Assam	770.916	0.000	770.916	770.916	0.000	770.916	770.916	0.000	770.916
4.	Bihar	1,760.047	921.057	2,681.104	1,884.048	855.744	2,739.792	1,884.048	855.744	2,739.792
5.	Chhattisgarh	747.618	31.320	778.938	743.312	31.320	774.632	756.312	31.320	787.632
6.	Delhi	51.204	120.576	171.780	51.204	120.576	171.780	51.204	120.576	171.780
7.	Goa	11.258	0.310	11.568	11.568	0.000	11.568	11.568	0.000	11.568

Written Answers to

[19 MAR., 2012]

Unstarred Questions 81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Gujarat	414.560	436.918	851.478	449.448	407.200	856.648	298.448	528.101	826.549
9.	Haryana	69.125	261.420	330.545	69.480	261.912	331.392	11.580	319.812	331.392
10.	Himachal Pradesh	73.406	50.231	123.637	132.840	83.038	215.878	102.600	113.280	215.880
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	235.140	73.944	309.084	237.768	71.316	309.084	237.768	71.316	309.084
12.	Jharkhand	695.662	309.830	1,005.492	697.701	307.791	1,005.492	693.936	311.556	1,005.492
13.	Karnataka	1,047.398	212.068	1,259.466	1,056.348	217.928	1,274.276	1,086.348	216.408	1,302.756
14.	Kerala	565.845	86.763	652.608	569.052	83.556	652.608	569.052	83.556	652.608
15.	Madhya Pradesh	439.530	1,275.168	1,714.698	418.208	1,263.268	1,681.476	259.378	1,473.098	1,732.476
16.	Maharashtra	1,293.630	1,450.674	2,744.304	1,334.256	1,370.048	2,704.304	1,334.256	1,410.048	2,744.304
17.	Manipur	66.244	3.488	69.732	68.460	1.272	69.732	68.460	1.272	69.732
18.	Meghalaya	76.860	0.000	76.860	76.860	0.000	76.860	76.860	0.000	76.860
19.	Mizoram	28.560	0.000	28.560	28.560	0.000	28.560	28.560	0.000	28.560
20.	Nagaland	41.942	10.138	52.080	41.964	10.116	52.080	41.964	10.116	52.080
21.	Orissa	1,696.692	0.000	1,696.692	1,696.692	0.000	1,696.692	1,696.692	0.000	1,696.692
22.	Punjab	73.942	122.594	196.536	39.372	157.164	196.536	0.000	196.536	196.536
23.	Rajasthan	212.254	808.766	1,021.020	215.280	768.740	984.020	35.880	985.140	1,021.020
24.	Sikkim	18.240	0.000	18.240	18.240	0.000	18.240	18.240	0.000	18.240
25.	Tamil Nadu	2,042.376	0.000	2,042.376	2,042.376	0.000	2,042.376	2,042.376	0.000	2,042.376
26.	Tripura	1,23.9000	0.000	1,23.9000	123.900	0.000	123.900	1,23.9000	0.000	1,23.9000

27.	Uttar Pradesh	3,001.479	1,485.198	4,486.677	3,008.964	1,476.216	4,485.180	2,768.964	1,716.216	4,485.180
28.	Uttarakhand	141.672	67.500	209.172	141.672	67.500	209.172	141.672	67.500	209.172
29.	West Bengal	1,266.660	877.090	2,143.750	1,305.576	869.688	2,175.264	1,305.576	869.688	2,175.264
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	5.696	1.144	6.840	5.856	0.984	6.840	5.856	0.984	6.840
31.	Chandigarh	3.172	0.228	3.400	3.420	0.408	3.8208	3.411	0.417	3.828
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	6.182	0.538	6.720	6.372	0.348	6.720	6.372	0.348	6.720
33.	Daman and Diu	1.476	0.204	1.680	1.536	0.144	1.680	1.536	0.144	1.680
34.	Lakshadweep	0.456	0.000	0.456	1.177	0.000	1.177	1.248	0.000	1.248
35.	Puducherry	35.112	0.000	35.112	35.112	0.000	35.112	35.112	0.000	35.112
TOTAL		18,762.996	8,610.297	27,373.293	19,032.338	8,429.349	27,461.687	18,214.893	9,386.248	27,601.141

**Statement-III**

*Allocation of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) made for the BPL families (including AAY) to all States/UTs under TPDS from 2003-04 upto 2011-2012*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	(Quantity in 000' tons)								
		2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,706.376	0.000	1,706.376	1,706.376	0.000	1,706.376	1,706.376	0.000	1,706.376

Written Answers to

[19 MAR., 2012]

Unstarred Questions 83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.424	3.072	41.496	38.424	3.072	41.496	38.424	3.072	41.496
3.	Assam	770.916	0.000	770.916	770.916	0.000	770.916	770.916	0.000	770.916
4.	Bihar	1,884.048	855.744	2,739.792	1,884.048	855.744	2,739.792	1,884.060	855.732	2,739.792
5.	Chhattisgarh	756.312	31.320	787.632	756.312	31.320	787.632	756.312	31.320	787.632
6.	Delhi	51.204	120.576	171.780	51.204	120.576	171.780	51.204	120.576	171.780
7.	Goa	11.568	0.000	11.568	11.568	0.000	11.568	11.640	0.000	11.640
8.	Gujarat	329.448	492.600	822.048	329.448	561.000	890.448	329.448	561.000	890.448
9.	Haryana	0.000	331.392	331.392	0.000	331.392	331.392	0.000	331.392	331.392
10.	Himachal Pradesh	92.520	123.360	215.880	92.520	123.360	215.880	92.520	123.360	215.880
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	237.768	71.316	309.084	237.768	71.316	309.084	237.768	71.316	309.084
12.	Jharkhand	693.936	311.556	1,005.492	902.385	103.107	1,005.492	1,005.492	0.000	1,005.492
13.	Karnataka	1,086.348	227.928	1,314.276	1,086.348	227.928	1,314.276	1,086.348	227.928	1,314.276
14.	Kerala	569.052	83.556	652.608	569.052	83.556	652.608	569.052	83.556	652.608
15.	Madhya Pradesh	223.212	1,509.264	1,732.476	404.042	1,328.434	1,732.476	317.712	1,414.764	1,732.476
16.	Maharashtra	1,334.256	1,410.048	2,744.304	1,334.256	1,410.048	277.304	1,334.256	1,410.048	2,744.304
17.	Manipur	68.460	1.272	69.732	68.460	1.272	69.732	68.460	1.272	69.732
18.	Meghalaya	76.860	0.000	76.860	76.860	0.000	76.860	76.860	0.000	76.860
19.	Mizoram	28.560	0.000	28.560	28.560	0.000	28.560	28.560	0.000	28.560
20.	Nagaland	41.964	10.116	52.080	41.964	10.116	52.080	41.964	10.116	52.080

21.	Orissa	1,696.692	0.000	1,696.692	1,696.692	0.000	1,696.692	1,696.692	0.000	1,696.696
22.	Punjab	0.000	196.536	196.536	0.000	196.536	196.536	0.000	196.536	196.536
23.	Rajasthan	0.000	1,021.020	1,021.020	0.000	1,021.020	1,021.020	0.000	1,021.020	1,021.020
24.	Sikkim	18.240	0.000	18.240	18.240	0.000	18.240	18.240	0.000	18.240
25.	Tamil Nadu	2,042.376	0.000	2,042.376	2,042.376	0.000	2,042.376	2,042.376	0.000	2,042.376
26.	Tripura	123.900	0.000	123.900	123.900	0.000	123.900	123.900	0.000	123.900
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2,720.964	1,764.216	4,485.180	2,720.964	1,764.216	4,485.180	2,720.964	1,764.216	4,485.180
28.	Uttrakhand	141.672	67.500	209.172	141.672	67.500	209.172	141.672	67.500	209.172
29.	West Bengal	1,305.576	869.688	2,175.264	1,305.576	869.688	2,175.264	1,305.576	869.688	2,175.264
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	5.931	0.984	6.915	6.156	0.984	7.140	6.156	0.984	7.140
31.	Chandigarh	3.696	0.500	4.196	3.852	0.528	4.380	3.852	0.528	4.380
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	6.372	0.348	6.720	6.780	0.444	7.224	6.780	0.444	7.224
33.	Daman and Diu	1.536	0.144	1.680	1.536	0.144	1.680	1.536	0.144	1.680
34.	Lakshadweep	1.254	0.000	1.254	1.260	0.000	1.260	1.260	0.000	1.260
35.	Puducherry	35.112	0.000	35.112	35.112	0.000	35.112	35.112	0.000	35.112
TOTAL		18,104.553	9,504.056	27,608.609	18,494.627	9,183.301	27,677.928	18,511.488	9,166.512	27,678.000

Written Answers to

[19 MAR., 2012]

Unstarred Questions 85



**Statement-IV***Special ADHOC Additional Allocation made for BPL Families During 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12*

(In tons)

Sl.No.States/UTs		Allocation for all families, including BPL families made on 20-1-2010			Allocation for all families, including BPL families made on 19-5-2010			Allocation made for BPL families in September 2010 and January 2011			Allocation made for BPL families in May 2011		
		Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
											12	13	14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	251474	64946	316420	175216	93741	268957	511570	0	511570	311570	0	311570
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4328	512	4840	3146	968	4114	11678	914	12592	6678	914	7592
3.	Assam	52476	37384	89860	114119	82262	196381	290794	0	290794	190794	30000	220794
4.	Bihar	328	237252	237580	121166	80777	201943	371246	128968	500214	371246	228968	600214
5.	Chhattisgarh	36040	52180	88220	101966	48008	149974	134512	9272	143784	134512	9272	143784
6.	Delhi	12694	42946	55640	9905	37389	47294	9574	21790	31364	9574	21790	31364
7.	Goa	5228	1172	6400	3966	1474	5440	3680	0	3680	3680	0	3680
8.	Gujarat	0	175140	175140	24510	124359	148869	51352	111220	162572	51352	111220	162572
9.	Haryana	0	62960	62960	0	53516	53516	0	60504	60504	0	60504	60504
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8296	16844	25140	6746	14623	21369	16900	22516	39416	16900	22516	39416
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	23780	12260	36040	18194	12440	306634	42400	14040	56440	42400	14040	56440
12.	Jharkhand	10248	76872	87120	35026	39026	74052	183584	0	183584	183584	0	183584
13.	Karnataka	172532	16208	188740	90636	69793	160429	198332	41614	239946	198332	41614	239946
14.	Kerala	92114	30086	122200	105818	48052	153870	96970	28683	125653	94420	24748	119168
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0	194060	194060	12923	152028	164951	99540	416784	516324	99540	216784	316324

16. Maharashtra	72178	282362	354540	89343	212016	301359	241550	259510	501060	241550	259510	501060
17. Manipur	4794	3346	8140	5116	1803	6919	17354	376	17730	12354	376	12730
18. Meghalaya	6792	2188	8980	5685	1948	7633	19034	0	19034	14033	0	14033
19. Mizoram	2880	460	3340	4276	1402	5678	10214	0	10214	5214	0	5214
20. Nagaland	4224	1816	6040	6432	3836	10268	12672	1838	14510	12672	6838	19510
21. Orissa	8534	127286	135820	73245	42202	115447	252906	0	252906	252906	0	252906
22. Punjab	0	79520	79520	0	67592	67592	0	35888	35888	0	35888	35888
23. Rajasthan	0	177340	177340	40000	261478	301478	0	236420	236420	0	186420	186420
24. Sikkim	1862	238	2100	1405	880	2285	4298	200	4498	5378	1400	6778
25. Tamil Nadu	250314	27326	277640	148390	87604	235994	372918	0	372918	372918	0	372918
26. Tripura	12166	2274	14440	9387	2887	12274	22622	0	22622	22622	0	22622
27. Uttar Pradesh	0	522830	522830	266642	177764	444406	546122	272758	818880	546122	272758	818880
28. Uttrakhand	4332	20048	24380	7151	13572	20723	21642	16546	38188	21642	16546	38188
29. West Bengal	21682	268778	290460	81063	165828	246891	244512	152640	397152	244512	152640	397152
30. Andman and Nicobar Islands	1144	476	1620	799	578	1377	1852	294	2146	1852	294	2146
31. Chandigarh	0	4060	4060	431	3020	3451	1516	248	1764	1516	248	1764
32. Dadar and Nagar Haveli	624	96	720	476	136	612	1302	80	1382	1302	80	1382
33. Daman and Diu	146	364	510	0	0	0	246	22	268	246	22	268
34. Lakshadweep	220	0	220	158	29	187	230	0	230	230	0	230
35. Puducherry	2636	1844	4480	2691	1117	3808	6442	0	6442	6442	0	6442
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1064066</b>	<b>2543474</b>	<b>3607540</b>	<b>1566027</b>	<b>1904148</b>	<b>3470175</b>	<b>3799564</b>	<b>1833125</b>	<b>5632689</b>	<b>3478093</b>	<b>1715390</b>	<b>5193483</b>

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

**Statement-V**

*Adhoc additional allocation of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) made for 174 poorest and backward districts in 27 States in pursuance to directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court and recommendations of D.P. Wadhwa Committee*

(in thousands tons)

Sl.No.	States	Allocation		
		Rice	Wheat	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	116.797	0.000	116.797
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.682	0.055	0.737
3.	Assam	15.340	0.000	15.340
4.	Bihar	367.085	229.426	596.511
5.	Chhattisgarh	125.600	6.352	131.952
6.	Gujarat	19.066	32.436	51.502
7.	Haryana	0.000	9.739	9.739
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.943	6.594	11.537
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.939	2.818	11.757
10.	Jharkhand	132.229	0.000	132.229
11.	Karnataka	25.950	5.445	31.395
12.	Kerala	4.408	0.660	5.068
13.	Madhya Pradesh	61.973	216.071	278.044
14.	Maharashtra	51.452	54.360	105.812
15.	Manipur	1.199	0.016	1.215
16.	Meghalaya	1.719	0.000	1.719
17.	Mizoram	0.159	0.000	0.159
18.	Nagaland	0.254	0.061	0.315
19.	Orissa	143.933	0.000	143.933
20.	Punjab	0.000	1.839	1.839
21.	Rajasthan	0.000	99.054	99.054
22.	Sikkim	0.264	0.000	0.264
23.	Tamil Nadu	40.948	0.000	40.948
24.	Tripura	2.734	0.000	2.734
25.	Uttar Pradesh	192.145	124.579	316.724

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Uttarakhand	1.743	0.860	2.602
27.	West Bengal	154.268	105.047	259.315
TOTAL		1473.830	895.412	2369.241

#### Damage of food crops

489. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that food crops valued at several crores, were damaged and rendered unfit for human consumption due to non availability of proper storage facilities during the last couple of years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Supreme Court had passed strictures on the issue;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether this year too, the country is experiencing record production of food crops;

(f) if so, whether Government has taken any measures to augment the storage facilities of food crops in the country;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) 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) No Sir, large quantum of foodgrains has not been damaged due to shortage of storage space. However foodgrains during storage 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 measures etc. As per information received from Food Corporation of India (FCI) details of quantity of food grains accrued as damaged with FCI during last three years with value of the damaged foodgrains and percentage of damaged foodgrains against off take of foodgrain handled by FCI is given in Statement (*See below*)

(c) and (d) In view of reports of damages to Central Pool stocks of foodgrains in some godowns of FCI and State agencies in 2010, Hon'ble Supreme Court expressed concern and suggested to Government to take some long term and

short term measures. While creation of adequate storage facilities was suggested for the long term, increase in quantum of food supply to BPL population and distribution of foodgrains to deserving population at very low cost or no cost was to be taken up in the short term.

Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 14-5-2011 directed Union of India to reserve 5 million tons of foodgrains for distribution to 150 poorest districts or the extremely poor and vulnerable sections of our society. Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court directed, inter-alia that above quantity may be allocated to the poorest districts on the recommendations of the Committee headed by Justice D.P. Wadhwa, Retd Judges of the Supreme Court. Based on the afore-mentioned directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court and the recommendations of the said Committee, Government has allocated, during July to October 2011, a total quantity of 23.67 lakh tons of foodgrains for distribution in 174 poorest/backward districts identified by the Committee in 27 States.

(e) Yes Sir, as per the 2nd Advance Estimates of production of foodgrains of Ministry of Agriculture, total production of foodgrains in the country is expected to be 250.42 million tons during 2011-12.

(f) (g) and (h) Due to the increased production and procurement of foodgrains the Government formulated a Scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). A capacity of about 151 lakh tons is to be created in 19 states under the scheme through private entrepreneurs. CWC and SWCs are constructing 5.4 and 14.75 lakh tons respectively under the Scheme, out of which a capacity of about 5 lakh tons has already been completed by CWC/SWCs. The Government has also finalized a plan for construction of 5.4 lakh tons of storage capacity in the North Eastern States. These capacities are expected to come up during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

**Statement**

*Statement showing accural of damaged foodgrains, off take quantity excluding decentralised procuring (DCP) States, % damaged foodgrain w.r.t. Off take and cost of damaged foodgrains*

Year	Commodity	Accured Quantity of Damaged foodgrains (in Lakh MTs)	Off take quantity (excluding DCP states) (in Lakh MTs)	% Damaged foodgrain against offtake quantity	Cost of damaged foodgrains
2009-10	Wheat	0.020	172.99	0.012	Rs. 91,50,000.00
	Rice	0.050	198.07	0.025	Rs. 3,11,25,000.00
	Total	0.070	371.06	0.019	Rs. 4,02,75,000.00
2010-11	Wheat	0.020	209.61	0.010	Rs. 91,50,000.00
	Rice*	0.040	222.46	0.018	Rs. 2,49,00,000.00
	Total	0.060	432.1	0.014	Rs. 3,40,50,000.00
2011-12 (up to 01-02-12)	Wheat	0.022	181.07	0.012	Rs. 1,00,65,000.00
	Rice	0.007	211.47	0.003	Rs. 43,57,500.00
	Total	0.029	392.54	0.007	Rs. 1,44,22,500.00

Remarks:- \*including 0.02 LMTs damaged coarse grains.

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

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

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

**Levy sugar for PDS**

490. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is actively considering to take steps to remove obligations from sugar mills to supply levy sugar for PDS;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made any assessment regarding the adverse effect of this on PDS; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No decision to remove levy obligation on sugar mills has been taken by the Government.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Smart card for beneficiaries**

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

(a) whether Government has any plan to give smart cards for the welfare of beneficiaries in some schemes especially under APL and BPL families;

(b) if so, the details worked out, so far;

(c) the parameters adopted therefor; and

(d) the funds allocated and spent/to be spent for such smart cards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) To improve the quality of delivery of services under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and to assess replicability of new technologies, a pilot scheme on smart card based delivery of TPDS commodities was approved for Chandigarh UT and State of Haryana in December, 2008. Under this scheme, the existing ration cards are to be replaced by smart cards. These smart cards will contain bio-metric features of adult members of the ration card holder families.

Out of the expenditure of Rs. 142.28 crore envisaged under the pilot scheme, a total of Rs. 28.03 crore has been released, which includes Rs. 25.00 crore to State of Haryana, Rs. 1.10 crore to Chandigarh UT and Rs. 1.93 crore to National Informatics Centre (NIC).

**Tendering process in distribution of pulses**

492. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether skewed tendering process helped private players bag contracts for distribution of imported pulses at the expense of State trading agencies during 2006 to 2011 as engaging private players violated a Cabinet decision and failed to achieve the objective of bringing down prices in retail markets;

(b) the reasons for allowing and continuing import of yellow peas during 2007, as a reasonably cheap and good substitute for other types of pulses even though there were few buyers for this variety causing loss of Rs. 897.37 crore; and

(c) whether CBI probe would be conducted into this and if so, by when 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) to (c) Information is being collected.

**Sale of produce below MSP**

†493. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:  
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers are forced to sell their produce at lower rates than Minimum Support Price (MSP) due to insufficient arrangements of official procurement in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the names of zones from where such news have been received by Government; and

(c) the number of procurement centres established by Government for procurement of paddy in each State of the country during 2011-12 and quantum of paddy procured by each of them?

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

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

(c) A detailed list containing the number of procurement centres established by government agencies for procurement of paddy in each state of the country during 2011-12 and quantum of paddy procured in each of the State is given in Statement I and II.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Statement-I**

*A detailed list containing the number of Procurement Centres established by Government agencies for procurement of Paddy in each State of the country during 2011-12*

Sl.No.	Region	Number of Purchase centre operated during KMS 2311-12 (Provisional)		
		FCI	State Agencies	Total
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	168	1250	1418
2.	Assam	13	-	13
3.	Bihar	91	8943	9034
4.	Chhattisgarh	-	1888	1888
5.	Delhi	4	-	4
6.	Gujarat	-	46	46
7.	Haryana	7	85	182
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5	-	5
9.	Jharkhand	18	610	628
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	-	10
11.	Karnataka	-	63	63
12.	Kerala	-	475	475
13.	Maharashtra	-	641	641
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	734	734
15.	Orissa	31	2539	2570
16.	Puducherry	-	-	-
17.	Punjab	16	1526	1750
18.	Rajasthan	12	-	12
19.	Tamil Nadu	-	1500	1500
20.	Uttar Pradesh	32	2950	2982
21.	Uttarakhand	9	43	52
22.	West Bengal	-	2141	2141
GRAND TOTAL		416	25434	26148

**Statement-II***Statement Showing Procurement of Rice Kharif Marketing Season  
2011-12 (as on 07-03-2012)*

(figures in lakh tonnes)

States/UTs	2011-12 (as on 07-03-12)
Arunachal Pradesh	40.78
Assam	0.04
Bihar	9.67
Chandigarh	0.13
Chhattisgarh	40.84
Delhi	-
Gujarat	0.04
Haryana	19.76
Himachal Pradesh	0.00
Jharkhand	1.53
Jammu and Kashmir	0.02
Karnataka	2.27
Kerala	1.34
Madhya Pradesh	6.32
Maharashtra	1.33
Nagaland	-
Orissa	16.81
Puducherry	0.02
Punjab	77.31
Rajasthan	-
Tamil Nadu	11.00
Uttar Pradesh	27.81
Uttaranchal	2.69
West Bengal	8.31
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>268.03</b>

The above figures also includes the rice equivalent of un-milled paddy.

**Ban of export of sugar, pulses and wheat**

494. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA:

SHRI N. BALAGANGA:

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

(a) whether Government has put a ban on export of sugar, pulses, wheat, etc.;

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

(c) whether Government has received any suggestion from the State Governments particularly Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Sir. At present there is no ban on export of sugar and wheat. The export of sugar is regulated through release order mechanism with quantitative limits, except that 10,000 tons per annum of Organic Sugar is allowed without release orders. The Government on 9-9-2011 has allowed export of wheat under Open General Licence (OGL) by private parties and State Trading Enterprises (STEs) out of privately held stocks. However, there is a ban on export of pulses (except kabuli chana and organic pulses upto a maximum of 10,000 tonnes per annum). This is to contain inflationary pressure by ensuring adequate domestic availability of pulses.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The Government has not received any suggestion from the State Governments in this regard.

**Direct transfer of food subsidy**

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

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme for direct transfer of food subsidy in case to the BPL and AAY beneficiaries, instead of distribution of foodgrains to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken to implement the scheme sincerely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Proposals were received from some State Governments like Bihar, Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for direct disbursement of food subsidy incash to Below Poverty Line (BPL)/Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families on pilot basis instead of distribution of foodgrains and sugar to them under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Under the proposed scheme, draft of which is under examination, the Department

of Food and Public Distribution will make allocation of funds for disbursement of cash subsidy based upon the number of AAY and BPL ration cards in selected districts. Disbursement of cash subsidy meant for AAY and BPL card holders in pilot districts would be made to district authorities directly, under intimation to the concerned State Governments. The district offices will directly disburse the amount of food subsidy to the respective bank/post office accounts of AAY and BPL ration cardholders on the basis of their entitlement.

#### **Volume of forward trading**

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

- (a) the volume of forward trading in monetary terms in the country during each of the last three years;
- (b) whether Government has undertaken a study to find out whether the farmers had been benefited from futures trading;
- (c) if so, whether the report of the study has been received; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the salient features of the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The details of the total volume and value of commodities traded in all the commodity futures exchanges in the country are as under:

Year	Volume of trade (in lakh tons)	Value of trading (in Rs. crore)
2008-09	6863.49	5248956.18
2009-10	10142.93	7764754.05
2010-11	12805.57	11948942.35

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A study was assigned by the Forward Markets Commission (FMC); the Regulator for commodity futures markets under the provisions of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 to NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS) in May, 2010 to examine the percolation of benefits of Commodity futures market among small and marginal farmers and increasing their participation in the commodity futures market platform. The NABCONS has submitted its final report in 2011. Nine commodities that were covered under the Study include Cotton, Coffee, Jeera, Turmeric, Pepper, Cardamom, Rubber, Chilli and Maize. Six States were covered namely Punjab, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh for the purpose of the study. The findings and recommendations of the Report given in Statement I and II.

**Statement-I**

*Findings of the NABCONS Report to examine the percolation of benefits of Commodity futures market among small and marginal farmers.*

**i. Awareness Level**

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

**ii. Source of Information**

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

**iii. Sowing/Selling Decision**

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

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

**iv. Better Price Realization**

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

**v. Use of Warehouses**

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

SF/MF are mostly subsistence farmers who are forced to sell immediately after harvest.

#### **vi Trader's Participation in Forward Markets**

There is fairly good knowledge about futures trading and national level exchanges among traders and processors. However, their participation level is low and they somehow believe that trading in the futures market is not a profitable proposition. This may be primarily because of the inadequate understanding about the dynamics of futures prices. As a result, their participation is mostly for speculative purpose based on instinct or technical advice given by brokers on TV/ Newspapers.

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

#### **vii Dependence on Moneylenders/Traders/Commission Agents**

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

#### **viii Display of Ticker Boards**

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

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

#### **ix. Banking Support**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**2. Lot-size Requirement**

The small growers find it extremely difficult to participate in the futures market as their production is limited and the delivery lots prescribed by Exchanges are difficult to adhere to. Product standardization adopted by the Exchanges aim at inculcating orderliness in the functioning of the exchanges as also reducing the transaction cost, counter-party risks and risks inherent in the fluctuations in commodity prices. It is a pre-requisite for future trading, but growers, particularly small, find it extremely difficult to adhere to owing to their small volumes. It may

not, therefore, be practicable for the small farmers to take a position in the commodity exchange independently.

### **3. Role of Aggregators**

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

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

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

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

### **4. Margin Requirement**

There is a huge requirement of funds for meeting the margin requirement, holding the stock and participating in the market. The commitment charges are too prohibitive for the growers. The growers, while harvesting the crops and processing them, take advance from traders/curing houses (eligible bank finance already availed) to meet the immediate requirements while committing their produce to them. Therefore, once the product is market-ready, grower will sell the produce at the earliest to the same traders/curing houses to lessen his burden. Institutional finance like post-harvest credit, bank guarantee, etc. are crucial for participation in the market.

### **5. Proper Delivery System**

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

### **6. Banking Support**

The banks may develop suitable products to meet post-harvest credit



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

#### **7. Warehousing/Storage Facilities**

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

#### **8. Quality Testing**

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

#### **9. Simplification of Processes**

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

**10. Effective Price Dissemination**

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

**11. Setting up of E-kiosks in Villages**

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

**12. Language Issues**

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

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

**13. Meeting Immediate Credit Needs of SF/MF**

The financing arrangement for the SF/MF has to be reviewed so that their

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

#### **14. Simplification of Trade Procedures**

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

#### **15. Miscellaneous**

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

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

#### **Demand for more storage**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Punjab and other States have demanded for more storage space for keeping foodgrain stock;
- (b) if so, by when Government would provide the desired foodgrain storage facility;
- (c) whether Government has taken action on the demand by various States for creation of more storage space for foodgrains; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise since 2005?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Some states have demanded more storage space for storage of foodgrain stocks.

To increase the covered storage capacity the Government had launched the Private Entrepreneur Guarantee (PEG) scheme in 2008. Further the states are required to have their own intermediate storage for storage of foodgrains after its issue from the FCI depots and before distribution. Under the PEG Scheme assessment of additional storage needs is based on the overall procurement/consumption and the storage space already available. For the consuming area, storage capacity is to be created to meet four months requirements 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 about 151 lakh tonnes is to be created in 19 states under the scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations as per details given in Statement-I (*See below*). Additional demand for storage capacity from the states are examined as per the scheme guidelines. Tenders have been finalized for creation of storage capacity of about 89 lakh tonnes as on 29-02-2012 by the private entrepreneurs. CWC and SWCs are constructing 5.4 and 14.75 lakh tonnes respectively under the Scheme, out of which a capacity of about 5 lakh tonnes has already been completed by CWC/SWCs. As per the scheme guidelines, the time schedule for completion of godowns is one year, in case of non-railway siding godowns and two years for railway siding godowns. The Government has also finalized a plan for construction of additional storage capacity of 5.4 lakh tonnes in the North Eastern States. The details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

The storage capacity constructed by FCI State-wise during the XIth Plan period is given in Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise capacity allotted under PEG Scheme as on 15-02-2012*

Sl.No.	Agency	Total capacity approved
1.	Andhra Pradesh	451,000
2.	Bihar	300,000
3.	Chhattisgarh (DCP)	222,000
4.	Gujarat	80,000
5.	Haryana	3,880,000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	142,550
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	361,690
8.	Jharkhand	175,000
9.	Karnataka	416,500

Sl.No.	Agency	Total capacity approved
10.	Madhya Pradesh (DCP)	360,000
11.	Kerala	15,000
12.	Maharashtra	655,500
13.	Orissa	300,000
14.	Punjab	5,125,000
15.	Rajasthan	250,000
16.	Tamil Nadu	345,000
17.	Uttarakhand	25,000
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1,860,000
19.	West Bengal (DCP)	156,600
GRAND TOTAL		15,120,840

**Statement-II**

*The total additional storage capacity to be created in North Eastern States*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Capacity (in M.T.)
1.	Assam	3,45,000
2.	Manipur	45,000
3.	Nagaland	15,000
4.	Meghalaya	35,000
5.	Sikkim	15,000
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	20,280
7.	Tripura	45,000
8.	Mizoram	20,000
GRAND TOTAL		5,40,280

**Statement-III**

*The details of storage capacity constructed by FCI State-wise during XIth Plan are as under:-*

(Fig. in MT)

Sl.No.	Name of Zone/State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Karnataka	5000				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Lakshadweep					2500
	<b>East</b>					
1.	Orissa			9170		
2.	Jharkhand					825
	<b>North East</b>					
1.	Mizoram	4590				
2.	Tripura		2500			
3.	Assam	7500			5000	
	TOTAL	17090	2500	9170	5000	3325

#### Sale of consumer products in standard size

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has issued a notification recently that with effect from July 1, 2012, consumer products will have to be sold only in specified standard sizes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that, for five long years, consumers have been made to pay more prices than what they were paying earlier by deceptive means; and

(c) whether this notification would check that consumers are not cheated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, it is true that a Notification was issued by the Government vide GSR 784 (E) dated 24th October, 2011, under which 19 commodities mentioned in the second schedule of Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 will be sold in the standard pack sizes from 1st July, 2012. After receiving feedback the flexibility in package sizes, is leaving scope for misleading consumers, the Government has issued this notification to enable consumers the facility of easy comparison.

However, it is not true that consumer were paying more price by deceptive means, but these the manufacturers/packers were allowed freedom of size.

#### Amendment in Food Security Bill

†499. 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 made an amendment again in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the previous draft of National Food Security Bill and has decided to increase the number of the beneficiaries under the Bill;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any basis has been determined to select the beneficiaries under this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The National Food Security Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22nd December, 2011. The Bill has been referred to the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution for examination. The Bill seeks to cover upto 75% of the rural population (with at least 46% belonging to the priority households) and upto 50% of the urban population (with at least 28% belonging to the priority households) for receiving subsidized foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). No amendment in the Bill introduced in the Lok Sabha has been proposed by the Government.

(c) and (d) The Bill provides that within the State-wise number of persons belonging to the priority households and general households, determined by the Central Government, identification of households shall be done by the State Governments or such other agency, in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the Central Government. The Ministry of Rural Development is coordinating the Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011 which is surveying all rural households in the country to collect information on a number of socioeconomic indicators. A similar exercise for identification of households in urban areas is being coordinated by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. The methodology for identification of beneficiaries based on SECC, 2011 has not been arrived at.

#### **Introduction of Food Security Bill**

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

(a) whether Government would introduce the National Food Security Bill positively;

(b) if so, what preparations have been/are being made for its successful implementation; 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) The National Food Security Bill (NFSB), 2011 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22nd December, 2011.

(b) and (c) The proposed legislation will be implemented jointly by the Central and State Governments. Preparatory steps taken by the Government for successful implementation of NFSB, *inter alia*, include steps taken for increasing production and procurement of foodgrains, especially in the Eastern region of the country; increasing storage capacity for foodgrains under Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) scheme and under a Plan scheme for the North Eastern States; modernisation and computerization of Public Distribution System. Consultations with States/UTs have also been held and their views have been obtained.

**Price rise of essential commodities**

501. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of essential commodities including foodgrains and pulses have been rising constantly;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the mechanism in place to control prices;

(c) the steps taken including action against hoarding and black marketing to control the same;

(d) whether any directive/advisory has been issued to the State in this regard; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The wholesale prices in major trading centres of specific commodities over the last one year show that while in respect of rice, wheat, pulses (except gram) prices have shown a decline, that of sugar has registered a marginal increase, and that of select edible oils shown a sharp increase. The demand-supply mismatch in edible oils has led to imports and the volatility in international prices has affected the domestic price trends. The prices of all the essential commodities are closely monitored so that when there is rise in prices appropriate measures could be taken to control the prices.

(c) to (e) The steps taken by the Government to contain price rise in essential commodities are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to SQ No. 80 (part IV)] The State Governments/UT Administrations have been delegated powers to take necessary action under the provisions of both "The Essential Commodities Act, 1980", to prevent hoarding and black marketing 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. Steps taken by the Government of India to check hoarding and blackmarketing of essential commodities are given in Statement.



**Statement**

*Steps taken by the Government of India to check hoarding and black marketing of essential commodities:*

1. Organisation of special drives against hoarding.
2. Enabled State Governments/UT Administrations 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.
3. State Governments/UT Administrations empowered to detain such persons under the Prevention of Blackmarketing 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

**Payment to farmers below MSP**

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

- (a) whether there are reported incidents that FCI has paid 30 per cent less than MSP to the farmers particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government to these reports;
- (c) what action has been taken by Government against persons responsible for less payment; and
- (d) the remedial steps taken to avoid recurrence of such incidents?

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

(b) to (d) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

**Blacklisted companies**

503. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has blacklisted 1,55,392 companies, one-fifth of the total, for violating norms and whether those companies are not allowed to borrow from banks and financial institutions and also not allowed to enter into new contractual agreements with various parties;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these measures are aimed at getting companies to make available balance sheet and related documents thereby improving corporate governance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No Sir, however as per general circular No. 33/2011 dated 01/06/2011, the Government has marked 1,55,394 companies as "Defaulting Companies" for failure to file Balance Sheet or Annual Return for any of the financial years, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 with the Registrar of Companies as required under Section 220 and/or Section 159 of the Companies Act, 1956. In order to ensure Corporate Governance and proper compliance of provisions of Companies Act, 1956, these companies are not allowed to file certain event based document with the Registrar of Companies.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, the number of defaulting companies has been reduced from 1,55,394 (as on 04-07-2011) to 78,529 (as on 14-03-2012).

**Involvement of corporate houses in scams**

504. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Corporate houses found involved in various scams during the last three years;

(b) what action has been taken against each of them; and

(c) whether there any nexus exists amongst politicians, bureaucrats and corporate houses and if so, how Government proposes to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Corporate Houses found to have prima facie violated provisions of the Indian Penal Code can be regarded as being 'involved in scams'. As per investigation reports received in the Ministry, 21 Companies fall in this category. List of such companies against whom prosecutions have been sanctioned under the provisions of Indian Penal Code is given in Statement (*See below*)

(c) During the last three years, no such case came to the notice of this Ministry.

***Statement***

*List of companies against whom prosecutions have been Sanctioned under the provisions of Indian Penal Code.*

Sl.No.	Name of the Company
1.	SHCIL Services Ltd.
2.	Leafin India Ltd.
3.	Satyam Computer Services Ltd.
4.	Krishi Export Commercial Corporation Ltd.
5.	JVG Finance Ltd.
6.	Nicco UCO Alliance Credit Ltd.
7.	Information Technologies India Ltd.
8.	PSG Developers and Engineers Ltd.
9.	Zenet Software Ltd.
10.	Sugandh Este and Investment Pvt. Ltd.
11.	Amadhi Investments Ltd.
12.	Welvet Financial Advisors Pvt. Ltd.
13.	AVI Packaging (India) Ltd.
14.	Sesa Goa Ltd.
15.	Sesa Industries Ltd.
16.	JVG Departmental Stores Ltd.
17.	JVG Leasing Ltd.
18.	Rishi Oil and Fats Ltd.
19.	AVI Shoes Ltd.
20.	Megacity (Bangalore) Developers and Builders Ltd.
21.	Austral Coke and Projects Ltd.

**Setting up of NCLT and NCLAT**

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

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT);
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the reasons for setting up of NCLT and NCLAT; and

(d) by when these Tribunals would start their operation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government proposes to set up National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT). Provisions have been incorporated in the Companies Bill, 2011 which has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 14-12-2011.

(c) The establishment of NCLT and NCLAT as specialized Quasi Judicial Bodies with professional approach will have the following beneficial effects:

- (i) reduce pendency of winding up cases and shorten the period of winding-up process;
- (ii) avoid multiplicity and levels of litigation before High Courts and quasi-judicial Authorities like Company Law Board (CLB), Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) and Appellate Authority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (AAIFR) as all such matters will than be heard and decided by NCLT;
- (iii) the appellate procedure will be streamlined with an appeal against order of the NCLT lying before NCLAT and with further appeal against the order of NCLAT lying with the Supreme Court only on points of law, thereby reducing the delay in appeals; and
- (iv) the burden on High Courts will be reduced and BIFR and AAIFR will be dissolved.

(d) These Tribunals can become operational only after the enactment of the said Bill.

#### **Activities under CSR**

506. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the corporates have been spending money on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the sector they are undertaking;
- (c) whether Government proposes to include the save water, water exchange, water harvesting as programmes under CRS; and
- (d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No such information is maintained in this Ministry as currently corporates are not required to report such spendings.

(c) and (d) The Government has introduced the Companies Bill, 2011 in the Parliament on 14-12-2011 wherein ensuring environmental sustainability has been

included as one of the activities which may be included by Companies in their Corporate Social Responsibility policies.

**Corporate frauds**

507. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been seized of the growing instances of commitment of breach of trust and frauds being committed in the corporate entities by individuals at the top management;

(b) if so, the details of such cases brought under SFIO during the last five years;

(c) whether Government has also been seized of the fact that several multi-national audit-cum-consultancy firms have set up separate arms for carrying out business of fraud investigation under the grab of investigative audit, etc; and

(d) if so, the details of extant rules which regulate such businesses of multinational audit firms in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) 26 such cases have been identified. The list of these 26 cases is given in Statement. (*See below*)

(c) and (d) Multi-national audit firms are regulated as per the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 and the Chartered Accountants (Procedure of Investigations of Professional and other Misconduct and Conduct of Cases) Rules, 2007 and the Regulations framed thereunder. There is no bar under the Companies Act and the Chartered Accountants Act for such organizations to take up investigations of frauds on specific requests of the clients.

***Statement***

*List of Corporate entities involved in breach of trust and frauds*

1. M/s Rishi Oil and Fats Ltd.
2. M/s Nicco Uco Alliance Credit Ltd.
3. M/s AVI Shoes Ltd.
4. M/s AVI Packaging (India) Ltd.
5. M/s Leafin India Ltd.
6. M/s Austral Coke and Projects Ltd.
7. M/s Sugandh Estates and Investments Pvt. Ltd.
8. M/s Amadhi Investments Ltd.
9. M/s Velvet Financial Advisors Pvt. Ltd.
10. M/s Zenet Software Ltd.

11. M/s Krishi Export Commercial Corporation Ltd.
12. M/s JVG Techno India Ltd.
13. M/s JVG Holdings Ltd.
14. M/s JVG Farm Fresh Ltd.
15. M/s JVG Housing Finance Ltd.
16. M/s JVG Overseas Ltd.
17. M/s Megacity (Bangalore) Developers and Builders Ltd.
18. M/s Sesa Goa Ltd.
19. M/s Sesa Industries Ltd.
20. M/s JVG Finance Ltd.
21. M/s JVG Departmental Stores Ltd.
22. M/s JVG Leasing Ltd.
23. M/s PSG Developers and Engineers Ltd.
24. M/s SHCIL Services Ltd.
25. M/s Information Tech of India Ltd.
26. M/s Satyam Computer Services Ltd.

**Delay in implementation of IFRS**

508. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for which the Ministry is not implementing the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) accounting system in the country by internationally committed deadline of April, 2011;
- (b) the implications of the delay in implementing IFRS;
- (c) whether implementation date has been decided by the Ministry; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Keeping in view the consultation held with various stakeholders on certain issues including tax related issues, it was decided to implement convergence of Indian Accounting Standards with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in a phased manner to ease the process for all the stakeholders.

(c) and (d) The date of implementation will be decided after the relevant issues are resolved. However, the relevant Indian Accounting Standards which are converged with IFRSs namely, the Ind Accounting standars (Ind-AS) have been

placed on the website of the Ministry for information of all the stakeholders so that they get familiarized with such standards and take timely steps to implement them once these are implemented.

#### **India Corporate Week, 2010**

509. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India Corporate Week, 2010 was held in Delhi recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof; and
- (c) how it would be beneficial to our country in the long run?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) India Corporate Week was organized on 14th December 2010 in Delhi to bring national focus on contribution of Corporate Sector in the Social and Economic Development of the country. The event theme, namely 'Sustainable Business' was meant to sensitize the corporate sector and to provide an enabling platform to deliberate on various issues related to the them. The event was attended by top Chief Executive Officers of corporate sector, senior officials of stock exchanges, Reserve Bank of India, Securities and Exchange Board of India and leading trade and business chambers. The attendance was more than six hundred.

#### **Earthquakes in NER**

510. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of earthquakes experienced in the North Eastern Region particularly in Assam during the last three years till date along with their magnitude, seismic zonewise;
- (b) whether Government has conducted any comprehensive technical study as well as impact assessment on the mega structures particularly the dams in North Eastern States; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the details of technical expertise involved, agencies entrusted and report submitted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASWANI KUMAR): (a) The entire North East Region (NER) comprising seven states falls in Zone-V of the Seismic Zoning map of India prepared under the auspices of Bureau of Indian Standards [IS-1893 (Part-1): 2002]. Detailed list of earthquakes occurred over the NER are given in Statement (*See below*)

(b) Yes, Sir. The comprehensive technical studies are carried out as per the guidelines issued by the Central Water Commission (CWC) of the Ministry of Water Resources for safety inspection of Dams, including the Dams in the North East Region.

(c) All high hazard category dams in zone V will have seismic stability investigations involving comprehensive seismological and geological studies so as to assess whether or not the dam would have sufficient residual integrity to retain the reservoir during and after the earthquake which might occur near the project location. CWC is vested with the coordinating responsibility along with North East Institute of Science and Technology, Jorhat/IITs/NITs/State Government Agencies (Directorate of Mines and Geology, Department of Irrigation etc.) of implementing dam safety guidelines.

**Statement**

*The details of earthquakes experienced in North Eastern Region Particularly in Assam during 2009, 2010, 2011 alongwith magnitude, seismic zone*

Date yyyy/mm/dd	Time (UTC) hh:mm:ss	Latitude (°N)	Longitude (°E)	Depth (Km)	Magnitude
1	2	3	4	5	6
2009-01-01	16:37:22	25.07	92.11	39	3.2
2009-01-07	10:27:16	27.98	93.1	20	4.7
2009-01-24	05:27:19	25.17	91.51	10	3.2
2009-01-31	10:54:05	25.59	90.66	10	3.7
2009-02-06	07:32:31	24.79	95.22	33	4.2
2009-02-15	19:35:56	25.92	90.25	10	4.3
2009-02-24	17:46:10	26.29	94.87	33	4.8
2009-03-03	01:27:7	24.59	95.29	94	4.8
2009-04-12	06:47:38	25.38	91.69	33	3.3
2009-04-14	16:56:40	22.33	92.33	10	3.8
2009-04-17	21:14:21	25.42	95.23	96	4.7
2009-04-25	14:29:28	26.14	91.45	30	4.2
2009-04-29	23:31:23	22.83	94.34	96	4.5
2009-05-15	15:06:31	23.67	93.93	33	4.5
2009-06-01	01:40:55	26.5	89.17	15	3.7
2009-06-03	18:42:55	23.42	92.98	10	4.2
2009-06-03	19:03:06	23.33	94	10	4.5
2009-07-11	08:51:55	22.31	94.36	10	4.3
2009-07-13	07:39:06	26.41	89.6	12	4.1
2009-08-05	02:58:43	22.6	93.21	15	4.8



1	2	3	4	5	6
2009-08-11	21:43:47	24.24	94.63	114	5.3
2009-08-09	10:45:13	26.58	92.57	10	5.1
2009-08-30	19:27:47	25.34	95.05	87	5.3
2009-09-03	19:51:09	24.3	94.37	107	5.6
2009-09-15	18:36:01	24.72	94.99	10	4.4
2009-09-21	08:53:05	27.3	91.34	10	6.1
2009-09-21	09:16:53	27.43	91.39	10	4.6
2009-09-25	01:14:36	24.95	96.42	99	4.4
2009-10-11	18:26:12	23.22	94.06	90	4.8
2009-10-29	17:00:38	27.14	91.3	10	5.3
2009-10-29	19:57:01	26.3	89.97	10	4.8
2009-11-06	20:58:13	26.34	92.01	10	3.4
2009-11-07	23:00:35	26.85	89.27	33	4.2
2009-11-17	17:39:36	27.91	92.99	33	4.6
2009-11-18	00:49:03	27.79	90.36	25	4.5
2009-11-30	12:38:48	27.46	91.5	10	4.4
2009-12-13	14:41:56	22.14	91.67	10	5.3
2009-12-29	09:01:52	24.37	94.57	70	5.3
2009-12-31	09:57:27	27.43	91.6	10	5.5
2010-02-16	20:57:55	27.96	92.88	25	4.2
2010-02-20	21:07:26	23.22	94.55	87	4.8
2010-02-23	06:55:45	26.28	93.03	33	4.7
2010-03-12	23:19:55	23.02	94.46	96	5.5
2010-03-21	07:49:38	24.94	95.43	91	4.3
2010-04-27	14:20:37	24.19	93.71	33	4.1
2010-04-28	18:54:40	24.24	94.27	33	4.5
2010-05-07	05:39:29	25.16	92.36	10	3.3
2010-05-09	03:15:03	26.57	96.37	10	4.2
2010-06-01	03:54:26	25.07	96.25	33	4.5
2010-06-01	13:33:56	24.15	94.83	33	4.3
2010-07-21	02:57:16	27.58	91.29	10	4.2
2010-07-26	19:13:27	26.43	91.32	33	4.1

1	2	3	4	5	6
2010-08-05	18:14:17	26.47	97.08	33	4.3
2010-08-05	18:17:46	26.33	97.2	33	4.6
2010-08-06	20:25:28	22.95	93.7	72	4.2
2010-08-30	09:39:29	25.37	94.76	96	4.7
2010-09-10	17:24:16	23.51	90.61	10	4.7
2010-09-11	07:02:07	25.92	90.23	10	4.6
2010-11-17	04:37:09	28.72	94.52	34	4.5
2010-12-12	01:40:02	24.89	93.49	33	4.8
2010-12-29	14:03:57	26.13	92.18	10	3.6
201101-27	22:40:04	24.3	94.4	75	4.6
2011-01-02	08:52:44	23.7	91.8	10	3.8
2011-02-04	13:53:39	24.8	94.6	72	6.4
2011-02-12	10:22:40	23.5	91	10	4
2011-02-22	22:57:27	24.4	94.4	83	4.1
2011-04-26	17:00:40	25.5	92.5	70	4.3
2011-04-29	02:39:16	25.9	94.7	10	4.3
2011-05-24	03:14:21	25.2	92.4	20	3.4
2011-06-03	00:53:21	27.5	88	26	4.9
2011-06-05	17:45:00	24.6	92.1	112	3
2011-06-13	15:47:59	25.7	91.4	10	2.9
2011-06-23	12:39:39	23.9	91.7	30	4.2
2011-07-22	00:58:57	24.7	92	15	3.9
2011-09-04	20:52:51	25.2	94.3	20	4.2
2011-09-18	12:40:47	27.7	88.2	10	6.8
2011-09-18	13:11:59	27.6	88.5	16	5
2011-09-18	13:54:17	27.5	88.4	9	4.5
2011-09-18	21:51:52	27.6	88.4	28	4.2
2011-09-22	16:44:43	27.6	88.4	30	3.9
2011-09-23	13:23:21	24.4	93.8	33	4.5
2011-10-11	06:34:28	28.3	94.1	5	3.6
2011-10-13	19:32:54	24	91.5	10	3.7
2011-10-17	13:04:50	27.3	88.4	5	3.5

1	2	3	4	5	6
2011-10-21	14:40:32	24.8	94	36	4.5
2011-10-29	00:43:41	27.4	88.4	5	3.5
2011-10-30	13:38:55	26.9	92.3	5	3.6
2011-11-08	12:41:33	26.3	90.6	15	3.7
2011-11-08	13:37:29	24.7	94.2	60	3.7
2011-11-21	3:15:33	25.1	95.3	80	5.8
2011-12-09	22:56:56	27.9	88.2	33	3.7
2011-12-12	7:16:13	27.3	92.6	33	3.4
2011-12-13	1:26:43	27.3	88.6	5	2.9
2011-12-13	15:09:12	25.2	91.5	20	3.5
2011-12-14	20:20:55	27.7	88.0	50	4.5
2011-12-15	13:26:44	25.7	94.1	10	3.4
2011-12-18	19:05:35	24.1	94.3	70	3.5
2011-12-18	21:35:25	28.0	88.2	35	3.7
2011-12-30	15:14:01	26.5	92.8	10	3.6
2012-01-01	2:35:19	23.5	91.8	12	4.2
2012-01-11	22:23:19	25.3	94.7	10	4.
2012-01-18	14:12:52	27.3	88.5	5	3.4
2012-02-10	15:45:16	26.6	93.7	10	4.4
2012-02-14	13:48:43	27.3	88.2	5	3.6
2012-02-26	15:55:31	24.7	93.7	36	4.5

**Reservation in promotion**

511. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation in promotion is strictly followed and implemented in the Ministry as per the provisions made in the Constitution through 77th Amendment;

(b) if so, the details of promotion made during last five years in all the categories;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by when the same would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) Details are given in Statement (*See below*)  
 (c) Does not arise.  
 (d) Does not arise.

**Statement**

(a) Cadre Management of CSS Posts (CSS/CSSS/CSCS) was earlier done in MHA and vested with this Ministry from 1-11-2010.

Cadre Control of Scientific posts rests with this Ministry. In Scientific grade from Scientist 'C' to Scientist 'G' in-situ upgradation under Flexible Complementing Scheme (FCS)/Modified FCS are done following the extant reservation policy.

*Details of CSS promotion are as under*

Central Secretariat Service	No. of persons promoted	SC	ST	Others
Assitant to Section Officer	02	01	-	01
UDC to Assistant	01	-	-	01

Central Secretariat Stenographers Service	No. of persons promoted	SC	ST	Others
PA to PS	04	01	-	03
Steno 'D' to PA	05	-	-	05
Steno 'D' to Steno 'D' (NFSG)	01	-	-	01

Central Secretariat Clerical Service	No. of persons promoted	SC	ST	Others
Group 'D' to LDC	03	01	01	01

Technical Post	No. of persons promoted	SC	ST	Others
STA to Scientist 'B'	05	-	-	05

**Negative impact of movies**

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

- (a) whether the Central Board of Film Certification is unaware of the

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

social pollution and degradation spreading from the movies being shown now-a-days;

(b) whether the use of obscene and naked scenes and abusive language in movies, as in Hollywood and making of primarily crime and violence packed movies is in keeping with the Indian culture and ideology or whether such scenes, by polluting the mind of the youth and adolescents of the country, prompt them towards crime, addiction or lead them astray;

(c) whether Government intends to formulate some strict parameters in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) certifies films in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and Rules and Guidelines framed thereunder. While certifying films, CBFC tries to strike a balance between freedom of expression as laid down in Article 19(2) of the Constitution and reasonable restrictions so that the films do not deprave the morality of the audience.

(b) CBFC has been removing obscene and objectionable scenes and language in the movies received for certification and giving 'A' certificate to the movies wherever it was found that the movies are fit for adult audience. Some films have been refused certification as they were found to be not in consonance with the statutory guidelines formulated under the Cinematograph Act, 1952.

(c) Central Government has already made statutory guidelines in this regard which are being followed at the time of certification of the movies by the CBFC.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Steps by Prasar Bharati to increase revenue**

513. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prasar Bharati has decided to make concrete steps to increase its revenue that includes renting out unused equipments which are lying idle especially in small centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the Board has also written to all the Ministries to pay up for the social message slots they get in DD and AIR; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the details of steps taken by Government to strengthen the service, the Prasar Bharati is competing with other private players?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHANKAN): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has

taken various steps to increase revenue generation, which '*inter alia*' include adopting aggressive marketing strategy and putting into best use of the spare infrastructure available with Prasar Bharati, content improvement, introduction of DTH services, sharing of towers, etc.

Various Ministries have been making use of available slots in audio and visual media of AIR and Doordarshan for conveying messages in respect of policies and programmes concerning their Ministries for information to the general public, which fetch good revenue to Prasar Bharati.

(c) Prasar Bharati, being a public service broadcaster, can not be compared with private players, whose goals and objectives are different. However, it competes with private broadcasters by revamping public utility programmes, broadcasting/telecasting programmes involving national development and introducing innovative programmes.

Some of the initiatives of Prasar Bharati to strengthen the Public Broadcast are given below:

- Modifying the broadcast pattern at regular intervals to include more popular programmes so as to attract more advertisement/commercials;
- Broadcasting more interactive, customized and channel driving programmes;
- Earmarking dedicated time slots for specific target audiences viz. Women and Children, Youth, Rural Community, Music lovers, Industrial Workers and Farmers;
- Extending transmission hours to accommodate more commercials.

#### **Monitoring of TV contents**

514. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether The Government has issued guidelines to set up State and district level Monitoring committees to monitor the TV contents on cable and also other channels, in line with the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1955;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the State which have set up such committees; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government to regulate the TV content?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHRY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Guidelines have been issued by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to all State Governments and Union Territories for constitution of State level and District level Monitoring Committees for the purpose of enforcement of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1955 and Rules framed thereunder at the local level. As

per the information available, the details of State level and District level Monitoring Committees so far constituted in various States and Districts are given in Statement.

(c) Regulation of content telecast by private satellite TV channels is governed by the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the Rules promulgated thereunder. The Act does not provide for pre-censorship of programmes and advertisements telecast by such TV channels. However, all programmes and advertisement telecast on these TV channels are required to be strictly as per the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed thereunder. In case of any violation, appropriate action is taken as per the said Act.

**Statement**

*List of State Level and District Level Committees*

**States:**

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Arunachal Pradesh | 8. Madhya Pradesh |
| 2. Bihar             | 9. Meghalaya      |
| 3. Gujarat           | 10. Mizoram       |
| 4. Himachal Pradesh  | 11. Rajasthan     |
| 5. Jammu and Kashmir | 12. Tripura       |
| 6. Karnataka         | 13. Uttarakhand   |
| 7. Kerala            | 14. West Bengal   |

**Union Territories:**

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. Chandigarh
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
4. Lakshadweep

**District Level Committees:**

**Assam**

Karbi Anglong  
Nalbari  
Golaghat  
Mangaldai  
(Darrang)  
Sivasagar

**Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

North and Middle Andaman  
Nicobar  
South Andaman

**Andhra Pradesh**

Adilabad  
Hyderabad  
Warangal

**Arunachal Pradesh**

Lower Subansiri  
Changlang  
Papum pare  
Upper Dibang Valley  
Anjaw

**Bihar**

Munger  
Katihar  
Vaishali  
Nawada  
Madhubani  
Supaul  
Buxar

Gaya  
Aurangabad (Saran)  
Chhapra  
Sheikhpura  
Bhagalpur  
West Champaran  
Bhojpur  
Patna  
Muzaffarpur  
Gopalganj  
Araria  
Samastipur  
Darbhanga  
Khagaria  
Kishanganj  
Begu Sarai  
Jamui  
Saharsa  
Kaimur  
Purnea  
Lakhi Sarai  
Rohtas  
Banka  
Sheohar  
**Chhattisgarh**  
Raigarh  
Jagadapur (Bastar)  
**Haryana**  
Ambala  
Panipat  
**Himachal Pradesh**  
Bilaspur  
Mandi  
Kinnaur  
Hamirpur  
Champa

Kullu  
Shimla  
Lahaul-Spiti  
Solan  
Sirmaur  
Kangra  
Una  
**Jammu and Kashmir**  
Srinagar  
Kathua  
Leh  
Anantnag  
**Jharkhand**  
Koderma  
Sahebganj  
Ranchi  
**Kerala**  
Kasargode  
Kozhikode  
Palakkad  
Pathanamthitta  
**Karnataka**  
Bangalore-Urban  
Bangalore-Rural  
Bagalkot  
Belgaum  
Bellary  
Bidar  
Bijapur  
Chamarajnaragar  
Chikballapur  
Gulbarga  
Hassan  
Haveri  
Kodagu  
Kolar



Koppal (Kushtagi)

Mandya

Mysore

Raichur

Chikmagalur

Dakshin Kannada

Davanagere

Dharwad

Gadag

Ramanagara

Tumkur

Uduppi

Uttar Kannada

Yadgir

**Maharashtra**

Gadchiroli

**Madhya Pradesh**

Balaghat

Chhindwara

Burhanpur

Muraina

Tikamgarh

Neemuch

Raj Garh

Dindori

Shahdol

Mandsaur

Narsinhpur

Harada

Khargone

Anoop pur

Badwani

Sagar

Khar

Bhind

Ashok Nagar

Guna

Rewa

Sihore

Jabalpur

Datia

Barhwani

Singrauli

Seedhi

Shajapur

Mandla

Indore

Panna

Damoh

Dewas

Umariya

Shivpuri

Jhabua

Satna

Betul

Gwalior

Siwani

Nimad Khandwa

Ratlam

Ujjain

Hoshangabad

Raisen

Vidisha

Bhopal

**Meghalaya**

East Khasi Hills

West Khasi Hills

Ri-bhoi (Nongpoh)

Jaintia (Jowai)

East Garo (William Nagar)

West Garo (Tura)

South Geo (Bagmara)

**Mizoram**

Aizawl

Kolasib

**Manipur**

Ukhrul

**Nagaland**

Kohima

**Orissa**

Jagatsinhpur

Nayagarh

Korapur

Cuttack

Deogarh

Rayagada

**Punjab**

Moga

Ludhiana

Patiala

Jalandhar

Amritsar

Sangrur

**Rajasthan**

Rajasamand

Ajmer

Bhilwara

Jodhpur

Banswara

Udaipur

Pali

Kota

Karoli

Dholpur

**Tamil Nadu**

Perambalur

Ramanathapuram

Theni

Thiruvannamalai

**Uttar Pradesh**

Kanshiram Nagar

Allahabad

Unnao

Gorakhpur

Faizabad

Aligarh

Barabanki

Lakhimpur Kheri

Maharajganj

Etawah

Sant Kabir Nagar

Etah

Lalitpur

Sultanpur

Sitapur

Hardoi

Gonda

Sonbhadra

Mainpuri

Gautambudh Nagar

Ghaziabad

**Uttarakhand**

Haridwar

Tehri Garhwal

Pauri Garhwal

Rudra Prayag

Bageshwar

Chamoli

Uttarkashi

Dehradun

Udhamsingh Nagar

Champawat

Pithoragarh

Nainital

Almorah

**West Bengal**

Purulia

Howrah

Malda

West Midnapur

**Auction of slots in DD direct plus**

515. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public broadcaster Prasar Bharti has decided to auction slots on its free to air DTH arm, DD Direct Plus to private broadcasters;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of channels waiting to join DD Direct Plus and the expected revenue generated in the process; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) The Public broadcaster Prasar Bharti has auctioned slots on its free to air DTH arm, DD Direct Plus. At present 59 no. of channels are in the bouquet of "DD-Direct+".

(b) There is no waiting list of Private Channels to join on DD-Direct Platforms as on date. Advertisements are published in the Newspapers as and when vacancies occur. The Private TV Channels deposit an Earnest Money for being eligible in the e-auction process. The 5th e-auction for filling up 5 vacant slots will be taken up shortly, it is not possible to ascertain the expected amount of revenue from these vacant TV Slots, at this time as it will be determined after auction.

(c) Does not arise.

**Airing of illegal channels**

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

(a) the action initiated under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act against the Multiple System Operators (MSOs) like DEN Network, DIGI Cable, Hathway and other cable networks who are continuously showing Press TV, Peace TV, Q TV and illegal TV channels through their networks;

(b) the details of complaints received against any MSOs and/or cable operators showing illegal channels through their networks;

(c) the action taken against these cable operators;

(d) the details of various channels which are being shown illegal by cable operators in the country;

(e) whether Government thinks that these channels are threat to the country's internal security; and

(f) if so, what action Government has contemplated?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) The cable operators are regulated as per the provisions of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the rules thereunder. The scheme of enforcement envisaged under this Act and Rules is primarily through the authorized officers who are District Magistrate, Sub Divisional Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police of the State Government. The Ministry keeps receiving several complaints from various sections of society regarding the menace of illegal channels, however, the action thereunder as per the Act primarily remains in the domain of Authorised Officers. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting either advises the complaints to approach or redirects such complaints to the authorised officers of the area for action as per the Act.

(d) security agencies have identified a list of 25 illegal foreign channels and observed that the contents of some of these channels are not conducive to the security environment in the country and pose a potential security hazard. The details of the 25 illegal foreign Channels are as under:

---

1. Q TV (Pakistan)	14. Noor TV (Pakistan)
2. Peace TV (Dubai)	15. Hadi TV (Pakistan)
3. Mandi TV (Pakistan)	16. Aaj (Pakistan)
4. Saudi TV	17. NTV (Bangladesh)
5. TV Maldives	18. XYZ TV
6. ARY TV	19. Nepal
7. PTV	20. Filmax (Pakistan)
8. PTV Home	21. STV (Pakistan)
9. PTV World	22. Kantipur (Nepal)
10. GeoTV (Pakistan)	23. AI-Jazeera News
11. Dawn (Pakistan)	24. Ahmedia Channel (U.K. Based)
12. Express (Pakistan)	25. Bhutan Broadcasting service
13. Waqat (Pakistan)	

---

(e) and (f) The Ministry has brought about certain amendments in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act 1995 to address the problem of illegal Telecast of foreign channels. These amendments *inter-alia* include making transmission of illegal channels a cognizable offence and enhancing the existing financial penalties in the Act with a view to discourage Cable Operators from transmitting illegal channels. The Cable Television Network (Regulation) Second Amendment Bill, 2011 containing certain amendments to address the problem of illegal channels has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 15th of December, 2011.

**Undisclosed cable and DTH connections**

517. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is losing large amount of revenue due to undisclosed cable and Direct-to-Home (DTH) connections in mumbai and its suburbs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government is taking in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (c) Direct-to-Home (DTH) service is an addressable system where each subscriber is accounted for. At present, the cable TV services in india are predominantly analogue in nature and there is no transparency in the subscriber base. This leads to under reporting connections by cable operators and resultant revenue loss. In order to address the existing drawbacks in analogue cable TV services, the Ministry had notified timeframe for implementing digitalization with addressability in the Cable TV segment in a phased manner. In the first phase, four metros of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai will be shifted to digital addressable system by 30th June, 2012 while in the second phase, 38 cities with a population greater than one million will be covered by 31st march 2013. All other urban areas will undertake digital transition by 30th September, 2014 and the rest of India by 31st December, 2014. The digitalization with addressability would bring in transparency in business transactions and address the issue of under declaration of subscriber base and plug the loopholes in revenue loss.

**Expansion of broadcasting coverage**

518. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by Government for expanding the broadcasting coverage of Doordarshan and All India Radio programmes in the country including those in backward and rural areas, State-wise;

(b) whether some TV and radio stations in the country have not been made functional for the last few years;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the total amount spent on such stations, State-wise; and

(d) by when such TV and radio stations are likely to be made fully functional, State-wise, including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Prasar Bharti has informed that, Presently broadcast service of All India Radio (AIR) is provided from 408 transmitters functional at 262 AIR Stations in the country. At 17 more places, 100 Watt FM transmitter (Relay) have already been installed and these will be taken into regular service shortly.

At present AIR has terrestrial coverage (primary) of 91.87% area of the country, which includes the backward as well as rural areas. Only 0.81% of the population of the country living in the uncovered areas is not getting programmes of AIR through terrestrial Radio network. However 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 further augment the coverage the power of 14 transmitters of AIR are being upgraded during Eleventh Plan. Also 283 nos. of MW/FM Transmitters of various capacities are being installed throughout the country during Eleventh Plan. State-wise details of these transmitters are given in Statement-I and Statement-II (*See* below). Reception of AIR programmes through terrestrial transmission in the uncovered areas shall be enhanced after implementation above schemes

As regards Doordarshan, at present there are 1415 TV transmitters in DD network which provide coverage to about 92% population of the country including that in backward and rural areas.

All the uncovered areas of the country have been provided with multi channel TV coverage through Doordarshan's free-to-air, DTH "DD Direct+".

29 new TV transmitters were envisaged to be set up under Eleventh Plan, out of these, 27 transmitters have since been commissioned. State-wise locations of the above transmitters are given in Statement-III (*See* below). Remaining 2 transmitters *viz.* HPT Mehboobnagar (Andhra Pradesh) and VLPT, Joginder Nagar (Andaman and Nicobar Island) are expected to be set up in about 2 year time. In addition, five high power TV transmitters at (a) Green Ridge (Uri) (b) Himbotigla Top(Kargil) (c) Natha Top (Jammu) (d) Rajouri (Jammu)-(DD1 and DD News) in Jammu and Kashmir are expected to be set up during the next three year.

(b) to (d) At present, 12 new AIR stations which are technically ready are not functional due to non availability of operational and maintenance (O and M) staff sanction. The Statewise list alongwith the total amount spent on such AIR station is given in Statement-IV (*See* below). These Radio stations can be made fully functional within one year after receiving the sanction for O and M staff.

As regards Doordarshan all completed projects have been commissioned.

**Statement-I***List of New AIR Transmitters being setup in Eleventh Plan*

S1.No	Place	State	Power of the proposed Transmitters
1	2	3	4
1.	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	1 KW FM
2.	Mehboobnagar	Andhra Pradesh	10 KW FM
3.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	1 KW FM
4.	Anini	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW FM
5.	Bomdila	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW FM
6.	Changlang	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW FM
7.	Khonsa	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW FM
8.	Daporijo	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW FM
9.	Dibrugarh	Assam	1 KW FM
10.	Golpara	Assam	1 KW FM
11.	Karim ganj	Assam	1 KW FM
12.	Lumding	Assam	1 KW FM
13.	Tezpur	Assam	1 KW FM
14.	Silchar	Assam	5 KW FM
15.	Patna	Bihar	10 KW FM
16.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh (UT)	10 KW FM
17.	Ambikapur	Chattisgarh	5 KW FM
18.	Bhuj	Gujarat	5 KW FM
19.	Junagarh	Gujarat	10 KW FM
20.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	10 KW FM
21.	Drass	Jammu and Kashmir	100 Watt FM
22.	Green Ridge (Uri Sector)	Jammu and Kashmir	10 KW FM
23.	Himbotingla (Kargil)	Jammu and Kashmir	10 KW FM
24.	Kargil	Jammu and Kashmir	100 Waatt FM
25.	Nathatop (Udhampur)	Jammu and Kashmir	10 KW FM
26.	Naushera	Jammu and Kashmir	10 KW FM
27.	Padum	Jammu and Kashmir	100 Watt FM

1	2	3	4
28.	Tiesuru (Ladakh)	Jammu and Kashmir	100 Watt FM
29.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	10 KW FM
30.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	10 KW FM
31.	Bhadravati	Karnataka	1 KW FM
32.	Trichur	Kerala	1 KW FM
33.	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	5 KW FM
34.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	5 KW FM
35.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	5 KW FM
36.	Amravati	Maharashtra	10 KW FM
37.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	5 KW FM
38.	Parbhani	Maharashtra	1 KW FM
39.	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	1 KW FM
40.	Sangli	Maharashtra	1 KW FM
41.	Tamenglang	Manipur	1 KW FM
42.	Ukhrul	Manipur	1 KW FM
43.	Tura	Meghalaya	5 KW FM
44.	Cherapunjee	Meghalaya	1 KW FM
45.	Kolasib	Mizoram	1 KW FM
46.	Tuipang	Mizoram	1 KW FM
47.	Champhai	Mizoram	1 KW FM
48.	Phek	Nagaland	1 KW FM
49.	Wokha	Nagaland	1 KW FM
50.	Zunheboto	Nagaland	1 KW FM
51.	Bhawanipatna	Orissa	5 KW FM
52.	Jeypore	Orissa	1 KW FM
53.	Sambalpur	Orissa	5 KW FM
54.	Rairangpur	Orissa	1 KW FM
55.	Amritsar	Punjab	20 KW FM
56.	Fazilka	Punjab	20 KW FM
57.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	5 KW FM
58.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	10 KW FM
59.	Chauntan hill	Rajasthan	20 KW FM



1	2	3	4
60.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	1 KW FM
61.	Kota	Rajasthan	1 KW FM
62.	Gangtok	Sikkam	10 KW FM
63.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	1 KW FM
64.	Longtherai	Tripura	5 KW FM
65.	Nutan bazaar	Tripura	1 KW FM
66.	Udaypur	Tripura	1 KW FM
67.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	5 KW FM
68.	Banda	Uttar Pradesh	10 KW FM
69.	Lakhimpurkheri	Uttar Pradesh	10 KW FM
70.	Maunath bhanjan	Uttar Pradesh	10 KW FM
71.	Rai bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	20 KW FM
72.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	1 KW FM
73.	Bageshwar	Uttarakhand	5 KW FM
74.	Champawat	Uttarakhand	1 KW FM
75.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	10 KW FM
76.	Gairsan	Uttarakhand	1 KW FM
77.	Haldwani	Uttarakhand	10 KW FM
78.	New tehri	Uttarakhand	1 KW FM
79.	Almora	Uttarakhand	5 KW FM
80.	Balurghat	West Bengal	10 KW FM
81.	Bardhwan	West Bengal	10 KW FM
82.	Darjeeling	West Bengal	10 KW FM
83.	Koochbihar	West Bengal	10 KW FM
84.	Kurseong	West Bengal	10 KW FM
185-	Low Power FM Transmitters in North Eastern		100 Watt
184.	Region (100 Nos.)		
185-283	Low Power FM Transmitters in all over Country		100 watt
	(99 Nos.)		

**Statement-II***List of Places where Transmitter Power is being upgraded during Eleventh Plan*

S1.No.	Place	State	Existing power	Proposed Power
1.	Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh	1 KW MW	10 KW FM
2.	Vijaywada	Andhra Pradesh	1 KW MW	10 KW FM
3.	Guwahati 'B'	Assam	10 KW MW	20 KW MW
4.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	100 KW MW	200 KW MW
5.	Passighat	Arunachal Pradesh	10 KW MW	100 KW MW
6.	Tawang	Arunachal Pradesh	10 KW MW	20 KW MW
7.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	3 KW FM	5/6 KW FM
8.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	1 KW MW	10 KW FM
9.	Sholapur	Maharashtra	1 KW MW	10 KW FM
10.	Cuttak	Orissa	1 KW MW	10 KW FM
11.	Keonjhar	Orissa	1 KW MW	10 KW FM
12.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	1 KW MW	10 KW FM
13.	Kavarati	UT	1 KW MW	10 KW MW
14.	Kurseong	West Bengal	1 KW MW	10 KW FM

**Statement-III***New Doordarshan transmitters commissioned during Eleventh Plan period*

States/U.T	Transmitters commissioned during 11th Plan period (till Feb., 2012)
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar	HPT, Port Blair HPT, Port Blair (DD News) VLPT, Kadamtala VLPT, Harinagar VLPT, R.K.Puram VLPT, Long Island VLPT, Neil Island VLPT, Teresa VLPT, Chowra

1	2
	VLPT, Hutbay (DD News)
	VLPT, Digilpur (DD News)
	VLPT, Mayabunder (DD News)
	VLPT, Rangat (DD News)
	VLPT, Cambell Bay (DD News)
	VLPT, Nancowry (DD News)
Lakshadweep Islands	VLPT, Amini (DD News)
	VLPT, Aggiti (DD News)
	VLPT, Minicoy (DD News)
	VLPT, Andrott (DD News)
	VLPT, Kadmat (DD News)
	VLPT, Kalpeni (DD News)
Assam	HPT, Kokrajhar
Bihar	HPT, Saharsa
Chhattisgarh	HPT, Bilaspur
Himachal Pradesh	HPT, Dharamshala
Madhya Pradesh	HPT, Chhattarpur
Rajasthan	HPT, Bikaner

**Statement-IV***Details of technically ready projects of AIR*

Sl.No	Name of Station	State	Scheme/ Projects	Date since technically ready	Amount Spent (Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	1 kW FM Transmitter	Jan.2012	2.28
2.	Golpara	Assam	1 kW FM Transmitter (Relay)	March 2011	2.15
3.	Lumding	Assam	1 kW FM Transmitter (Relay)	March 2011	1.83

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Junagarh	Gujrat	10 kW FM Transmitter	Jan.2012	3.56
5.	Amravati	Maharashtra	10 kW FM Transmitter	Jan.2012	4.13
6.	Kolasib	Mizoram	1 kW FM Transmitter (Relay)	March 2011	2.16
7.	Rairangpur	Orrisa	1 kW FM Transmitter with Field Production Facilities.	March 2010	3.31
8.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	1 kW MW Transmitter with Field Production Facilities	December 2008	2.34
9.	Dharmanagar	Tripura	1 kW MW Transmitter with Field Production Facilities	December 2008	3.15
10.	Nutan Bazar	Tripura	1 kW FM Transmitter	March 2011	1.76
11.	Longtherai	Tripura	5 kW FM Transmitter with Field Production Facilities	March 2010	4.63
12.	Udaipur	Tripura	1 kW FM Transmitter (Relay)	March 2011	2.28

**Recovery of outstanding amount from producers/agents**

519. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 2067 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 12th December, 2011 and state:

(a) the details of amount spent on appointment of Arbitrators for recovery of several crores of rupees from producers/agencies;

(b) the names of defaulting producers whose bank guarantees (BG) have been encashed with the details of amount of BGs; and

(c) the details of action taking against (i) M/s Fame Communications; (ii) M/s Cinevistass; (iii) M/s Creative Channel and (iv) M/s Nimbus for recovery of dues, so far with the details of principal and interest due from them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Prasar Bharti has informed that an amount of Rs 5,82,504 has been spent from 2004 till date on appointment of Arbitrators through Delhi and Calcutta High Courts in respect of 28 cases.

(b) The list of defaulting producers whose bank Guarantees have been encashed till date alongwith the details of amount of BGs is given in Statement. (See below)

(c) Prasar Bharti has informed that proceedings were initiated by filing claim against M/s Fame Communications (M/s Cinevista), M/s Creative Channel and M/s Nimbus Communication before respective arbitral tribunal for the amounts as under:-

Name of Agency/Producer	Principal Amount (in Rs) as on date	Interest (in Rs) as on date
M/s Fame Communications (M/s Cinevista)	11,37,03,230	9,99,02,508
M/s Creative Channel	15,46,00,504	8,02,51,753
M/s Nimbus Communication	6,28,00,600	1,34,41,198

Prasar Bharti has further informed that justice M.L.Pendse, High Court of Bombay, had passed a judgment in favour of Prasar Bharti on 5.7.2002 ordering M/s Nimbus to pay an amount of Rs 7,62,41,798/- along with interest @ 18% per annum on the principal sum of Rs 6,28,00,600/- with effect from 1.9.1998 to Prasar Bharti. The matter is at present pending in appeal in the Bombay High Court. However, in terms of the order of the High Court, M/s Nimbus has already paid a sum of Rs 3.00 crore and has furnished a Bank Guarantee for Rs 4.00 crore to the Hon'ble High Court.

**Statement***List of bank gurantees encashed from January, 2010-12 till date*

Sl.No.	Agency Name	Encashment Date	Bank Name	Amount (in Rs)
1.	M/s Liazo, Kolkata	04.01.2010	Allahabad Bank	2,50,000
2.	M/s PAS International	20.01.2010	Syndicate Bank	22,00,000
3.	M/s PAS International	20.01.2010	Oriental Bank of Commerce	3,00,000
4.	M/s Signet Communication Pvt. Ltd	12.02.2010	Bank of India	1,20,000
5.	M/s Mast Media Pvt. Ltd	13.5.2010	Bank of India	2,50,000
6.	M/s Pritist Nandy Communication	12.10.2010	Standard Chartered Bank	3,00,000
7.	M/s Art Advertising	13.01.2011	Union Bank of India	32,80,000
8.	M/s Art Advertising	13.01.2011	Union Bank of India	4,80,000
9.	Joel Advertising	23.09.2011	Union Bank of India	2,50,000
10.	TBWA Anthem	24.11.2011	Standard Chartered Bank	7,00,000
11.	PSI (Population Services International)	24.11.2011	Standard Chartered Bank	3,00,000

**Reservation in promotion**

520. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to State:

(a) whether reservation in promotion is strictly followed in implemented in the Ministry as per the provisions made in the Constitution through 77th Amendment;

(b) if so, the details of promotion made during the last five years in all the categories;

(c) if not, the reason therefor; and

(d) by when the same would be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

**Hearing of capital punishment cases in Supreme Court**

521. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

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

(a) whether the Government intends to implement the Law Commission's recommendation of having a five judge panel to decide any capital punishment case in Supreme Court and the requirement of unanimity in deciding capital punishment cases;

(b) whether Government intends to commission independent studies on the implementation of death penalty; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED):

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

**Psychological impact of pendency on judges**

522. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for overall improvement of justice delivery system it had been felt that heavy work load for a long period of time could cause psychological pressure on the judicial officers in the country;

(b) whether Government has agreed to conduct a study to find out how the 14000 odd trial court judges have been psychologically impacted by the continuous struggle to fight off 2.77 crore pending cases; and

(c) if so, whether it would reduce the backlog cases ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED):

(a) to (c) Huge backlog of cases and high pendency in courts is one of the major problem affecting both the judicial administration justice delivery in india. The Ministry of Law and Justice had held a Consultation for strengthening the judiciary toward reducing the pendency and delays in October, 2009. The Consultation considered and deliberated upon the vision document which was endorsed by a Resolution at the end of Consultation. To realise the objectives set out in the Vision Document, a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms with the objective of pursuing several strategic initiatives which will include (i) policy changed (ii) re-engineering of procedures (iii) measures for human resource development (iv) leveraging of information and communication technology for better justice delivery has been set up. The Mission will pursue a co-ordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in the judicial administration. The National mission has also a budget provision under

the head 'Action Research and Studies on Judicial Reforms' to undertake research studies. No study has been undertaken to determine the psychological impact of pendency of judges.

Several steps have been taken by the Government to reduce the pendency which *inter-alia* includes 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 Court to the district and subordinate courts. Some of these initiatives are detailed further as under:-

- (i) Increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system 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.
- (ii) The 11th Finance Commission had recommended setting up of fast track courts for which a provision of Rs. 502.90 crores was made for 2000-05. This was extended later till 2010-11. As per the reports received, 1192 fast track courts were functional in the country as on 31.3.2011. Nearly 33 lakh cases were disposed of by the fast track courts over a period of 11 years of central assistance from 2000-01 to 2010-11. 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 States 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 1353.623 crores has already been released to the States on this account.

- (iii) Under the central sector scheme 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, a 9501 courts out of 14,229 courts as on 25.02.2012 in the country have been computerized. The balance courts would be computerized by 31.3.2014.

In the second phase, digitization, library management, e-filing and establishment of data warehouse are expected to be added to the ongoing computerization and performing of citizen centric services.

- (iv) 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 Nyayalayas. 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 Nyayalayas per year for the first three years. As informed by the States Governments, 153 Gram Nyayalayas have been notified so far. Out of which 151 Gram Nyayalayas have started functioning. An amount of Rs 25.39 crores has been released to the State Governments for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas during last three years.
- (v) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development infrastructure facilities for the judiciary is being implemented since 1993-94 under which central assistance for construction of court buildings and residential quarters judicial officers is released to augment the resources of the State Governments. An expenditure of Rs 1810.33 crore has been incurred by the Central Government on this scheme so far.

**Cooling-off period for joining political party**

523. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Election Commission of India has urged Government to provide a 'cooling-off period' clause for officials between leaving Government service and joining a political party;
- (b) if so, Government's response thereto; and
- (c) by when the rules would be amended?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Rule-26(1) of the All India Service (Death-Cum-retirement Benefits Rules, 1958 provides that a pensioner shall not accept any commercial employment before the expiry of one year from the date of his retirement, except with the previous sanction of the Central Government by submitting an application in schedule 'L'. If a pensioner accepts a commercial employment without such sanction, it shall be competent for the Central Government to declare by an order in writing that he shall not be entitled to the whole or such part of the pension and for such period as may be specified. There are no provisions regarding "Cooling-off period" after retirement for joining in a political party or contesting elections. The proposal of the Election Commission to provide for a 'Cooling-off period' is under active consideration of the Department of Personnel and Training. As the issue requires a policy decision, no time frame could be given in this regard.

#### **Strength of judges**

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

(a) the current sanctioned/filled/vacant posts of judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts in the country;

(b) the steps taken and proposed to be taken to fill the existing vacancies and create more posts;

(c) the per head load in terms of average number of cases per judge in the Supreme Court and High Courts and whether it is justified;

(d) whether there is any study undertaken to find out State-wise need of judges for High Courts and lower courts; and

(e) if so, what is the scene in Jharkhand and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED):

(a) The statement showing the sanctioned strength, working strength and the vacant posts of Judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts as on 15.03.2012 is given in Statement. (*See below*)

(b) Pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgment of October 6, 1993 read with their Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998, the process of initiation of proposal for appointment of a judge of a High Court rests with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court and for appointment of a judge in the Supreme Court rests with the Chief Justice of India. In this arrangement, number of posts have remained vacant for want of proposals to fill the positions. The Government has been periodically reminding the Chief Justice of the High Courts to initiate

proposals in time for filling the existing vacancies as well as vacancies anticipated in next six months in the High Courts.

(c) to (d) The judge strength of High Court is reviewed periodically through a Triennial Review, taking into account both the institution of cases and past pendency. The required strength of Permanent Judges is determined by taking into account the average institution of main cases in the last five years as well as the average rate of disposal of main cases per judge per year in each High Court. The required strength of Additional Judges is decided by taking into account the number of main cases pending over two years the average rate of disposal of main cases per judge per year in each High Court. The last strength review was made in 2006. The national average for disposal of main cases per Judge per year in the High Court, was determined at 2324.

The administrative control over the numbers of the subordinate judiciary in the States vests with the concerned High Court and State Government under article 235 of the constitution of India. They review the required strength of Judges and maintain the data.

(e) As per the Triennial Review of 2006, average rate of disposal of disposal per judge per year in respect of main cases Gujarat and Jharkhand High Courts, was 1346 and 1444 respectively.

**Statement**

*The details showing the sanctioned strength, working strength and the vacant posts of judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts as on 15.3.12*

Sl.No.	Name of the Court	Sanctioned strength as on 15.03.12	Working strength on 15.03.12	Vacancy of Judges as on 15.03.12
1	2	3	4	5
<b>A.</b>	<b>Supreme Court of India</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>High Court</b>			
1.	Allahabad	160	75	85
2.	Andhra Pradesh	49	32	17
3.	Bombay	75	61	14
4.	Calcutta	58	37	21
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	12	06
6.	Delhi	48	36	12
7.	Guahati	24	23	01
8.	Gujarat	42	28	14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11	11	0

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	07	07
11.	Jharkhand	20	12	08
12.	Karnataka	50	40	10
13.	Kerala	38	34	04
14.	Madhya Pradesh	43	34	09
15.	Madras	60	53	07
16.	Orissa	22	15	07
17.	Patna	43	36	07
18.	Punjab and Haryana	68	42	26
19.	Rajasthan	40	27	13
20.	Sikkim	3	02	01
21.	Uttarakhand	9	08	01
TOTAL		895	625	270

#### Working of Gram Nyayalayas

525. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of operationalising Gram Nyayalayas under the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008, State-wise; and

(b) whether Government is pursuing former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's vision of Nyaya Panchayats to complement Gram Nyayalayas to promote grassroot justice using Nyaya Panchayats for alternative dispute resolution?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas at the grass roots level with a view to providing access to justice to citizens at their doorstep was made effective from 2nd October, 2009. The Central Government has been providing one time assistance to States both for non-recurring expenses for setting up of Gram Nyayalayas and for meeting the cost of recurring expenses for running these Gram Nyayalayas for the first three years.

As per information available, 153 Gram Nyayalayas have been notified so far. Out of these 151 Gram Nyayalayas have started functioning. Rs 25.39 crores has been released to the State Governments for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas in the last three years.

*States-wise progress is as under*

States	Notified	Operationalised	Amount released (in Rs lakh)
Madhya Pradesh	89	89	1534.20
Rajasthan	45	45	711.00
Orissa	8	8	126.4
Maharashtra	9	9	142.20
Karnataka	2	0	25.20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>2539.00</b>

(b) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has a proposal to establish Nyaya Panchayats at the level of each village Panchayat or a cluster of village Panchayats. However, pending consultation on this proposal, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has advised the States/UTs to undertake dispute free Village scheme on the pattern of Mahatma Gandhi Dispute Free Village Campaign of Government of Maharashtra. This is an Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanism at the village level which can prevent occurrence of disputes, resolve present and future disputes amicably through a 'Panch Panel' comprising village elders, police and respected citizens.

**Retirement age of Judges**

526. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that demand has been received by Government to increase the retirement age of Judges;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that there has been a demand not to appoint Judges after their retirement to any commissions; and
- (d) if so, the views of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED):

(a) and (b) The Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice had, in its 26th Report on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Law and Justice, *inter-alia*, recommended that Government should immediately bring forward a Constitutional Amendment Bill to raise the retirement age of Judges of High Courts from 62 to 65 i.e. at par with the retirement age of Judges of the Supreme Court without any further delay. Pursuant to this recommendation, the Constitution (One Hundred and Fourteenth Amendment ) Bill, 2010 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 25th August 2010.

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

#### **Restoring faith in judiciary**

527. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Supreme Court has stated during January 2012, that the people's faith in Judiciary was dwindling at an alarming rate, posing a very grave threat to Constitutional and democratic governance of the country;
- (b) if so, the details of action taken in this regard;
- (c) the number of judgments delivered in the Supreme Court but kept pending for delivery to the respective States and Union Territories during 2009; 2010 and 2011;
- (d) the reasons for this gap between delivery and implementation of judgments; and
- (e) the details of measures to be undertaken by the Ministry to put an end to this miserable situation?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED):

- (a) and (c) All the judgments and orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court are reported in various Law Reports and are also available on the Supreme Court websites *i.e* [www.supremecourtsofindia.nic.in](http://www.supremecourtsofindia.nic.in) and [www.sci.nic.in](http://www.sci.nic.in) and can be accessed therefrom.
- (d) and (e) Implementation of judgments is the responsibility of concerned parties involved in the case. In the event of non-compliance of any of the judgements, the aggrieved party has the remedy and can file a contempt petition in the Court of Law for implementation of the decision.

#### **Restoration of retirement cycle for State Legislative Council**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for the restoration of the cycle of retirement of members of the legislative council from the local authorities/constituencies for every two years from Karnataka Government has been pending with the Central Government for over a decade;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the inordinate pendency of the proposal with the Central Government; and
- (c) the action Government proposes to take on the proposal of the State Government within a time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The restoration of biennial cycle requires amendment of Representation of People Act, 1951 and also requires consensus of all the political parties in view of the complexity of the issue. The issue has been set out for discussion in the all party meeting on electoral reforms to be held shortly.

**Pending cases**

529. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI:

SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI:

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA:

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

(a) the number of cases pending in the Supreme Court, High Courts and subordinate Courts;

(b) how many these are less than five years old ;

(c) the steps taken by Government to reduce the pendency;

(d) whether Government has launched a National Mission aimed at harnessing Information and Communication Technology for disposal of cases;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether Government proposes to set up a National Commission on Justice; and

(g) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED):

(a) and (b) The data on institution, disposal and pendency of cases is maintained by the Supreme Court and High Courts. As per the information received from the Supreme Court, 59,368 matters have been pending in the Supreme Court as on 14.03.2012. Out of them, 17680 matters are less than one year old and are not in arrears. Out of the total pending matters 53,174 matters are less than five years old.

As per available Information, 37,35,204 cases in High Courts and 2,21,20,882 cases in the subordinate courts were pending as on 31.12.2010. Out of these, 21,98,925 cases in High Courts and 1,67,38,451 cases in the subordinate courts have been pending for less than five years as on 31.12.2010.

(c) to (e) Huge backlog of cases and high pendency in courts is one of the major problem affecting both the judicial administration justice delivery in india. The Ministry of Law and Justice had held a Consultation for strengthening the judiciary toward reducing the pendency and delays in October, 2009. The

Consultation considered and deliberated upon the Vision Document which was endorsed by a resolution at the end of Consultation. To realise the objectives set out in the Vision Document, a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms with the objective of pursuing several strategic initiatives which will include (i) policy changes (ii) re-engineering of procedures (iii) measures for human resource development (iv) leveraging of information and communication technology for better justice delivery has been set up. The Mission will pursue a co-ordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in the judicial administration.

However, Several steps have been taken by the Government to reduce the pendency which *inter-alia* includes 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. Some of these initiatives are detailed further as under:-

- (i) Increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system has been the constant endeavor 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.
- (ii) The 11th Finance Commission had recommended setting up of fast track courts for which a provision of Rs.502.90 crores was made for 2000-05. This was extended later till 2010-11. As per the reports received, 1192 fast track courts were functional in the country as on 31.3.2011. Nearly 33 lakh cases were disposed of by the fast track courts over a period of 11 years of central assistance from 2000-01 to 2010-11. 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 Court to assist the judiciary in their administrative functions and (viii) Maintenance of heritage court buildings. An amount of Rs 1353.623 crores has already been released to the States on this account.

- (iii) Under the central sector scheme 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, a 9501 courts out of 14,229 courts as on 25.02.2012 in the country have been computerized. The balance courts would be computerized by 31.3.2014.

In the second phase, digitization, library management, e-filing and establishment of data warehouse are expected to be added to the ongoing computerization and performing of citizen centric services.

- (iv) 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 so far. Out of which 151 Gram Nyayalayas have started functioning. An amount of Rs 25.39 crores has been released to the State Governments for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas during last three years.
- (v) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development infrastructure facilities for the judiciary is being implemented since 1993-94 under which central assistance for construction of court buildings and residential quarters judicial officers is released to augment the resources of the State Governments. An expenditure of Rs 1810.33 crore has been incurred by the Central Government on this scheme so far.
- (f) No, Sir.
- (g) Does not arise.

#### **Disposal of pending cases**

530. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increase in Central Government's contribution for infrastructure development of district and subordinate courts to States from 50 per cent to 75 per cent and even 90 per cent for North-Eastern States, has resulted in envisaged percentage liquidation of nearly three crore arrears of civil and criminal cases;

(b) whether any model customized schemes for phased liquidation of arrears has been prepared by Government which can be adopted by the State Government to effectively achieve quicker results; and

(c) what are the suggestions of the legal luminaries from the Bar for liquidation of existing arrears and non-accumulation of the same in the future?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED):

(a) to (c) Inadequacy of infrastructure facilities in the district and subordinate courts has been a major bottleneck in the judicial system and has contributed to the accumulation of arrears. In order to augment the resources of the State Governments for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) has been in operation since 1993-94. An amount of Rs.1245.36 crore was released to States/UTs as central assistance for the purpose till 31.3.2011. Fresh assessment of requirement of infrastructure for subordinate courts has led to enhancement of increase in Central Government's contribution for infrastructure facilities of district and subordinate courts from 50% to 75% except for States in North Eastern region where the Central Government's contribution has been enhanced to 90%. The enhanced sharing by the Central Government has come into effect from 1.4.2011. It is being implemented as an important component of National Mission for Justice Delivery and legal Reforms Rs 564.97 crore has been released as central assistance to States and UTs during the current financial year *i.e.* 2011-12

Huge backlog of cases and high pendency in courts is one of the major problems for long in the country. The Ministry of Law and Justice held a National Consultation for strengthening the judiciary towards reducing the pendency and delays in October, 2009. The Consultation considered and deliberated upon the Vision Document which was endorsed by a resolution at the end of Consultation. To realise the objectives set out in the Vision Document, a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms has been formed with the objective of pursuing several strategic initiatives which will include (i) policy changes (ii) re-engineering procedures (iii) measures for human resource development and (iv) leveraging of information and communication technology has been set up. Thus the Mission will pursue a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in the judicial administration. However, the Department of justice has taken several other initiatives to tackle the problem of arrears and pendency through following schemes and programmes:

- (i) Fast Track Courts were set up on the recommendation of the 11th Finance Commission for expeditious disposal of long pending sessions cases and the cases involving under trial prisoners for a period of 5 years first from 2000 to 2005 for which a provision of Rs. 502.90 crores was made. This was extended later till 2010-11. As per the reports received, 1192 fast track courts were functional in the country as on 31.3.2011. Nearly 33 lakh cases were disposed of by the fast track courts over a period of 11 years of central assistance from 2000-01 to 2010-11.
- (ii) 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 is being provided as a grant to the States for various initiatives such as (a) Increasing the number of court working hours using the existing infrastructure by holding morning/ evening / shift courts; (b) Enhancing support to Lok Adalats to reduce the pressure on regular courts; (c) Providing additional funds to States Legal Services Authorities to enable them to enhance legal aid to the marginalized and empower them to access justice; (d) Promoting the Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism to resolve part of the disputes outside the court system; (e) Enhancing capacity of judicial officers and public prosecutors through training programmes; (f) Supporting creation or strengthening of a judicial academy in each State to facilitate such training; (g) Creation of the post of Court Managers in every judicial district and High Courts to assist the judiciary in their administrative functions and (h) Maintenance of heritage court buildings. An amount of Rs 1353.623 crores has already been released to the States on this account.
- (iii) In order to computerize the justice delivery system, Government is implementing e-Courts project for the District and Subordinate Courts in the country and for up gradation of the ICT infrastructure in superior courts. 9501 courts out of 14,229 courts as on 25.02.2012 in the country have been computerized. The balance courts would be computerized by 31.3.2014. In the second phase, digitization, library management, e-filing and establishment of data warehouse are expected to be added to the ongoing computerization and performing of citizen centric services.
- (iv) 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 Nyayalayas. 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 Nyayalayas per year for the first three years. As informed by the State Governments, 153 Gram Nyayalayas have been notified so far. Out of which 151 Gram Nyayalayas have started functioning. An amount of Rs 25.39 crores has been released to the State Governments for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas during last three years.

### Corruption in judiciary

†531. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been an increase in corruption cases in the lower and higher judiciary of the country during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details of corruption cases in judiciary, State-wise and whether Government has identified the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has taken appropriate steps to check corruption in judiciary; and
- (d) if so, the detail thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED):

(a) and (d) Allegations of corruption in the judiciary have come to the notice of the Government and have been reported in the media also from time to time. As per the "in-house mechanism" for the higher judiciary, Chief Justice of India is competent to receive complaints against the conduct of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justices of the High Courts. Similarly, the Chief Justices of the High Courts are competent to receive complaints against the conduct of the Judges of their Courts. The administrative control over the members of the subordinate judiciary in the States, vests fully with the concerned State High Court and the State Government. In view of this, the Central Government does not maintain records of complaints and has no mechanism to monitor the action taken on them.

There is a proposal to change the existing system for investigation into the complaints of misbehaviour or incapacity of a Judge Supreme Court or High Court as well as to enforce greater accountability. A comprehensive Bill titled "The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010" has been introduced in the Parliament with this objective. The Bill, besides providing for a comprehensive system for looking into the complaints as well as the penalties which can be

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

imposed on the completion of the enquiry, lays down the judicial standards and also make it incumbent on the Judges to declare there assets/liabilites.

### **Criminals contesting elections**

532. SHRI H.K. DUA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether criminals in large numbers have contested the recent Assemble election in the five States – U.P, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Goa and Manipur and if so, the number thereof, State-wise;

(b) how many of them have got elected to these Assemblies; and

(c) the steps Government is taking to ban criminal candidates from contesting elections in future?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED):

(a) and (b) The Election Commission of India have stated that affidavits are being obtained from the candidates in Form 26 and in the format prescribed by the Election Commission in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the judgement dated 13.03.2003 in WP No. 490 of 2002 and connected petitions to enable the electors to have information about the background of the candidates to make an informed choice of their representatives. Candidates are required to give information regarding their criminal antecedents, assets, liabilities and educational qualifications. The information furnished by the Candidates is disseminated by displaying copies thereof on the notice board of the Returning Officer, supplying copies to anyone seeking the same and hosting the same on the website of the Chief Electoral Officer of the State.

The Election Commission has informed that they have not compiled the information about the number of candidates with criminal background who contested the recently held assembly elections in the 5 States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Goa and Manipur.

(c) Proposals have been received from different quarters which, *inter alia*, includes, Election Commission, Law Commission of India etc., to disqualify a person having criminal antecedents from contesting election to Parliament and State Legislatures against whom charges have been framed by any competent court before the specified period prior to the elections. As the matter involves detailed study and careful consideration in consultation with the political parties, no decision has been arrived at in this regard.

### **Strength of Judges in Courts**

533. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned strength of Judges in various High Courts and the

Supreme Court and how many posts are laying vacant, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that none of the constitutional courts of the country with an exception to Himachal Pradesh are working at their full strength;

(c) whether Government proposes to change the Memorandum of Procedure of appointing High Court and Supreme Court Judges evolved out of Supreme Court decisions of 1993 and 1998; and

(d) by when Government proposes to work on the goals enshrined in the Vision Statement of the Ministry issued on 24 October, 2010?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED):

(a) and (b) A Statment showing the sanctioned strength and the vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and various High Courts as on 15.03.2012 is given in Statement. (*See* below)

(c) The existing procedure for appointment of Judges Supreme Court of India and the High Courts is based on the Supreme Court Judgment of October 6,1993 in the case of Supreme Court Advocates on Records and Anr. Vs Union of India and the Advisory Opinion dated October 28,1998. This has been in vogue though this has been largely debated in various fora and there have been demands to change the existing procedure. However, no decision has been made in regard to an alternative to the present system of selection and appointment of judges.

(d) As envisaged in the Vision Document, every effort is made to fill up the vacancies, including through periodically reminding the Chief Justices of the High Courts. However vacancies keep on arising on account of retirement resignation or elevation of Judges.

Huge backlog of cases and high pendency in courts is one of the major problem for long in the country. The Ministry of Law and Justice held a National Consultation for strengthening the judiciary towards reducing the pendency and delays in October, 2009. The Consultation considered and deliberated upon the Vision Document which was endorsed by a Resolution at the end of Consultation. To realize the objectives set out in the Vision Document, a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms has been formed with the objective of pursuing several strategic initiatives which will include (i) policy changes (ii) re-engineering of procedures (iii) measures for human resource development and (iv) leveraging of information and communication technology has been set up. Thus, the Mission will pursue a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in the judicial administration.

**Statement**

*Sanctioned strength, and the vacancies of judges in the Supreme Court and various High Courts as on 15.3.12*

Sl.No.	Name of the Court	Sanctioned strength as on 15.03.12	Vacancy of Judges as on 15.03.12
<b>A.</b>	<b>Supreme Court of India</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>High Court</b>		
1.	Allahabad	160	85
2.	Andhra Pradesh	49	17
3.	Bombay	75	14
4.	Calcutta	58	21
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	06
6.	Delhi	48	12
7.	Guahati	24	01
8.	Gujarat	42	14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	07
11.	Jharkhand	20	08
12.	Karnataka	50	10
13.	Kerala	38	04
14.	Madhya Pradesh	43	09
15.	Madras	60	07
16.	Orissa	22	07
17.	Patna	43	07
18.	Punjab and Haryana	68	26
19.	Rajasthan	40	13
20.	Sikkam	3	01
21.	Uttarakhand	9	01
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>270</b>

**Malpractices by members of ITAT**

534. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN

SHRI D. RAJA

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Justice of India (CJI) had asked

Government to take appropriate action against at least 20 members of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) who are alleged to have outsourced writing of judgments to private parties and got financial favours in return; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what action was taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The Chief Justice of India had vide letter dated 18.02.2011 asked the Central Government to take appropriate decision in terms of section 252 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, read with Income Tax Appellate Tribunal Members (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1963, in respect of certain Members of the Tribunal who are alleged to have an unholy nexus with private persons on account of issuance of orders favouring the clients, resulting in possible losses caused to the Government. The matter is under consideration.

#### **Check on paid news during elections**

535. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of notices regarding paid news issued to newspaperers/candidates contesting elections during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12; and

(b) whether Government would consider making paid news a criminal offence and prosecute both the newspaperers and the candidates?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Working of Tribunals**

536. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribunals functioning under the Central Act;

(b) what is their performance in disposal of cases;

(c) the number of benches of Income Tax Appellate Tribunal and the pendency of cases before each of those benches; and

(d) whether it is advisable to close/merge such benches where there are negligible cases thereby curtailing administrative expenses?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Two tribunals *viz.* Appellate Tribunals for Foreign Exchange and Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal, are functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry of Law and Justice.

(b) During the year 2011 the Appellate Tribunal for Foreign Exchange disposed off 105 cases and the Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal disposed off 34300 cases.



(c) The information is given in the Statement (*See* below)

(d) It is too early to take a decision to close the benches of Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal wherever the pendency is negligible, since these benches are necessary for receiving appeals for institution.

**Statement**

*Cases disposed off by Appellate Tribunal for foreign exchange and the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal*

Sl.No.	City where bench is located	No. of Bench(es)	No. of appeals pending as on 01.02.2012
1	2	3	4
1.	Mumbai	12	18385
2.	Pune	02	2783
3.	Nagpur	01	428
4.	Panaji	01	74
5.	Bilaspur	01	447
6.	Delhi	09	8960
7.	Agra	01	636
8.	Lucknow	02	759
9.	Allahabad	01	393
10.	Jabalpur	01	236
11.	Kolkata	05	3237
12.	Patna	01	185
13.	Cuttack	01	484
14.	Guwahati	01	460
15.	Ranchi	01	165
16.	Chennai	04	2590
17.	Bangalore	03	2244
18.	Cochin	01	1538
19.	Ahmedabad	04	9354
20.	Indore	01	651
21.	Rajkot	01	836
22.	Hyderabad	02	2652
23.	Visakhapatnam	01	204

1	2	3	4
24.	Chandigarh	02	1642
25.	Amritsar	01	925
26.	Jaipur	02	624
27.	Jodhpur	01	1098
	TOTAL	63	61990

### Change in name of High Courts

†537. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

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

(a) whether Government proposes to change the names of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta High Courts into Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata High Courts respectively;

(b) if so, whether a recommendation of Parliamentary Committee regarding Mumbai High Courts has been received;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether a proposal of name-change has been received from the Maharashtra Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, by when it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (e) The proposals to change the names of 'Bombay High Court' as the 'Mumbai High Court' the 'Calcutta High Court' as the 'Kolkata High Court' the 'Madras High Court' as the 'Chennai High Court' have been received. They are all under consideration of the Government.

### Agreement between India and Tunisia

538. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an MoU was signed between India and Tunisia for promoting cooperation in the field of MSME in 2007;

(b) if so, whether both the countries have set up Joint Commission for implementation of the MoU;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of times the Commission has held its meetings, so far; and

(d) by when the said MoU would be operational?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) A cooperation Agreement in the field of small and medium-sized enterprises was signed on 8.2.2007 in Tunis (Tunisia) between the Government of the Republic of Tunisia and the Government of India for promoting cooperation in the field of MSME.

(b) and (c) As per Article-5 of the said Agreement, a Joint Committee from the Indian side has been constituted and communicated to Tunisia through Ministry of External Affairs. The composition of the Joint Committee from India side is as under:

1.	Secretary, MSME.	Co-Chairman
2.	AS and DC, MSME.	Member
3.	Joint Secretary, MSME	Member
4.	Joint Secretary, MSME	Member
5.	CMD, NSIC	Member
6.	Director, NIMSME	Member

The Ministry of MSME has not received any formal composition of the Joint Committee from Tunisia. However, representative from the Tunisian Ministry of Industry, Energy and SMEs and representative from Industry Promotion Agency (API) long with others have attended the 1st and 2nd meeting of joint Committee held so far as per Article-6 of the said Agreement. 1st Joint Committee Meeting (JCM) was held on 8.4.2008 in New Delhi and 2nd Joint committee Meeting (JCM) was held during 30.9.2009 and 1.10.2009 in Tunisia. Tunisia side designated their Director General of Tunisian Ministry of Industry, Energy and SMEs as Tunisian focal point and head of the Tunisian party in the mentioned Committee.

(d) The said Agreement is already in operation.

#### **Welfare schemes for women in MSMEs**

539. SHRI MODH. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to State:

- (a) whether Government is working out welfare schemes for women involved in MSMEs especially in the rural and backward areas in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details worked out and implemented, so far in the State; and
- (c) the financial allocations made and spent in this regard during the last three years, year-wise, rural and urban areas-wise for the period?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH ); (a) and (b) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been implementing a number of schemes in the country, including in Andhra Pradesh, through Khadi and Village Industries

Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board for the holistic development of Khadi and Village industries coir sectors and for persons engaged therein, including women. Women are covered in all schemes. However, special dispensation is provided for women under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation programme (PMEGP), which is a credit linked subsidy programme for providing assistance including margin money subsidy to unemployed persons for setting up micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. For general category the margin money subsidy is 25% and 15% in rural and urban areas respectively, but for women (and others in the special category ) this is 35% and 25% respectively. Also, the beneficiary's contribution is 10% for general category, but for women (and others in the special category) this is 5%. In the coir sector, the Mahila Coir Yojana, wherein motorized ratts are provided at 75% of the cost, is meant exclusively for women.

(c) Separate data on women and rural and urban areas-wise funds allocated is not centrally maintained.

#### **Expansion of micro, small industries**

†540. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Scheme, being run to increase employment opportunities in rural areas of the country, has adversely affected the growth and expansion of micro and small industries, as an avenue of self employment;

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

(c) the percentage of annual growth rate assessed in micro and small industries in rural areas of the country between 2006-07 to December, 2011?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Data on percentage of annual growth rate in micro and small industries in rural areas of the country is not centrally maintained.

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a major credit-linked subsidy programme being implemented by this Ministry aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment for micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. The number of units assisted per year under PMEGP has increased from 25,507 units in 2008-09 to 1,53,277 units in 2011-12 (as on 29 February 2012).

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Development package for MSMEs**

541. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government thinks it appropriate to make a separate development package for micro, small and medium enterprises, in view of their contribution to GDP, employment and foreign exchange;

(b) if so, what steps Government has taken in that direction; and

(c) if not, how Government justifies its stand towards the sector?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has announced a 'Package for Promotion of Micro and Small Enterprises' in February, 2007 with the objective to provide support in areas of credit, technology upgradation, marketing, infrastructure, etc. The Ministry of MSME is implementing various schemes/programmes relating to credit, infrastructure development, technology upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurial/skill development, etc.

(c) Does not arise.

**Fast track channel to clear proposal of giant mining companies**

542. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up a fast track channel to clear all iron ore proposals allocated to giant mining companies who were given permissions in Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh from 2010 up to 2012;

(b) how this fast track system operates to give approvals under the existing provisions of the mining laws;

(c) who have been the beneficiaries of such speedy approvals for iron ore mines in Chhattisgarh;

(d) whether Government would cancel all such approvals given during the last three years in interest of transparency; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Pending mining lease applications**

543. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for reconnaissance permits, prospecting licenses and mining leases pending with the State Government;

- (b) what are the reasons behind the delay in processing the applications;
- (c) whether it is necessary to get concurrence from the Central Government to grant the lease;
- (d) what is the contribution from the mining sector to the country's GDP during the last three years; and
- (e) what is the projection for the growth from the mining sector in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) A Statement showing the number of applications for reconnaissance permit, prospecting license and mining lease pending with the mineral-rich State Government, as per the quarterly reports received from them, is given in Statement. (See below)

(b) As informed by some of the State Governments, delay in processing of applications is attributable to pendency of: compliance of requirements by applicants, revenue and forest opinion/clearance, technical opinion; issuance of notification under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957, hearing, disputes over surface rights, litigations, public agitations etc.

(c) Prior approval of the Central Government is required under Section 5(1) of the MMDR Act, 1957 for grant of Reconnaissance Permit, Prospecting Licence and Mining Lease in respect of Atomic and Metallic Minerals specified in parts 'B' and 'C' of the First Schedule to the Act.

(d) and (e) As per the data released by the Central Statistical Office, the contribution from the mining and quarrying sector to the country's GDP during the last three years viz. 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, and projections for the current year (2011-12) are given below: (Rs in crore)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11(quick Estimates)	2011-12 (Advance Estimates)
At 2004-05				
Mining and Quarrying	97244	104225	109421	107029
<b>TOTAL GDP</b>	<b>4162509</b>	<b>4507637</b>	<b>4885954</b>	<b>5222027</b>
Contribution of Mining and Quarrying (in%)	2.34	2.31	2.24	2.05

*Details of the number of applications for mineral concession viz. reconnaissance permit, prospecting license and mining lease pending with the mineral-rich State Governments, as per quarterly reports received from them.*

(Position as on 15.3.2012)

Sl.No	Name of the State	Quarterly Report received up to	No. of pending mineral concession applications			Total
			Reconnaissance Permit	Prospecting Licence	Mining lease	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Sept-10	32	1697	2796	4525
2.	Chhattisgarh	Sept-11	65	1919	738	2722
3.	Goa	Dec-11	12	660	93	765
4.	Gujarat	Dec-11	14	1303	3607	4924
5.	Jharkhand	Dec-11	69	773	3049	3891
6.	Karnataka	Dec-11	133	2840	16378	19351
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Sept-11	59	4273	708	5040
8.	Maharashtra	Dec-11	13	149	57	219
9.	Orissa	Dec-11	33	1884	1695	3612
10.	Rajasthan	Sept-11	0	121	0	121
11.	Tamil Nadu	Sept-11	9	72	1072	1153
TOTAL			439	15691	30193	46323

#### **Amendment of MMDR Act**

544. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act to apply the decision of Supreme Court making allotment on First Come First Served basis;

(b) whether it is proper in the exploitation of public Resources; and

(c) if not, what is the stand of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) to (c) The Government has introduced the draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha on 12.12.2011 which has been referred to the Standing Committee on Coal and steel on 05.1.2012. The draft MMDR Bill, 2011 provides for techno-economic competitive bidding in areas where sufficient evidence of specified mineralization has been establishment. This provision is in accordance with the directions of Supreme Court

In areas where there is no knowledge of mineralization and there is no objective value for bidding, the draft MMDR Bill provides that in such areas, the applications for grant of exploration licences shall be dealt on chronological priority basis (first-in time principle).

#### **Exploration of mineral reserves**

545. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the approximate amount of mineral reserves available in the country at present showing their estimated value, mineral-wise and State-wise;
- (b) whether the surveys for exploration are being conducted on a regular basis for new mineral resources;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the expenditure thereon, State-wise;
- (d) whether allocation has begun for such mineral resources and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of steps Government would take for fresh surveys and exploration during the Twelfth Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) Details of the approximate amount of mineral reserves State-wise and mineral-wise in the country are available in the Indian Minerals Year Book 2010, published by the Indian Bureau of Mines, a copy of which has been supplied to the Parliament Library. Details of the estimated value of mineral reserves in the country is given in Statement-I. (*See below*)

(b) to (d) Details the amount spent by GSI on mineral exploration in last 3 years and current year are given in Statement-II (*See below*). State Government are the owners of the minerals and grant mineral concession. Details of application filed for grant of mineral concession in the areas explored by GSI are not centrally maintained.

(e) Geological Survey of India is proposing to undertake fresh surveys in the country to identify and tap the potential of new mineral rich areas for mineral commodities like gold, diamond and precious stones, basemetal, Platinum Group of Elements, Rare Earth Elements, iron, manganese, chromite, molybdenum, tin, tungsten, bauxite and coal and lignite within the Obvious Geological Potential domain and in extension areas of identified mineral belts in freehold areas during the Twelfth Plan period (2012-17).



**Statement-I***Quantity and Value of Reserves*

Mineral	Unit (t=tonnes, '000=thousand tonnes, kg=Kilogramme, crt=carat, mt=million tonnes)	Total Reserves	Value of Reserves (in Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4
Bauxite	'000t	899384	29418.21
Chromite	'000t	53970	18713.34
Copper Ore	'000t	394372	*
Copper Conc.	'000t		*
Gold Ore	'000t	19254	*
Gold Total	kg	85120	13394.07
Iron Ore Total	'000t	8115301	997151.8
Lead and Zinc Ore	'000t	1215754	*
Lead Conc.	'000t		*
Zinc Conc.	'000t		*
Manganese Ore	'000t	141977	73871.1
Tin Conc.	kg		*
Silver	kg		*
Agate	'000t		*
Apatite	'000t	2090	434.72
Phosphorite	'000t	34779	7014.477
Asbestos	tonnes	2510840	12284.8
Bally Clay	'000t	16778	352.749
Barytes	'000t	34313	3771.06
Calcite	'000t	6742	225.1828
Chalk	'000t		*
Clay (others)	'000t		*
Corundum	kg	597000	0.180909
Diamond	crt	1045318	720.716
Diaspore	'000t	2860	273.9
Dolomite	'000t	985156	27526.19
Felspar	'000t	38050	763.5033
Fireclay	'000t	59301	957.4942
Felsite	'000t		*
Fluorite (Graded)	'000t		*

1	2	3	4
Fluorite Conc. (Total)	'000t	4712	6617.742
Garnet (Abrasive)	'000t	20976	992.4086
Garnet (Gem)	kg		*
Graphite (R.O.M.)	'000t	10750	435.9174
Gypsum	'000t	68658	1923.307
Jasper	'000t		*
Kaolin (Total)	'000t	222121	6021.736
Kyanite	'000t	1575	168
Sillimanite	'000t	11424	9397.161
Limestone	mt	12715	165807.5
Limekankar	'000t		*
Limeshell	'000t		*
Magnesite	'000t	41950	6198.626
Mica (Crude)	kg	68570	0.230731
Mica (Waste and Scrap)	kg		*
Ochre	'000t	47868	446.3937
Pyrophyllite	'000t	19490	434.9008
Quartzite	'000t	98544	2846.827
Quartz/Silica Sand	'000t	771508	10780.66
Sand (Others)	'000t		*
Salt (Rock)	'000t	16026	3926.37
Slate	'000t		*
Steatite	'000t	15526	980.6482
Sulphur	'000t		*
Vermiculite	'000t	1704	136.32
Wollastonite	'000t	2487	210.8298
Shale	'000t		*
Laterite	'000t		*
Dunite	'000t	128074	3392.838
Perlite	'000t	428	*
Pyroxenite	'000t		*
Selenite	'000t		*
Marl	'000t		*

\*Production value/reserves data not available.

Note: The reserves value has been calculated on the basis of per tonne production value during the year 2009-10. The reserves value is calculated where both production value and reserves are available.

Figures are rounded off.

**Statement-II**

*The amount spent by GSI on Mineral Exploration (Detailed Mapping and Drilling) in the last three years and the current year*

Region	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to Feb'12)
Eastern Region	640.76	548.22	539.02	54.49
Central Region	62.74	71.22	207.66	245.78
Western Region	133.01	123.75	118.50	131.90
Southern Region	189.87	151.90	307.26	213.56
Northern Region	130.21	118.94	109.65	63.49
AMSE,Bangalore	12.90	12.90	-	0.00
North Eastern Region	15.26	6.77	21.91	30.82
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1184.75</b>	<b>1033.70</b>	<b>1304.00</b>	<b>740.04</b>

Eastern Region: comprises of the states of West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Central Region: comprises of the states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh

Western Region: comprises of the states of Rajasthan and Gujarat

Southern Region: comprises of the states of Andhra pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Goa

Northern Region: comprises of the states of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh

AMSE Bangalore: Before introduction of HPC AMSE Wing with Headquarters stationed at Bangalore carried out work in different parts of the country. After introduction of HPC the AMSE Wing has been renamed as RSAS Division and it has been functionally merged with Southern Region.

North Eastern Region: comprises of the states of Meghalaya, Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Sikkim.

**Ban on export of chrome ORE**

‡546. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to State:

(a) whether, in view of the depleting reserves of chrome ore, Government proposes to impose complete ban on its export;

(b) if so, whether the export of chrome ore is directly impacting the steel industry; and

(c) if so, the steps Government proposes to take for protecting steel manufactures/industry and ensuring the availability of raw materials to this industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL) (a) As per available information, export of chrome ore is guided by Exim

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

policy of the country. The present production of chromite is sufficient to meet domestic consumption as well as export requirements. There is no proposal by the Ministry to impose complete ban on export of chrome ore.

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

#### **Survey of bauxite/iron-Ore**

547. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to State:

(a) the number of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) engaged in the survey of bauxite and iron-ore reserves and their mining in the country including Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand;

(b) the number of PSUs out of these running in profit and loss;

(c) whether a High Level Committee constituted by the Planning Commission has made any recommendation to remove the current provision of reservation of minerals and metal areas to PSUs only and supplying the raw materials to small and medium mineral based industries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the follow-up action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) As per the available information 15 (fifteen) Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are engaged in mining and exploration of iron ore and bauxite in the country. Details of Public Sector Undertakings running in profit and loss are not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) The High Level Committee constituted by the Planning Commission had recommended that PSUs of the Central and State Governments be treated at par with private sector companies in grant of mineral concessions, and reservation provisions for PSUs for exploration and mining should be modified so as to limit the scope of such reservation to meet the requirements of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) of raw material. The Government has introduced a draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill 2011 in Lok Sabha on 12th December 2011, presently referred to the Standing Committee on coal and steel, which provides for reservation of mineral bearing areas for purpose of conservation, and giving weightage in grant of prospecting licence or mining lease in notified area to such applicants who have committed ore linkage through long term agreements with domestic industry (including SMEs).

#### **Sharp drop of aluminium prices**

548. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that sharp drop in London Metal Exchange (LME) aluminium prices has made it unviable for several producers to shut down their smelters across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether rising coal prices have also exaggerated the problems of aluminium producers, which would further hamper the economic growth of the country; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) As per information received from the primary aluminium producers in the country viz National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), HINDALCO Industries and the Vedanta Group, the prices of aluminium at the London Metal Exchange (LME) have fluctuated substantially during the current financial year *i.e.* 2011-12 and there has been considerable volatility in the market as well. The LME prices of aluminium has declined from a high of US \$ 2,663 per tonne in April, 2011 (monthly average ) to US \$ 2,021 per tonne in December, 2011 and marginally improved to US \$ 2,204 in February, 2012. In view of prices of other raw materials having increased significantly during this period, the profitability of the primary aluminium producers has gone down considerably. However, none of them have closed their smelters in the one year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The aluminium smelter is highly power intensive. Cost of production of aluminium has increased of late due to increases in input costs, particularly power, which accounts for nearly one third of the cost of metal production. The constraints in availability of indigenous coal and substantial increase in coal cost in the current financial year has adversely affected the margins of the primary aluminium producers in the country, compelling some of them to curtail their metal production.

(d) The LME prices of aluminium are market driven and guided by several global factors. The Government reviews from time to time the rates of various duties including import duty on raw materials required for production of aluminium, allocation of coal blocks and/or linkage coal to the extent possible, with the objective of reducing the overall operating cost of primary aluminium producers.

#### **Increase in prices of mineral products**

†549. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of mineral-products are increasing constantly in the mining industry of the country during the last few years;

(b) if so, the extent of increase in the prices of these products from 2006-07 to 2010-11;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is also a fact that the number of labourers has gone down in this industry due to increasing use of machines; and

(d) if so, the quantum of reduction in labour during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for minerals increased from 136.61 in the year 2006-07 to 253.28 in the year 2010-11, showing an increase of 85%.

(c) and (d) As per available information, the average employment in mining sector (excluding fuel and minor minerals ) in the year 2006-2007 was 123474 persons and in the year 2010-2011 was 126004 persons showing an increase of 2%.

#### **Composite Policy for Mineral Potentials**

550. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to State:

(a) whether according to a committee set up by the Ministry, country has emerged as a poor performer in composite policy for mineral potentials as compared to chile, Western Australia, Arizona, Brazil and peru and Rs spent not more than 800-900 crores during the last 60 years;

(b) how much amount was spent by Government for mineral exploration during the last three year till date, Year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government so far to boost exploration of minerals including more allocations of funds during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) The geological set up of India is similar in many ways to that of mineral resource rich countries like chile, Western Australia, Arizona, Brazil, peru etc. The share of the mining sector in the GDP of these countries in 2010 ranged from 15.1% to 2.3 %. However, in India mining sector accounts for just 2.2 % of the GDP. The spending for exploration in India is however very low in spite of having a large geological potential for mineral occurrences. Since the beginning of the VIII Five Year Plan (1992-1997) till the end of the fourth year of XI Five Year Plan, the cumulative plan expenditure towards mineral sector by GSI is Rs.1790 crores. Whereas it is estimated that an equivalent amount has been spent by the private sector and State Governments in the exploration activity.

(b) The expenditure by Geological Survey of India is given in Statement. (See below)

(c) To step up the exploration activity in India, GSI is planing a viable and sustainable exploration strategy. The details of the strategy envisaged is given below:

- Intensive search for new mineral findings based on baseline data generation by completing NGCM (National Geochemical Mapping), NGPM

(National Geophysical Mapping and National Aerogeophysical Mapping and Hyper Spectral Mapping of OGP by end of XIIth Plan and rest of the country by end of XIIIth Plan expeditiously, with the assistance of outsourcing and service contracts if necessary.

- Adaptation of the state-of-art technology to explore deep seated/concealed deposits.
- Intensive search on National priority for minerals in which the country is deficient or scarce.
- The strategy requires application of different advance techniques for regional and detailed exploration. The technological gaps are to be met through acquiring state of the art technology and equipments and IT applications.
- GSI plans for application of sophisticated modern techniques supplemented by proper interpretation of data on wider application of latest techniques of remote sensing, regional geochemical surveys and multi-sensor aerial surveys for the fast scanning as well as delineation of favourable targets for exploration of deep seated and concealed mineral deposits. Airborne multi-sensor survey data are being planned for evaluation in a systematic manner for its significance for localization of sub-surface indications of mineralization.
- Under technology infusion, procurement action in the domain of Aerial Geophysical Mapping (AGPM) includes: Heliborne survey system with sensors low-altitude (<150m), high-resolution Time Domain Electro Magnetic, magnetic, gravity and radiometric heliborne sensors; new fixed wing Multisensor survey system; upgradation of the TOASS; Hyper Spectral Sensors and continuous upgradation of hardware and software.

The recommended investment required for the implementation of the envisaged XII Plan targets of GSI is Rs. 4,596 crores.

***Statement***

*Amount spent by GSI on Mineral Exploration (Detailed Mapping and Drilling) in the last three years and the current year*

Region	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up to Feb'12)
1	2	3	4	5
Eastern Region	640.76	548.22	539.02	54.49
Central Region	62.74	71.22	207.66	245.78
Western Region	133.01	123.75	118.50	131.90

1	2	3	4	5
Southern Region	189.87	151.90	307.26	213.56
Northern Region	130.21	118.94	109.65	63.49
AMSE, Bangalore	12.90	12.90	-	0.00
North Eastern Region	15.26	6.77	21.91	30.82
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1184.75</b>	<b>1033.70</b>	<b>1304.00</b>	<b>740.04</b>

Eastern Region: comprises of the states of West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Central Region: comprises of the states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh

Western Region: comprises of the states of Rajasthan and Gujarat

Southern Region: comprises of the states of Andhra pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Goa

Northern Region: comprises of the states of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh

AMSE Bangalore: Before introduction of HPC AMSE Wing with Headquarters stationed at Bangalore carried out work in different parts of the country. After introduction of HPC the AMSE Wing has been renamed as RSAS Division and it has been functionally merged with Southern Region.

North Eastern Region: comprises of the states of Meghalaya, Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Sikkim.

#### Funds to Bihar

551. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- the details of funds given/spent in Bihar by the Ministry and its various organizations during the last three years and the current years, so far;
- the purposes for which these amount were given/spent; and
- the steps being taken to increase those funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS: (SHRI VINCENT PALA): a) The details of funds given/spent in Bihar under the various Schemes implemented by the Ministry during the last three years and the current years (up to 29th February 2012) are given below:

#### (i) Pre-matric, Post-matric, Merit-cum-Means Scholarships

Year	Amount Released (Rs. in crore)		
	Pre-matric Scholarship	Post-matric Scholarship	Matric-cum-Means Scholarship
2008-09	10.71	10.86	4.71
2009-10	9.22	3.80	8.61
2010-11	34.12	15.96	9.46
2011-12	21.54	25.49	9.97



**(ii) Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)**

Year	Amount Released (Rs. in lakh)
2008-09	1675.20
2009-10	10503.92
2010-11	12250.15
2011-12	12317.31

**(iii) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC)**

(a) Concessional term loan disbursed to and utilized by the Bihar State Channelising Agencies (SCA):

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs. in lakh)	Amount utilized (Rs. in lakh)
2008-09	904.50	904.50
2009-10	4.50	4.50
2010-11	793.50	793.50
2011-12	Nil	Nil

(b) Grants-in-aid scheme to the Bihar SCA for strengthening its infrastructure.

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs. in lakh)	Amount utilized (Rs. in lakh)
2008-09	Nil	Nil
2009-10	14.36	14.36
2010-11	28.72	Amount under utilization
2011-12	Nil	Nil

**(iv) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme**

Year	Amount in Rs.
2008-09	—
2009-10	13,00,750
2010-11	84,69,500
2011-12	1,82,01,000

(v) **Under the scheme of computerization of Waqf records** Rs.27.1 lakh each was released to Bihar State Sunni Wakf Board and to the Bihar State Shia Wakf Board during 2010-11.

(b) The funds have been released to help in the educational empowerment of the students of the minority communities, for self employment and income generating activities to the persons belonging to minority communities below double the poverty line, for computerization of the Waqf record, to address development deficit in the 7 identified minority concentration district of Bihar for creation of socio-

economic infrastructure and basic amenities and for imparting coaching/training to students/candidates belonging to the five notified Minority communities.

c) Incremental allocations of funds are considered by NMDFC every year based on the basis of performance of the SCA concerned during the preceding years. Further enhancement of allocations is also considered during the financial year on satisfactory utilization of funds, availability of State Government Guarantee and satisfactory repayment of loan. Scholarships are allocated to the States/UTs on the basis of Minority communities population as per 2001 census and in case of extra demand for scholarships, such demands are considered subject to availability of funds and the maintenances of the five minority community-wise ratio.

#### **Performance of MSDP**

552. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MSDP) for minority concentration districts has not proved a success;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in a number of cases, benefit of this scheme has not reached the minority; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the plans in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS: (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) is being implemented successfully by the State Government /UT Administrations as per guidelines approved by the Central Government. On the basis of progress reports received from the States/UTs, funds are released as per the norms. Out of total allocation of Rs.3780 crore for this programme for 11th Five Year Plan, approvals of Rs.3685 crore (97.5 % of total allocation) have been given and Rs. 2699.04 crore has been released to the States/UTs for implementation of this programme. To ensure that maximum benefits accrue to minorities, priority is given for location of projects in villages/blocks/localities having a substantial population of minority communities.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Multi-sectoral Development Programme**

553. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched a Multi-sectoral Development Programme in 90 minority concentrated districts in the country;

(b) if so, the names of these identified districts;

(c) the areas selected under the programmes; and

(d) the progress made, so far, in implementation of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A State-wise list of 90 identified Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) is given in Statement (*See* below)

(c) State Governments/UTs have selected the villages/blocks/locations having substantial population of minority communities for location of socio-economic infrastructure and basic amenities under the programme.

(d) The total allocation for this programme is Rs. 3780 crore for the 11th Five Year Plan. The Government has approved the district plans for Rs. 3685 crore so far and released Rs. 2699.04 crore to the States/Uts. An amount of Rs. 1290.56 crore has been utilized by the State/UT Governments on the projects which are at different stages of implementation.

**Statement**

*List of minority concentration districts*

Sl.No.	State	District
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nicobar
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng
3.	– do –	Lower Subansiri
4.	– do –	Changlang
5.	– do –	Tirap
6.	– do –	Tawang
7.	– do –	West Kameng
8.	– do –	Papum Pare
9.	Assam	North Cachar Hills
10.	– do –	Kokrajhar
11.	– do –	Dhubri
12.	– do –	Goalpara
13.	– do –	Bongaigaon
14.	– do –	Barpeta
15.	– do –	Darrang
16.	– do –	Marigaon
17.	– do –	Nagaon
18.	– do –	Cachar
19.	– do –	Karimganj
20.	– do –	Hailakandi
21.	– do –	Kamrup
22.	Bihar	Araria
23.	– do –	Kishanganj

Sl.No.	State	District
24	Bihar	Purnia
25	– do –	Katihar
26	– do –	Sitamarhi
27	– do –	Pashchim Champaran
28	– do –	Darbhanga
29	Delhi	North East
30	Haryana	Mewat
31	– do –	Sirsa
32	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh (Ladakh)
33	Jharkhand	Ranchi
34	– do –	Gumla
35	– do –	Sahibganj
36	– do –	Pakaur
37	Karnataka	Gulbarga
38	Karnataka	Bidar
39	Kerala	Wayanad
40	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
41	Maharashtra	Buldana
42	– do –	Washim
43	– do –	Hingoli
44	– do –	Parbhani
45	Manipur	Senapati
46	– do –	Tamenglong
47	– do –	Churachandpur
48	– do –	Ukhrul
49	– do –	Chandel
50	– do –	Thoubal
51	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills
52	Mizoram	Lawngtlai
53	– do –	Mamit
54	Sikkim	North
55	Odisha	Gajapati
56	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow

Sl.No.	State	District
57	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur
58	– do –	Muzaffarnagar
59	– do –	Meerut
60	– do –	Baghpat
61	– do –	Ghaziabad
62	– do –	Bulandshahar
63	– do –	Budaun
64	– do –	Barabanki
65	– do –	Kheri
66	– do –	Shahjahanpur
67	– do –	Moradabad
68	– do –	Rampur
69	– do –	Jyotiba Phule Nagar
70	– do –	Bareilly
71	– do –	Pilibhit
72	– do –	Bahraich
73	– do –	Shrawasti
74	– do –	Balrampur
75	– do –	Siddharthnagar
76	– do –	Bijnor
77	Uttaranchal	Udham Singh Nagar
78	– do –	Hardwar
79	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur
80	– do –	Dakshin Dinajpur
81	– do –	Maldah
82	– do –	Murshidabad
83	– do –	Birbhum
84	– do –	Nadia
85	– do –	South 24-Parganas
86	– do –	Barddhaman
87	– do –	Koch Bihar
88	– do –	Haora
89	– do –	North 24Parganas
90	– do –	Kolkata

**Solar Light in Himachal Pradesh**

†554. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has rejected the proposals of setting up solar light in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Doesn't arise.

**Status of JNNSM**

555. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) launched in 2010;

(b) whether it is a fact that bidders for JNNSM projects have been finalized; and

(c) if so, the details of the bidders accepted and the basis for their selection?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The status of JNNSM is given in Statement-I (*See below*)

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) **(i) New Projects (Batch-I):** 28 Solar Power Developers for 140 MW solar PV and 7 Solar Power Developers for 470 MW solar Thermal Projects were selected (list of selected developers is given in Statement-II (*See below*)). The selection was made on the basis of reverse bidding asking for maximum discount on CERC fixed tariff for solar power.

**(ii) New Projects (Batch-II):** 21 Solar Power Developers for 340 MW Solar PV Projects were selected (list of selected developers is given in Statement III (*See below*)). The selection was made on the basis of reverse bidding asking for maximum discount on CERC fixed tariff for solar power.

**Statement-I***Status of JNNSM*

Application Segment	Target for Phase I 2012-13	Status January, 2012
1	2	3
Grid Solar Power	1000 MW	1054 MW capacity allotted (148 MW capacity commissioned)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
Roof top and distributed small grid Connected plants	100 MW	98 MW allotted (36.8 MW capacity commissioned)
Off-Grid Solar Application	200 MW	104.7 MW sanctioned
Solar Collectors	7 million sq.Meters	5 million sq. meter

***Statement-II****New Project Batch-I, Phase-I**Solar PV*

Sl.No.	Shortlisted Parties	Project Capacity (MW)	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Camelot Enterprises Private Limited	5	Maharashtra
2.	Khaya Solar Projects Private Limited	5	Rajasthan
3.	DDE Renewable Energy Limited	5	Rajasthan
4.	Electromech Maritech Private Limited	5	Rajasthan
5.	Vasavi Solar power Private Limited	5	Rajasthan
6.	Finehope Allied Energy Private Limited	5	Rajasthan
7.	Karnataka Power Corporation Limited	5	Rajasthan
8.	Greentech power Private Limited	5	Rajasthan
9.	Newton Solar Private Limited	5	Rajasthan
10.	Saidham Overseas Private Limited	5	Rajasthan
11.	Mahindra Solar One Private Limited	5	Rajasthan
12.	Azure Power (Rajasthan) Private Limited	5	Rajasthan
13.	Rithwik Projects private Limited	5	Andhra Pradesh
14.	SAISUDHIR Energy Limited	5	Andhra Pradesh
15.	Maharashtra Seamless Limited	5	Rajasthan
16.	Viraj Renewable Energy Private Limited	5	Rajasthan
17.	Northwest Energy Private Limited	5	Rajasthan
18.	SunEdison Energy India Private Limited	5	Rajasthan
19.	Electrical Manufacturing Company Limited	5	Uttra Pradesh
20.	Alex Spectrum Radiation Private Limited	5	Rajasthan
21.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	5	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4
22.	Welspun Solar AP Private Limited	5	Andhra Pradesh
23.	CCCL Infrastructure Limited	5	Tamil Nadu
24.	Alex Solar Private Limited	5	Orrisa
25.	Punj Lloyd Infrastructure Limited	5	Rajasthan
26.	Amrit Animation Private Limited	5	Rajasthan
27.	Oswal Woolen Mills Limited	5	Rajasthan
28.	Precision Technik Private Limited	5	Rajasthan
TOTAL		140	

*Solar Thermal*

Sl.No.	Shortlisted Parties	Project Capacity (MW)
1.	LancoInfratech Limited	100
2.	KVK Energy Ventures Private Limited	100
3.	MEGHA Engineering and Infrastructures Limited	50
4.	Rajasthan Sun Technique Energy Private Limited	100
5.	Aurum Renewable Energy Private Limited	20
6.	Godawari Power and Ispat Limited	50
7.	Corporate Ispat Alloys Limited	50
TOTAL		470

*Statement-III*

*New Project Batch-II, Phase-I*

*Solar PV*

Sl.No.	Shortlisted Parties	Project Capacity (MW)	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Solairedirect SA	5	Rajasthan
2.	Welspun Solar Private Limited	20	Rajasthan
3.	Welspun Solar Private Limited	15	Rajasthan
4.	Welspun Solar Private Limited	15	Rajasthan
5.	Azure Power India Private Limited	20	Rajasthan
6.	Azure Power India Private Limited	15	Rajasthan
7.	M/s Saisudhir Energy Limited	20	Andhra Pradesh



1	2	3	4
8.	VS Lignite Power Private Limited	10	Rajasthan
9.	Jakson Power Private Limited	10	Rajasthan
10.	Symphony Vyapaar Private Limited	10	Rajasthan
11.	Lexicon Vanijya Private Limited	10	Rajasthan
12.	Shree Saibaba Sugars Limited	5	Maharashtra
13.	Jakson Power Private Limited	10	Rajasthan
14.	LEPL Projects Limited	10	Rajasthan
15.	SunBorne Energy Services India Private Limited	5	Rajasthan
16.	FonrocheEnergy S.A.S	5	Rajasthan
17.	FonrocheEnergy S.A.S	15	Rajasthan
18.	Enfield Infrastructure Limited	10	Rajasthan
19.	NVR Infrastructure and Services Private Limited	10	Rajasthan
20.	Essel Infraprojects Limited	20	Maharashtra
21.	SEI Solar Power Private Limited	20	Rajasthan
22.	GAIL (India) Limited	5	Rajasthan
23.	Kiran Energy Solar power Private Limited	20	Rajasthan
24.	Mahindra Solar One Private Limited	20	Rajasthan
25.	Mahindra Solar One Private Limited	10	Rajasthan
26.	Green Infra Solar Farms Limited	20	Rajasthan
27.	Green Infra Solar Projects Limited	5	Rajasthan
TOTAL		340	

#### **Electrification of remote village**

556. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government in the recent past announced that 10,000 remote villages across the country would be electrified with renewable sources by March, 2012;

(b) if so, the present progress of the scheme and whether the State Governments/UTs are fully cooperating to execute the scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of foreign assistance sought for the implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Ministry is implementing Remote Village Electrification

Programme for providing financial support for lighting/basic electrification through renewable energy in those remote unelectrified census villages and unelectrified hamlets of electrified census villages where grid extension is not found feasible by the State Governments and hence are not covered under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna. A target for coverage of 10000 such villages and hamlets has been set for the Remote Village Electrification Programme for 11th Plan Period.

(b) And (c) The programme is implemented in states with the cooperation of state notified implementing agencies. Central Finance Assistance of upto 90% of the cost of systems, subject to pre specified maximum amount for each technology, is provided for approved projects for coverage under the programme. So far support has been provided for coverage of 12369 remote unelectrified villages/hamlets under the programme.

(d) No foreign assistance has been sought for the implementation of the programme.

#### **Generation of Renewable Energy**

557. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount of renewable energy generated by the States;
- (b) whether there is still significant potential for States to increase their renewable energy and the details thereof; and
- (c) the incentives given to States to take up renewable energy generation initiatives?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Grid interactive renewable power generation capacity of around 23,380 MW comprising 16,321 MW wind power, 3,342 MW small hydro power, 3212 MW bio power, and 505 MW solar power, has been installed in various States as on 29.2.2012.

(b) Yes, Sir. As per various studies undertaken in the past, a potential of about 90,000 MW for power generation from different renewable energy sources has estimate excluding solar energy, potential for which has been estimated for most parts of the country at around 30-50 MW/ sq.km. of open, shadow free area covered with solar collectors. State-wise and resource-wise details of the estimated potential and reported achievements are given in Statement-I (*See below*) which accordingly also gives an idea of the technically feasible potential still remaining to be exploited.

(c) The Central Government is facilitating the setting-up of renewable power generation projects taken up in State as well private sector through a mix of fiscal and financial incentives, such as, capital/ interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, nil/ concessional excise and customs duties. Details thereof are given in Statement-II (*See below*). Central financial assistance is also provided to State level implementing agencies for various awareness creation and training activities based on specific proposals under different programmes.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of estimated potential and achievements of grid interactive power capacity as on 29.02.2012*

Sl.No.	States/UT	Wind Power		Small Hydro Power		Biomass Power/ Bagase Cogen.		Waste to Power		Solar Power	
		Potential*	Ach.	Potential	Ach.	Potential	Ach.	Potential	Ach.	Potential**	Ach.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5394	213	560	192.63	878	363.25	123	43.16		15.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			1334	79.54	8					0.03
3.	Assam			239	31.11	212		8			
4.	Bihar			213	61.30	919	15.50	73			
5.	Chhattisgarh			993	20.25	236	249.90	24			4.00
6.	Goa			7	0.05	26					
7.	Gujarat	10609	2707	197	15.60	1571	20.50	112			291.00
8.	Haryana			110	70.10	1683	35.80	24			4.80
9.	Himachal Pradesh			2268	501.37	142		2			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir			1418	130.59	43					
11.	Jharkhand			209	4.05	90		10			2.00
12.	Karnataka	8591	1856	748	901.25	1581	441.18	151	1.00		9.00
13.	Kerala	790	35	704	143.17	1044		36			0.03
14.	Madhya Pradesh	920	330	804	86.16	1364	1.00	78	3.90		0.10
15.	Maharashtra	5439	2607	733	281.33	3137	600.20	287	5.72		20.00
16.	Manipur			109	5.45	13		2			

17.	Meghalaya			230	31.03	11		2		
18.	Mizoram			167	36.47	1		2		
19.	Nagaland			197	28.67	10				
20.	Orissa			295	64.30	246	20.00	22		4.00
21.	Punjab			393	154.50	3472	90.50	45	9.25	4.32
22.	Rajasthan	5005	1856	57	23.85	1039	81.30	62		133.65
23.	Sikkim			266	2.11	2				
24.	Tamil Nadu	5374	6713	660	111.69	1520	532.70	151	5.65	8.05
25.	Tripura			47	16.01	3		2		
26.	Uttar Pradesh			461	25.10	2867	644.50	176	5.00	2.38
27.	Uttarakhand			1577	170.82	24	10.00	5		2.05
28.	West Bengal			396	98.40	396	16.00	148		1.05
29.	Andaman and Nicobar			7	5.25					0.10
30.	Chandigarh							6		
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli									
33.	Delhi							131	16.00	2.14
34.	Lakshadweep									0.75
35.	Puducherry							3		0.33
36.	Others	7008	4					1022		0.81
TOTAL (MW)		49130*	16321	15397	3342.15	22538	3122.33	2705	89.68	505.27

\*Being reassessed. Interim revised estimate by C-WET is ~ 1,00,000 MW (unvalidated) at 80 m. height. \*\* Statewise potential not estimated.

Written Answers to

[19 MAR., 2012]

Unstarred Questions 185

**Statement-II**

*Central Financial Assistance/Subsidies provided under various renewable power Programmes.*

**CFA under grid-interactive renewable power programme:****1. Small Hydro Power****Support to new SHP projects in State sector:**

Category	Above 100 KW and Up to 1000 KW	Above 1 MW – 25 MW
Special category and NE States	Rs.50,000 / KW	Rs. 5.00 crore for first MW + Rs.50 lakh/MW for each additional MW
Other States	Rs.25,000 / KW	Rs. 2.50 crore for first MW + Rs.40 lakh/MW for each additional MW

**Support to new SHP project in private/co-operative/joint sector:**

Category	Up to 1000 KW	Above 1 MW – 25 MW
Special category and NE States	Rs. 20,000 / KW	Rs. 2.00 crore for first MW + Rs. 30 lakh / MW for each additional MW
Other States	Rs. 12,000 / KW	Rs. 1.20 crore for first MW + Rs. 20 lakh / MW for each additional MW

**2. Biomass Power Project and Bagasse Cogeneration Projects:****A. Private/Joint/Cooperative/Public Sector Sugar Mills.**

	Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, J&K, HP and Uttaranchal)	Other States
1	2	3
Project Type	Capital Subsidy	Capital Subsidy
Biomass Power Projects	Rs.25 lakh X (C MW) ^0.646	Rs. 20 lakh X (C MW) ^0.646
Bagasse Co-generation by Private sugar mills	Rs. 18 lakh X (C MW) ^0.646	Rs. 15 lakh X (C MW) ^0.646
Bagasse Co-generation Projects by cooperative/ Public sector sugar mills		

1	2	3
40 bar and above	Rs.40 lakh *	Rs.40 lakh *
60 bar and above	Rs.50 lakh *	Rs.50 lakh *
80 bar and above	Rs.60 lakh *	Rs.60 lakh *
	Per MW of surplus power@ (maximum support Rs. 8.0 crore per project)	Per MW of surplus power@ (maximum support Rs.8.0 crore per project)

\*For new sugar mills, which are yet to start production and existing sugar mills employing backpressure route/seasonal/incidental cogeneration, which exports surplus power to the grid, subsidies shall be one-half of the level mentioned above.

@ Power generated in a sugar mill (-) power used for captive purpose i.e. net power fed to the grid during season by a sugar mill.

**B. Bagasse Cogeneration projects in cooperative/ public sector sugar mills implemented by IPPs/State Government Undertakings or State Government Joint Venture Company / Special Purpose Vehicle (Urja Ankur Trust) through BOOT/BOLT model**

Project Type	Minimum Configuration	Capital Subsidy
Single coop. mill through BOOT/BOLT Model	60 bar and above 80 bar and above	Rs.40 L/MW of surplus power* Rs.50 L/MW of surplus power* (maximum support Rs.8.0 crore/sugar mill)

\*Power generated in a sugar mill (-) power used for captive purpose i.e. Net power fed to the grid during season by a sugar mill.

**C. Bagasse Cogeneration Project in existing cooperative sector sugar mills employing boiler modifications**

Project Type	Minimum Configuration	Capital Subsidy
Existing Cooperative Sugar Mill	40 bar and above 60 bar and above 80 bar and above	Rs.20 L/MW of surplus power* Rs.25 L/MW of surplus power* Rs.30 L/MW of surplus power*

\*Power generated in a sugar mill (-) power used for captive purpose i.e. Net power fed to the grid during season by a sugar mill. CFA will be provided to the sugar mills who have not received CFA earlier from MNRE under any of its scheme.

**3. Wind Power:**

Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand)		Other States
For Demo. Projects	Rs.3.00 crore X © ^0.646	Rs.2.50 crore X © ^ 0.646
Commercial Wind Power		- Generation Based Incentive (GBI) for Commercial Wind projects @ Rs.050 per kwh subject to a maximum of Rs. 62.50 lakh/MW, which do not avail accelerated depreciation benefit.

C: Capacity of the project in MW; ^: raised to the power

**Biomass Gasifier**

Special Category States (NE Region, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand)	Other States
20% higher CFA	Rs.15,000 / kW

**4. Solar Power:**

- i. Generation based incentive linked to CERC announced tariff guidelines for projects connected at 11kV and below.
- ii. For projects connected at 33kV and above-National Vidyut Vyapar Nigam (NVVN) to purchase power at a rate fixed by CERC

**Reduction in cost of renewable energy**

558. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is working in joint partnership with private firms to reduce the cost of setting up of renewable sources of energy in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government has worked previously with private sector for the same;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of the result and impact of such partnerships?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Sir. The Central Government has not entered into any joint venture with private firms to reduce the cost of setting up of projects for generation of power from renewable sources of energy in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The capital investment required in renewable energy projects is highly resource and region / site specific. In many cases (except solar and some other emerging renewable power technologies) it is presently of the same order as of conventional power projects. However, the cost of generation is higher because of inherently dilute and intermittent nature of renewable resources leading to relatively low plant load factors. The Government is facilitating setting up of such projects in private sector through a mix of fiscal and financial incentives that help to reduce the cost of generation to levels competitive with that from traditional sources.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Does not arise.

#### **Generation of solar power**

559. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the current power generation in MW through solar power in the country during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011;

(b) the investment in the solar energy industry in the same years;

(c) the amount in million dollars that was granted by banks to companies for setting up new power generation plants in the same years, company-wise; and

(d) why Government has scaled down the target for the installation of the new power generation capacity for the current Five Year Plan from 78,700 MW to 62,000 MW?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The total installed capacity of grid connected solar power in the country is reported to be 503.9 MW so far. The capacity addition during years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is 8.1 MW, 25.1 MW and 468.3 MW, respectively.

(b) The total investment for grid connected solar power projects is estimated to be about Rs. 6,000 crores at an average cost price of Rs. 12.0 crore per megawatt capacity.

(c) The solar power projects are installed on build, own and operate basis, and the solar project developer is paid solar tariff for the power injected into the grid. No data on the amount of loans granted by financial institutions to developers is provided to the Ministry.

(d) 11th Plan target of 78,700 MW was revised to 62,374 MW during Mid-term Appraisal of the plan by Planning Commission. The reasons for scaling down the target included delay in placement orders for main plant and civil works, contractual disputes between project developers and the contractors/vendors, delay in land acquisition, environmental concerns, flash flood and difficult climatic conditions.



As far as capacity addition through renewable energy, during current 11th plan period, the target of 12,380 MW has been achieved.

**Lead batteries used for storage**

560. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number/capacity of lead batteries currently being used for storage of solar energy, State-wise;
- (b) whether there are any guidelines for the disposal of such lead batteries and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the rate of compliance with these guidelines;
- (d) the details of penalties imposed for not meeting the guidelines during the last two financial years; and
- (e) the number of registered recyclers for lead batteries in the country with a capacity of over 50,000 tonnes per year, the size at which adequate pollution controls are considered to be cost effective?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Ministry is not maintaining any data of lead acid batteries being used in solar photovoltaic systems. However, each solar lighting system has one lead acid or any other battery for storing electricity generated by solar photovoltaic module. Stand-alone SPV power plants with and without storage batteries have also been set up in the country. 18,45,583 solar lighting systems and stand-alone SPV power plants of 16.451 MWp capacity have been installed in the country as on 31.1.2012.

(b) Yes, Sir. The responsibilities of manufacturer, importer, assemblers and re-conditioners in respect of collection of used /life expired lead acid batteries, are detailed Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. As per these Rules, these stakeholders are required to ensure that used batteries are collected back.

Further, the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 have been notified for proper management and handling of hazardous wastes, including used lead acid batteries (LABs). As per these Rules, every person who is engaged in handling of such wastes needs to obtain authorization from the State Pollution Control Board concerned. In addition, every recycler of lead scrap/lead acid batteries needs to register with State Pollution Control Board concerned. The waste LABs are required to be sent or sold to a registered or authorized recycler.

(c) and (d) As per these Rules, the State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees are required to issue directions under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, in case of violation.

(e) As per the information provided by the Central Pollution Control Board, till

August 2010, there were 353 registered recyclers of lead scrap/ LABs having recycling capacity of 12,21, 401 MTA.

#### Power situation

‡561. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of electricity in megawatts being generated in the country, at present;

(b) the details regarding electricity generation of each State and central generation units;

(c) the current requirement of electricity generation in the entire country and the details of short fall in terms of its availability, State-wise;

(d) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has submitted any request to the Central Government for eliminating the gap between electricity generation and its requirement, and to provide required electricity to the State by generating the same at a rapid pace; and

(e) if so, the efforts being made by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) While electricity in Megawatts represents capacity, electricity generation represents supply of power over a period of time and is measured in terms of units. The installed capacity of power plants in the country as on 29.02.2012 is 1,90,593 MW (including 22,253 MW from Renewable Energy Sources). The gross electricity generation in the country during 2011-12 (upto February, 2012) including import from Bhutan was 798.9 Billion Units.

(b) The State – wise and category – wise electricity generation in the country during 2011-12 (upto February, 2012) is given in Statement-I (*See* below)

(c) The energy requirement, availability and shortage in the country during April, 2011 to February, 2012 are given below:

Year	Energy			Deficit (%)
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Deficit (MU)	
2011-12*#	8,53,324	7,82,124	71,200	8.3

\*Upto February, 2012

#Includes provisional figures for the month of February, 2012.

The details of State-wise requirement of electricity and shortfall during the current year 2011-12 (upto February, 2012) are enclosed at Annex-II.

(d) and (e) No specific request has been received from Government of Madhya Pradesh recently for eliminating gap between requirement of electricity and its generation and to provide electricity to the State by generating it at a rapid pace. Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of power comes under

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the preview of the concerned State Government. There has been a significant acceleration in the pace of generating capacity addition during the 11th Plan. A capacity addition of 51,302 MW has taken place up to 9th March, 2012 as compared to 21,180 MW added during the 10th Plan (2002-07). As per the report of Working Group on Power for 12th Plan, capacity addition requirement during 12th Plan is about 76,000 MW on all India basis.

**Statement-I**

*State wise and Sector wise electricity generation in the country during current financial year 2011-12 (upto Feb 12)*

Region	State	Sector	Capacity as on 29.2.12 (MW)	Actual Gen* (MU)
1	2	3	4	5
NR	BBMB	Central	2866.3	11532.4
	<b>BBMB TOTAL</b>		<b>2866.3</b>	<b>11532.4</b>
	Delhi	Central	705.0	4338.0
		State	1235.4	4542.3
		Pvt	108.0	221.7
	<b>Delhi TOTAL</b>		<b>2048.4</b>	<b>9102.0</b>
	Haryana	Central	1431.6	5386.5
		State	3160.0	17093.4
		Pvt	660.0	0.0
	<b>Haryana TOTAL</b>		<b>5251.6</b>	<b>22480.0</b>
	Himachal Pradesh	Central	2538.0	11950.7
		State	366.0	1575.1
		Pvt	1678.0	4794.5
	<b>Himachal Pradesh TOTAL</b>		<b>4582.0</b>	<b>18320.3</b>
	Jammu and Kashmir	Central	1680.0	7994.7
		State	835.0	3318.4
	<b>Jammu and Kashmir TOTAL</b>		<b>2515.0</b>	<b>11313.1</b>
	Punjab	State	3671.0	21717.4
	<b>Punjab TOTAL</b>		<b>3671.0</b>	<b>21717.4</b>
	Rajasthan	Central	1849.3	11029.4
		State	4344.8	24970.5
		Pvt	540.0	1375.2
	<b>Rajasthan TOTAL</b>		<b>6734.1</b>	<b>37375.1</b>

1	2	3	4	5
	Uttar Pradesh	Central	9243.1	62643.8
		State	4823.6	20021.5
		Pvt	2415.0	5361.8
	<b>Uttar Pradesh TOTAL</b>		<b>16481.7</b>	<b>88027.0</b>
	Uttarakhand	Central	1674.2	5887.1
		State	1252.2	4817.2
		Pvt	400.0	2118.5
	<b>Uttarakhand TOTAL</b>		<b>3326.4</b>	<b>12822.8</b>
	<b>NR TOTAL</b>		<b>47476.5</b>	<b>232690.0</b>
WR	Chhattisgarh	Central	5420.0	30485.4
		State	2098.0	11855.1
		Pvt	1600.0	11473.7
	<b>Chhattisgarh TOTAL</b>		<b>9118.0</b>	<b>53814.2</b>
	Goa	Pvt	48.0	234.5
	<b>Goa TOTAL</b>		<b>48.0</b>	<b>234.5</b>
	Gujarat	Central	1753.6	10032.4
		State	7203.7	31823.6
		Pvt	6277.5	26274.7
		Pvt Utility	500.0	3116.3
	<b>Gujarat TOTAL</b>		<b>15734.8</b>	<b>71246.9</b>
	Madhya Pradesh	Central	4780.0	28033.5
		State	3807.5	17028.1
	<b>Madhya Pradesh TOTAL</b>		<b>8587.5</b>	<b>45061.5</b>
	Maharashtra	Central	3620.0	19864.9
		State	10728.0	42649.9
		Pvt	1986.0	8891.2
		Pvt Utility	2561.0	13960.6
	<b>Maharashtra TOTAL</b>		<b>18895.0</b>	<b>85366.5</b>
	<b>WR Total</b>		<b>52383.3</b>	<b>255723.6</b>
SR	Andhra Pradesh	Central	4100.0	28598.5
		State	8875.9	38360.2
		Pvt	3135.2	16852.8
	<b>Andhra Pradesh TOTAL</b>		<b>16111.1</b>	<b>83811.5</b>

1	2	3	4	5
	Karnataka	Central	880.0	4717.7
		State	5933.3	25416.9
		Pvt	2166.5	8919.1
	<b>Karnataka TOTAL</b>		<b>8979.8</b>	<b>39053.7</b>
	Kerala	Central	359.6	609.3
		State	2116.1	7311.2
		Pvt	174.0	48.7
	<b>Kerala TOTAL</b>		<b>2649.7</b>	<b>7969.3</b>
	Puducherry	State	32.5	232.4
	<b>Puducherry TOTAL</b>		<b>32.5</b>	<b>232.4</b>
	Tamil Nadu	Central	3180.0	18653.0
		State	5605.4	255595.5
		Pvt	1164.8	5345.4
	<b>Tamil Nadu TOTAL</b>		<b>9950.2</b>	<b>49557.9</b>
	<b>SR TOTAL</b>		<b>37723.3</b>	<b>180624.7</b>
ER	Andaman and Nicobar	State	40.1	83.4
	<b>Andaman and Nicobar TOTAL</b>		<b>40.1</b>	<b>83.4</b>
	Bihar	Central	2560.0	12169.4
		State	310.0	151.4
	<b>Bihar TOTAL</b>		<b>2870.0</b>	<b>12320.8</b>
	DVC	Central	5433.2	17804.5
	<b>DVC TOTAL</b>		<b>5433.2</b>	<b>17804.5</b>
	Jharkhand	State	1320.0	2797.3
		Pvt	885.0	3171.1
	<b>Jharkhand TOTAL</b>		<b>2205.0</b>	<b>5968.5</b>
	Orissa	Central	3470.0	23036.1
		State	2447.5	7571.5
		Pvt	1800.0	5657.6
	<b>Orrisa TOTAL</b>		<b>7717.5</b>	<b>36265.3</b>
	Sikkim	Central	570.0	2787.8
	<b>Sikkim TOTAL</b>		<b>570.0</b>	<b>2787.8</b>
	West Bengal	Central	2100.0	9417.2
		State	6087.0	24003.1

1	2	3	4	5
		Pvt.	30.0	63.1
		Pvt. Utility	1285.0	8166.7
	<b>West Bengal TOTAL</b>		<b>9502.0</b>	<b>41650.1</b>
	<b>ER TOTAL</b>		28337.8	116880.4
NER	Arunachal Pradesh	Central	405.0	947.2
	<b>Arunachal Pradesh TOTAL</b>		405.0	947.2
	Assam	Central	516.0	2591.3
		State	399.0	1654.0
	<b>Assam TOTAL</b>		<b>915.0</b>	<b>4245.3</b>
	Manipur	Central	105.0	511.2
		State	36.0	0.0
	<b>Manipur TOTAL</b>		<b>141.0</b>	<b>511.2</b>
	Meghalaya	Central	50.0	177.5
		State	198.0	399.5
	<b>Meghalaya TOTAL</b>		<b>248.0</b>	<b>577.1</b>
	Nagaland	Central	75.0	224.6
	<b>Nagaland TOTAL</b>		<b>75.0</b>	<b>224.6</b>
	Tripura	Central	84.0	608.5
		State	148.5	704.1
	<b>Tripura TOTAL</b>		232.5	1312.6
	<b>NER TOTAL</b>		<b>2016.5</b>	<b>7817.9</b>
Import	Bhutan (IMP)	IMP	0.0	5211.1
	<b>All India TOTAL</b>		<b>167937.3</b>	<b>798947.7</b>

\*Provisional

**Statement-II**  
*Power Supply Position (Provisional)*

Region	April, 2011 – February, 2012				April, 2011 – February, 2012			
	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Demand (MW)	Availability (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MW)
Chandigarh	263	263	0	0.0	1,459	1,455	-4	-0.3
Delhi	5,031	5,028	-3	-0.1	25,004	24,929	-75	-0.3
Haryana	6,533	6,259	-274	-4.2	34,260	32,707	1,553	-4.5
Himachal Pradesh	1,335	1,295	-40	-3.0	7,468	7,414	-54	-0.7
Jammu and Kashmir	2,361	1,771	-590	-25.0	12,967	9,927	-3,040	-23.4
Punjab	10,471	8,701	-1,770	-16.9	41,932	40,599	-1,333	-3.2
Rajasthan	8,188	7,545	-643	-7.9	46,541	44,674	-1,867	-4.0
Uttar Pradesh	12,038	11,616	-422	-3.5	74,354	65,890	-8,464	-11.4
Uttarakhand	1,612	1,586	-26	-1.6	9,619	9,344	-275	-2.9
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>40,248</b>	<b>37,117</b>	<b>-3,131</b>	<b>-7.8</b>	<b>253,604</b>	<b>236,939</b>	<b>-16,665</b>	<b>-6.6</b>
Chhattisgarh	3,239	2,851	-388	-12.0	13,352	12,967	-385	-2.9
Gujarat	10,951	10,759	-192	-1.8	68,038	67,788	-250	-0.4
Madhya Pradesh	9,151	7,842	-1,309	-14.3	45,539	38,044	-7,495	-16.5
Maharashtra	21,069	16,417	-4,652	-22.1	129,870	107,521	-22,349	-17.2
Daman and Diu	301	276	-25	-8.3	1,987	1,781	-206	-10.4
Dadar Nagar Haveli	615	605	-10	-1.6	4,091	4,060	-31	-0.8
Goa	514	471	-43	-8.4	2,763	2,727	-36	-1.3
<b>Western Region</b>	<b>42,352</b>	<b>35,952</b>	<b>-6,400</b>	<b>-15.1</b>	<b>265,640</b>	<b>234,888</b>	<b>-30,752</b>	<b>-11.6</b>
Andhra Pradesh	13,254	11,591	-1,663	-12.5	81,810	76,641	-5,169	-6.3

Karnataka	9,883	8,065	-1,818	-18.4	54,437	48,564	-5,873	-10.8
Kerala	3,436	3,216	-220	-6.4	17,940	17,562	-378	-2.1
Tamil Nadu	11,911	10,566	-1,345	-11.3	77,668	70,660	-7,008	-9.0
Puducherry	335	320	-15	-4.5	1,965	1,937	-28	-1.4
Lakshadweep#	8	8	0	0.0	34	34	0	0.0
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>35,343</b>	<b>31,489</b>	<b>-3,854</b>	<b>-10.9</b>	<b>233,820</b>	<b>215,364</b>	<b>-18,456</b>	<b>-7.9</b>
Bihar	2,031	1,738	-293	-14.4	13,044	10,163	-2,881	-22.1
DVC	2,318	2,026	-292	-12.6	15,118	14,511	-607	-4.0
Jharkhand	1,030	842	-188	-18.3	5,619	5,439	-180	-3.2
Orissa	3,589	3,526	-63	-1.8	20,916	20,616	-300	-1.4
West Bengal	6,555	6,378	-177	-2.7	35,068	34,674	-394	-1.1
Sikkim	100	95	-5	-5.0	340	336	-4	-1.2
Andaman Nicobar#	48	48	0	0.0	223	183	-40	-17.9
<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>14,505</b>	<b>13,971</b>	<b>-534</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>90,105</b>	<b>85,739</b>	<b>-4,366</b>	<b>-4.8</b>
Arunachal Pradesh	121	118	-3	-2.5	549	504	-45	-8.2
Assam	1,112	1,053	-59	-5.3	5,573	5,263	-310	-5.6
Manipur	116	115	-1	-0.9	512	467	-45	-8.8
Meghalaya	319	267	-52	-16.3	1,766	1,355	-431	-24.4
Mizoram	82	78	-4	-4.9	366	328	-38	-10.4
Nagaland	111	105	-6	-5.4	518	472	-46	-8.9
Tripura	215	214	-1	-0.5	871	825	-46	-5.3
<b>North-Eastern Region</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>1,782</b>	<b>-138</b>	<b>-7.2</b>	<b>10,155</b>	<b>9,194</b>	<b>-961</b>	<b>-9.5</b>
All India	128,680	114,233	-14,447	-11.2	853,324	782,124	-71,200	-8.3

#Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability



**Problems faced by power projects**

†562. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that large number of power projects are running in the country with huge investments;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that these projects are lying defunct for want of resources which could result in power crisis like situation in coming years; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken by Government to ensure supply of required resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) As on 29.02.2012, the total generation capacity installed in the country is 1,90,593 MW out of which 84,101 MW in State Sector, 58,083 MW in central Sector and 48,409 MW in private sector.

(b) No, Sir.

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

**Progress of RGGVY in Odisha**

563. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) what has been the progress of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in Odisha;
- (b) by when the programme is expected to be completed;
- (c) the reason for slow progress of work in the programme; and
- (d) whether it is a fact that the Central PSUs, entrusted the work did not expedite the work for which the scheme has not progressed much in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 32 projects (4 projects in 10th Plan and 28 projects in 11th Plan) of Odisha covering electrification of 14,725 un/de-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 29,448 partially electrified villages and release of electricity connections to 32,29,445 Below Poverty Line (BPL) households have been sanctioned. As on 29.02.2012, the electrification works in 14,060 un/de-electrified villages, 20,523 partially electrified villages have been completed and electricity connections to 26,29,965 BPL households have been released in Odisha under RGGVY.

(b) As on 29.02.2012, 95% of targeted un-electrified villages have

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

been completed. These projects are expected to be completed by the financial year 2012-13.

(c) and (d) The progress of electrification of villages by Central PSUs (CPSUs) in Odisha is satisfactory. As on 29.02.2012, the progress is as under:

CPSUs	Un/de-electrified villages		
	Revised Coverage	Achievement (as on 29.02.2012)	% with respect to revised coverage
PGCIL	4670	4155	89%
NHPC	4589	4439	97%
NTPC	5466	5466	100%

However, the progress in some of the districts of the State has been slow on account of left wing extremists problems, Right of Way and forest clearances.

#### Power Allocation Policy

564. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved a new policy for allocation of power that is generated by upcoming State-run thermal power plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has reworked Gadgil formula on power sharing for States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of other steps the Central Government proposes to take to ensure that the States which are facing power crisis are benefited in the allocation of power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) And (b) The Government of India has approved allocation of 50% of power to the 'Home' States from the 14 upcoming power projects of NTPC Limited, and from all new projects of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited; Orders of this Ministry dated 17th January, 2011 are given in Statement. (*See* below)

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of (c) above, does not arise.

(e) The existing guidelines for Allocation of power from Central Generating Stations are applicable to the generating stations for which PPAs have been signed upto 5th January, 2011. After 5th January, 2011, power is to be procured by the Distribution Companies/Utilities through tariff based competitive bidding. As such Central Government will have no role in allocation of power to the states in the changed regime.

**Statement***Orders of the ministry of Power dt. 17 January, 2011*

No. 5/12/2009-Th-II

Government of India

Ministry of Power

Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,

New Delhi-110001

17.01.2011

To,

The Chairman and Managing Director,

NTPC Limited,

7, Institutional Area,

Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003

**Subject:** Allocation of power from the fourteen upcoming power projects of NTPC.

Sir,

I am directed to state that the Government of India has approved allocation of 50% of power to the 'Home' States from the following upcoming power projects of NTPC:

Sl.No.	Station	Capacity	'Home' State
1.	Gadarwara	2640 MW	Madhya Pradesh
2.	Lara	4000 MW	Chhattisgarh
3.	Talcher Expansion	1320 MW	Orissa
4.	Kudgi	4000 MW	Karnataka
5.	Darlipalli	3200 MW	Orissa
6.	Gajmara	3200 MW	Orissa
7.	Gidderbaha	2640 MW	Punjab
8.	Katwa	1600 MW	West Bengal
9.	Dhuvran	1980 MW	Gujarat
10.	Khargone	1320 MW	Madhya Pradesh
11.	Pudimadka	4000 MW	Andhra Pradesh
12.	Bilhaur	1320 MW	Uttar Pradesh
13.	Kathua	500 MW	Jammu and Kashmir

2. It is further stated that 15% of power from the installed capacity of the above projects of NTPC will remain as unallocated quota at the disposal of the Government of India. Remaining 35% of the power from the above projects will be allocated to the other constituents (except the 'Home' State) of the particular region on the basis of extant guidelines on allocation of power (as modified vide this Ministries letter no. 8/1/96-OM dated 27.04.2000) giving equal weightage to the percentage of central plan assistance and percentage of energy consumption by each State with reference to the region as a whole for the preceding 5 years.

3. The Government of India has also approved the proposal for 50% and 35% allocation of power from the Barethi power project (3960 MW) to Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh respectively; the project being set up in the district of Chhattarpur in the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh to facilitate development of infrastructure in the region. 15% of power from the installed capacity of this project will remain as unallocated quota at the disposal of the Government of India.

4. While allocation of power from the individual projects will be made separately, it is envisaged that this decision of the Central Government will facilitate NTPC and the 'Home' State Governments to work together in tying up necessary inputs i.e. land, water, fuel, environmental clearances etc. for expeditious implementation of the projects. 'Home' States are expected to make available land, water etc. quickly. All other conditions of the guidelines of 2000 will be applicable.

5. NTPC must complete the awards and start works on the above listed projects within 12-18 months.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(K.C. Sharma)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

Telefax: 23719710

Copy to: Secretary (Energy) – Governments of Madhya Pradesh/ Chhattisgarh/  
Orissa/Karnataka/ Punjab/West Bengal/ Gujarat/  
Andhra Pradesh/Uttar Pradesh/Jammu and Kashmir

Copy for information to: (1) Director (OM)  
(2) Director (State Thermal)

No. 5/12/2009-Th-II  
Government of India  
Ministry of Power

Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg,  
New Delhi – 110001

17.01.2011

*Office Memorandum*

**Subject:** Allocation of power from the projects of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited

1. The undersigned is directed to state that the Government of India has approved allocation of 50% of power henceforth to the 'Home' States from the new projects of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited.

2. It is further stated that 15% of power from the installed capacity of the projects of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited will remain as unallocated quota at the disposal of the Government of India. Remaining 35% of the power from

the above projects will be allocated to the other constituents (except the 'Home' State) of the particular region on the basis of extant guidelines on allocation of power i.e. giving equal weightage to the percentage of central plan assistance and percentage of energy consumption by each State with reference to the Region as a whole for the preceding 5 years.

3. Allocation of power from the individual projects will be made separately at appropriate time and keeping in view the status of implementation of the projects after getting proposals from NPCIL. 'Home' States are expected to make available land, water, clearances etc quickly.

Sd/

(K.C. Sharma)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

Telefax: 23719710

Secretary (Department of Atomic Energy)

Anushakti Bhawan, CSM Marg,

Mumbai-400001

Copy to: Chairperson, CEA

Copy for information to: CMD, Nuclear power Corporation of India Limited, 16th Floor, Centre-I, World Trade Centre, Cuffe Parade, colaba, Mumbai – 400005

Copy to: (1) Director (OM)

(2) Director (State Thermal)

#### **Power generation project**

565. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had earlier fixed a target of 2,00,000 MW of power generation in the country by 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made so far in a timely manner;

(c) whether Government has any assessment regarding the achievement of the target; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) A capacity addition target of 78,700 MW was originally fixed for the 11th Plan. With this capacity addition target during 11th Plan the Installed Capacity of the country excluding renewable energy sources was expected to be about 2,00,000 MW. The present Installed Capacity of the country as on 29.02.2012 is 1,90,593 MW comprising 38,848 MW from Hydro, 1,24,731 MW from Thermal, 4780 MW from Nuclear and 22,233 MW from Renewable Energy Sources. (b) and (d) The 11th Plan target of 78,700 MW was subsequently revised to 62,374 MW during the Mid Term Appraisal (MTA) of the Eleventh Plan by Planning

Commission. As against this, a capacity of 51,302 MW has already been commissioned as on 09.03.2012 comprising 5,402 MW Hydro, 45,020 MW Thermal and 880 MW Nuclear.

#### Shortage of power

566. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been acute shortage of power particularly in backward and tribal areas?

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

(c) the total requirement and shortage of power in the country during 2010-11 and 2011-12; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to meet the shortage of power particularly in backward and tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) There is an overall shortage of power in the country, primarily due to growth in demand for power outstripping the growth in availability of power. The shortage varies from State to State on month to month and day to day basis depending upon the demand and availability of power. Further, shortage of electricity in rural, backward and tribal dominated areas is generally attributable to inadequacy of sub-transmission and distribution network or their healthiness. Electricity being a concurrent subject, responsibility for supply of electricity to different categories of consumers and areas including backward and tribal dominated areas lies with the concerned State Government/Power Utilities in the State. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in the Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings.

The details of power supply position in the country during 2010-11 and the current year (April, 2011-February, 2012) are given below:

Year/Period	Energy				Peak			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Shortage (MU)	Shortage (%)	Demand (MW)	Met (MW)	Shortage (MW)	Shortage (%)
2010-11	861,951	788,355	73,236	8.5	122,287	110,256	12,031	9.8
April, 2011- Feb, 2012*	853,324	782,324	71,200	8.3	128,680	114,233	14,447	11.2

\*Provisional MU = Million Unit MW = Mega Watt

(c) The steps taken/being taken by the Government to mitigate of power supply in the country include the following:

(i) Acceleration in generating capacity addition.

- (ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (iii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- (iv) Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment.
- (v) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (vi) Thrust to import of coal by the power utilities to meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from domestic sources.
- (vii) Renovation, Modernization and Life Extension of old and inefficient generating units.
- (viii) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power.
- (ix) Strengthening sub-transmission and distribution network as a major step towards loss reduction.
- (x) Thrust to rural electrification through Rajiv Gandhi Vidhyutikaran Yojana.
- (xi) Promoting energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.

#### **Electricity for all**

567. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether UPA-II's ambitious target of 'Electricity for All' by 2012 has been achieved;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) launched in 2005 is running at very slow pace;
- (d) if so, whether any steps are being taken to stimulate this scheme to force the States like Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand which are far behind, to provide electricity in every village and each people and also all over the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) The Government of India launched 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana- Programme for creation of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification, in April 2005 envisaging providing access to electricity to rural households. So far, 576 projects covering electrification of 1.10 lakh un/electrified villages, intensive electrification of 3.49 lakh partially electrified villages and providing free electricity service connections to 2.31 crore BPL households have been sanctioned under RGGVY. Cumulatively, as on 29.02.2012, the electrification

works in 1.03 lakh un/de-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 2.44 lakh partially electrified villages have been completed and more than 1.86 crore electricity service connections to BPL households have been released in the country under RGGVY. The State-wise targets and achievement for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY, is given in Statement. (*See below*). The Bharat Nirman targets i.e. electrification of 1 lakh villages and 1.75 crore BPL households by March, 2012 set under RGGVY have been achieved.

(d) and (e) Under RGGVY, all projects covering all the districts of Odisha and Jharkhand have been sanctioned. Recently, under Phase-II of RGGVY, Twenty Two (22) supplementary projects for 22 districts of Uttar Pradesh covering left out villages and hamlets/tolas/majras have also been sanctioned. Similarly, eight (8) supplementary projects for 8 districts of Bihar have also been sanctioned. Ministry of Power and REC, nodal agency for RGGVY, is continuously monitoring this progress of work in the States of Odisha, Jharkhand and Bihar and extending support to State Government for expeditious implementation of the projects.



**Statement**

*State-wise and Year-wise target and achievement of electrification of un/de-electrification villages for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY*

Sl.No.	States	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Cumulative Achievement as on 29.02.12
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	(as on 29.02.12) Tar- get Achive- ment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	277	215	600	464	1450	559	1238
3.	Assam	0	0	140	0	100	84	700	651	1030	1198	2380	4086	2062	1674	7693
4.	Bihar	1600	1600	10097	8415	3400	3347	3550	3098	2530	2584	1723	1937	2230	862	21843
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	50	79	48	41	77	901	513	688
6.	Gujarat*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Haryana*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	20	26	83	52	78
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	10	0	0	0	60	46	36	22	75	45	136	25	138
10.	Jharkhand	0	0	1918	0	1300	1259	5700	4933	7592	7088	4650	3901	2153	534	17715
11.	Karnataka	35	47	0	0	0	0	30	11	0	0	10	1	0	2	61
12.	Kerala*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	100	0	20	15	100	69	42	5	150	187	492	221	497
14.	Maharashtra*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

206 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

15. Manipur	0	0	30	0	30	36	40	57	140	35	150	143	591	141	412
16. Meghalaya	0	0	10	0	0	0	40	90	29	47	200	13	1616	726	876
17. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	40	36	81	51	87
18. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	14	25	43	38	22	79
19. Odisha	0	0	500	0	0	0	1700	1427	4765	5870	6773	5890	2162	873	14060
20. Punjab*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21. Rajasthan	124	230	1250	765	400	633	280	158	562	733	550	1258	418	121	3938
22. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	5	20	5	5	25
23. Tamil Nadu*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	13	48	65	82	46	124
25. Uttar Pradesh	7355	7503	21956	16620	2700	2862	1600	695	0	56	0	23	0	0	27759
26. Uttarakhand	230	87	850	798	350	341	300	175	47	80	0	28	0	2	1511
27. West Bengal	656	352	3240	2108	700	724	750	596	264	326	60	63	0	2	4171
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>9819</b>	<b>40101#</b>	<b>28706</b>	<b>9000</b>	<b>9301</b>	<b>15000</b>	<b>12056</b>	<b>17500</b>	<b>18374</b>	<b>17500</b>	<b>18306</b>	<b>14500</b>	<b>6431</b>	<b>102993</b>

This include electrified villages also.

\*In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, all the villages were electrified prior to launching of RGGVY. Hence, no un-electrified villages are covered for electrification in this States. However, intensive electrification of already electrified villages are being undertaken in these States.

Written Answers to

[19 MAR., 2012]

Unstarred Questions 207

**Electrification of villages**

568. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of villages in the country including Gujarat, have not been electrified, so far;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) whether Government has fixed any time limit to electrify all the villages in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) As per census 2001, the total number of inhabited villages were 5,93,732 in the country including Union Territories. Out of this, 4,74,162 villages were electrified and 1,19,570 villages were un-electrified which included 126 un-electrified villages of Gujarat.

The Government of India launched 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana – Programme for creation of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification, in April 2005 envisages to provide access to electricity to rural households. So far, 576 projects targeting to electrify 1.10 lakh un/de-electrified villages and intensive electrification of 3,48,987 partially electrified villages have been sanctioned under RGGVY in the country including intensive electrification of 17,667 partially electrified villages of Gujarat. The Government of Gujarat had not proposed to cover any un-electrified village in their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) which were considered and sanctioned under RGGVY. Cumulatively, as on 29.02.2012, the electrification works in 1.02 lakh un/de-electrified villages and 2,43,707 partially electrified villages including 14,401 partially electrified villages of Gujarat have been completed under RGGVY. The State-wise details of coverage and achievement of un/de-electrified villages for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY including Gujarat, as on 29.02.2012, is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The scheduled time for completion of electrification works for the awarded projects under RGGVY is end of the Eleventh Plan.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of coverage and achievement of electrification of un/de-electrified villages and Intensification of partially electrified villages for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY including Gujarat*

Sl.No.	State	Electrification of villages		Intensification Electrification of Partially Electrified villages	
		Revised Coverage**	Cumulative Achievement upto 29.02.2012	Revised Coverage**	Cumulative Achievement upto 29.02.2012
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	0	0	27477	23938

1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Arunachal Pradesh		2129	1238	1780	825
3. Assam		8326	7693	12984	11469
4. Bihar		22509	21843	6454	4122
5. Chhattisgarh		1468	688	16298	10397
6. Gujarat*		0	0	17667	14401
7. Haryana*		0	0	5985	2744
8. Himachal Pradesh		95	78	10650	1059
9. Jammu and Kashmir		239	138	4442	2317
10. Jharkhand		19281	17715	7223	5461
11. Karnataka		61	61	27917	24561
12. Kerala*		0	0	630	37
13. Madhya Pradesh		679	497	34262	17002
14. Maharashtra*		0	0	40842	32119
15. Manipur		882	412	1378	401
16. Meghalaya		1866	876	3239	1537
17. Mizoram		137	87	570	312
18. Nagaland		105	79	1140	722
19. Odisha		14725	14060	29448	20523
20. Punjab*			0	11840	0
21. Rajasthan		4350	3938	34845	29167
22. Sikkim		25	25	418	372
23. Tamil Nadu*			0	10009	9992
24. Tripura		148	124	658	409
25. Uttar Pradesh		27891	27759	2989	2982
26. Uttarakhand		1434	1511	13820	8992
27. West Bengal		4437	4171	24022	17846
TOTAL		110787	102993	348987	243707

\*In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, the State Governments have not proposed to cover any un-electrified villages in their DPRs under RGGVY. Hence, no un-electrified villages are covered for electrification in these States. However, intensive electrification of already electrified villages are being undertaken in these States.

\*\*As on date

**Rural electrification by NTPC in Odisha**

‡569. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has been entrusted with special responsibility of rural electrification in Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any special package is being considered, in view of major fire that broke out at Kansara village of Dhenkanal district of the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), Government of Odisha has chosen NTPC Electric Supply Co. Ltd (NESCL), a subsidiary of NTPC, as implementing agency for execution of electrification works in 12 districts namely, Angul, Nayagarh, Bolangir, Baragarh, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Koraput, Naupada and Sambalpur. The scheme is being implemented as per RGGVY guidelines. The implementation status of projects being implemented by NTPC is as under:-

NTPC	Un/de-electrified villages			BPL households		
	Revised Coverage	Achievement (as on 29.02.2012)	Percentage With respect to revised coverage	Revised Coverage	Achievement (as on 29.02.2012)	Percentage with respect to revised coverage
X Plan	1081	1075	99.44%	186200	186200	100%
XI Plan	4391	4391	100%	1205268	1008627	83.68%

(c) Ministry of Power has not received any proposal from State Government in this regard.

(d) Question does not arise.

**Sharing of inter-State transmission charges**

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

(a) whether the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has notified an amendment to the sharing of Inter-State transmission charges and losses regulations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the amendment has fine tuned certain provisions related to the computation of yearly transmission charges, date of raising the first part of the bill and other provisions; and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commission has notified the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Sharing Inter-State Transmission Charges and Losses) (1st Amendment) Regulations 2011 on 24.11.2011. Details are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The amendment has fine tuned certain provisions related to the computation of yearly transmission charges, billing etc. as detailed in Statement-II.

#### *Statement-I*

Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Sharing Inter-State Transmission Charges and Losses) (1st Amendment) Regulations 2011 brought about amendments *inter-alia* relating to the following provisions:-

- (a) Definitions of Approved injection and Approved Withdrawal;
- (b) Definition of Yearly Transmission Charge (YTC);
- (c) Computation of YTC for the purpose of computation of Point of Connection (PoC) charges of Central Transmission Utility (CTU), transmission licensees and non-Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) licensees whose assets have been certified by the Regional Power Committees (RPCs) for carrying the inter-State power;
- (d) Signing of Transmission Sharing Agreements with State Transmission Utility or Distribution Companies or Power Procurement Agency;
- (e) Allocation of YTC of sub-station to the transmission lines;
- (f) Date of raising of first part of the bill;
- (g) Charges for Medium Term Open Access (MTOA) and Short Term Open Access (STOA) in the target region for already granted Long Term Access (LTA) by the CTU to the target region without identified beneficiaries;
- (h) Frequency of disbursement of excess recovery;
- (i) Allocation of charges for High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) back-to-back stations at Chandrapur and Gazuwaka;

#### *Statement-II*

*Details of amendments to fine tune certain provisions related to the computation of yearly transmission charges, billing etc.*

**(A) Amendment relating to Yearly Transmission charge (YTC).**

Regulation 2(1) (y) of Principal Regulations\* was amended to modify the definition of Yearly Transmission Charge (YTC) by removing the

provision of benchmark cost of the assets and also by including 'New Transmission Assets, Regional Power Committee (RPC) certified non Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) lines and deemed ISTS lines' in the definition of YTC.

**(B) Amendments relating to date of raising the 1st part of the Bill.**

Amendment to Regulation 1 (4) of the Principal Regulations relates to raising of the 1st part of the bill on the next working day of uploading the regional energy accounts, instead of the 1st day of the month to bring in better reconciliation in the transaction process.

**(C) Other Amendments made related inter-alia have already been given in Annexure-I.**

\*Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Sharing of inter-State Transmission Charges and Losses) Regulations, 2010.

### **National Electricity Fund**

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

(a) whether Government has approved the setting up of a National Electricity Fund (NEF) to provide an interest subsidy of Rs. 84.66 billion for 14 years to distribution utilities;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) whether NEF would provide interest subsidy on loans to be disbursed to public and private discoms for undertaking distribution network improvement measures in areas not covered under central sector schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved the setting up of National Electricity Fund (Interest Subsidy Scheme) to provide interest subsidy aggregating to Rs. 8466 Crs on loan disbursement amounting to Rs. 25,000 Crs to the State Power Utilities- both in public and private sector, to improve the distribution network.

Under the scheme, interest subsidy is to be provided on loans taken by private and public power utilities in distribution sector for non-Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) and non-Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) scheme. RGGVY, a flagship scheme of Government of India under implementation, targets provision of access of electricity in all rural areas whereas R-APDRP is for strengthening and up-gradation of distribution sector for reducing Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT and C) losses in urban areas.

The preconditions for eligibility are linked to reform measures taken by the States and the amount of interest subsidy is linked to the progress achieved in

reforms linked parameters. For financial assistance from NEF (Interest Subsidy) Scheme, the States have been categorized as "Special category and focused states", and "States other than special including categorization of States, pre-conditions for eligibility. Order for the scheme has been issued. Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) would be the Nodal Agency to operationalize the scheme under the guidance of Steering Committee being constituted for the purpose.

#### **Progress of RGGVY in Rajasthan**

572. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in Rajasthan;
- (b) by when the programme is expected to be completed;
- (c) the reasons for the slow progress of the work; and
- (d) whether the phase-II under RGGVY for that State is pending for sanction with the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 40 projects (25 in 10th Plan and 15 in 11th Plan) have been sanctioned in the State of Rajasthan covering electrification of 4,350 un/de-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 34,845 partially electrified villages and providing free electricity service connections to 12,89,942 BPL households. Cumulatively, as on 29.02.2012, the electrification works in 3,938 un/de-electrified villages and 29,167 partially electrified villages have been completed and free electricity service connections to 10,27,844 BPL households have been released in the State. The scheduled time for completion of awarded works sanctioned under RGGVY is end of XI Plan Period.

(e) Yes, Sir. The Government of Rajasthan has submitted 30 proposals to Rural Electrification Corporation, the nodal agency for RGGVY.

#### **Power generation in Rajasthan**

573. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of sources from which power is being generated in Rajasthan;
- (b) the quantum of power generated during the last five years by each source;
- (c) the details of power projects which are pending at present;
- (d) by when these are likely to be completed; and
- (e) by when the State is likely to become self-sufficient in power sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The source-wise details of gross electricity generation from conventional energy sources in Rajasthan during the last five years are given below:



*Figures in Million Units (MUs)*

Source	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Up to Feb.2012*)
Thermal	22974.7	24034.0	25553.7	27156.2	28541.0
Hydro	1339.6	671.0	352.1	390.1	718.6
Nuclear	2480.3	2255.4	3488.3	7704.5	8115.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26854.6</b>	<b>26960.4</b>	<b>29394.4</b>	<b>35250.8</b>	<b>37375.2</b>

Note: The figures given above include electricity generation from Central, State and Private Sector generation projects located in Rajasthan.

\*Provisional

(b) and (d) The details of power projects using conventional sources presently under construction in the State of Rajasthan and their anticipated commissioning are as under:

Sl.No	Project/Implementing Agency	Capacity (MW)	Commissioning Schedule (Anticipated)
<b>State Sector</b>			
1.	Kalisindh TPP, Unit-1, 2 RRVUNL	2x600	U-1: 2012-13 U-2: 2013-14
2.	Chhabra TPP, Unit-3, 4 RRVUNL	2x250	U-3: 2012-13 U-4: 2013-14
3.	Ramgarh CCPP St.III, GT+ST RRVUNL	110+50	GT: 2012-13 ST: 2013-14
<b>Private Sector</b>			
4.	Jalipa Kapurdi Lignite based TPP, Unit 5-8, Raj West Power Ltd.	4x135	U-5: 2012-13 U-6: 2012-13 U-7: 2012-13 U-8: 2013-14

(e) The state of Rajasthan achieving self sufficiency in power would depend on the growth of demand for electricity in the State and growth in availability of power for the State from its own sources, inter-state generating stations as well as procurement of power from other sources including Case-I bidding.

#### **Problems of power fluctuation**

574. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOOT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the Reports that power fluctuations are damaging electrical appliances in homes and establishments and in many cases causing fatal accidents in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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) No information is available in this regard in Ministry of Power, since Electricity is a concurrent subject and the responsibility of sub-transmission and distribution segment rests with the States.

**NTPC's power projects in West Bengal**

575. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state the status of NTPC power projects in West Bengal vis-à-vis date of approval of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): The status of NTPC power projects in West Bengal vis-à-vis date of approval of these projects is as under:

Project	Unit	Capacity (MW)	Investment Approval Date	Status / Remarks
Farakka Stage-I	1	200	05.03.1979	Commissioned on 01.01.1986
	2	200		Commissioned on 24.12.1986
	3	200		Commissioned on 06.08.1987
Farakka Stage-II	4	500	15.09.1984	Commissioned on
	5	500	25.09.1992	Commissioned on 16.02.1994
Farakka Stage-III	6	500	31.07.2006	Commissioned on 23.03.2011
Durgapur CPP-II (JV of NTPC and SAIL)	1	60	JV formation on 08.02.1999 Transfer to NSPCL on 07.03.2001	Commissioned on 17.02.1987 (First Synch)
	2	60		Commissioned on 12.03.1988 (First Synch)

**Projects under RGGVY in Assam**

576. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects sanctioned Under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in Assam, especially in Nagaon district;

(b) the number and the details of un-electrified villages which have been electrified in the State since the launch of the scheme; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that BPL families get connection free of cost under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 23 projects (3 projects in 10th Plan and 20 projects in 11th Plan) including the project of district Nagaon of Assam covering electrification of 8,326 un/de-electrified villages and intensive electrification of 12,984 partially electrified villages with a cost of Rs. 2689.33 crore have been sanctioned. Project Nagaon of Assam was sanctioned under 11th Plan covering electrification of 358 un/de-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 1,003 partially electrified villages with a cost of Rs. 160.74 crore.

(b) As on 29.02.2012, the electrification works in 7,693 un/de-electrified villages and intensive electrification of 11,469 partially electrified villages have been completed in Assam since launch of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana in April 2005.

(c) RGGVY scheme provides free electricity service connections to all the eligible BPL families. As on 29.02.2012, against the targeted coverage of 11,50,597 BPL households, free electricity service connections to 7,95,667 BPL households have been released in Assam. The following steps have been taken for effective implementation of RGGVY:-

(i) District Committees have been set up in the State to monitor the progress of rural electrification works.

(ii) The State has constituted a Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to monitor the implementation of RGGVY programme.

**Power generation by DVC**

577. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had sanctioned 5200 MW additional thermal power generation capacity of Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) for Common Wealth Games-2010; and

(b) if so, the quantum of additional power generated by DVC be for e the Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Sir. However, three power projects namely Mejia Thermal Power Project (Phase-II – 2x500 MW), Koderma Thermal Power Project (2x500 MW) and Bokaro-A Thermal Power Project (1 x 500 MW) of Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) were identified to cater to the requirement of 2500 MW power to Delhi for Commonwealth Games – 2010. Later on Bokaro-A Thermal Power Project was replaced by Durgapur Steel Thermal Power Project (Unit-1 – 500 MW).

(b) None of the units identified above for supply of power to Delhi achieved Date of Commercial Operation (COD) before start of the Commonwealth Games. However, requirements of power of Delhi during Commonwealth Games were fully met.

#### **Public private partnership in power distribution**

578. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has stressed the need to implement the public-private partnership (PPP) in the power distribution sector;

(b) if so, the details of modalities worked out to promote the power distribution segment under PPP;

(c) whether the State Governments have agreed to implement PPP in the distribution of power; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has recognized the need of Private Participation in Power Distribution Sector, as per National Electricity Policy. The Government has also made the enabling provisions to promote Public Private Partnership (PPP) as per details given below:

Under Section 14 of Electricity Act, 2003, the Appropriate Commission may, on an application made to it under Section 15, grant licence to any person to distribute electricity as a distribution licensee.

Under Section 13 of Electricity Act, 2003, Appropriate Commission may, on the recommendation of Appropriate Government, in accordance with the National Policy formulated under Section-5 and in public interest, direct, by notification dispense with the requirement of licence for distribution of Electricity to Local Authority, Panchayat Institutions, Users Associations, Cooperative society, Non-Governmental Organizations or Franchisees.

Provisio-7 of the Section-14 of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides that in a case where a distribution licensee proposes to undertake distribution of electricity for a specified area within his area of supply through another person, that person shall not be required to obtain any separate license from the concerned State Commission

and such distribution licensee shall be responsible for distribution of electricity in his area of supply.

In addition, for encouraging Public Private Partnership (PPP) in distribution system in rural areas, one of the conditions stipulated under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) is appointment of franchisees for the management of rural distribution, including Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Users Associations, Cooperatives or Individual Entrepreneurs.

(c) and (d) Public Private Partnership (PPP) has been implemented by way of privatization and appointment of distribution franchisee in some States. The distribution sector in the States of Odisha and Delhi was privatized in 1999 and 2002 respectively.

Public Private Partnership in the form of Urban Distribution Franchisee (UDF) is in place in the state of Uttar Pradesh in Kanpur and Agra urban areas.

#### **Amguri gas based power project**

579. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of Amguri gas based power project in Assam;
- (b) whether Government has taken any steps for supply of gas for the project;
- (c) if so, the details of the action taken thereon; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Pre-Feasibility Report (PFR) of the Amguri gas based power project has been prepared.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The matter regarding supply of gas to the project has been taken up by the State Government of Assam with Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India.

#### **Shortage of coal**

580. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether shortage of domestic/imported coal has affected the thermal power generation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken to remove supply constraints?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Power utilities have reported a generation loss of 8.7

Billion Unit due to shortage of coal during the period April, 2011 to February, 2012; Station-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below)

(c) Following steps have been/are being taken by the Government to mitigate shortage of coal for the thermal power plants in the country:

- Ministry of Coal/Coal India Limited are being insisted upon to enhance production of domestic coal in the country.
- Power Utilities have been advised to import coal to bridge the gap between requirement of coal and its availability from domestic sources.
- The coal supply position to thermal power station is reviewed in the Ministry of coal, Ministry of Power and Cabinet Secretariat with participation from the concerned Ministers, Central Electricity Authority, Coal India Limited and NTPC Limited.

**Statement**

*Generation loss due to Shortage of Coal for the year 2011-12  
reported by Power Utilities*

Sl. No.	Power Utility	Thermal Power Station	Capacity in MW	Generation Loss in MU (Up to February, 2012)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	NTPC	Unchahar	1,050	124
		Dadri (NCTPP)	1,820	192
		Kahalgaon STPS	1,340	4,821
		Singrauli STPS	2,000	188
		Rihand STPS	2,000	152
		Farakka STPS	1,600	195
		Vindhyachal STPS	3,260	749
		Talcher STPS	3,000	384
		Ramagundam STPS	2,600	546
		Simhadri STPS	1,500	498
		Badarpur	705	14
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,875</b>	<b>7,861</b>	
2.	M.P. Power	Satpura	1,143	63
		Genco	1,340	94
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,483</b>	<b>157</b>
3.	MAHAGENCO	Khaparkheda-II	1,340	27

1	2	3	4	5
		Parli	1,130	324
		Paras	500	53
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,970</b>	<b>404</b>
4.	APGENCO	Rayalaseema	1,050	17
		Kakatiya	500	28
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>45</b>
5.	DVC	Mejia	1,340	167
		Chandrapur	890	96
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,230</b>	<b>263</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>30,108</b>	<b>8,731</b>

#### **Problems in expansion of power sector**

581. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has tried to get a first-hand account of the problems that are holding back expansion plans in the power sector which is vital for sustaining growth in the economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what pragmatic decision, based on national interest, is being contemplated by the Ministry to get the projects off the ground?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Government has been taking steps to improve the power availability in the country during the last several years, which includes, generation capacity addition, transmission expansion, renovation and modernization of old stations and distribution loss reduction. As a result of the various measures taken by the Government, capacity addition of 51,302 MW has been achieved till 9th March, 2012 during 11th Five Year Plan as against 21,180 MW achieved during 10th Five Year Plan. Major reasons delaying the capacity addition programme are shortage of fuel, delay in environment and forest clearance, land acquisition issues and rehabilitation and resettlement issues.

(c) Various steps taken by Government to enhance the generation capacity addition in the country are as follows:

(i) Review of progress of power projects is being done at the highest level by Hon'ble Union Power Minister, Secretary, Ministry of Power and Chairperson, Central Electricity Authority, to identify the constraint areas and facilitate their faster resolution.

- (ii) Regular reviews are held at various levels including Ministry of Power, Ministry of Heavy Industries, Ministry of Coal, Planning Commission and Cabinet Secretariat to identify the constraint areas and facilitate faster resolution of inter-ministerial and other outstanding issues.
- (iii) An Advisory group has been set up under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Union Power Minister with former secretaries of Ministry of Power, former Secretaries of Ministry of Coal and Industry representatives to advise for expeditious completion of ongoing power generation projects and other issues facing power sector.
- (iv) A Task Force on Hydro Project development, has been constituted to look into all issues relating to development of hydropower including issues of Rehabilitation and Resettlement of project affected persons. The Task Force is headed by the Minister of Power.
- (v) An Inter-ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted (vide Ministry of Water Resources O.M. dated 7th August, 2009) to evolve a suitable framework to guide and accelerate the development of Hydropower in the North-East.
- (vi) Number of joint ventures have been/are being set up in the country for manufacturing of supercritical steam generators and turbine generators in the country and to ensure that there is no shortage of power equipment in the country.
- (vii) Efforts are being made at Ministerial level to make available coal for the power sector. Utilities have been advised to import coal to meet their shortfall. Power producers have also been advised to design boilers for higher level of imported coal blending.

#### **Intensive electrification of villages**

582. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that after electrifying villages under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), the Ministry is taking up some of the villages for intensive electrification;
- (b) if so, details of villages that have been taken up in Andhra Pradesh for intensive electrification;
- (c) the details of projects undertaken for this purpose in the State; and
- (d) the amount sanctioned, released and utilized and the physical targets set and achieved in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) In the State of Andhra Pradesh, all the villages were reported electrified prior to launch of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). However, intensive electrification works of partially electrified villages have been taken up in Andhra Pradesh under RGGVY. 26 projects (17 projects during 10th plan and 9 projects during 11th plan) covering intensive electrification of 27,477



partially electrified villages have been sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh. Under RGGVY, as on 29.02.2012, the electrification works in 23,938 partially electrified villages have been completed and an amount of Rs. 791.66 crore have been disbursed against the sanctioned amount of Rs 902.40 crore. Funds are released against sanctioned projects in installments based on the reported utilization of previous installment(s) released and fulfillment of other conditionalities.

### **Energy Development Policy**

‡583. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to formulate a comprehensive energy development policy to address the energy crisis in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is formulating plan for utilizing the alternate sources of energy; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Government of India has already issued the National Electricity Policy in 2005, Tariff Policy in 2006 and Integrated Energy Policy (IEP) covering all sources of energy including renewable energy sources in 2008. The IEP document has highlighted the need to maximally develop energy supply options and diversify energy sources including an increased exploitation of renewable energy sources especially solar.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of new and Renewable Energy has formulated plan for utilizing alternative sources of energy and a capacity addition target of 4125 MW has been set for 2012-2013 from grid interactive renewable power energy, which includes 2,500 MW from Wind Power, 350 MW from Small Hydro power, 800 MW from Solar power, 100 MW from Biomass power (Combustion), 5.00 MW from Biomass power (Gasification), 350 MW from Bagasse Cogeneration and 20 MW from Urban and Industrial Waste to Energy.

### **Meeting of power, coal and gas companies**

‡584. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a meeting had been organized with the heads of power, coal and gas companies, Keeping in view the electricity crisis which occurred in the country some months ago;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the discussions held in the said meeting;

---

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether it is expected that power companies would not face shortage of coal and gas in the coming days;

(e) whether coal and gas companies would continue to supply coal and gas to power plants in the coming years; and

(f) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) A delegation of Association of Power Producers met the Prime Minister and Ministers of Power, Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Environment and Forest and Finance to discuss various issues related to power sector.

(c) The issues raised in the meetings *inter-alia* includes:

- \* Shortage of coal and gas affecting power producers;
- \* Signing of Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA);
- \* Speedy disposal of Forest and Environment clearance;
- \* Removal of customs duty on import of coal; and
- \* Improvement of financial health of discoms.

(d) to (f) In order to supply coal to power projects commissioned in the 11th plan and getting commissioned upto 2014-15 in 12th Plan, Coal India Limited (CIL) will sign FSAs for full quantity of coal mentioned in the Letter of Assurances (LOAs) with power plants that have entered into long-term PPAs with discoms. For projects that have been commissioned upto 31st December, 2011, CIL will sign FSAs before 31st March, 2012. To meet its commitment CIL may reduce coal meant for e-auction from 10% to 7% till the end of 12th Plan. In case of any shortfall in fulfilling its commitment under the FSAs from its own production, CIL will arrange for supply of coal through imports etc.

As per the information made available by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, no additional domestic gas is likely to be available till 2015-16.

#### **Power shortage in Maharashtra**

585. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that industries in Maharashtra are facing power cuts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the steps Government is taking to increase the supply of electricity in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) There is an overall shortage of electricity in the country as well as in the state of Maharashtra. However, no notified power cuts on industries in Maharashtra have been reported to CEA during the current year (April, 2011 to February, 2012)

(c) The following measures have been taken/are being taken by the Government to improve power generation with a view to increase the supply of electricity in the country including Maharashtra:-

- (i) Capacity addition of 51,302 MW has been achieved during 11th plan (till 9th March, 2012). Working Group on Power has proposed, capacity addition of approximately 76,000 MW during the 12th plan.
- (ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of all 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) Thrust to import of coal by the power utilities to bridge the shortfall between requirement of coal and its availability from domestic sources.
- (v) Hydro Power Policy 2008 with the aim to boost hydro power development in the country.
- (vi) Tapping of surplus power from captive power plants.
- (vii) Renovation, Modernization and Life Extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (viii) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network as a major step towards loss reduction.
- (ix) Thrust to rural electrification

#### **Transmission and distribution losses**

586. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage transmission and distribution losses during the last three years as on date, State-wise and year-wise;
- (b) the reasons, if any, that have been identified for these losses; and
- (c) the steps taken to reduce losses in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Transmission and Distribution (T and D) losses as measure of grid losses were replaced with Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT and C) losses for better clarity. States/ UT-wise AT and C losses for the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 as contained in the 'Report on Performance of State Power Utilities' published by Power Finance Corporation (PFC) are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Electricity is a concurrent subject and the responsibility of sub-transmission and distribution segment rests with the States. Energy losses occur in the process of supplying electricity to consumers due to technical and commercial reasons. The technical losses are due to energy dissipated in the conductors and equipment used for transmission, transformation, sub-transmission and distribution of power. These technical losses are inherent in a system and can be reduced to a certain level. Pilferage by hooking and bypassing meters etc., defective meters and errors in meter reading and in estimating un-metered supply of energy is responsible

for part of the commercial losses and when added to technical losses gives Transmission and Distribution (T and D) loss. There is another component of commercial losses, which is attributable to non-recovery of the billed amount, which is reflected in collection efficiency. T and D losses together with loss in collection gives Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT and C) loss.

(c) The responsibility of reduction of AT and C losses in the distribution network is with the State Governments and the Power Departments. However, with the aim to reduce the AT and C losses up to 15% in the country and improvement in power distribution sector, Government of India has launched the Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) during 11th Plan period. The focus of R-APDRP is on actual demonstrable performance by utilities in terms of sustained AT and C loss reduction. Projects under the scheme are being taken up in two Parts. The activities to be covered under each part are as follows:

Part-A: Preparation of Base-line data for the project area covering Consumer Indexing, GIS Mapping, Metering of Distribution Transformers and Feeders, and Automatic Data Logging for all Distribution Transformers and Feeders and SCADA / DMS system for big cities only. It will also include adoption of IT applications for meter reading, billing and collection, energy accounting and auditing, redressal of consumer grievances, establishment of IT enabled consumer service centers etc.

Part-B: Renovation, modernization and strengthening of 11 kv level Substations, Transformers/Transformer Centers, Re-conductoring of lines at 11 kv level and below, Load Bifurcation, Load Balancing, HVDS, installation of capacitor banks and mobile service centers etc.

Under R-APDRP, projects worth Rs. 31416.15 crores (Part-A: Rs. 6639.98 crores covering 1402 towns and 63 SCADA projects; Part-B: Rs. 24776.17 crores covering 1086 towns) have already been sanctioned. All the eligible towns posed by states having population more than 30,000 as per census 2001 (10,000 for special category states) have been covered under Part-A.

The projects sanctioned under R-APDRP scheme are at various stages of implementation. It is expected that on successful completion of the scheme, the AT and C losses will be reduced to the extent of 15% in the project areas.

#### *Statement*

*State/UT-wise AT and C losses for the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 as contained in Report as performance of State Power Utilities used by PFC*

Region	State	Utility	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	47.38	34.37	43.92
	<b>Bihar TOTAL</b>		<b>47.38</b>	<b>34.37</b>	<b>43.92</b>
	Jharkhand	JSEB	23.34	54.01	10.43
	<b>Jharkhand TOTAL</b>		<b>23.34</b>	<b>54.01</b>	<b>10.43</b>

Region	State	Utility	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
	Orissa	CESCO	46.05	46.84	40.00
		NESCO	34.58	38.90	36.70
		SESCO	48.15	50.59	51.00
		WESCO	41.20	37.55	37.58
	<b>Orissa TOTAL</b>		<b>41.68</b>	<b>42.20</b>	<b>39.71</b>
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	51.32	46.81	51.35
	<b>Sikkim TOTAL</b>		<b>51.32</b>	<b>46.81</b>	<b>51.35</b>
	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	23.24	25.81	33.24
	<b>West Bengal TOTAL</b>		<b>23.24</b>	<b>25.81</b>	<b>33.24</b>
	<b>EASTERN TOTAL</b>		<b>33.11</b>	<b>36.62</b>	<b>33.92</b>
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	61.59	60.15	52.93
	<b>Arunachal Pradesh TOTAL</b>		<b>61.59</b>	<b>60.15</b>	<b>52.93</b>
	Assam	CAEDCL	42.96	39.36	
		LAEDCL	28.71	29.23	
		UAEDCL	36.02	31.42	
		APDCL			29.03
	<b>Assam TOTAL</b>		<b>35.18</b>	<b>32.68</b>	<b>29.03</b>
	Manipur	Manipur PD	79.67	81.32	48.09
	<b>Manipur Total</b>		<b>79.67</b>	<b>81.32</b>	<b>48.09</b>
	Meghalaya	MeSEB	39.45	43.37	48.77
	<b>Meghalaya Total</b>		<b>39.45</b>	<b>43.37</b>	<b>48.77</b>
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	28.43	41.08	38.99
	<b>Mizoram Total</b>		<b>28.43</b>	<b>41.08</b>	<b>38.99</b>
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	49.09	44.12	46.15
	<b>Nagaland Total</b>		<b>49.09</b>	<b>44.12</b>	<b>46.15</b>
	Tripura	TSECL	30.25	31.91	29.16
	<b>Tripura Total</b>		<b>30.25</b>	<b>31.91</b>	<b>29.16</b>
	<b>NORTH EASTERN TOTAL</b>		<b>40.32</b>	<b>40.70</b>	<b>36.44</b>
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	37.10	20.59	19.83
		BSES Yamuna	47.31	13.73	28.63
		NDPL	19.93	17.64	15.68
	<b>Delhi Total</b>		<b>34.58</b>	<b>17.92</b>	<b>20.78</b>
	Haryana	DHBVNL	31.78	32.60	28.11

Region	State	Utility	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
		UHBVNL	34.22	34.00	29.91
	<b>Haryana Total</b>		<b>33.02</b>	<b>33.29</b>	<b>28.99</b>
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	17.15	12.85	18.46
	<b>Himachal Pradesh Total</b>		<b>17.15</b>	<b>12.85</b>	<b>18.46</b>
	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir PDD	71.92	69.05	70.44
	<b>Jammu and Kashmir Total</b>		<b>71.92</b>	<b>69.05</b>	<b>70.44</b>
	Punjab	PSEB	19.10	18.51	17.73
	<b>Punjab Total</b>		<b>19.10</b>	<b>18.51</b>	<b>17.73</b>
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	35.71	31.28	33.04
		JDVVNL	33.13	30.19	31.51
		JVVNL	30.60	28.40	26.68
	<b>Rajasthan Total</b>		<b>33.02</b>	<b>29.83</b>	<b>30.07</b>
	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	44.69	45.95	49.62
		KESCO	56.12	53.44	37.37
		MVVN	48.16	40.64	28.71
		Pash VVN	31.29	26.63	27.93
		Poorv VVN	51.91	49.75	54.46
	<b>Uttar Pradesh TOTAL</b>		<b>43.09</b>	<b>40.12</b>	<b>39.65</b>
	Uttarakhand	Ut PCL	38.32	35.37	33.53
	<b>Uttarakhand TOTAL</b>		<b>38.32</b>	<b>35.37</b>	<b>33.53</b>
	<b>Northern TOTAL</b>		<b>34.51</b>	<b>31.12</b>	<b>30.83</b>
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	19.23	14.24	17.93
		APEPDCL	7.46	10.26	9.69
		APNPDCL	11.92	14.37	18.52
		APSPDCL	20.02	11.36	16.63
	<b>Andhra Pradesh TOTAL</b>		<b>16.19</b>	<b>12.99</b>	<b>16.43</b>
	Karnataka	BESCOM	26.60	19.17	21.10
		CHESCOM	37.65	25.33	28.21
		GESCOM	41.25	38.80	38.05
		HESCOM	40.70	33.90	28.51
		MESCOM	21.66	14.01	18.40
	<b>Karnataka Total</b>		<b>32.13</b>	<b>24.94</b>	<b>25.34</b>
	Kerala	KSEB	21.52	21.61	14.89
	<b>Kerala Total</b>		<b>21.52</b>	<b>21.61</b>	<b>14.89</b>

Region	State	Utility	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	18.69	18.47	19.35
	<b>Puducherry Total</b>		<b>18.69</b>	<b>18.47</b>	<b>19.35</b>
	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	16.19	14.39	20.15
	<b>Tamil Nadu TOTAL</b>		<b>16.19</b>	<b>14.39</b>	<b>20.15</b>
	<b>Southern TOTAL</b>		<b>20.27</b>	<b>16.92</b>	<b>19.49</b>
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	27.59	30.46	
		CSPDCL		38.29	37.98
	<b>Chhattisgarh Total</b>		<b>27.59</b>	<b>32.73</b>	<b>37.98</b>
	Goa	GoaPD	13.12	21.69	7.76
	<b>Goa Total</b>		<b>13.12</b>	<b>21.69</b>	<b>7.76</b>
	Gujarat	DGVCL	15.23	16.11	15.23
		MGVCL	17.17	14.98	15.27
		PGVCL	32.74	31.78	32.35
		UGVCL	17.23	16.31	18.89
	<b>Gujarat Total</b>		<b>22.81</b>	<b>22.04</b>	<b>22.81</b>
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	54.43	50.24	42.26
			MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	40.72	36.38
		MP Purv Kshetra VVCL	42.58	55.84	46.11
<b>Madhya Pradesh TOTAL</b>			<b>45.85</b>	<b>46.61</b>	<b>41.03</b>
Maharashtra		MSEDCL	31.32	31.19	25.02
<b>Maharashtra TOTAL</b>		<b>31.32</b>	<b>31.19</b>	<b>25.02</b>	
<b>Western TOTAL</b>		<b>31.37</b>	<b>31.64</b>	<b>28.23</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>29.45</b>	<b>27.74</b>	<b>27.15</b>	

#### Losses of power utilities

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

- (a) whether financial health of NTPC and other power utilities is a major concern;
- (b) if so, the details of losses being incurred;
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to bridge the average cost of power and the average revenue realized by State utilities;

(d) whether any state-level utilities have defaulted on loan repayments to banks; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) As far as NTPC is concerned, there is no concern about its financial health. However, as per Power Finance Corporation (PFC)'s report covering the Performance of State Power Utilities for the years 2007-08 to 2009-10, the aggregate losses incurred by Distribution Utilities in the state power sector during the past three years are as follows:

	(Amount in Rs. 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)

Cumulative losses of Distribution Utilities as per PFC's report has reached to Rs. 1,06,347 crores as on 31.3.2010.

(c) Ministry of Power had approached Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) to address the timely rationalization of annual tariff. In its judgement dated 8th November, 2011, APTEL 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 recovery 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.

(d) and (e) Information of state-level utilities who have defaulted on loan repayments to banks is not available with Ministry of Power.

#### **Purchase of power equipments by UMPPs**

588. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is making it mandatory for Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) to buy by certain percentage of equipments from domestic manufactures;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the percentage that has been fixed for the domestic manufactures;

(c) the criteria for fixing the percentage; and

(d) the monitoring mechanism for ensuring compliance of the guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### **NTPC's power projects**

†589. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BALAPTE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of electricity projects started by National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of power projects likely to be started in 2012-13 by NTPC and the quantum of electricity likely to be supplied to various States, State-wise;

(c) whether NTPC proposes to establish new power projects in the near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the scheduled date of commissioning of these projects along with current status of procurement of machinery and the date of commissioning of these power projects and production therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) NTPC along with its JVs is already operating power stations in various States with total installed capacity of 36,014 MW. State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*)

(b) The following units are likely to be started on commercial basis during 2012-13:

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl.No.	Project	State / Union Territory	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)
1.	NTECL, Vallur (Unit#2)	Tamil Nadu	Coal	500
2.	APCPL, Indira Gandhi STPP, (Unit#3)	Haryana	Coal	500
3.	Mauda (Unit#2)	Maharashtra	Coal	500
4.	Rihand-III (Unit#5)	Uttar Pradesh	Coal	500
5.	Rihand-III (Unit#6)	Uttar Pradesh	Coal	500
6.	Vindhyachal-IV (Unit#11)	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	500
7.	Vindhyachal-IV (Unit#12)	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	500
8.	Sipat-I (Unit#3)	Chhattisgarh	Coal	660
9.	Andaman and Nicobar	Andaman and Nicobar	Solar PV	05
TOTAL				4165

The quantum of tentative power allocation to various States in the country, State-wise, from these projects is given in Statement-II (*See below*)

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Projects totaling to 15,338 MW (including the above 4165 MW) are under construction by NTPC and its JVs. The orders for the procurement of main plant machines for all these projects have been placed. State-wise details along with commissioning schedule are given in Statement-III (*See below*)

Further, Main Plant bids (Steam Generator and Turbine Generator packages) have been invite direceived for a total of 17,281 MW capacity. Details are given in Statement-IV (*See below*). The investment approval of these projects is dependent on various statutory clearances. Their commissioning dates have not been finalized.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *Installed Capacity of NTPC's Power Projects including its Joint Ventures (JVs)*

Sl. No.	Station	State	Capacity (MW)
<b>I NTPC's own capacity</b>			
<b>Coal Based Projects</b>			
1.	Singrauli I and II	UP	2,000
2.	Korba I, II and III	Chhattisgarh	2,600
3.	Ramagundam I, II and III	AP	2,600
4.	Farakka-I, II and III	WB	2,100
5.	Vindhyachal-I, II and III	MP	3,260
6.	Rihand-I and II	UP	2,000

Sl. No.	Station	State	Capacity (MW)
7.	Kahalgaon-I and II	Bihar	2,340
8.	NCTPP-I and II	UP	1,820
9.	Talcher I and II	Odisha	3,000
10.	Talcher TPS	Odisha	460
11.	Unchahar-I, II and III	UP	1,050
12.	Simhadri I and II	AP	1,500
13.	Tanda TPS	UP	440
14.	Badarpur	Delhi	705
15.	Sipat-I and II	Chhattisgarh	2,320
	<b>TOTAL (Coal)</b>		<b>28195</b>
<b>Combined Cycle Gas/Liquid Fuel Based Projects</b>			
1.	Auraiya-I	UP	652
2.	Anta-I	Rajasthan	413
3.	Kawas-I	Gujarat	645
4.	Dadri	UP	817
5.	Jhanor-Gandhar-I	Gujarat	648
6.	RGCCPP Kayamkulam-I	Kerala	350
7.	Faridabad	Haryana	430
	<b>TOTAL (Gas)</b>		<b>3955</b>
	<b>NTPC's own capacity</b>		<b>32150</b>
<b>II. Power Projects under Joint Ventures</b>			
1.	Rourkela (Coal)	Orissa	120
2.	Durgapur (Coal)	West Bengal	120
3.	Bhilai (Coal)	Chhattisgarh	574
4.	Muzaffarpur (Coal)	Bihar	110
5.	Jhajjar (Coal)	Haryana	1000
	Total Capacity Coal		1924
6.	RGPPL (Gas)	Maharashtra	1940
	<b>TOTAL (JV)</b>		<b>3864</b>
GRAND TOTAL (I+II): [30119 MW coal + 5895 MW gas]			36014

**Statement-II**

*The quantum of tentative power allocation from NTPC's Projects  
to be commissioned in 2012-13*

Sl.No.	Name of the Project .	Capacity	State	Allocation (MW)
1.	Rihand-III (U#5 and 6)	(2x500 MW)	Uttar Pradesh	320
			Delhi	132
			Rajasthan	116
			Haryana	56
			Punjab	82
			Uttarakhand	38
			Himachal Pradesh	34
			Chandigarh	6
			Jammu and Kashmir	66
			Unallocated for GOI	150
2.	Vindhyachal-IV (U#11 and 12)	(2x500 MW)	Gujarat	240
			Maharashtra	270
			Madhya Pradesh	256
			Chhattisgarh	62
			Goa	12
			Daman and Diu	4
			Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6
			Unallocated for GOI	150
3.	Sipat-I (U#3)	(1x660 MW)	Gujarat	180
			Maharashtra	170
			Madhya Pradesh	94
			Chhattisgarh	104
			Goa	7
			Daman and Diu	3
			Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4
			Unallocated for GOI	99
4.	Mouda (U#2)	(1x500 MW)	Gujarat	120
			Maharashtra	185
			Madhya Pradesh	78
			Chhattisgarh	31
			Goa	6

Sl.No.	Name of the Project .	Capacity	State	Allocation (MW)
			Daman and Diu	2
			Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3
			Unallocated for GOI	75
5.	APCPL - Indira Gandhi STPP (U#3)	(1x500MW)	Delhi	231
			Haryana	231
			Unallocated for GOI	38
6.	NTECL - Vallur (U#2)	(1x500 MW)	Andhra Pradesh	60
			Karnataka	37
			Kerala	17
			Tamil Nadu	347
			Puducherry	2
			Unallocated for GOI	37
7.	Andaman-Nicobar Solar PV	5 MW	Andaman Nicobar	05

\* Wherever Allocation has been done for the station, individual unit allocation has been calculated based on *Pro-Rata* Basis.

**Statement-III**

*Details of NTPC's ongoing projects*

Sl. No.	Project	State/Union Territory	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)	Likely date of Commissioning	Main Plant Letter of Award (LOA) Date (Status of Procurement of machinery)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Sipat-I	Chhattisgarh	Coal	660	U#3: Q-1:12-13	April, 04
2.	Simhadri-II	Andhra Pradesh	Coal	500	U#4: Q-4:11-12	March, 07
3.	Bongaigaon	Assam	Coal	750	U#1: Q-2:13-14 U#2: Q-1:14-15 U#3: Q-3:14-15	February, 08
4.	Mouda-I	Maharashtra	Coal	1000	U#1: Q-4:11-12 U#2: Q-2:13-14	November, 08
5.	Rihand-III	Uttar Pradesh	Coal	1000	U#5: Q-2:12-13 U#6: Q-2:13-14	February, 09
6.	Vindhyachal-IV	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	1000	U#11:Q-2:12-13 U#12: Q-2:13-14	February, 09
7.	Barh-I	Bihar	Coal	1980	U#1: Q-2:14-15 U#2: Q-1:15-16 U#3:Q-4:15-16	March, 05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Barh-II	Bihar	Coal	1320	U#4: Q-1:13-14 U#5: Q-3:13-14	Steam Generator (SG): March, 08 Turbine Generator (TG): October, 08
9.	Koldam	Himachal Pradesh	Hydro	800	U# 1 to 4 Q-1:13-14	December, 03
10.	Tapovan Vishnugad	Uttarakhand	Hydro	520	U#1 to 4 Q-4:14-15	November, 06
11.	Kudgi-I	Karnataka	Coal	2400	U#1: Q-4:15-16 U#2: Q-2:16-17 U#3: Q-3:16-17	February, 12
12.	Singrauli CW Discharge	Uttar Pradesh	Hydro	8	U#1 and 2 Q-4:12-13	March, 11
13.	Andaman and Nicobar (Solar)	Andaman and Nicobar	Solar	5	12/12	December, 12
14.	Dadri	Uttar Pradesh	Solar (PV)	5	12/12	March, 12
	<b>NTPC owned projects</b>			<b>11948</b>		
	<b>Joint Venture Projects</b>					
15.	IGSTPP, Jhajjar JV with HPGCL and IPGCL	Haryana	Coal	500	U#3: Q-3:12-13	July, 07

16. Vallur JV with TNEB, Ph. I	Tamil Nadu	Coal	1000	U#1 Q-4:11-12 U#2: Q-3:12-13	August, 07
17. Vallur-JV with TNEB, Ph. II	Tamil Nadu	Coal	500	U#3: Q-2:13-14	July, 09
18. Nabinagar-JV with Railways	Bihar	Coal	1000	U#1: Q-3:13-14 U#2: Q-2:14-15 U#3: Q-3:1 4-15 U#4: Q-4:14-1 5	January, 08
19. Muzaffarpur Exp-JV with Bihar	Bihar	Coal	390	U#3: Q-1:14-15 U#4: Q-2:14-15	March, 10
<b>Joint Venture Projects</b>			<b>3390</b>		
TOTAL			15338		



**Statement-IV***Basket of Projects (New Projects)-Under bidding*

Sl. No.	Project	State	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)
<b>Bulk-I (660 MW Units)</b>				
1.	Meja-JVwith UPRVUN	Uttar Pradesh	Coal	1320 (2x660)
2.	Solapur	Maharashtra	Coal	1320 (2x660)
3.	Nabinagar STPP-JV with BSEB	Bihar	Coal	1980 (3x660)
4.	Mouda-II	Maharashtra	Coal	1320 (2x660)
		<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5940</b>
<b>Bulk-11 (800 MW Units)</b>				
5.	Darlipalli-I	Orissa	Coal	1600 (2x800)
6.	Gajmara-I	Orissa	Coal	1600 (2x800)
7.	Lara-I	Chhattisgarh	Coal	1600 (2x800)
		<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4800</b>
<b>Other Projects</b>				
8.	Tanda-II (Coal)	Uttar Pradesh	Coal	1320 (2x660) ,
9.	Unchahar-IV (Coal)	Uttar Pradesh	Coal	500 (1x500)
10.	Vtndhyachal-V (Coal)	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	500 (1x500)
11.	Khargone (Coal)	Madhya Pradesh	Coal	1320 (2x660)
12.	Kawas-II (Gas)	Gujarat	Gas	1300 (2x650)
13.	Jhanor Gandhar-II	Gujarat	Gas	1300 (2x650)
14.	Lata Tapovan	Uttarakhand	Hydro	171 (3x57)
15.	Guledagudda	Karnataka	Wind	100
16.	Anta	Rajasthan	Solar Thermal	15
17.	Faridabad	Haryana	Solar PV	5
18.	Ramagundam Ph 1	Andhra Pradesh	Solar PV	10
		<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6541</b>
<b>TOTAL (I)</b>		<b>Projects under bidding</b>		<b>17281</b>

**Stoppage of domestic fuel supply to power projects**

590. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has advised the Coal India Ltd. and gas companies not to supply domestic coal and gas to power projects selling power at merchant tariffs;

(b) if so, why Government is allowing large private companies, like JSPL, TISCO, etc., which have been allocated coal blocks free of cost to sell power at merchant rates, thereby gaining a windfall profit of 50-80 per cent;

(c) whether Government proposes to take any steps to stop sale of power at merchant rates by such companies; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) In order to supply coal to power projects commissioned in the 11th Plan and getting commissioned upto 2014-15 in 12th Plan, Coal India Limited (CIL) has been advised to sign Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) for full quantity of coal mentioned in the Letter of Assurances (LOAs) with trigger level of 80% for levy of disincentives and 90% for levy of incentives, with power plants that have entered into long-term PPAs with discoms. As part of 12th Plan coal linkage policy, Ministry of Power has included the condition that actual drawal of coal will be subject to 85% of power being tied up through long term PPA with discoms through tariff based competitive bidding (except for PSU projects where PPAs were signed by 5.1.2011).

For supply of gas, Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) on Gas Pricing and Commercial Utilization of Gas directed that the existing and future allocations of New Exploration License Policy (NELP) gas to power plants be subject to the condition that the entire electricity produced from the allocated gas shall only be sold to the Distribution Licensees at tariffs determined or adopted (in case of bidding) by the tariff regulator of the power plant. The gas will be supplied only for the duration of the PPA and supply of gas will start only after the signing of PPA. The PPA may initially be for one year (short term PPA) during which electricity shall be sold at the tariff determined by the regulator and the subsequent PPA should be for medium term or long term. The EGoM also authorized the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to cancel the current allocation of any power plant(s) not complying with the aforesaid conditions.

(b) to (d) Ministry of Coal is being requested to advise all the coal block allocatees to participate in the bids for sale of power from end use projects as per the guidelines of Ministry of Power or face cancellation of coal block allocation. This would be applicable to coal blocks for private power projects.

#### **Bio-technology finishing schools and bio-informatics parks**

591. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of different States in the country promoting Biotechnology Finishing Schools to create skilled workforce for Biotechnology Industry;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up a Bioinformatics Park in the country; and

- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Department of Biotechnology is implementing Biotech Industrial Training Programme to provide six months industrial exposure to B.Tech./M.Sc./M.Tech.(Biotechnology) students to enhance their employability and to create industry ready manpower. There is provision to train 700 students in the current year with stipend to the trainees and bench fee to the trainer companies. Over 120 industries from all parts of country are involved in providing training. About 25-30% trainees find permanent placement.

Karnataka State Government has initiated a Biotechnology Finishing school in 2011 for providing industrially relevant training to post graduate students in life sciences. 12 colleges from Karnataka are providing one year training in 9 specialised areas in collaboration with industry, out of which first six months training is imparted in colleges and next six months are devoted to industrially relevant projects. Proposal submitted by Karnataka State Government to the Department of Biotechnology is under consideration.

- (b) Yes, Sir. Government proposes to set up a Bio-IT centre at Bangalore.  
(c) The project will focus on the following goals:

Conducting cutting-edge research in Bio-IT, providing training to empower students, promoting techno-preneurship and achieving self-sustenance through commercialization. Infrastructure is being set up and training and research activities are being initiated.

#### **CSIR laboratory in Rajasthan**

†592. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set up any laboratory under the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in Rajasthan;  
(b) if so, the locations where these are set up in the State and whether any amount for them has been allocated by the Central Government; and  
(c) if not, whether there is any scheme for the State in the future?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has setup a laboratory namely, CSIR-Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute (CSIR-CEERI) in Rajasthan.

- (b) CSIR-CEERI is located at Pilani and it has been allocated Rs. 58.84 crore in the current financial year.  
(c) Does not arise.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Water level of Siang river**

593. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fall in Siang river upto abnormal level is due to diversion of the river in upper reaches in China and the Central Water Commission (CWC) has visited the area and exchanged the data with the Chinese authorities; and

(b) if so, what are the steps taken to maintain the normal river flow in Brahmaputra and whether any written agreement between India and China is enunciated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) No Sir, Central Water Commission maintains river water level and discharge data at Tuting in Upper Siang District near to border to Tibet Autonomous Region, China. Based on the available river data, it is stated that there is no fall in Siang River flows near the point of entry of river Siang in India.

The analysis of Siang River flows at Tuting for January and February months of preceding five years (2007-2011) shows that the average monthly flows in January/February, 2012 are atleast 50 to 150% higher than the corresponding average monthly flows during the previous years.

(b) Government of India keeps a constant watch on all developments in China having bearing on India's interest and takes necessary measures to protect them. In this regard, in October, 2011, Vice Minister of Chinese Ministry of Water Resources also stated that the Chinese Government has no plan to conduct any diversification project on Yarlung Zangbo River. Government has ascertained that construction activity on Brahmaputra River at Zangmu on the Chinese side is a Run of the River hydro electric project, which does not store water and will not adversely impact the downstream areas in India.

**Requirement of water**

594. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the amount of utilizable water in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether any estimates has been made to assess the requisite water level in the future;

(c) whether Government is taking steps to ensure better water retention and collection; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure incurred on such measures, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The average annual water availability for the

country has been assessed as 1869 billion cubic meters (BCM). Due to topographic, hydrological and other constraints, the utilizable water has been estimated to be about 1123 BCM comprising 690 BCM of surface water and 433 BCM of replenishable ground water.

The National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development in its report in 1999 has assessed that the annual water requirement by the year 2025 and 2050 will be about 843 BCM and 1180 BCM respectively.

(c) and (d) With a view to meet the growing demand for water, several measures for development and management of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments, which include creation of storages, restoration of water bodies, rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge to ground water, adoption of better management practices etc.

Government of India provides Central Assistance to the State Governments through various schemes/programmes, such as Accelerated Irrigation benefits Programmes (AIBP); Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD and WM); Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies, etc. State wise Central assistance released under the above mentioned schemes/programmes during the past few years is given in Statement I to III respectively.

***Statement-I***

*Statewise Details of Central Assistance Related under AIBP*

(Rs in crores)

Sl. No.	State /UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	855.18	1300.728	22.792
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.96	30.780	48.635
3.	Assam	405.95	589.973	406.403
4.	Bihar	109.70	77.913	55.754
5.	Chhattisgarh	193.04	60.885	174.811
6.	Goa	39.23	20.250	20.000
7.	Gujarat	258.61	6.080	361.420
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	119.32	90.680	43.521
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	393.07	171.728	156.034
11.	Jharkhand	3.72	0.00	242.887
12.	Karnataka	442.42	823.828	567.759
13.	Kerala	0.90	3.812	10.017
14.	Madhya Pradesh	473.78	758.746	658.692
15.	Maharashtra	2257.83	1395.395	2069.056

Sl. No.	State /UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
16.	Manipur	221.67	42.540	249.997
17.	Meghalaya	24.80	22.502	110.195
18.	Mizoram	50.72	36.450	51.092
19.	Nagaland	48.60	57.286	70.000
20.	Orissa	724.44	871.572	591.681
21.	Punjab	9.54	22.050	140.476
22.	Rajasthan	178.62	157.577	41.920
23.	Sikkim	0.00	2.605	14.364
24.	Tripura	43.18	36.209	48.000
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	315.47	238.082	432.538
27.	Uttarakhand	371.66	127.006	160.060
28.	West Bengal	22.81	0.914	89.100

**Statement-II***Statewise Central Assistance Released under the Command Area Development and Water Management Programme*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Central assistance released (Rs. lakh)		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	250.00	0.00	40.98
3.	Assam	594.61	0.00	226.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	6095.19	2669.09
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	8285.09
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	80.56
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	893.86
8.	Haryana	4411.19	5451.28	4767.24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1292.83	1432.35	2250.19
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.0
12.	Karnataka	1500.00	3170.04	5341.51
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	106.25
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	589.67	1000.00

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Maharashtra	2623.63	3404.79	0.0
16.	Manipur	554.47	938.77	1200.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	3.56	25.52
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.0
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.0
20.	Orissa	2976.25	1577.80	3563.07
21.	Punjab	6091.13	0.00	6000.00
22.	Rajasthan	4630.31	2980.85	0.0
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	4650.00	1500.00
25.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7094.76	9475.99	7000.00
27.	Uttarakhand	409.92	0.00	0.0
28.	West Bengal	0.00	1600.00	690.95

**Statement-III**

*Fund released to States under Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies (RRR) Schemes*

(Rupees in crores)

Name of State	Fund released during 2009-10	Fund released during 2010-11
Orissa	72.12	75.00
Karnataka	74.04	47.47
Andhra Pradesh		189
Bihar		25.00
U.P. (Budelkhand)		29.08
M.P. (Bundelkhand)		7.33
Meghalaya Unimam Lake		1.78
TOTAL	146.16	374.66

Note: funding started under this scheme w.e.f. 2009-10

**Interlinking of river projects**

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

(a) whether any scientific study has been conducted to confirm the feasibility of river linking projects of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's stand on the criticisms raised from some quarters that an inadequate analysis of India's water futures is the basis of NRLP and the economic, social and environmental costs outweigh the project benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) The National Water Development Agency (NWDA) was set up under the Ministry of Irrigation in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals of National Perspective Plan (NPP) and to give concrete shape to it. NWDA has already identified 14 links under Himalayan Component and 16 links under Peninsular Rivers Component. Out of these, Feasibility Reports (FRs) of 14 links under Peninsular Component and 2 links under Himalayan Component (Indian portion) has been prepared.

The feasibility of link proposals under NPP is assessed at every stage of their formulation as is done for any other water resources project. While preparing Pre-Feasibility Report (PFRs), their techno-economic viability is established at the preliminary stage. The FRs of such link proposals which are found techno-economically viable at PFR stage are taken up. While preparing FRs various studies such as Survey and Investigation, hydrological, analysis, rapid socio-economic and environment impact assessment studies, etc. are carried out. Thereafter, Details Project Reports (DPRs) of such link proposals which are found viable at FR stage are taken up with the concurrence of concerned states. At DPR stage the detailed studies regarding all the aspects of the link proposal are carried out.

NWDA is carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study and Socio-Economic studies for individual Project at DPR Stage as per Term of reference duly approved by Expert Appraisal Committee of Ministry of Environmental and Forest duly considering economic, Social and Environmental costs and projected benefits including Rehabilitation and Resettlement plan.

#### **National Dam Safety Authority**

596. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to form a National Dam Safety Authority to oversee the safety of dams in the country; and

(b) whether Government would take urgent steps to get the Dam Safety Bill, 2010 passed in both the Houses of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) No, there is no proposal for forming a National Dam Safety Authority before Government. However, in The Dam Safety Bill, 2010 the Central Government proposed to establish a separate organization to be known as the "Central Dam Safety Organisation."



(b) Yes, Sir.

#### **Interlinking of rivers**

597. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has passed a judgment on interlinking of rivers across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has studied the environmental impact, enormous cost involved and possible disputes between riparian and non-riparian States of such a project;

(c) whether the States would have the freedom of choice not to join the project; and

(d) whether Government would seek the review of the Supreme Court judgment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (d) The Hon'ble supreme Court has disposed of Writ Petition (Civil) 512 of 2002 Networking of rivers, on 27.2.2012. However, certified copy of the Judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court has so far not been received in Ministry of Water Resources.

(b) The Detailed Project Report (DPR) of river linking projects are prepared after the concurrence of the concerned States. The environmental and cost related aspects are examined while appraising the detailed report of the project for Technoeconomic approval.

(c) At present, the inter linking of rivers programme is being pursued in a consultative manner with the consensus and cooperation of the concerned states.

#### **Interlinking of rivers**

†598. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would comply with the directions issued by the Supreme Court with regard to interlinking of rivers in a time bound manner;

(b) if so, by when the project would be commenced and by when it is likely to be completed along with the amount of money likely to be spent on this project;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the initial cost of the project and the reasons for delay in its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a), (b) and (d) The certified copy of the recent direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court has so far not been received in Ministry of Water

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Resources. The Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) had formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development as early as 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 Ministry of Irrigation in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals of NPP and to give concrete shape to it. NWDA has already identified 14 links under Himalayan Component and 16 links under Peninsular Rivers Component. Out of these, Feasibility Reports of 14 links under Peninsular Component and 2 links under Himalayan Component (Indian portion) has been prepared. The present status of links identified for preparation of Feasibility Report is given in Statement (*See* below).

Five Peninsular links namely (i) Ken - Betwa, (ii) Parbati - Kalisindh - Chambal, (iii) Damanganga - Pinjal, (iv) Par - Tapi - Narmada and (v) Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) have been identified as priority links for taking up their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). DPR of one priority link namely Ken-Betwa has been completed and was communicated to the party states. Modifications of the proposals and final Detailed Project Report preparation have been taken up by NWDA in light of observations of the concerned states. The Ken-Betwa link project has been included in the scheme of National Projects.

The completion of river linking project depends on the consensus and cooperation of the concerned States and agreement with the neighbouring countries (in case of link proposals under the Himalayan Component).

The initial cost of the Inter Linking projects as per pre-feasibility/feasibility studies was Rs. 5.60 Lakh crore at 2002 Price Level.

(c) Do not arise in view of (b) above.

**Statement**

*Status of water transfer links identified for preparation of feasibility reports (ER) by NWDA*

---

**Peninsular Rivers Development Component**

1. Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	-FR completed
2. Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link*	-FR completed (Taken by the State as per their own proposal)
3. Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link	-FR completed
4. Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	-FR completed
5. Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	-FR completed

- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 6. Krishna (Srisaïlam) - Pennar link               | -FR completed                    |
| 7. Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link                 | -FR completed                    |
| 8. Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link | -FR completed                    |
| 9. Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai - Gundar link       | -FR completed                    |
| 10. Parbati - Kalisindh - Chambal link*            | -FR completed                    |
| 11. Damanganga - Pinjal link*                      | -FR completed<br>and DPR started |
| 12. Par - Tapi - Narmada link*                     | -FR completed<br>and DPR started |
| 13. Ken - Betwa link*                              | -DPR (Phase-I)<br>completed      |
| 14. Pamba - Achankovil - Vaïppar link              | FR completed                     |
| 15. Netravati - Hemavati Link                      | PFR completed                    |
| 16. Bedti - Varda link                             | FR work taken up                 |

**Himalayan Rivers Development Component**

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Kosi-Mechi link   | -Entirely lies in<br>Nepal            |
| 2. Kosi-Ghaghra link   | -S and I works<br>taken up            |
| 3. Gandak-Ganga link   | -S and I works<br>completed           |
| 4. Ghaghra-Yamuna link   | -FR completed (for<br>Indian portion) |
| 5. Sarda-Yamuna link   | -FR completed (for<br>Indian portion) |
| 6. Yamuna-Rajasthan link   | -S and I works<br>completed           |
| 7. Rajasthan-Sabarmati link  | -S and I works<br>completed           |
| 8. Chunar (at Ganga) - Sone Barrage link   | -S and I works<br>completed           |
| 9. Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link                                       | -S and I works<br>taken up            |
| 10. Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link   | -S and I works<br>taken up            |
| 11. Jogighopa (at Brahmaputra) - Tista-Ganga at Farakka<br>(Alternate to M-S-T-G) link | -S and I works<br>taken up            |

12. Ganga (Farakka) - Sunderbans link	-S and I works completed
13. Ganga-Damodar - Subernarekha link	-S and I works completed
14. Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	-S and I works completed

---

\* Priority links

PFR- Pre-Feasibility Report; FR- Feasibility Report; DPR- Detailed Project Report

S and I - Survey and Investigation in Indian portion

### **Rain Water Harvesting System**

599. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the ground water level is decreasing day by day;
- (b) the details of steps taken to save the drinking water;
- (c) whether Government is planning to start an institute of excellence in rain harvesting system and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government would plan a programme for capacity building and training at grass root level for water management;
- (e) whether Government would plan to impose rain water harvesting cess or water cess on the industries which are utilizing maximum water including the industries producing mineral water or other water purifying systems; and
- (f) 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) Analysis of long term water level data collected by Central Ground Water Board for the period May 2001 - May, 2011 has indicated that 43 % of the observation wells monitored throughout the country have registered decline in ground water levels and the remaining 57 % of the wells have registered rise.

(b) Central Ground Water Authority has notified 82 areas in the country for regulation of ground water development and management. In these notified areas, installation of new ground water abstraction structures is not permitted without prior specific approval of the Authority/Authorized officer. For enforcement of the regulatory directions issued under Section 5 of EPA, 1986, concerned Deputy Commissioners/District Collectors have been authorized to take necessary action in case of violations of directives of CGWA in the notified areas. Permission, if any, is granted only for drinking water supply purpose.

(c) There is no such plan to start an institute for excellence in rain water harvesting system separately.

(d) Central Ground Water Board conducts mass awareness and training programmes on water management at grass root level. Rajiv Gandhi National Ground Water Training and Research Institute has organized training programmes for capacity building at grass root level during XII Plan.

(e) and (f) No, Sir.

**Illegal activities of extracting water**

600. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the stringent measures taken by Government to restrict illegal extraction of water like illegal bore wells and tube wells; and

(b) whether the Ministry has taken any action to increase water supply to curb the occurrence of illegal activities related to extracting water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Central Ground Water Authority, in exercise of powers under Section 5 of Environment Protection Act, 1986, has notified 82 Blocks/ Mandals/ Talukas, etc., in the country for regulation of ground water development in the states of Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, NCT Delhi, and Union Territory of Diu is given in Statement (*See* below). Further, CGWA, in exercise of the powers under Section 4, of Environment Protection Act, 1986 has appointed district level Authorised Officers for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in areas where regulatory directions are in force. Withdrawal of ground water for commercial purposes is not permitted in such areas as per the guidelines formulated for the purpose.

(b) The provision of drinking water supply is the responsibility of the State Governments. Government of India supplements the efforts of the state Governments and provide financial assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY).

**Statement**

*List of areas Notified for Regulation of GW Development*

Sl. No.	Place	District	State/U.T.	Date of Notification
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tirupathi (Rural) Mandal of Chittor District	Chittor	Andhra Pradesh	5.12.2005
2.	Vempalli Mandal of Cuddapah District	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	5.12.2005
3.	Midjil Mandal of Mahabubnagar District	Mahabubnagar	Andhra Pradesh	5.12.2005
4.	Union Territory of Diu	Diu	UT of Daman and Diu	17.10.1998
5.	Gandhinagartaluka (aquifer below 200 mbgl declared as notified for meeting drinking and domestic requirements)	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	2.09.2000
6.	Badra block of Bhiwani District	Bhiwani	Haryana	13.08.2011
7.	Municipal Corporation of Faridabad and Ballabgarh	Faridabad	Haryana	14.10.1998
8.	Tohana block of Fatehabad District	Fatehabad	Haryana	13.08.2011
9.	Entire Gurgaon District	Gurgaon	Haryana	13.08.2011
10.	Gulha block of Kaithal District	Kaithal	Haryana	13.08.2011
11.	Karnal Block of Karnal District	Karnal	Haryana	2.12.2006
12.	Shahbad Block of Kurkshetra District	Kurkshetra	Haryana	2.12.2006
13.	Ladwa block of Kurukshetra District	Kurukshetra	Haryana	13.08.2011
14.	Pehowa block of Kurukshetra District	Kurukshetra	Haryana	13.08.2011

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Nangal Chowdhary Block of Mahendragarh District	Mahendragarh	Haryana	2.12.2006
16.	Narnaul Block of Mahendragarh District	Mahendragarh	Haryana	2.12.2006
17.	Samalkha Block of Panipat District	Panipat	Haryana	2.12.2006
18.	Bapoli block of Panipath District	Panipath	Haryana	13.08.2011
19.	Khol Block of Rewari District	Rewari	Haryana	2.12.2006
20.	Rania block of Sirsa District	Sirsa	Haryana	13.08.2011
21.	Dhar Block of Dhar District	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	2.12.2006
22.	Manawar Block of Dhar District	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	2.12.2006
23.	Indore Municipal Corporation	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	2.12.2006
24.	Mandsaur Block of Mandsaur District	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh	2.12.2006
25.	Sitamau Block of Mandsaur District	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh	2.12.2006
26.	Neemuch Block of Neemuch District	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh	2.12.2006
27.	Jaora Block of Ratlam District	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	2.12.2006
28.	Yamuna Flood Plain Area	Dehli	NCT, Delhi	2.09.2000
29.	South District	South	NCT, Delhi	15.08.2000
30.	South West District	Southwest	NCT, Delhi	15.08.2000
31.	Nakodar block of Jalandhar District	Jalandhar	Punjab	13.08.2011
32.	Shahkot block of Jalandhar District	Jalandhar	Punjab	13.08.2011
33.	Lohian block of Jalandhar District	Jalandhar	Punjab	13.08.2011

34.	Phagwara block of Kapurthala District	Kapurthala	Punjab	13.08.2011
35.	Khanna block of Ludhiana District	Ludhiana	Punjab	13.08.2011
36.	Ludhiana City	Ludhiana	Punjab	11.12.1998
37.	Nihalsinghwal block of Moga District	Moga	Punjab	13.08.2011
38.	Moga-I Block of Moga District	Moga	Punjab	2.12.2006
39.	Moga-II Block of Moga District	Moga	Punjab	2.12.2006
40.	Pattran block of Patiala District	Patiala	Punjab	13.08.2011
41.	Dhuri block of Sangrur District	Sangrur	Punjab	13.08.2011
42.	Sunam block of Sangrur District	Sangrur	Punjab	13.08.2011
43.	Barnala block of Sangrur District	Sangrur	Punjab	13.08.2011
44.	Sherpur block of Sangrur District	Sangrur	Punjab	13.08.2011
45.	Malerkotla block of Sangrur District	Sangrur	Punjab	13.08.2011
46.	Sangrur Block of Sangrur District	Sangrur	Punjab	2.12.2006
47.	Mahal Kalan Block of Sangrur District	Sangrur	Punjab	2.12.2006
48.	Ahmedgarh Block of Sangrur District	Sangrur	Punjab	2.12.2006
49.	Pushkar Valley	Ajmer	Rajasthan	5.12.2005
50.	Pisangan block of Ajmer District	Ajmer	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
51.	Behror Block	Alwar	Rajasthan	2.12.2006
52.	Baetu block of Barmer District	Barmer	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
53.	Rajgarh block of Churu District	Churu	Rajasthan	13.08.2011



1	2	3	4	5
54.	Jhotwara Block	Jaipur	Rajasthan	12.12.1999
55.	Sambher block of Jaipur District	Jaipur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
56.	Govindgarh block of Jaipur District	Jaipur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
57.	Sanganer block of Jaipur District	Jaipur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
58.	Bassi block of Jaipur District	Jaipur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
59.	Amer block of Jaipur District	Jaipur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
60.	Shahpura block of Jaipur District	Jaipur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
61.	Jalore block	Jalore	Rajasthan	5.12.2005
62.	Raniwara block	Jalore	Rajasthan	5.12.2005
63.	Bhinmal Block	Jalore	Rajasthan	2.12.2006
64.	Sayala block of Jalore District	Jalore	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
65.	Sanchole block of Jalore District	Jalore	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
66.	Budhana block	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	5.12.2005
67.	Chirawa block	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	5.12.2005
68.	Surajgarh Block	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	2.12.2006
69.	Nawalgarh block of Jhunjhunu District	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
70.	Udaipurwati block of Jhunjhunu District	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
71.	Jhunjhunu block of Jhunjhunu District	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
72.	Osian block of Jodhpur District	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011

73.	Bhopalgarh block of Jodhpur District	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
74.	Bilara block of Jodhpur District	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
75.	Mandore block of Jodhpur District	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
76.	Todabhim block of Karauli District	Karauli	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
77.	Merta block of Nagaur District	Nagaur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
78.	Mundwa block	Nagaur	Rajasthan	5.12.2005
79.	Dhod Block	Sikar	Rajasthan	2.12.2006
80.	ShriMadhopur Block	Sikar	Rajasthan	2.12.2006
81.	Municipal Corporation of Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	04.04.1998
82.	Haldia Industrial complex (aquifer below 120 mbgl)	East Medinipur	West Bengal	15.08.2000

---

**Depletion of ground water**

601. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has conducted any study on the depleting level of ground water in the country recently;

(b) what are the steps the Ministry is taking to increase the ground water level; and

(c) whether Government has been successful in achieving 100 per cent rain water harvesting in Government buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Central Ground Water Board under Ministry of Water Resources regularly monitors ground water levels on regional scale through a network of 14966 observation wells located all over the country four times a year during the months of January, April/May, August and November. Analysis of long term water level data collected by Central Ground Water Board for the period May 2001 - May, 2011 has indicated that 43 % of the observation wells monitored throughout the country have registered decline in ground water levels and the remaining 57 % of the wells have registered rise.

(b) Various steps taken by Government to promote rain water harvesting and artificial recharge are as under:

- Ministry of Water Resources has circulated 'Model Bill' to enable States/Union Territories to enact suitable legislation for regulation and control of ground water development, which provides for making roof top rain water harvesting mandatory. So far as 11 States/Union Territories namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have enacted ground water legislation.
- Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has been implementing pilot/demonstrative projects for Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in various states in the country for replication by the State Governments under similar hydrogeological environments.
- A concept report titled 'Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water' has been prepared, which has identified a total of 4.5 lakh sq.km. area in the country needing artificial recharge of ground water. It has been estimated that annually about 36 bcm of surplus monsoon runoff can be recharged to augment ground water. The document has been circulated to all the States/UTs.
- Government has constituted Advisory Council on Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in the year 2006 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Water Resources with the main objective of popularizing the concept of artificial recharge among stakeholders as well as water managers.
- States have been advised for making rainwater harvesting mandatory. In

pursuance thereof, 18 States and 4 UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory under building bye-laws.

- Directions have been issued to Chief Secretaries/Administrators of all the States/ Union Territories and Ministry of Urban Development to take necessary action to adopt rain water harvesting/artificial recharge on all the Government buildings.
- Directions have been issued to all the Residential Group Housing Societies/Institutions/Schools/Hotels/Industrial Establishments falling in the over-exploited and critical areas (except in the water logged areas) in the country to adopt Roof Top Rain Water harvesting systems in their premises.
- Directions have been issued for Implementation of ground water recharge measures along all National Highways, State Highways and other major roads by CRRI, National Highways Authority of India, CPWD, State PWDs; along rail tracks by Indian Railways; in the Stadia by Sports Authority of India, BCCI, Departments of sports and Youth Affairs and in the Airports by Airport Authority of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation for Promoting Rain Water Harvesting/adoption of artificial recharge to ground water in the country (except in the water logged areas).

(c) State wise details are given in Statement

**Statement**

*Various steps taken by State Governments for installation of rain water harvesting structures in Government buildings.*

Sl.No.	States	Steps taken by State Governments
1.	Bihar	PHED installed rain water harvesting on 979 Government buildings.
2.	Chhattisgarh	PHED has installed rain water harvesting structures in 36 buildings. PWD has installed rain water harvesting in 352 buildings.
3.	Daman and Diu	PWD has installed rain water harvesting structures in 39 Government buildings
4.	Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Govt. departments advised to adopt rain water harvesting and waste water recycling system.</li> <li>• Education Department is implementing rain water harvesting in all schools under their control.</li> <li>• NDMC, MCD, DDA, PWD sanctioning plan by including rain water harvesting and also implementing rain water harvesting in their buildings.</li> </ul>
5.	Gujarat	R and B Department, Govt. of Gujarat has made rain water harvesting mandatory for new Govt. building projects since July, 2003.

Sl.No.	States	Steps taken by State Governments
		About 8700 Govt. buildings including existing as well as new, are covered with rain water harvesting facility.
6.	Haryana	<p>HUDA has installed roof top rain water harvesting on 50 Government buildings.</p> <p>PHED installed rain water harvesting in 12 Government buildings.</p> <p>Under Accelerated Recharge of Groundwater scheme implemented scheme of Govt. of Haryana, Agriculture Department has installed 404 rain water harvesting structures on Government buildings.</p>
7.	Himachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of rain water harvesting made mandatory in all buildings in Municipal areas,</li> <li>• All Government departments directed to construct roof top rain water harvesting structures in Government buildings.</li> <li>• Education department asked to construct roof top rain water harvesting structures.</li> </ul>
8.	Jharkhand	110 structures installed by State Ground Water Department
9.	Kerala	<p>Kerala Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency : 663</p> <p>Public works Department: 166</p> <p>State Ground Water Department: 23</p>
10.	Madhya Pradesh	More than 3000 structures installed by PHED in rural areas.
11.	Puducherry	Installed on 150 Government buildings by UT Administration.
12.	Punjab	<p>PHED has installed rooftop rain water harvesting on 12 Government buildings.</p> <p>PUDA installed rain water harvesting structures in 5 Govt. buildings and have planned to install such structures in two more buildings.</p>
13.	Rajasthan	36 rain water harvesting structures have been constructed in all Rajasthan Housing Board Buildings.
14.	Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per information provided by Chennai Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board, there are 2987 Govt. buildings in Chennai City and rain water harvesting system has been installed in all the buildings.</li> </ul>

Sl.No.	States	Steps taken by State Governments
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All the Government buildings both of Centre and State have been provided with roof top rain water harvesting structures.</li> </ul>
15.	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Govt. Buildings (both new as well as old), installation of rain water harvesting structures has been made mandatory.</li> <li>Rain water harvesting installed on 743 Primary Schools by UP Jal Nigam.</li> </ul>
16.	Uttarakhand	Roof top rain water harvesting structures constructed by State Government in 4 Govt. buildings
17.	West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State Water investigation Dte. has constructed rain water harvesting structures in 19 government buildings.</li> <li>PHED has installed rain water harvesting structures in 24 buildings.</li> <li>Pollution Control Board has installed rain water harvesting structures in 50 schools and 1 college in collaboration with various government and non-government agencies funded by WBPCB.</li> <li>WBPCB has played a promotional role for installation of rain water harvesting structures in another 32 schools in different parts of the State.</li> </ul>

#### **Interlinking or rivers**

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

(a) whether Government has decided to interlink major rivers in the country, in view of the recent judgment of Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such rivers proposed to be connected, so far;

(c) the details of the budgeted expenditure on linking of rivers; and

(d) by when all the rivers would be linked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The certified copy of the recent Judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in this regard has so far not been received in Ministry of Water Resources. The Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) had formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development as early as 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 Ministry of Irrigation in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals of NPP and to give concrete shape to it. NWDA has already identified 14 links under Himalayan Component and 16 links under Peninsular Rivers Component. Feasibility Report of 14 links under Peninsular Component and 2 links (Indian portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed. The present status of links identified for preparation of Feasibility Reports are given in Statement. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USO No. 598 (Part a)]

Five Peninsular links namely (i) Ke - Betwa, (ii) Parbati - Kalisindh - Chambal, (iii) Damanganga - Pinjal, (iv) Par - Tapi - Narmada and (v) Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) have been identified as priority links for taking up their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). DPR of one priority link namely Ken-Betwa has been completed and was communicated to the party states. Modifications of the proposals and final Detailed Project Report preparation have been taken up by NWDA in light of observations of the concerned states. The Ken-Betwa link project has been included in the scheme of National Projects.

(c) The expenditure incurred by NWDA till February, 2012 is Rs. 350.5 crore.

(d) The completion of the Inter-linking of rivers proposals depends upon the consensus and cooperation of the concerned States and agreements with neighbouring countries in case of link proposals under Himalayan Component.

#### **Water Resources Management**

603. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme/programme for Research and Development for Water Resources Management across the country;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated and spent; and

(c) the target fixed and achieved during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes Sir, Government of India operates a Plan Scheme namely 'Research and Development Programme in water Sector' under Ministry of Water Resources with objective to find solutions to the country's water resources related problems; to improve available technology and engineering methods and procedures, to maintain a lead in the latest technology etc.

(b) During XI Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 242.19 Crore was made against which expenditure Rs. 170.43 Crore has been incurred upto December 2011.

(c) Under this Scheme, target is fixed activity-wise instead of State-wise. During last three years, activity-wise break-up of physical targets and achievements are given in Statement.

**Statement**

Activities	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
	(Target/Achievement in numbers)		
1. Completion of physical/ mathematical model/ desk studies	185/212	195/266	215/189
2. Preparation of technical reports/ research papers	560/533	510/513	582/421
3. Organisation of workshops/ seminars	26/44	30/40	30/31
4. Training of personnel	155/314	265/264	275/247

\* Achievements are upto December 2011

**Impact of climate change on water resources**

604. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received the findings of the Standing Committee for Assessment of Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources constituted recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the follow-up action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Water Security**

605. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government is aware of a study which revealed in the Strategic Foresight Group's publication-The Himalayan Challenge, portraying a frightening profile in the Himalayan Region which will face depletion of almost 275 billion cubic meters of annual renewable water;

(b) whether our most populous rivers like Ganges, Indus, Brahmaputra, etc. would have huge deficits; and

(c) the details of comprehensive measures adopted or proposed to be adopted so that we could adequately safeguard the interests of small and marginal farmers involved mostly in rain-fed cultivation and also ensuring clean drinking water supply for our teeming millions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Strategic Foresight Group has brought out a publication



titled "The Himalayan Challenge : Water Security in Emerging Asia, 2010". As per the Executive Summary of the publication, in the next 20 years, the four countries in the Himalayan sub-region, namely India, Nepal, China and Bangladesh, will face depletion of almost 275 billion cubic meters (BCM) of annual renewable water.

(b) The flows in rivers are primarily dependent on the rainfall in the catchment area. Studies, conducted so far, do not indicate trend of huge deficit in the rainfall in the basins viz. Ganga, Indus, Brahmaputra. Accordingly, the flows in these rivers also do not show any significant trend of huge deficit.

(c) With a view to meeting the growing demand for water, several measures for development and management of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments, which include creation of storages, restoration of water bodies, rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge to ground water, adoption of better management practices, provision of clean drinking water etc. Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to the States through various schemes and programmes.

#### **Irrigation potential**

606. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an urgent need of enhancing the irrigation potential in the country;

(b) whether the enhanced potential would need substantial increase in the allocations; and

(c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, what are the projections in respect of allocations for the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There is need for enhancing and stabilizing irrigation potential in the country for which allocations are needed.

(c) The Working Group for Major and Medium Irrigation (MMI) and Command Area Development for the XII Five Year Plan has recommended that, (i) full utilization of created facilities and improving water use efficiency, (ii) completion of ongoing projects and (iii) taking up of new projects.

With a view, to achieve the objective of full utilization of created facilities and improving water use efficiency, the works relating to (i) Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD and WM), (ii) Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) of Major and Medium irrigation projects should be given top priority and has recommended allocation of Rs. 30,000 crores and Rs. 17,000 crores respectively.

In order to complete the ongoing projects and to take up new projects, the Working Group has projected requirement of Rs. 217,500 crores and Rs.42,200 crores respectively.

**Revamping Brahmaputra Board**

607. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal for revamping of ailing Brahmaputra Board;

(b) whether Government would take initiative to make necessary amendment to include the Minister as the Chairman of the Board and make the Brahmaputra Board self sustainable; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir. Revamping of Brahmaputra Board is dependent on amendment of Brahmaputra Board Act 1980 which is under active consideration in this ministry.

(b) and (c) At present there is no such proposal to include the Minister as the Chairman of the Brahmaputra Board and make the Brahmaputra Boards self sustainable by making amendment in the Act. As there is already a High Power Review Board under the Chairmanship of Minister of Water Resources, Govt. of India with the Chief Ministers or nominee of the Chief Ministers of the rank of Cabinet Minister of North Eastern States as members to review the status of works of the Brahmaputra Board.

**Water scarcity**

608. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey carried out by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry under the title "Water use in Indian industry" revealed that water shortage would be the next challenge for the country after power;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the coming years it would hamper the growth of industries like power, chemicals, textiles, pharma and cement plants; and

(c) if so, what steps the Ministry is taking to redress the water scarcity issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) conducted a survey on "Water use in Indian industry" The findings of the survey (September, 2011) have brought out that availability of water is becoming an area of concern for the industries, over the past few years access to water has become difficult for industries and the problem is likely to increase in the coming years and that this is a major worry for industries belonging to the sectors like thermal power plants, chemicals, textiles, cement and manufacturing.

(c) Government of India is aware of the increasing water stress in the industrial sector. Specific issues regarding water supplies to industries are dealt with by the respective State Governments. Government of India has launched National Water Mission as part of the National Action Plan on Climate Change which inter-alia envisages providing incentives for water neutral and water positive technologies in industry, recycling of water including waste water and promoting water efficient technologies and water auditing in industries.

**Monitoring mechanism for interlinking of rivers**

†609. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has urged Government to take up a project related to national interlinking of rivers;
- (b) if so, whether it is also a fact that under this decision the need of monitoring mechanism for this project has also been cited; and
- (c) if so, the facts thereof and reasons cited for setting up of monitoring mechanism under this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) The Hon'ble supreme Court has disposed of Writ Petition (Civil) 512 of 2002 'Networking of rivers' on 27.2.2012. However, certified copy of the recent direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court has so far not been received in Ministry of Water Resources.

**Rivers interlinking project**

†610. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the then Central Government in 2002 had started the work on river interlinking projects in order to make the country free from the problem of drought;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the new ruling Government in the Centre in 2004 had disapproved to move ahead the work of this project;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Supreme Court in its Judgement recently has ordered Government to move ahead this project; and
- (f) if so, the planning of Government to implement this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR)

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) had formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development as early as 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 Ministry of Irrigation in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals of NPP and to give concrete shape to it. NWDA has already identified 14 links under Himalayan Component and 16 links under Peninsular Rivers Component. Out of these, Feasibility Reports of 14 links under Peninsular Component and 2 links under Himalayan Component (Indian portion) has been prepared. The present status of links identified for preparation of Feasibility Report [Refer to the Statement Appended to USQ No. 598 (Part a)] are given in Statement.

Five Peninsular links namely (i) Ken - Betwa, (ii) Parbati - Kalisindh - Chambal, (iii) Damanganga - Pinjal, (iv) Par - Tapi - Narmada and (v) Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) have been identified as priority links for taking up their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). DPR of one priority link namely Ken-Betwa has been completed and was communicated to the party states. Modifications of the proposals and final Detailed Project Report preparation have been taken up by NWDA in light of observations of the concerned states. The Ken-Betwa link project has been included in the scheme of National Projects.

The NWDA has received 36 proposals of intra-state links from 7 States viz. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Orissa, Bihar, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Out of these, Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of 20 intra-state links have been completed by NWDA. The details of intra-state link proposals received from the State Governments along with their status and target for completion of their PFRs is given in Statement (*See below*)

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) The certified copy of the recent direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court has so far not been received in Ministry of Water Resources.

#### **Statement**

##### *Status of Intra-state Link Proposals Received from the State Government*

Sl. No.	Name of intra-state link	Present status/Target of Completion of PFR
1	2	3

#### **Maharashtra**

1.	Wainganga (Goshikurd) - Nalganga (Purana Tapi) [Wainganga - Western Vidarbha and Pranhita - Wardha links merged and extended through Kanhan - Wardha link]	Completed
----	---	-----------

1	2	3
2.	Wainganga - Manjra Valley	Completed (Not found feasible)
3.	Upper Krishna - Bhima (system of Six links)	Completed
4.	Upper Ghat - Godavari Valley	Completed
5.	Upper Vaitarna - Godavari Valley	Completed
6.	North Konkan - Godavari Valley	Completed
7.	Koyna - Mumbai city	2012 -13@
8.	Sriram Sagar Project (Godavari) - Purna -Manjira	*
9.	Wainganga (Goshikurd) - Godavari (SRSP)	Withdrawn by Govt. of Maharashtra
10.	Middle Konkan - Bhima Valley	*
11.	Koyna - Nira	2012-13
12.	Mulsi - Bhima	Completed
13.	Savithri - Bhima	*
14.	Kolhapur - Sangli - Sangola	2012-13@
15.	Riverlinking projects of Tapi basin and Jalgaon District	*
16.	Nar - Par - Girna valley	Completed
17.	Narmada - Tapi	*
18.	Khariagutta - Navatha Satpura foot hills	*
19.	Kharia Ghuti Ghat - Tapi	*
20.	Jigaon - Tapi - Godavari Valley	*
<b>Gujarat</b>		
21.	Damanganga - Sabarmati - Chorwad	2012-13
<b>Orissa</b>		
22.	Mahanadi - Brahmani	Completed
23.	Mahanadi - Rushikulya (Barmul Project)	2012-13
24.	Vamsadhara - Rushikulya (Nandini Nalla project)	2012-13
<b>Jharkhand</b>		
25.	South Koel - Subernarekha	Completed
26.	Sankh- South Koel	Completed
27.	Barkar - Damodar - Subernarekha	Completed
<b>Bihar</b>		
28.	Kosi - Mechi [entirely lie in India]	Completed

1	2	3
29.	Barh - Nawada	Completed
30.	Kohra - Chandravat (now Kohra-Lalbegi)	Completed
31.	Burhi Gandak - None - Baya - Ganga	Completed
32.	Burhi Gandak - Bagmati [Belwadhar]	Completed
33.	Kosi - Ganga	Completed
<b>Rajasthan</b>		
34.	Mahi - Luni link	2012-13
35.	Wakal - Sabarmati - Sei - West Banas - Kameri link	Completed
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		
36.	Pennaiyar - Palar link	Completed

\* Targets being fixed in consultations with concerned states.

@ PFR prepared and sent to the State governments for comments

#### Interlinking of rivers

611. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently directed Government to constitute a high powered committee on interlinking of rivers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble supreme Court has disposed of Writ Petition (Civil) 512 of 2002 'Networking of rivers' on 27.2.2012. However, certified copy of the recent direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court has so far not been received in Ministry of Water Resources.

#### Implementation of Ganga-Cauvery multi purpose project

612. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning implementation of Ganga-Cauvery multipurpose project for interlinkage of rivers in the country;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has warned India of water famine in the country by 2025; and

(d) if so, what steps Government is going to take to prevent water famine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The proposal of Ganga Kaveri Link conceptualized by National Water Ways Project headed by Prof. A.C. Kamraj was examined by National Water Development Agency (NWDA) and was not found techno economically viable.

(c) Several reports by international organisations including those by World Bank have mentioned about water related issues and challenges in water sector. The 2030 Water Resources Group has brought out a report titled “Charting Our Water Future: Economic frameworks to inform decision-making”. The report has been sponsored by the International Finance Corporation, a part of the World Bank Group and the fact base for the Report has been developed by Mckinsey and Co. In the report, it has been indicated that the water requirement for India will be about 1,498 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) in year 2030 without giving full details about the assessment particularly for India.

(d) The average annual water availability for the country as a whole has been assessed as 1,869 billion cubic meters (BCM). In view of topographical constraints and hydrological features, the utilizable water has been assessed to be about 1,123 BCM. The total water requirement for various uses including agriculture, industrial and domestic uses etc. in the country has been assessed by the “Standing Sub-Committee for Assessment of Availability and Requirement of Water for Diverse Uses in the Country” to be about 813 BCM, 1093 BCM, and 1447 BCM by the year 2010, 2015 and 2050 respectively. However, the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development has assessed that with achievement of the desired level of efficiency, the water requirement by the year 2010, 2015 and 2050 will be about 710 BCM, 843 BCM and 1180 BCM respectively. In view of the likely gap between the projected requirement of water for various uses and the available utilizable water, due emphasis has been laid on conservation of water and utmost efficiency in water utilization.

Government of India is providing assistance to the State Governments through various schemes/programmes, such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, scheme for Command Area Development and Water Management and scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies. The Government of India has formulated a National Perspective Plan for Water Resources Development which envisages transfer of water from surplus basins to water deficit basins. Interlinking of river programme is being pursued in a consultative manner with consensus and cooperation of States. Schemes for rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge to groundwater are also promoted by the Government of India. National Water Mission (NWM) has been set up with objective of conservation of water, minimising wastage and ensuring its equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources Development and management. It has been envisaged under NWM to improve water use efficiency by 20% by end of XII Plan.

**Prevention of contamination of ground water**

613. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that ground water contamination is becoming a problem in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the contamination during the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has conducted an assessment of the same;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (f) whether Government has taken proactive steps to prevent contamination of ground water;
- (g) if so, the details thereof; and
- (h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) As per ground water quality data collected by Central Ground Water Board during ground water regime monitoring and various scientific studies during the last three years, contamination due to fluoride, nitrate, iron, arsenic etc. has been reported from isolated pockets in various parts of the country. State wise details are given in Statement (*See below*)

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Central Ground Water Board monitors ground water quality on regional scale through a network of 14966 observation wells located throughout the country. Samples for chemical analyses are collected during the month of May every year.

(e) Doesn't arise.

(f) and (g) Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments and provide financial assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY). Under ARWSP, upto 20% of the allotted funds can be utilized to tackle water quality problems.

(h) Question does not arise in view of above.



**Statement**

*Names of districts where ground water quality problems have been reported form isolated pockets during last three years (2008-10)*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Iron	Names of districts affected with water quality problems Fluoride .	Nitrate	Arsenic
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh		Prakasam, Nalgonda, Anantapur, Kurnool, Adilabad, Rangareddy, Kadapa, Medak, Hyderabad	Mahaboobnagar, Nalgonda, Anantapur, Kurnool, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Prakasam, Guntur	
2.	Assam		Karimganj, Golaghat, Naugaon, Karbianglong, Kamrup		Dhemaji, Jorhat, Kamrup
3.	Bihar		Gaya, Bhagalpur	Darbhangha, Bhagalpur, Patna	Darbhangha, Bhagalpur
4.	Chhattisgarh		Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Jashpur, Kanker, Korba, Koriya, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Sarguja		Rajnadgaon
5.	Delhi		New Delhi, Northwest, North, South, Southwest	North, East, West, New Delhi, Northwest, South, Southwest	
6.	Gujarat		Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod,	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Jamnagar, Junagarh, Kachchh,	

	Junagarh, Kachchh, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabrakantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Mehsana, Narmada, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabrakantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara
7. Haryana	Biwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hisar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Panchkula, Panipat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamuna Nagar	Ambala, Biwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hisar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal), Mahendragarh, Panchkute, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamuna Nagar
8. Jammu and Kashmir		Jammu, Kathua, Anantnag, Kupwara
9. Jharkhand	Ramgarh	–
10. Karnataka	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, CR Nagar, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davangere, Dharwar, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Beilary, Bidar, Bijapur, CR Nagar, Chitradurga, Koorg, Davangere, Dharwar, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Uttar Kannada, Udupi

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Kerala	Trivandrum, Quilon, Pathnamthitta, Malappuram, Thrissur, Ernakulam,	Aleppey, Palghat	Palakkad	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khandwa, Katni, Mandla, Mandsaur, Narsinhpur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore,	Alirajpur, Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Datia, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khargon, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsinhpur, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdot, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Singrauli, Ujjain, Vidisha	Alirajpur, Anuppur, Ashoknagar, Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Barhanpur, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khandwa, Khargon, Katni, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsinhpur,	

13. Maharashtra

Seoni, Shahdot,  
Shajapur,  
Shivpuri, Sidhi,  
Tikamgarh,  
Ujjain, Umari,  
Vidisha

Chandrapur,  
Bhandara, Gondia,  
Gadchiroli, Beed,  
Jalna, Nagpur,  
Ratnagiri, Sidhudurg,  
Nanded, Yavatmal

Neemuch, Panna,  
Raisen, Rajgarh,  
Ratlam, Rewa,  
Sagar, Satna,  
Sehore, Seoni,  
Shahdol, Shajapur,  
Sheopur, Shivpuri,  
Sidhi, Singrauli,  
Tikamgarh, Ujjain,  
Umari, Vidisha  
Ahemadnagar,  
Akola, Aurangavbad,  
Amravati. Mumbai,  
Beed, Bhandara,  
Buldana,  
Chandrapur, Dhule,  
Gadchiroli, Gondia,  
Jalgaon, Jalna,  
Kolhapur, Latur,  
Nanded, Nagpur,  
Nandurbar, Nasik,  
Osmanabad, Parbhani,  
Pune, Solapur, Sangli,  
Satara, Wardha,  
Washim, Yavatmal

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Manipur				Thoubal, Bishunpur
15.	Orissa		Khurda, Nayagarh, Angul, Jajpur, Mayurbhanj, Nawapada, Sonapur, Keonjhar	Ganjam, Puri, Khurda, Sundergarh	
16.	Punjab		Amritsar, Barnala, Bathinda, Faridkot, Ferozepur, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, Tarn Taran	Amritsar, Barnala, Bathinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Muktsar, Nawanshahr, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, Tarn Taran	Mansa
17.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Barmer,	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara,	Barmer, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Chittaurgarh, Churu,	

Bharatpur,  
Bhilwara,  
Bikaner, Bundi.  
Chittaurgarti,  
Churu, Dausa,  
Dhoipur,  
Dungarpur,  
Ganganagar,  
Hanumangarh,  
Jaipur, Jaisalmer,  
Jalore, Jhalawar,  
Jhunjhunu,  
Jodhpur, Kota,  
Pali, Pratapgarh,  
Rajsamand, S.  
Madhopur, Sikar,  
Sirohi, Tonk,  
Udaipur

Bikaner, Churu,  
Dungarpur,  
Ganganagar,  
Hanumangarh, Jaipur,  
Jaisalmer, Jalore,  
Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur,  
Karauli, Kota, Pali,  
Rajsamand, S.  
Madhopur, Sikar,  
Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur

Ganganagar,  
Jaisalmer, Jhalawar,  
Jodhpur, Nagaur,  
Sirohi

18. Tamil Nadu

Dharmapuri,  
Krishnagiri, Salem,  
Namakkal, Erode,  
Karur, Coimbatore,  
Pudukkottai,  
Shivagangai,  
Tirunelveli,

Salem, Namakkai,  
Erode,  
Thiruvannamalai,  
Villupuram, Trichi,  
Viruddhunagar,  
Cuddalore,  
Kanyakumari,

---

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Viriddhunagar	Dindigul, Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Kanjipuram	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Agra, Badaun, Buladshahar, Chandauli, Firozabad, Farrukhabad, G.B. Nagar, Jaunpur, Kannauj, Lalitpur, Sant Ravidasnagar, Varanasi	Aligarh, Hathras, Mathura, Agra, Ferozabad, Muzaffarnagar, Baghpat, Banda, Hamirpur, Sultanpur, Shahjahanpur, Shravasti, Bairampur, Siddarthenagar, Basti, Azamgarh, Mau, Ghazipur, Kannauj, Etah, Allahabad, Sant Ravidasnagar, Mirzapur	Unnao
20.	West Bengal		Bankura, Birbhum, Purulia, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Maida, South 24 Parganas	-	Maida, Murshidabad, Budhman, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Hoogli, Howrah, South 24 Parganas
21.	Andaman and Nicobar	Andaman			

**Regulation of ground water**

614. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of areas that have been notified for regulation of ground water development and management by the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA), State-wise;

(b) the details of heavy industries situated in regions that have depleting ground water resources, State-wise; and

(c) what have been the results, if any, of the measures taken to ensure that industries in the above mentioned areas are re-charging the ground water levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) In all 82 areas have been notified by Central Ground Water Authority for regulation of ground water development. State-wise list of areas notified is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Information on industries situated in various regions is not maintained by Central Ground Water Authority. Role of CGWA is limited to issuance of No Objection Certificate to industries in respect of ground water abstraction.

(c) CGWA is issuing NOC for ground water withdrawal in non notified areas to the industries/infrastructure projects, as per guidelines framed for the purpose. One of the precondition for issue of NOC is adoption of rain water harvesting by the Industries. As per condition laid down in the NOC, industries have been adopting Rain water harvesting which has been verified by sample checks made by Regional Directors in their respective states.

Further, the following directions have been issued to the industries for adoption of rainwater harvesting.

- (i) Public Notice No.. 26-1/CGWA/D1/09/743/783 on 8th Oct., 2009, to all Industrial establishments falling in the Over-exploited and critical areas in the country (except in the water logged areas) to adopt roof top rain water harvesting systems in their premises.
- (ii) Public Notice No.1/2010 dated 25th Sept, 2010 to large and medium industries using ground water in the over exploited and critical areas in the country (except in the water logged areas) to take up water conservation measures including recharge of ground water/rain water harvesting.

**Statement***List of areas notified for Regulation of GW Development*

Sl. No.	Place	District	State/ U.T.	Date of Notification
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tirupathi (Rural) Mandal of Chittoor District	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	5.12.2005



1	2	3	4	5
2.	Vempalli Mandal of Cuddapah District	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh	5.12.2005
3.	MidjilMandal of Mahabubnagar District	Mahabubnagar	Andhra Pradesh	5.12.2005
4.	Union Territory of Diu	Diu	UT of Daman and Diu	17.10.1998
5.	Gandhinagartaluka (aquifer below 200 mbgl declared as notified for meeting drinking and domestic requirements)	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	2.09.2000
6.	Badra block of Bhiwani District	Bhiwani	Haryana	13.08.2011
7.	Municipal Corporation of Faridabad and Ballabgarh	Faridabad	Haryana	14.10.1998
8.	Tohana block of Fatehabad District	Fatehabad	Haryana	13.08.2011
9.	Entire Gurgaon District	Gurgaon	Haryana	13.08.2011
10.	Gulha block of Kaithal District	Kaithal	Haryana	13.08.2011
11.	Karnal Block of Karnal District	Karnal	Haryana	2.12.2006
12.	Shahbad Block of Kurkshetra District	Kurkshetra	Haryana	2.12.2006
13.	Ladwa block of Kurukshetra District	Kurukshetra	Haryana	13.08.2011
14.	Pehowa block of Kurukshetra District	Kurukshetra	Haryana	13.08.2011
15.	Nangal Chowdhary Block of Mahendragarh District	Mahendragarh	Haryana	2.12.2006
16.	Narnaul Block of Mahendragarh District	Mahendragarh	Haryana	2.12.2006
17.	Samalkha Block of Panipat District	Panipat	Haryana	2.12.2006
18.	Bapoli Block of Panipat District	Panipat	Haryana	13.08.2011
19.	Khol Block of Rewari District	Rewari	Haryana	2.12.2006
20.	Rania Block of Sirsa District	Sirsa	Haryana	13.08.2011
21.	Dhar Block of Dhar District	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	2.12.2006
22.	Manawar Block of Dhar District	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	2.12.2006
23.	Indore Municipal Corporation	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	2.12.2006

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Mandsaur Block of Mandsaur District	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh	2.12.2006
25.	Sitamau Block of Mandsaur District	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh	2.12.2006
26.	Neemuch Block of Neemuch District	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh	2.12.2006
27.	Jaora Block of Ratlam District	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	2.12.2006
28.	Yamuna Flood Plain Area	Dehli	NCT, Delhi	2.09.2000
29.	South District	South	NCT, Delhi	15.08.2000
30.	South West District	South West	NCT, Delhi	15.08.2000
31.	Nakodar Block of Jalandhar District	Jalandhar	Punjab	13.08.2011
32.	Shahkot Block of Jalandhar District	Jalandhar	Punjab	13.08.2011
33.	Lohian Block of Jalandhar District	Jalandhar	Punjab	13.08.2011
34.	Phagwara Block of Kapurthala District	Kapurthala	Punjab	13.08.2011
35.	Khanna Block of Ludhiana District	Ludhiana	Punjab	13.08.2011
36.	Ludhiana City	Ludhiana	Punjab	11.12.1998
37.	Nihalsinghwala Block of Moga District	Moga	Punjab	13.08.2011
38.	Moga-I Block of Moga District	Moga	Punjab	2.12.2006
39.	Moga-II Block of Moga District	Moga	Punjab	2.12.2006
40.	Pattran Block of Patiala District	Patiala	Punjab	13.08.2011
41.	Dhuri Block of Sangrur District	Sangrur	Punjab	13.08.2011
42.	Sunam Block of Sangrur District	Sangrur	Punjab	13.08.2011
43.	Barnala Block of Sangrur District	Sangrur	Punjab	13.08.2011
44.	Sherpur Block of Sangrur District	Sangrur	Punjab	13.08.2011
45.	Malerkotla Block of Sangrur District	Sangrur	Punjab	13.08.2011
46.	Sangrur Block of Sangrur District	Sangrur	Punjab	2.12.2006
47.	MahalKalan Block of Sangrur District	Sangrur	Punjab	2.12.2006
48.	Ahmedgarh Block of Sangrur District	Sangrur	Punjab	2.12.2006
49.	Pushkar Valley	Ajmer	Rajasthan	5.12.2005
50.	Pisangan block of Ajmer District	Ajmer	Rajasthan	13.08.2011

1	2	3	4	5
51.	Behror block	Alwar	Rajasthan	2.12.2006
52.	Baetu block of Barmer District	Barmer	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
53.	Rajgarh block of Churu District	Churu	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
54.	Jhotwara block	Jaipur	Rajasthan	12.12.1999
55.	Sambher block of Jaipur District	Jaipur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
56.	Govindgarh block of Jaipur District	Jaipur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
57.	Sanganer block of Jaipur District	Jaipur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
58.	Bassi block of Jaipur District	Jaipur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
59.	Amer block of Jaipur District	Jaipur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
60.	Shahpura block of Jaipur District	Jaipur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
61.	Jalore block	Jalore	Rajasthan	5.12.2005
62.	Raniwara block	Jalore	Rajasthan	5.12.2005
63.	Bhinmal block	Jalore	Rajasthan	2.12.2006
64.	Sayala block of Jalore District	Jalore	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
65.	Sanchole block of Jalore District	Jalore	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
66.	Budhana block	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	5.12.2005
67.	Chirawa block	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	5.12.2005
68.	Surajgarh Block	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	2.12.2006
69.	Nawalgarh block of Jhunjhunu District	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
70.	Udaipurwati block of Jhunjhunu District	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
71.	Jhunjhunu block of Jhunjhunu District	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
72.	Osian block of Jodhpur District	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
73.	Bhopalgarh block of Jodhpur District	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
74.	Bilara block of Jodhpur District	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
75.	Mandore block of Jodhpur District	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
76.	Todabhim block of Karauli District	Karauli	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
77.	Merta block of Nagaur District	Nagaur	Rajasthan	13.08.2011
78.	Mundwa block	Nagaur	Rajasthan	5.12.2005

1	2	3	4	5
79.	Dhod Block	Sikar	Rajasthan	2.12.2006
80.	Shri Madhopur Block	Sikar	Rajasthan	2.12.2006
81.	Municipal Corporation of Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	04.04.1998
82.	Haldia Industrial complex (aquifer below 120 mbgl)	East Medinipur	West Bengal	15.08.2000

#### **Silt and erosion control machinery**

615. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals accepted by Government to activate the Brahmaputra Board including new assignments, technology and manpower upgradation to suit requirements for Brahmaputra and Barak Flood Control Scheme;

(b) whether Government agrees that the Board should be restructured into an effective implementing agency; and

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the proposals to develop a well-equipped silt and erosion control river taming machinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The Brahmaputra Board has prepared the XII plan scheme for the consulting assignments on the effects of climate change on the flood situation in the Brahmaputra Basin and technology upgradation for the GIS applications in the already prepared Master Plans to suit the requirements of the Flood Control schemes. These schemes have been accepted by the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India.

(b) The proposal of restructuring of Brahmaputra Board is dependent on amendment of Brahmaputra Board Act 1980 which is under active consideration in this Ministry.

(c) It is envisaged that after the amendment of the Brahmaputra Board Act, the Board shall be able to work as the Basin level authority for the silt and erosion control for the Brahmaputra Basin.

#### **New National Water Policy**

616. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized the new draft National Water Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the policy covers the major issue of water conservation and rainwater harvesting;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government had prepared the draft National Water Policy, 2012 and invited comments on same. The comments received will be considered by the drafting Committee before finalizing the draft National Water Policy for consideration of the National Water Board and the National Water Resources Council.

(b) The Salient Features of the Draft National Water Policy, 2012, are given in Statement (*See Below*)

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Some of the provisions relating to water conservation and rainwater harvesting included in the Draft National Water Policy, 2012 are:

- developing a system to evolve benchmarks for water uses for different purposes i.e. water footprints and water auditing to promote and incentivize efficient use of water;
  - encouraging recycle and reuse of water, including return flows;
  - encouraging and incentivising water saving in irrigation use through methods like micro irrigation (drip, sprinkler etc), automated irrigation operation, evaporation-transpiration reduction etc;
  - undertaking watershed development activities in a comprehensive manner to increase soil moisture, reduce sediment yield and increase overall land and water productivity;
  - using existing programmes like MGNREGA by farmers to harvest rain water using farm ponds and other soil and water conservation measures;
  - encouraging and incentivising States to undertake reforms and progressive measures for innovations, conservation and efficient utilisation of water resources;
  - planning of water resources projects, including hydro power projects, to the extent feasible, as multi-purpose projects with provision of storage to derive maximum benefits from available topology and water resources.
- (e) Does not arise.

***Statement***

*Salient Features of Draft National Water Policy (2012)*

1. Even while recognizing that the States have the right to frame suitable policies, laws and regulations on water, the draft NWP, 2017 lays emphasis on the need for a national water framework law, comprehensive legislation for optimum development of inter-State rivers and river

valleys, public trust doctrine, amendment of the Indian Easements Act, 1882, etc.

2. Basic minimum quantity for essential health and hygiene and sustenance of ecology has been defined as pre-emptive need, which must be ensured. Water has been recognized as economic good, over and above pre-emptive need, for the first time, which would promote maximization of value of water and its conservation and efficient use.
3. The draft NWP, 2012 presents a holistic picture of ecological need of the river rather than restricting it to only minimum flow requirement. It states that the ecological needs of the river should be determined recognizing that river flows are characterized by low or no flows, small floods (freshets), large floods and flow variability and should accommodate development needs. A portion of river flows should be kept aside to meet ecological needs ensuring that the proportional low and high flow releases correspond in time closely to the natural flow regime.
4. The draft NWP, 2012 recognizes the need to adapt to climate change scenario in planning and implementation of water resources projects. Coping strategies for designing and management of water resources structures and review of acceptability criteria has been emphasized.
5. Need and approaches towards enhancing water availability have been stipulated. Direct use of rainfall and avoidance of inadvertent evapotranspiration have been proposed as the new additional strategies for augmenting utilizable water resources.
6. Mapping of the aquifers to know the quantum and quality of ground water resources (replenishable as well as non-replenishable) in the country has been proposed with provision of periodic updation.
7. Water use efficiency has been emphasized. A system to evolve benchmarks for water uses for different purposes, i.e., water footprints, and water auditing should be developed to ensure efficient use of water. Project financing has been suggested as a tool to incentivize efficient and economic use of water.
8. Provision of setting up, of Water Regulatory Authority and adequate water pricing to incentivize recycle and re-use has been specified.
9. Water Users Associations should be given statutory powers to collect and retain a portion of water charges, manage the volumetric quantum of water allotted to them and maintain the distribution system in their jurisdiction.
10. The draft NWP, 2012 proposes reversal of heavy under-pricing of electricity, which leads to wasteful use of both electricity and water.

11. The draft NWP, 2012 recognizes encroachment and diversion of water bodies and emphasizes the need for their restoration with community participation.
12. The draft NWP, 2012 proposes setting aside a suitable percentage of the costs of infrastructure development, which along with collected water charges, may be utilized for repair and maintenance. Contract for construction of projects should have inbuilt provision for longer periods of proper maintenance and handing over back the infrastructure in good condition.
13. *Pari-passu* planning and execution of all components of water resources projects have been proposed so that intended benefits start accruing immediately after completion and there is no gap between potential created and potential utilized.
14. All water resources projects, including hydro power projects, should be planned to the extent feasible as multi-purpose projects with provision of storage to derive maximum benefit from available topology and water resources.
15. Project affected families to be made partners in progress and given a share in the benefits comparable to project benefitted families, who may bear part of the cost of resettlement and rehabilitation through adequate pricing.
16. The draft NWP, 2012 lays emphasis on preparedness for flood / drought with coping up mechanisms as an option. Frequency based flood inundation maps should be prepared to evolve coping strategies.
17. There is a need to remove the large disparity between stipulations for water supply in urban areas and in rural areas to bring equality between rural and urban people.
18. The draft NWP, 2012 proposes a forum at the national level to deliberate upon issues relating to water and evolve consensus, co-operation and reconciliation amongst party States. A similar mechanism should be established within each State to amicably resolve differences in competing demands for water amongst different users of water, as also between different parts of the State.
19. The "Service Provider" role of the state should be gradually shifted to that of a regulator of services and facilitator for strengthening the institutions responsible for planning, implementation and management of water resources. The water related services should be transferred to community and/or private sector with appropriate "Public Private Partnership" model.

20. Appropriate institutional arrangements for each river basin should be developed to collect and collate all data on regular basis with regard to rainfall, river flows, area irrigated by crops and by source, utilizations for various uses by both surface and ground water and to publish water accounts on ten daily basis every year for each river basin with appropriate water budgets and water accounts based on the hydrologic balances.
21. The draft NWP, 2012 proposes negotiations about sharing and management of water of international rivers on bilateral basis in consultative association with riparian States keeping paramount the national interests.
22. All hydrological data other than those classified as secret on national security consideration should be in public domain. Setting up of a National Water Informatics Center has been proposed.
23. Continuing research and advancement in technology should be promoted to address the issues in water sector in a scientific manner. Innovations in water resources sector should be recognized and awarded. A center for research in water policy should also be established to evolve policy directives for changing scenario of water resources.
24. It is necessary to give adequate grants to the States to update technology, design practices, planning and management practices, preparation of annual water balances and accounts for the site and basin, preparation of hydrologic balances for water systems, and benchmarking and performance evaluation.

#### **New National Water Policy**

617. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal to draft a new National Water Policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Water Resources has initiated review of National Water Policy, 2002. A Drafting Committee for National Water Policy, comprising of eminent experts in the water sector was constituted to draft National Water Policy taking into account the feedback received during the different consultation meetings for review of National Water Policy. The Drafting Committee for National Water Policy has



since prepared the draft National Water Policy, 2012. For the Salient Features of the Draft National Water Policy, 2012. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 616 (Part b)]

The Draft National Water Policy (2012) has been put up on the website of Ministry of Water Resources <http://wrmin.nic.in> and arrangements were made to facilitate posting of online comments/suggestions till 29th February, 2012, The draft National Water Policy, 2012 was also circulated amongst related Ministries and all States/UTs for their comments.

#### **Indus Water Treaty**

618. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) under the Indus Water Treaty, what is the maximum area of land to be covered by lift irrigation on river Jhelum;

(b) out of the total area allowed, how much has already been brought under lift irrigation in Kashmir valley till date;

(c) the area without a dependable irrigation facility in Kashmir valley at present; and

(d) whether Jammu and Kashmir Government has submitted a formal request to the Central Government to renegotiate Indus Water Treaty and/or assess and compensate the losses accrued to the State during the last sixty years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) While Annexure C to the Indus Waters Treaty 1960 provides for a maximum Irrigated Cropped Area (ICA) of 4,00,000 acres in Jhelum Basin for development by India over and above the ICA on the effective date *i.e.*, 1.4.1960 from all sources, there is no specific limit on the areas to be covered by lift irrigation schemes.

(b) As per Jammu and Kashmir Government, out of total area in Jhelum basin, 65,952 acres have been brought under irrigation through lift irrigation schemes in the Kashmir valley till date.

(c) As per Jammu and Kashmir Government, some areas in five districts namely Budgam, Anantnag, Kupwara, Pulwama and Bandipora are without dependable irrigation facilities in the valley at present.

(d) No such formal request has been received from Jammu and Kashmir Government in Ministry of Water Resources.

#### **Treatment of contaminated ground water**

619. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of presence of fluoride, arsenic and other

toxic and carcinogenic compounds in ground water rendering water to be unfit for consumption in various districts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any schemes/projects are being implemented for treatment of such contaminated water; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the other steps taken by Government to protect ground water from contamination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) As per the analysis of ground water samples collected by Central Ground Water Board, contamination due to the presence of fluoride, arsenic and other toxic and carcinogenic substances like lead, cadmium, chromium etc. in excess of permissible limits prescribed by Bureau of Indian Standards have been observed from isolated pockets in some States.

(b) State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) 'Water' being a State subject, schemes/projects for treatment of contaminated water are undertaken by respective State Governments.

(d) Central Ground Water Board has been carrying out exploration to delineate contaminant free aquifer zones. Sites for construction of exploratory wells are finalized in consultation with State agencies and successful exploratory wells after collecting necessary scientific data are handed over to the concerned State agencies for utilization by them.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of ground water contamination with fluoride, arsenic and heavy metals reported from isolated pockets*

Sl. No	State/UT	Fluoride (above 1.5mg/l)	Arsenic (above 0.01 mg/l)	Heavy metals: Lead (above 0.05 mg/l) Mn (above 0.1 mg/l) Cr (above 0.05mg/l) Cd (above 0.01 mg/l) Se (above 0.01 mg/l)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad, Anantapur, Chittoor, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Prakasam, Rangareddy,		Lead : Rangareddy, Nalgonda

1	2	3	4	5
		Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari		
2.	Assam	Goalpara, Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, Nagaon	Dhemaji	
3.	Bihar	Aurangabad, Banka, Buxar, Jamui, Kaimur (Bhabua), Munger, Nawada, Rohtas, Supaul	Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Darbhanga, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Munger, Patna, Purnea, Samastipur, Saran, Vaishali	
4.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Janjgir- Champa, Jashpur, Kanker, Korba, Koriya, Mahasamund, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja	Rajnandgaon	
5.	Delhi	East Delhi, New Delhi, North West Delhi, South Delhi, South West Delhi, West Delhi		Lead : Along Najafgarh drain in North, West and South-west districts Cadmium: Southwest Chromium: Northwest, South, New Delhi, East
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dohad, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mehesana,		

1	2	3	4	5
		Narmada, Panchmahals, Patan, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara		
7.	Haryana	Bhiwani, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Kurukshetra, Mahendergarh, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat		Lead: Hissar, Bhiwani, Rewari, Mahendragar, Gurgaon, Faridabad
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajaori, Udampur		Lead: Jammu (Gangyal), Bari Brahma
9.	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Palamu, Ranchi		
10.	Karnataka	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajanagar, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur		
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khargeon, Mandsaur, Rajgarh, Satna, Seoni, Shajapur, Sheopur, Sidhi		Lead: Balaghat, Barwani, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Raisen, Rajgarh, Satna, Sehore, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Vidisha
12.	Maharashtra	Amravati, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Jalna, Nagpur, Nanded		Lead: Ahmed Nagar, Akola, Aurangabad, Beed, Buldana, Dhule, Gadchiroli,

1	2	3	4	5
				Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nagpur, Nanded, Osamabad, Parbhani, Pune, Sangli, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal
13.	Orissa	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Baudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Keonjhar, Sonapur		Hexavalent chromium - Sukinda valley in Sukinda block of Jajpur District

**Conservation and harnessing of water in urban areas**

620. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would look into and apply both time-tested techniques and modern innovation to conserve and harness water especially in urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this direction in each State including Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the funds spent in this regard during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(d) the result achieved for the period. State-wise; and

(e) the future action plan prepared to meet the needs of the country by 2025?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (e) The Central Government promotes conservation and sustainable harnessing of water resources for various uses, namely drinking water, irrigation, industries etc. The State Governments undertake measures for conservation of water resources through reservoirs, traditional water bodies, rainwater harnessing, artificial recharge to ground water etc and implements various schemes for water supply for drinking and industrial uses as well as providing irrigation facilities. The Central Government supplements these efforts of the State government, both technically and financially, through various schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP); Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD and WM); Repair Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies; Demonstrative Projects on Rainwater Harvesting and Artificial Recharge, etc. State-wise central assistance released under the above mentioned schemes/

programmes during the Year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in Statement [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 594 (Part c and d)] and Statement (See below).

The above mentioned schemes/programmes, would continue to meet the future needs of the country.

**Statement**

*Statewise funds released under Central Sector Scheme for demonstrative  
Artificial Recharge to Ground water*

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Fund released 2008-09	Fund released 2009-10	Fund released 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	91.014	52.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	77.9	0	103.867
3.	Bihar	0	0	0
4.	Chandigarh	0	0	543.221
5.	Delhi	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	0	0	221.368
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	11.543
10.	Karnataka	0	76.41	67.61
11.	Kerala	11.715	0	10.815
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	302.302
13.	Maharashtra	0	0	10.605
14.	Nagaland	0	0	0
15.	Orissa	0	0	0
16.	Punjab	53.836	0	0
11.	Rajasthan	0	0	0
18.	Tamil Nadu	33.3	368.445	0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	0	504.44	728.5
20.	West Bengal	33.327	0	44.436
TOTAL		210.078	1040.309	2096.907

**12.00 NOON**

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

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Statement by the Minister correcting answer to question.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) correcting the answer to Unstarred Question 846 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 8th August, 2011 regarding SC/ST representation in the Ministry.

---

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of Various Companies and Institutes  
and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table—

1. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (l) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) Nineteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli Limited (OIDC), Nani Daman, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5902, 15/11/9]

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

2. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (i) (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NI-MSME), Hyderabad, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6235, 15/12]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 62341, 15/12]

**Report and Accounts (2010-11) of Bureau of Indian Standards,  
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, under Section 23 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bureau of Indian Standards, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Bureau.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6199, 15/12]

**Report and Accounts (2010-11) of IIMC, New Delhi  
and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BORADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6163, 15/12]

**Report and Accounts (2010-11) of various corporations  
and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES: (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, I lay on the Table—

1. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) (a) Thirty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Electronics Limited (CEL), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together



with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6180, 15/12]

(ii) (a) Fifty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

(2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay laying the papers mentioned at (I) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.6229, 15/12]

**Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of JERC, for the State of Goa and Union Territories and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission, for the State of Goa and Union Territories, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6506, 15/12]

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 2011-12**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), for the year 2011-12.

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the two hundred and thirteenth Report of The Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests**

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, I make a Statement regarding Status of

implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Thirteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Earth Sciences.

---

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 15th March, 2012, has allotted time for Government Legislative and other Business, as follows:-

<b>Business</b>	<b>Time Allotted</b>
1. General Discussion on Budget (Railways) for 2012-13.	
2. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bills relating to the following Demands for Grants, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-	Twelve Hours
(a) Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) for 2012-13;	(To be discussed together)
(b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2011-12; and	
(c) Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 2009-10.	
3. General Discussion on Budget (General) for 2012-13.	
4. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bills relating to the following Demands for Grants, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-	Twelve Hours
(a) Demands for Grants on Account (General) for the year 2012-13;	(To be discussed together)
(b) Third Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for the year 2011-12; and	
(c) Demands for Excess Grants (General) for the year 2009-10.	

The Committee also recommended that the House may sit up to 6.00 p.m. and beyond daily for the transaction of Government Legislative and other Business from Monday, the 19th March, 2012.

---

**MATTERS RAISED WITH THE PERMISSION**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Rupala. ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): He will speak later. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. ...(*Interruptions*).. If he wants to say something, he can do so. ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: He will speak later. ...(*Interruptions*)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. ...(*Interruptions*). He is not here. ...(*Interruptions*).. He will speak later. ...(*Interruptions*).. Shri Tariq Anwar. ...(*Interruptions*)..

**Decline in Child Sex Ratio**

**श्री तारिक अनवर** (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन में एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाना चाहता हूँ। डिक्लाइनिंग सेक्स रेश्यो, जो हमारे देश में लगातार हो रहा है, उस ओर मैं सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

सर, यह एक बहुत ही गम्भीर और चिन्ता का विषय है। इस दिशा में अब तक जो भी कदम उठाए गए, ऐसा लगता है कि वे नाकाफी हैं और हमारे द्वारा या सरकार के द्वारा जो भी उपाय किए गए हैं, उन तमाम पर एक प्रश्नचिह्न लग जाता है। यह बात किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है कि गर्ल चाइल्ड का रेश्यो हमारे देश में तेजी के साथ घट रहा है। अब तक सरकार ने उस दिशा में बहुत सारे उपाय किए हैं, लेकिन सही मायने में उनका कोई परिणाम सामने नहीं आ रहा है। महिला एवं गर्ल चाइल्ड के प्रति जो बायस है, वह अभी भी जारी है, जबकि हमारे देश में इसके लिए कई कानून बनाए गए। इसको रोकने के लिए कई ठोस कदम उठाए गए, लेकिन उसके बावजूद फीमेल फोएटिसाइड और डॉरी डेथ्स आम बात बन कर रह गई हैं और शायद कोई दिन ऐसा नहीं जाता है, जब समाचारपत्रों में इस तरह की खबर नहीं छपती हो।

महोदय, 27 राज्यों के जो रिपोर्ट्स हैं, उनको देखने से इस बात का सबूत मिलता है कि चाइल्ड सेक्स रेश्यो में काफी डिक्लाइन हो रहा है और वह लगातार घट रहा है। अब यह समस्या सिर्फ कुछ क्षेत्रों तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि चाहे वह शहरी क्षेत्र हो या देहाती क्षेत्र, दोनों ही जगहों से इसी तरह के समाचार और खबरें हम तक पहुंच रहे हैं। उसमें कोई ठोस परिवर्तन नहीं आ रहा है, जबकि सरकार के साथ-साथ एन.जी.ओज को लगातार लगाया गया, उसके बावजूद भी उसमें अभी तक कोई खास परिवर्तन नहीं आ पा रहा है, इसलिए भी यह एक चिन्ता का विषय है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 2011 का जो आकलन आया है, उसके अनुसार लगभग 914 लड़कियों के विपरीत 1000 लड़कों का जन्म होता है। यह जो गैप है, यह बहुत ही चिन्ता का विषय है और इससे हमारे देश का जो सेक्स रेश्यो है, उसमें अन्तर आएगा तथा आगे चल कर...(**समय की घंटी**)...वह हमारे लिए बहुत ही नुकसानदेह होगा। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shrimati Maya Singh. Would you like to associate yourself with it?

**श्रीमती माया सिंह** (मध्य प्रदेश): नहीं, महोदय। मैं इस पर कुछ बोलना भी चाहती हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन)**: ठीक है, आप बोलिए, what do you want to say?

**श्रीमती माया सिंह**: सर, आपकी अनुमति से मैं एक अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर जीरो ऑवर में उठाना चाहती हूँ।

महोदय, 2001 के आंकड़ों के अनुसार हमारे यहां प्रति एक हजार पुरुषों के अनुपात में महिलाओं की संख्या 940 से गिर कर 932 रह गई थी। लेकिन, अभी विश्व बैंकों की जो रिपोर्ट है, 2012 की जो वैश्विक विकास रिपोर्ट आई है, उसके मुताबिक पूरे विश्व में औसत जन्म दर के हिसाब से कन्याओं की संख्या में कमी के मामले में हमारा देश चीन के बाद दूसरे नम्बर पर है। इसका मतलब है कि जो कन्याएं गायब हुई थीं या जिनकी भ्रूण-हत्या हुई है या अन्य किन्हीं कारणों से जो हमारी बच्चियां या महिलाएं मारी गई हैं, उनके कारण उनकी संख्या हमारे देश के अन्दर बहुत ही नीचे चली गई है। इसलिए ये आंकड़े स्पष्ट दर्शाते हैं कि भारत में कन्या भ्रूण हत्या निर्बाध रूप से चल रही है और प्रसव पूर्व लिंग परीक्षण को रोकने के जो सारे उपाय हैं, वे सारे के सारे उपाय धरे के धरे रह गए हैं। जितनी भी योजनाएं चल रही हैं, उनके तहत गर्भवती महिलाओं को उनके प्रसव काल में न तो पीने का साफ पानी मिलता है, न स्वच्छ वातावरण है, न उनको स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं उपलब्ध होती हैं और न ही उनको पोष्टिक आहार मिलता है। (समय की घंटी)।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. Please, आपका हो गया...(व्यवधान)...You are only associating. Don't take full time.

श्रीमती माया सिंह: इसी कारण से माताओं और बच्चियों की संख्या निरंतर कम हो रही है।

सर, बहुत सारे प्रदेशों ने इसे रोकने के उपाय किए हैं। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने एक "बेटी बचाओ" अभियान शुरू किया, जिसके तहत उन्होंने समाज के सभी वर्गों को जोड़ने का प्रयास किया है और अन्य योजनाओं के भी सकारात्मक परिणाम आ रहे हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You are only associating. Please sit down.

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सर, मैं अंतिम बात यह कहना चाहती हूं कि ऐसी परिस्थिति में मुझे अत्यंत ही दुख है, पीड़ा है कि महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण से मुझे यह महसूस हुआ है कि सरकार इस दिशा में कोई भी सार्थक प्रयास नहीं कर रही है या इस दिशा में कोई काम नहीं कर रही है।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): This subject is very serious. That is why I allowed you. Next is Shri Avinash Rai Khanna. ठीक है, आपका हो गया, कृपया आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना।

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सर, यह अत्यंत ही चिंतनीय विषय है। मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि वर्तमान में प्रसव पूर्व लिंग परीक्षण निषेध का जो कानून है, उस कानून को और भी सख्ती से अमल में लाना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): ठीक है, ठीक है, कृपया आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)...श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना।...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सर, इसके साथ ही देश के अंदर महिलाओं के साथ जो अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): माया जी, कृपया आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)...I allowed you to associate. Ahluwaliaji, I allowed her to associate because the subject is very serious. I thought an hon. lady Member should also say something on this subject. That is why I allowed her. But she cannot take full time.

**श्रीमती माया सिंह:** सर, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि देश के अंदर महिलाओं के साथ हो रहे अपराध को रोकने के लिए सरकार आवश्यक कार्रवाई करे तथा इसके लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए।

**Taking away of two Children out of custody of their  
NRI parents by Childcare Authorities in Norway**

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना** (पंजाब): सर, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे उस विषय के ऊपर बोलने का मौका दिया, जिससे सारी देश की माताएं और parents में एक चिंता का लहर दौड़ी। अभी नॉर्वे में दो बच्चे को उनके माता-पिता से इसलिए अलग कर दिया गया, क्योंकि मां ने अपने हाथ से एक बच्चे को खाना खिलाने की कोशिश की और एक बच्चे के साथ उसका बाप रात में सोया। यह तो ममता है, हमारे देश की यह संस्कृति है, संस्कार है कि हर मां अपने बच्चे को अपने हाथ से भोजन खिलाना चाहती है और खिलाती है, लेकिन जो विदेशी हैं, उनको भारतीय संस्कृति और भारतीय संस्कार के बारे में जानकारी नहीं है। यही कारण है कि भारतीय संस्कृति पर किस ढंग से प्रहार किया जाए, यह नॉर्वे सरकार का एक जीता-जागता उदाहरण है। लेकिन, अफसोस की बात यह है कि इस पर भारत सरकार को जिस ढंग से react करना चाहिए था, क्योंकि यह किसी एक व्यक्ति के साथ नहीं, बल्कि एक संस्कृति के साथ खिलवाड़ हुआ है, उस ढंग से भारत की सरकार ने react नहीं किया। इसको लेकर लोगों में बहुत जबरदस्त रोष है।

इतनी ही नहीं सर, मैं आपको और भी उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ, जहां-जहां विदेशी सरकारों ने भारतीय संस्कृति और भारतीय संस्कार का बड़ा उपहास किया है। कभी अंडरवीयर पर किसी देवी-देवता की फोटो छाप देना, कभी चप्पल पर किसी देवी-देवता की फोटो छाप देना, कभी व्हिस्की या बीयर की बोतल पर किसी देवी-देवता की फोटो छाप देना, वे इस ढंग से हमारी संस्कृति से छेड़खानी करते हैं, लेकिन जब इन सब पर भारत सरकार का कोई reaction नहीं होता है, तो इससे उनके हौसले और बढ़ते हैं।

सर, मैं सरकार को यह कहना चाहूंगा कि कभी भी किसी भारतीय के साथ या भारतीय संस्कृति के साथ ऐसा कोई उपहास या ऐसी कोई दुर्भावना से की गई बात हो, तो एकदम सारे भारत को उसके साथ खड़े होना चाहिए, ताकि विदेशों में बैठे हुए भारतीय अपनी संस्कृति और अपने संस्कारों को आगे ले जा सके।

सर, हमारी यह इच्छा है कि सारा सदन भी इसके बारे में अपनी आवाज उठाए, ताकि विदेशों में जो भारतीय रहते हैं, वे अपने हिसाब से जी सकें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास** (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री कलराज मिश्र** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री तरुण विजय** (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री नंद कुमार साय** (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Mr. Rama Chandra Khuntia. He is absent. Shri Piyush Goyal.

**Reported Decision of audit less number of Public Sector  
Bank Branches from current year**

**SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (Maharashtra):** Sir, I feel very disappointed that we are

raising the Zero Hour Mentions and there is nobody interested in the Treasury Benches to even listen to what we are saying. There are only three hon. Members in the entire Treasury Benches!

Sir, I want to raise a very important matter that concerns the entire banking industry in this country. A large part of banking is done by public sector banks and all of us here are very concerned about the rising Non-Performing Assets in public sector banks. Despite such large increase in NPAs, the RBI, through one Study Group, has now proposed to remove a very large part of the banking system from the purview of branch auditing. What they are saying is: all branches, which have advances less than Rs. 20 crores, will no more be considered under the Branch Audit System. Sir, by making this new provision, almost 10 per cent of the total advances of the public sector banks will be completely left unaudited and will only be audited once in five years. This will increase the possibility of fraud. You will have a situation where a large number of frauds will take place in the banking system and there will be nobody detecting them, nobody will be going through the accounts of the branches and it will have serious ramifications on the accuracy of public sector bank accounts. It may also have a serious ramification on the entire international view of the Indian banking system. You may see a large number of banks being downgraded, because auditors will be forced to put caveat to their Audit Report and they may be forced to state that 'this audit is done without complete true and fair view of the bank's performance.'

Sir, I am very worried about the frauds. I am also worried that this will lead to, at least, a large amount of deposits remaining unaudited, a large amount of interest income remaining unaudited, a large amount of expenses not getting audited and the Branch Managers, will have a free run to do what they like.

They are putting forward a logic comparing it with the private sector banks. But, Sir, private sector banks have a far greater internal controls and the local Branch Managers do not have the type of power that public sector bank managers have. We have also seen, over the years, frauds taking place at the lower level. Nearly in the whole banking system, it is expected that one crore borrower accounts will remain completely unaudited or will only get audited once in five years! The logic given is that this will save some audit fees. This is inconsequential looking at the large amount of accounts. There will be almost Rs. 5 lakh crores of advances which will get out of auditing.

So, Sir, I suggest that this order should be kept in abeyance until views from all experts are taken. Thank you.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by my friend, Mr. Piyush Goyal. Thank you.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखण्ड): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**Reported less registration of Muslims and Dalit children  
in Nursery Classes**

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। आज "द हिन्दू" डेली के फ्रंट पेज पर एक समाचार छपा है, जिसमें कहा गया है, 'In Delhi's nursery classes, Muslim Children are a rarity.' उसमें टोटल 92 स्कूलों की लिस्ट दी गयी है। उन 92 स्कूलों में से 20 स्कूलों में एक भी मुस्लिम बच्चे को नर्सरी में एडमिशन नहीं दी गयी है। ये सब पब्लिक स्कूल्स हैं जो कि बड़े ही renowned हैं। 17 पब्लिक स्कूल्स हैं, जिनको प्राइवेट स्कूल कहा जाता है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बलबीर पुंज (ओड़िशा): आप मदरसों में...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please. Don't disturb...(Interruptions)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: पहले आप सुनिए।...(व्यवधान)....क्या मुस्लिम्स इस देश के नागरिक नहीं हैं?... (व्यवधान)...

श्री बलबीर पुंज: वे बिल्कुल हैं, लेकिन...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Punj, that is his view...(Interruptions)...

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र): आप चुप रहिए।...(व्यवधान)....क्या आप बच्चों को पाठशाला में नहीं भेजते?... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: क्या मुसलमानों की बात को सिर्फ मुसलमान उठाएंगे? ... (व्यवधान)....क्या मुसलमानों की बात को सिर्फ मुसलमान उठाएंगे?... (व्यवधान)....आप यह क्या मजाक कर रहे हैं?... (व्यवधान)...

श्री बलबीर पुंज: सर,.... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Only what Ramvilas says will go on record...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Punjji, it is not going on record...(Interruptions)....Sit down...(Interruptions)....Mr. Punj, please sit down...(Interruptions)....It is not going on record...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: \*

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: \*

श्री रामविलास पासवान: आप लोग सीनियर मेम्बर्स हैं और इस तरह की बात कर रहे हैं!...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तारिक अनवर: \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please don't fight like this. (Interruptions) यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: यह लोग मुसलमानों का नाम लेने से चिड़ क्यों जाते हैं। एजुकेशन...(व्यवधान)

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: They are biased. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Tariq Anwar, what is this? (*Interruptions*) आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)... रामविलास जी, बोलिए।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, लोगों को दिखलाने के लिए ये मुसलमान को स्पोक्समैन बनाएंगे, मुसलमानों को आगे रखेंगे और जब मुसलमान का नाम आएगा तो चिड़ने लगेंगे। यह क्या "हिन्दू" मुसलमान का पेपर है।...(व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Don't get provoked. (*Interruptions*)

श्री रामविलास पासवान: मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें कहा गया है कि नैवरहुड के नाम पर धांधली होती है और बीस स्कूल में जीरो है, सत्रह स्कूल में केवल एक है और बढ़िया पढ़ाई पब्लिक स्कूल में, जिसको प्राइवेट स्कूल कहते हैं, में होती है। इन्होंने शैड्यूल कॉस्ट की बात कही। शैड्यूल कॉस्ट की हालत उससे भी बदतर है। मैं एक एक्जाम्पल देना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले साल एक बच्चे ने पटना दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल से 98 परसेंट मार्क्स प्राप्त किए थे। लेकिन दिल्ली के पब्लिक स्कूल में उसका एडमिशन नहीं हुआ। इससे ज्यादा शर्म की बात और क्या हो सकती है। भारत सरकार से, दिल्ली सरकार से और हर जगह की सरकार से ये पब्लिक स्कूल के नाम पर हर तरह की फेसिलिटी लेते हैं और जब गरीब लड़कों के एडमिशन की बात आती है, शैड्यूल कॉस्ट, माइनोंरटी और बैकवॉर्ड क्लासेज की बारी आती है तो इनको उन्हें लेने में पेट में दर्द होता है। इसलिए मैं आपसे आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ और बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी पार्टी के अब्दुल खालिक साहब ने चीफ मिनिस्टर को एक पत्र लिखा है, सिब्बल साहब को पत्र लिखा है।...(व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It's over. Over. (*Interruptions*) It will not go on record. बस, हो गया।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: अभी हमने शुरू ही किया है।...(व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is not going on record. (*Interruptions*) अब आपका रिकार्ड में नहीं जाएगा।...(व्यवधान) श्री तरुण विजय।

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भारत की जनता की ओर से और इस सदन की ओर से...(व्यवधान)

श्री रामविलास पासवान: \*

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): बस, हो गया। आपने अच्छा बोला, आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान) I will give you another opportunity. (*Interruptions*) This is not going on record. (*Interruptions*)

श्री तरुण विजय: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय,...(व्यवधान) सर, मेरा समय जा रहा है, आप मुझे अतिरिक्त समय दें।...(व्यवधान)

श्री रामविलास पासवान: \*



THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is not going on record. (*Interruptions*) यह तीन मिनट के बाद ही बन्द होता है।...**(व्यवधान)** आप समझिए। एक सेकंड, आप समझिए। मैं जो बोल रहा हूँ, उसको समझिए। सुनिए।...**(व्यवधान)**

श्री बलवीर पुंज: सर,...**(व्यवधान)** He is casting aspersions on the Chair. (*Interruptions*) He is casting aspersions on the Chair. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No; no. (*interruptions*) He has a right to speak. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, the point is that he can be allowed to speak on whatever issue which is permitted by the Chair. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, he has been allowed. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Please listen to me. (*Interruptions*) During the course of discussion and arguments, he has said that \*\* The Chair does not belong to any party. You must reprimand him. (*Interruptions*)

श्री रामविलास पासवान: \*

श्री तारिक अनवर: विद्‌झों कर लिया है।...**(व्यवधान)**

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: He should withdraw. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, please...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: Chair से क्षमा-याचना कीजिए...**(व्यवधान)**...आप इतने सीनियर मेम्बर होकर ऐसी बात कर रहे हैं...**(व्यवधान)**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Ram Vilas ji, please sit down and listen to me...(*Interruptions*)...If you have made any insinuation against the Chair,...(*Interruptions*)...please, listen to me, अगर आप ने कोई insinuation Chair के against किया है तो वह बुरी बात है, \* This is number one...**(व्यवधान)**...दूसरी बात आप को तीन मिनट का समय दिया था, तीन मिनट के बाद आप का माइक ऑफ कर दिया जाता है।...**(व्यवधान)**...तीन मिनट के बाद यहां बोलने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। वह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं आएगा। इसलिए मेरी यह request है कि आप Chairman को मिलकर दूसरी opportunity avail कीजिए।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: एक लाइन कहने दीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No; rules are rules...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: First, you withdraw...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No; that is over...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: First, you withdraw...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I didn't say that\*\*...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: First, you withdraw...(*Interruptions*)...

---

\*Not recorded

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Ahluwalia ji, that is over...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No, Sir. Still, he is saying that \*\*...(Interruptions)... He should withdraw...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Why did you say that again? don't say that...(Interruptions)... Don't make any insinuation against the Chair...(Interruptions)... You should know that. You are a senior Member. Don't do that...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I know everything, Sir. हर मैम्बर किसी-न-किसी पार्टी का होता है \*\*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. Don't do that. Please sit down. You can't say that. Chair does not belong to any Party...(Interruptions)... Chair is totally neutral...(Interruptions)... Sit down...(Interruptions)... Now Shri Tarun Vijay. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seats...(Interruptions)... You should know how to behave in the House. Shri Tarun Vijay...(Interruptions)... रामविलास जी, यह क्या है? आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)... आप इतने सीनियर मैम्बर हैं। आप बैठिए।

श्री तरुण विजय: सभापति जी, मुझे पूरा समय दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): मुझे हाउस रूल्स के मुताबिक चलाना है। मैं क्या करूँ?... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Is this our fault that \*...(Interruptions)... I am a Member of this House since 1977.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have to go by the rules...(Interruptions)... All remarks against the Chair are expunged. ...(Interruptions)... आप चुप रहिए, बैठिए।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You go through the records...(Interruptions)... I didn't say that \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay; then, there is no harm. Sit down.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I had said that the Congress Party has announced 4.5 per cent...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): If you have not said, then, there is no harm. If you have not said, well and good. Then, you should be more happy...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Then, why did you say, \*\*...(Interruptions)... You go through the record...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, I will go through the record. If there is anything unparliamentary or otherwise wrong, I will correct that. I will go through the records. Sit down...(Interruptions)... I will go through the records. Please sit down.

---

\*Not recorded

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB (Uttar 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 raised by the hon. Member.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri Tarun Vijay.

### **Hundredth Century by Sachin Tendulkar**

**श्री तरुण विजय** (उत्तराखण्ड): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज हिन्दुस्तान की जनता और सदन की ओर से श्रेष्ठ हिन्दुस्तान और भारत माता की शान सचिन तेंदुलकर को सभी की ओर से बधाई देना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने "शतकों का शतक" बनाया, 'Century of Hundreds' बनायी। उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के सामने यह साबित कर दिया कि अगर आत्म-विश्वास हो, हिम्मत हो, हिन्दुस्तानियत में यकीन हो, भारतीयता में यकीन हो और आदमी छोटी-छोटी संकीर्णताओं से ऊपर उठकर अपने लक्ष्य की ओर निष्ठा से बढ़े तो यह बात सत्य हो जाती है कि, "खुदी को कर बुलंद इतना कि हर तकदीर से पहले खुद बंदे से खुद पूछे बता तेरी रजा क्या है।" उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, श्री सचिन तेंदुलकर ने भारत ही नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया में खेल का गौरव बढ़ाया है। जब देश अंधेरे के कुहासे से ढका हुआ था, चुनौतियों के बादलों से जूझ रहा था, बजट के कहर से जूझ रहा था, उस समय सचिन तेंदुलकर ने पूरे हिन्दुस्तान को खुशी मनाने का मौका दिया, पूरे हिन्दुस्तान को मुस्कुराने का मौका दिया और नयी पीढ़ी को यह सपना दिया कि चाहे तुम्हारे रास्ते में कितनी ही बाधाएं आएं, तुम्हारे सामने बजट की कितनी ही चुनौतियां आ जाएं, लेकिन अगर तुम्हारे हृदय में अपने लक्ष्य के प्रति पूरा विश्वास है, निष्ठा है, श्रद्धा है, भारतमाता के प्रति श्रद्धा है, तो तुम पूरी दुनिया में तिरंगे को सबसे ऊंचा लहराने में सफल हो सकते हो। इस प्रकार सचिन तेंदुलकर ने खेल की दुनिया में तिरंगे की शान बढ़ा दी है। उन्होंने नयी पीढ़ी को सपने दिए हैं तथा उन सपनों को पूरा करने का हौसला और हिम्मत दी है। उन्होंने यह सिद्ध किया है कि we can do it and we can achieve our dreams – the dream of greater ideas, dreams of greater ideals, dream of greater goals. He has given us a hope; he has given us the confidence; he has given us the trust in our own acumen and in our own capabilities. He is not just the greatest; he represents the hope of India for a greater, better and golden future. When the chips are down, when the black clouds are hovering the sky, when feelings of despondency and helplessness surround the national life, it is left to the men of steel and grit to defeat men of straw and rekindle faith in future. स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने कहा था कि तमाम संकीर्णताओं से ऊपर उठो और एकजुटता के साथ भारतमाता की संतान के रूप में, तिरंगे की संतान के रूप में अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करो।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your time is over.

**श्री तरुण विजय:** यही बात हम लोगों ने अपनी शाखाओं में...(व्यवधान)

**श्रीमती माया सिंह** (मध्य प्रदेश): मैं अपने को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Orissa): Sir, we all associate with it.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इनकी बात के साथ अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ मैच में विराट कोहली ने 148 गेंदों पर 183 रन बनाकर भारतमाता का सिर ऊंचा किया है और पाकिस्तान को परास्त किया है। विराट कोहली को पूरे सदन की तरफ से बधाई।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes; all of us agree.

### **International political situation arising out of alleged nuclear programme of Iran**

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जब आपने मेरा नाम पुकारा था, उस समय मुझे इस सिस्टम को समझने में थोड़ा confusion हो गया था, इसके लिए मैं आपसे क्षमा चाहता हूँ। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह विषय इस सदन में उठाना चाहता हूँ। हाल ही में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ईरान के तथाकथित परमाणु कार्यक्रम के कारण विश्व के तमाम शक्तिशाली राष्ट्र, ईरान के खिलाफ आर्थिक प्रतिबंध लागू करने के लिए एकजुट हो रहे हैं और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ईरान के खिलाफ एक राजनीतिक वातावरण तैयार कर रहे हैं। ईरान के साथ हमारा काफी पुराना और घनिष्ठ संबंध है तथा हम अपनी क्लूड ऑयल की आवश्यकता का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा ईरान से आयात कर रहे हैं। अभी विश्व के शक्तिशाली देश ईरान से क्लूड ऑयल का आयात न करने के लिए हमारे ऊपर दबाव डाल रहे हैं। अगर ऐसी ही स्थिति बनी रही और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दबाव के कारण अगर हम ईरान से क्लूड ऑयल का आयात करना बंद कर देंगे, तो हमारे लिए यह कठिन चुनौती होगी और देश के विकास के रास्ते में बहुत बड़ा संकट खड़ा हो जाएगा। इन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दबावों की वजह से ईरान से जो गैस पाइपलाइन हमारे देश में लाई जानी थी, उसे हम नहीं ला पाए हैं। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर विचार करते हुए, इस प्रकार की कठिन चुनौतियों का सामना करने के लिए कोई ठोस और दूरगामी रणनीति तैयार करे। सरकार घरेलू तेल संशोधन उत्पादन में काफी तेजी लाए और हमारी ऊर्जा की जरूरतों को गैर परंपरागत स्रोतों से प्राप्त करने की दिशा में तात्कालिक फलदायी कार्यवाही करे। महोदय, इस प्रकार की कठिन चुनौतियों का सामना करने के लिए हमें अपने देश में तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस के स्रोतों का strategic reserve रखना चाहिए, जिसका इस्तेमाल हम कठिन परिस्थितियों में कर सकें, धन्यवाद।

### **Demand for revoking notification reducing interest rate on Employees Provident Fund**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the House to and, at the same time, denounce the most anti-worker and unilateral move of the Government of India, to drastically reduce the rate of interest applicable to the Employees Provident Fund of more than five crore workers of the country who create wealth for the nation, generate revenue to the Exchequer and also generate profit for the employers. These workers have been ill-treated by the Government of India by the Government's unilateral move to drastically reduce the rate of interest applicable to the Employees Provident Fund. It has been done at a time when the rate of interest is increasing; RBI has taken this step to push the interest rates up in order to contain inflation. At the same time, workers are being subjected to deprivation, leading to huge losses in their lifetime savings, in their

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

Provident Funds. The fund which is nothing but a long-term recurring deposit of more than 20-25 years with the Government, is a kind of a unsolicited loan to the Government of India for their development-related expenses. That money, the workers' money, is being treated in such a shabby manner and the drastic cut in the rate of interest has led to huge loss to the amount on which they try to survive after their retirement. This decision has been taken by totally ignoring the unanimous opinion of all the workers' representatives, representing all the trade unions in the country, in the Central Board of Trustees. This unilateral decision to cut the rate of interest in EPF is a disrespect to the basic democratic principle operative inside the tripartite consultation mechanism which was instituted by the Government of India through an Act of Parliament.

Therefore, I would request the House to join with me in demanding from the Government, a Government that is so sensitive as to set aside more than five per cent of the GDP in the form of give-aways to big corporates, through the tax forgone, but are so unkind in cutting the interest rates on the lifetime savings of the workers.

I denounce this decision and demand from the Government to immediately revoke the notification reducing the interest rate of the Employees Provident Fund from nine per cent to 8.25 per cent. I reiterate my demand, and I denounce the decision of the Government for such a unilateral move.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री शान्ता कुमार (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नंद कुमार साय (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, further discussion on the Motion of Thanks on President's Address. Shri Y.S. Chowdary. Now, Mr. Chowdary, there is a time-constraint. We have ten Members from the Others category who wish to speak and we have only 83 minutes. So, everybody in that category would get seven minutes. If you take more, others would be getting less time.

---

### **MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS**

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): All right, Sir.

Sir, the Address of the hon. President expected to place before the nation the critical issues being faced by different sections of the society and the path adopted by the Government to find solutions, but, unfortunately, the speech was reduced to blowing the trumpet of the ruling UPA by only highlighting the so-called achievements. Leaving aside the major issues being confronted by the nation, the Government opted to convey to this House through the highest authority of this country the number of passport offices that are being opened, the number of FM stations which are proposed to be started, and so on. This is a clear index to show as to how seriously the Government is concerned about major socio-economic issues starring at the face of the country.

Sir, the entire country is yet to come out of the shocks inflicted by the scams relating to Commonwealth Games, 2G spectrum, Antrix-Devas deal, etc. The silence maintained about these issues in the President's Address gives me an impression that the Government does not consider them as worthy issues to be taken up or the Government is totally immune to all the scams. The people of this country, especially the youth lost their confidence due to various irregularities allegedly done by the Government officials both at the State level and at the Central level, and the Government owes an answer to the nation on this subject.

Sir, the Government boasts that it launched AADHAAR Scheme to improve service delivery and transparency. There are several reports that this is in total disarray and the process of registration and delivery of AADHAAR numbers is completely faulty and confusing. If this is the reality, how is the Government going to take it as a launching pad for delivery of services? I am also told that the CBI has ordered an inquiry. But the President's Address is totally silent about that.

Sir, there is a huge gap between the price at which produce is purchased from the farmer and the price at which it is sold to the end consumer. The Government cannot be a silent spectator of this robbery by the middlemen. Sir, the UPA Government has inherited the robust economy. I quote a few lines of the Economic Survey of July 2004. It says, "The economy appears to be in a resilient mode in terms of growth, inflation and balance of payment, a combination that offers large scope of consolidation of the growth momentum which continued macro level economic stability." These are not the words of any political party. This is the Survey presented by the then hon. Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, to the

[Shri Y.S. Chowdary]

Parliament. Our economic growth rate has been between 8.75-9.25 per cent in 2011-12 as per Economy Survey highlights for 2011-12, and is expected to top 9 per cent. But it has slowed down to 7 per cent this year from 8.4 per cent in 2010-11.

The Government talks about Skill Development Training to 800 million people at a cost of Rs. 13,000 crore in the Twelfth Plan. But there is no mention of its status and there is also no mention of the existing continued unemployment problem of educated people.

There is no commitment for quality and timely supply of farm inputs like seeds and fertilizers. Many of the political parties have been demanding a separate Budget for agriculture to deal with the problems of farmers. It is the need of the hour.

Let there be a comprehensive and sustainable plan for securing handloom industry instead of toying with temporary measures like cheap credit or temporary doles.

The Government talks of creating additional generation of power to meet the growing demands but fails to realize the fact that need of the hour is to strengthen renewable energy so as to save our natural resources and to reduce pollution. Most of the countries are fully engaged in promoting the concepts of 'Virtual Power Generation' and 'Green Energy' by adopting new generation LED lights, etc., but our Government is not looking at anything.

Sir, 85,000 villages and 300 million people of this country have no access to power and about 8.8 billion litres of kerosene is burnt every year for lighting leading to a huge problem of pollution and financial burden. Unfortunately, the Government has no clue to address this problem by promoting new generation of solar based solution.

Sir, mining mafia inflicted irreparable damage to local industry and committed fraud and amassed wealth but the Government is totally silent on this serious issue. Measures should be initiated to limit the activity of mining for captive consumption with the sole objective of strengthening our economy and preserving natural resources for our future generation. The entire industry, which is dependent on iron ore, has been totally paralysed.

Sir, the Government has failed to respect the importance of our federal structure by unilaterally creating the National Counter Terrorism Centre without taking State Governments and major political parties into confidence.

The Government lacks vision and mission for better utilisation of our water resources. The Government is playing the role of a silent spectator in inter-State water disputes and no initiative has been taken to resolve them.

For the reasons stated above, I would like to say that the Government lacks vision and clarity and the policies adopted are without any direction and not based

on ground reality and hence cannot deliver well for betterment of the society. Therefore, I strongly oppose the Motion of Thanks.

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर** (महाराष्ट्र): धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर प्रसन्नता होती अगर वे - यू.पी.ए. के आठ साल पूरे हो चुके हैं और नौवा साल चल रहा है - इस दौरान क्या-क्या हुआ, इसका विश्लेषण करते, लेकिन उन्होंने इसका विश्लेषण नहीं किया, इसलिए मैं करता हूँ। मुझे इस सरकार की इन नौ सालों की नौ विशेषताएं दिखाई दी हैं। पहला, सत्ता का अहंकार, गरूर। इस सरकार में सत्ता का मद दूसर-दूसकर भरा है। नेतृत्व एवं पद का विभाजन हुआ है। असली सत्ता एक जगह है, पद दूसरी जगह है - यह उनकी रचना है। गठबंधन चलाने में विफलता है - यह उनकी शैली है कि कैसे गठबंधन न चलाएं, यह वे दिखा रहे हैं। राज्यों के अधिकारों पर प्रहार कर रहे हैं - यह उनका तंत्र है। समाज के विभाजन की राजनीति करते हैं - यही उनकी राजनीति है। लूट लो इंडिया, सब जगह लूट ही लूट चल रही है - यह उनका मंत्र है। वचन देकर बदल जाते हैं - यह उनका स्वभाव हो गया है। इसके अलावा सुधार ठंडे बस्ते में पड़े हैं - यह उसका परिणाम है। सब कहते हैं कि बहुत गंभीर परिस्थिति है। यह आने वाले दिनों के लिए चेतावनी है। महादेय, समय कम है इसलिए मैं अपनी बात संक्षेप में कहूंगा। मैं दो बातों पर ध्यान दिलाऊंगा। स्टेट बैंक के पूर्व प्रमुख ने कहा है कि जिस तरह से बैंकिंग में एन.पी.एज बढ़ रहे हैं, यानी जिस तरह से बैंकों में जो डिपॉजिटर्स का पैसा है, वह डूब रहा है, वह बहुत बड़ी चिंता का विषय है। सी.बी.आई. के डायरेक्टर ने कहा है कि पांच सौ बिलियन डॉलर विदेश में पड़ा है, यह बहुत अधिक चिंता का विषय है। थल सेना प्रमुख वी.के. सिंह ने पत्र लिखकर प्रधान मंत्री जी को चेतावनी दी है कि जिस तरह से पाकिस्तान और चीन का सामना करने के लिए प्रेपैरेशन चाहिए, वैसी नहीं है। यह एक गंभीर बात है। महोदय, ASER की एजुकेशन की एक रिपोर्ट आयी है, जिसमें लिखा है कि पांचवी का बच्चा दूसरी कक्षा का गणित और भाषा का भी प्रयोग नहीं कर सकता। यह एजुकेशन की गंभीरता है। इसके अलावा ह्यूमेन डेवलपमेंट की रिपोर्ट आयी है। कि इस देश में sub-Saharan countries से भी अधिक कुपोषण है। यह एक गंभीर स्थिति है। ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? इसका कारण यह है कि शासन चलाने में, जनता के लिए कुछ करने में किसी का भी दिल नहीं है। सबका ध्यान एक तरफ है कि लूट लो इंडिया, लूट लो। महोदय, इस संबंध में बहुत सारी चर्चाएं हुईं, भ्रष्टाचार पर बात हुई। चाहे 2जी हो, एयर इंडिया हो, सी.डब्ल्यू.जी. हो, हसन अली हो, डिफेंस लेंड हो, सब पर लोगों ने अपने विचार रखे। मैं संक्षेप में केवल दो घोटालों का पर्दाफाश करना चाहता हूँ। दोनों घोटाले प्राइम मिनिस्टर से संबंधित हैं, दोनों 2006 और 2009 के दरमियान हुए हैं। पहला घोटाला है - कोयला घोटाला। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको पता नहीं होगा कि 1700 बिलियन टन का कोयला भंडार, 51 लाख करोड़ रुपए का भंडार, 143 निजी कम्पनियों को 2006 और 2009 में 73 ब्लॉक बांटकर दिया गया। 2006 का मैं इसलिए बता रहा हूँ क्योंकि उसी समय कानून लाया गया था कि अब ऑक्शन होकर कोल ब्लॉक दिए जाएंगे। उसके बाद, प्राइम मिनिस्टर कोयला मंत्री हैं और उनके दो कोयला राज्य मंत्री हैं, बावजूद इसके जिस तरह से वहां अंधाधुंध काम चला है। कैसे प्रधान मंत्री जी कह सकते हैं कि यह घोटाला नहीं हुआ। हम CVC के पास गए, हम CAG के पास गए, मुझे यकीन है कि CAG की भी ऑडिट रिपोर्ट आएगी और एक न एक दिन इसका खुलासा होगा। हम CBI के पास भी जा रहे हैं, उनसे भी जांच की मांग कर रहे हैं। क्योंकि अगर 2G का घोटाला एक लाख 72 हजार करोड़ रुपये का है, तो यह घोटाला उससे भी ज्यादा है। कोयला घोटाले में हर टन पर 100 रुपये के हिसाब से पैसे लोगों ने खाए हैं और इस तरह से ये अंधा-धुंध बेचे गए। सर, मैं केवल तीन नाम बताना चाहता हूँ। जिनको ब्लॉक दिया गया...(व्यवधान)...



SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. The Motion was moved by the Congress Party, the Treasury Benches, and, out of 70 Members, you see, only four Members are present.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No, Sir, this is mockery. It has never happened. (*interruptions*) Normally, the Leader of the House sits there. (*Interruptions*) The Motion of Thanks is being discussed. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There are two Cabinet Ministers. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No, no. Only 04 out of 70 Members are there. It is very unfortunate. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There are two Cabinet Ministers. There are enough Members. No, no. (*Interruptions*) आप बैठ जाइए।...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: From the honour that you are giving to the Motion, one can understand it. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. There are two Cabinet Ministers. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, where is the Mover of the Motion?

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: It is very unfortunate. They are not thankful. (*Interruptions*) They have moved the Motion. (*Interruptions*) Sir, the Mover and the Secunder are not present here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Please. (*Interruptions*) It is precious time, please sit down. (*Interruptions*) Ahluwaliaji, please. (*Interruptions*)

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, अहलुवालिया जी ने जो मुद्दा उठाया है, वह बहुत अहम है।...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, this is not proper. (*Interruptions*) The Mover of the Motion is not present. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the Government is not serious. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Ahluwalia ji, please. (*Interruptions*) You please continue. (*Interruptions*) What is this? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the Mover of the Motion and the Secunder of the Motion are not present here. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Two Cabinet Ministers are there. What more do you want? (*Interruptions*) Please take your seats. (*Interruptions*) Enough Members are present here. (*Interruptions*) आप बैठ जाइए।...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No, Sir. (*Interruptions*) At least, give little respect to what we are discussing here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): For the Chair, there is no difference between this side and that side. (*Interruptions*) For the Chair, all the Members are equal. (*Interruptions*) Please sit down. All Members are equal.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, where is the Mover of the Motion? (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we are...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: What is this? Where is the Mover of the Motion? Where is the Secunder of the Motion? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Government is ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : No, no. (*Interruptions*) They will come. (*Interruptions*) Two Cabinet Ministers are here. It is okay. They owe joint responsibility. Don't waste time, please. (*Interruptions*) We are already short of time. Don't waste time please. (*Interruptions*) Please don't waste time. (*Interruptions*) You know it. (*Interruptions*) We have shortage of time.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: The Government is not serious. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will give you a chance to criticize the Government. Why do you...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Sir, the Government is not. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You are a senior Member. Please sit down. (*Interruptions*) Your own Member is speaking. (*Interruptions*)

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, मैं केवल तीन कम्पनियों के नाम बता रहा हूँ और आप यह देखते रहिए कि घोटाले की परत दर परत कैसे खुलती चली जाएगी। जो ब्लॉक बेचे, एक न्यूजपेपर में advertisement आई है, यह लोहारा कोल ब्लॉक है, यह किसी ग्रेस कम्पनी को मिला था और ग्रेस कम्पनी ने इसको संजीवनी कम्पनी को बेच दिया और उसमें उनका झगड़ा हो गया। इस कम्पनी से बाकी दूसरे लोग कोई व्यवहार न करें, ऐसा एक पब्लिक नोटिस मेरे पास है, मैं इसे आपको दे रहा हूँ। पेपर कम्पनीज हैं और एक नवभारत पावर है, Dhenkanal में 1050 मेगावाट का करने वाले थे, वह दूसरी बड़ी कम्पनी को बेच दिया। जो 173 ब्लॉक बांटे गए, उनमें से केवल 26 खदानों में ही खदान शुरू हुई एक Minex Finwest नामक कम्पनी है और NTPC की पकड़ी खदान के साथ इसका संबंध है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि Minex Finwest कम्पनी के मालिक कौन हैं, यह बताया जाए, तब घोटाला कितना गहरा है और निर्णय लेने वाले ही घोटाला कैसे कर रहे थे, ये सब आपको पता चल जाएगा। अब प्रधान मंत्री जी कैसे कह सकते हैं कि मुझे पता नहीं है क्योंकि तब प्रधान मंत्री जी खुद कोयला मंत्री थे। प्रधान मंत्री जी कैसे कह सकते हैं कि मेरे पास फाइल नहीं आई थी। इसलिए इस मामले में CVC, CAG, CBI की जांच जैसे-जैसे होती जाएगी, आपको पता चल जाएगा। इस घोटाले की पूरी जांच होनी चाहिए। इसमें एक लाख 73 हजार करोड़ से भी ज्यादा पैसे की लूट हुई है और यही मेरा पहला आरोप है।

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

दूसरा, घोटाला प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय से संबंधित है और यह 2006 से 2009 के बीच ही हुआ है। यह **Antrix** और **Devas** घोटाला है। अब ये कह रहे हैं कि घोटाला है ही नहीं, तो मेरा पहला सवाल है कि अगर घोटाला है ही नहीं, तो **Antrix** और **Devas** का जो करार हुआ था, वह रद्द क्यों किया? अगर रद्द किया तो आपको भी लगा कि कोई गलती हुई है? आप यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय को पता ही नहीं है जबकि उस समय आपके **MOS** पृथ्वीराज चौहान थे। वे **space commission** की मीटिंग में जाते हैं, वे सभी जगह हाजिर रहते हैं, फिर आप कैसे कह सकते हैं कि **PMO** को पता ही नहीं है। इसलिए यह **Antrix** के घोटालों का मुद्दा निकलेगा और आपको पता चलेगा कि क्या-क्या हुआ?

सर, मेरे तीन सवाल हैं - अगर गलत नहीं था तो रद्द क्यों किया? **PMO** को पता कैसे नहीं है? और जो **PMO** की गलती है, तो उसकी सजा वैज्ञानिकों को क्यों दी? **The whole scientific community is angry with the Government.** आज वह दिखाना चाहती है कि वैज्ञानिकों के साथ किस तरह से सलूक किया जाता है। यह देवास में विदेशी निवास हुआ है। सर, क्या आपको पता है कि देवास का एक लाख रुपए का **paid up capital** है और 578 करोड़ का विदेशी निवेश है। एक **DH telecom** नाम से जर्मन कम्पनी है, देवास कम्पनी की धीरे-धीरे 74 **per cent** इक्विटी बेची गई। पहले दो शेयर होल्डर थे, फिर 17 हो गए और एक घोर अपारदर्शिता, रहस्यमयी तेजी के साथ सरकार ने इस सारे बदलाव को परमिशन दी। उस समय वित्त मंत्री चिदम्बरम जी थे, इसलिए उनको भी खुलासा करना चाहिए। एक सब्सिडरी थी टेलीकॉम वेन्चर, एक सब्सिडरी थी कोलम्बिया कैपिटल, उनका क्या रोल था? वह पैसा मॉरिशस के रूट से कैसे आया? भारत का ही काला धन, भारत में वापस लाने के लिए यह कहानी है। जो ये निवेश की सारी परमिशन दी गई, ये वित्त मंत्रालय से दी गई, प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय से दी गई, फिर प्रधान मंत्री कैसे कह सकते हैं कि हमें इसका पता नहीं है?

सर, विषय बहुत हैं, लेकिन मैं आज यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक **minus 50** घोटाला है, जो **latest** है। वह यह है कि आप **Air India** में कभी भी जाओ, आपको **internet** पर सभी सीटें फुल दिखेंगी, लेकिन वहां जाओ तो खाली मिलेंगी। कल विलासराव जी और मैं एक साथ गए थे। हमारे एजेंट ने देखा कि बुकिंग नहीं है, लेकिन हम जब हवाई जहाज में गए तो देखा सीटें खाली थीं। ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? एक निजी प्राइवेट लाइन जो बुकिंग करती है और आधी कीमत एयर इंडिया को देती है, तो एयर इंडिया उसकी सहूलियत के लिए 50 सीटें ब्लॉक कर देती है और **internet** पर आता कि सीटें फुल हैं। ये इस प्रकार के घोटाले हर रोज हो रहे हैं और हर रोज देश लूटा जा रहा है। हम इसे चेलेंज कर रहे हैं। यह क्यों हो रहा है, क्योंकि सत्ता का नेतृत्व 10, जनपथ के हाथ में है और सत्ता का नेतृत्व प्रधान मंत्री मनमोहन सिंह के पद में है। मुझे कभी-कभी लगता है कि 1991 में नरसिम्हाराव के नेतृत्व में मनमोहन जी वित्त मंत्री थे, तब ज्यादा प्रभावी थे, अब वे सोनिया जी के नेतृत्व में यहां प्रधान मंत्री बने हैं, तो वे वैसा प्रभाव नहीं दिखा पा रहे हैं। यह जो नेतृत्व और सत्ता का विभाजन हुआ है...(व्यवधान)...

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर** (राजस्थान): सोनिया जी, **UPA** की अध्यक्ष हैं।

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर**: मैंने वही कहा है और कुछ नहीं कहा है।...(व्यवधान)...वे **UPA** की **chairperson** हैं, यही कहा है, बाकी कुछ नहीं कहा है। सर, **NGO** पर प्रधान मंत्री कैसे आरोप कर सकते हैं? **The Chief Executive Officer of the country.** वही आरोप लगाएंगे कि विदेशी फंड से आने वाले **NGO** के कारण आंदोलन हो रहा है। इसलिए हम पूछ रहे हैं कि **NGO** के ऐसे विदेशी फंड को आपने कैसे आने दिया? यह किसकी जिम्मेवारी है? **Is it not**

your responsibility; is it not your failure? आप Bt Brinjal का भी कहते हैं। अरे, Bt Brinjal पर देश, सुरक्षित महसूस नहीं कर रहा है, इसलिए हम सब लोगों ने आंदोलन किया। सभी किसान संगठनों ने भी आंदोलन किया। आपके जयराम रमेश जी ने कहा कि जो प्रधान मंत्री कह रहे हैं, वह सही नहीं है।...(समय की घंटी)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You please conclude it now.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, मैं पांच मिनट में ही समाप्त कर दूंगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have two more minutes, not more than that.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, मैं इसीलिए पांच मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, you have only two minutes.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, आप मुझे बीच में मत टोकना, मैं पांच मिनट में ही समाप्त कर दूंगा।

प्रधान मंत्री ऐसे आरोप कैसे लगा सकते हैं तथा वे जो आरोप लगा रहे हैं, वे भी सही नहीं हैं। सर, गठबंधन की विफलता पर बहुत चर्चा हुई। एन.सी.पी. क्या हुआ, टी.एम.सी. क्या हुआ, डी.एम.के. क्या हुआ, वाम दलों के साथ पहले क्या हुआ, समर्थन करने वाले दलों के साथ क्या हुआ, हरेक नाराज है। केवल खुशी क्या है? सारी कांग्रेस पार्टी के प्रवक्ता आते हैं और कहते हैं कि कोई भी नाराज हो, लेकिन हम बता सकते हैं कि हमारी सरकार नहीं गिरने वाली है, हमारे पास नंबर है और इसलिए ये सारी चीजें हैं।...(व्यवधान)...सर, दो मिनट का समय और लूंगा, क्योंकि एक और बहुत बड़ा विषय है। सर, राज्यों पर प्रहार किया है। ऑस्कर फर्नांडिस जी बैठे हैं, हम एच.आर.डी. में बैठते हैं, कपिल सिब्बल जी उच्च शिक्षा के सुधार का जो बिल ला रहे हैं, मैं हमेशा सुधार की जरूरत को एप्रिशीएट करता हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह कहता हूँ कि ये जिस तरह से सुधार ला रहे हैं, उसमें वे राज्यों को नहीं पूछ रहे हैं। वे जो सारे सुधार ला रहे हैं, वे वैसे ही, आप ही कर रहे हैं। आपको पता है कि अब केंद्र सरकार यह तय करेगी कि देश में वी.सी. कौन बनेगा। यह राज्य सरकार नहीं तय कर सकेगी, यह राज्यपाल तय नहीं करेंगे, जो आज तक करते आए हैं। अब केंद्र में इसकी सूची बनाएंगे और केंद्र में सूची बनाकर उसका पालन करना पड़ेगा, उसमें से सिलेक्ट करना पड़ेगा। यदि आप राज्यों के अधिकारों का यहां तक हनन करोगे, तो कभी नहीं बचोगे। सर, मैं लास्ट में कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये वचन देकर बदलते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): पंद्रह मिनट हो गए हैं।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, अभी पंद्रह मिनट ही हुए हैं, मैं सोलह मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूँ। सर, ये वचन देते हैं, इन्होंने 9 दिसम्बर को तेलंगाना का वचन दिया था, that the process of formation of a separate State of Telangana had begun. दो साल हो गए हैं, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि तेलंगाना का क्या हुआ? तेलंगाना कहाँ है? यह इनकी बेईमानी है। इनकी जो नीयत है, वह नीयत ठीक नहीं है, इसलिए यह हुआ है। आज गंगा के लिए जो साधु, अग्रवाल जी उपवास पर बैठे हैं, उनको भी आश्वासन दिया गया था, लेकिन ये उससे भी मुकर गए। यह इस सरकार का स्वभाव है, इसलिए मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि इस सरकार में न कोई दिशा है, न कोई निर्देश है।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आपके सोलह मिनट हो गए हैं।...(व्यवधान)...Please conclude.

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** यह केवल दशा है। यह सरकार भारत को लूट रही है। इसी के साथ यह विषय किसी भी राष्ट्रपति अभिभाषण के लिए...(व्यवधान)...हम आपसे यही अपील करना चाहते हैं कि इसका समाधान बिल्कुल भी नहीं है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** The House is adjourned for lunch up to 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at two minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at two of the clock,

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

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Now Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap.

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर बोलने का मौका दिया। महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी से जुड़े हुए विषय बहुत सम्मान के काबिल होते हैं, लेकिन सरकार ने जिस प्रकार से महामहिम जी के जरिए अपना एजेंडा सदन के सामने रखा है, उसको देख कर दिल और दिमाग में कई तरह की आशंकाएं पैदा होती हैं और कई बार तो ऐसा लगता है कि महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण गरीब को न मिलने वाले राशन के जैसा है। करोड़ों मीट्रिक टन गेहूँ भण्डारण में जमा है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट भी कहता है कि गरीबों के लिए खाद्यान्न का प्रबन्ध करो, सरकार खाद्य सुरक्षा बिल भी लाने की तैयारी में है, बिल कब आएगा, कैसे पास होगा, कब पास होगा, यह लंबा विषय है, लेकिन आज देश के उन गरीब लोगों के सामने जीवन का संकट पैदा हो गया है, जिनके पास दो वक्त की रोटी का प्रबन्ध भी महंगाई और बेरोजगारी की वजह से नहीं हो पा रहा है। देश का एक बहुत बड़ा तबका आज रोटी और रोजी से महरूम है। सदन के जरिए सरकार ने अनेक बार सवालियों के अपने जवाब में इस बात को स्पष्ट भी किया कि आज भी मुल्क में 75 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनकी दैनिक आमदनी केवल 20 रुपए रोज निकलती है। ऐसे विपरीत माहौल में, जहां देश की आबादी का बड़ा तबका 20 रुपए रोज कमा कर अपने घर में लाता हो, महंगाई के इस दौर में वह कैसे अपने बच्चों का गुजारा करता होगा, इस विषय पर महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अभिभाषण के जरिए कोई विचार नहीं किया। महोदय, बहुत अच्छा होता कि देश के गरीबों के प्रति सरकार के मन में संवेदना होती...। और उन संवेदनाओं को महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय जी देश की जनता के सामने स्पष्ट करतीं, इस बात का प्रबन्ध भी होना चाहिए। आज भी देश के जो करोड़ों लोग रात को भूखे पेट सोते हैं, आखिर उनकी सुबह की रोटी का क्या प्रबन्ध है? महोदय, इस विषय पर अभिभाषण में हमको कोई चीज नजर नहीं आई। गरीबी और भुखमरी से गरीब कराह रहे हैं। उनके मनों में, उनके दिलों में दहशत का भाव है। आतंकवाद की समस्या कब हल होगी, कब नहीं होगी, यह अलग विषय है, भ्रष्टाचार का मामला, काले धन का मामला और तमाम देश की गंभीर समस्याओं के मसले हैं, ये सब तो चलते रहेंगे और जो होना होगा, होता रहेगा, लेकिन मौजूदा हाल में देश का गरीब इन्सान भुखमरी और लाचारी से कैसे निकले, कम से कम इसका जिद्द भी अगर अभिभाषण में हुआ होता तो देश के लोकतन्त्र पर भरोसा करने वाले लोगों को इस बात का भरोसा हो जाता कि जो वोट हमने देश की डेमोक्रेसी को मजबूत करने के लिए दिया, हमको उस वोट की कीमत मिली है।

महोदय, उन मतदाताओं के दिल और दिमाग में आज भी यह सवाल खड़ा है कि लोकतन्त्र में वोट की अहमियत उनकी रोजी-रोटी और मूल मुद्दों के निदान के लिए भी नहीं बन पा रही है। लोकतन्त्र के लिए यह एक गहरे संकट की बात है।

महोदय, इसके अलावा आज हम यह बात भी अच्छी तरह से समझ सकते हैं कि देश के दलितों में जीवन के संकट का भय पैदा हो गया है। कइ प्रदेशों और कई सूबों में दलितों को तरह-तरह से मार कर पेड़ों से लटका दिया जाता है। उनके घरों में आग लगा दी जाती है। चाहे हरियाणा के मामले हों या दूसरे प्रदेशों में मामले हों लेकिन इस तरह की बातें सामने आई हैं।

महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय जी के अभिभाषण में देश के दलितों की सुरक्षा पर कोई व्यवस्था देने का विचार सरकार के जरिए नहीं किया गया। परम पूज्य बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर ने भारतीय संविधान में अनुसूचित जाति-जनजाति और पिछड़े समाज के लोगों को रिजर्वेशन के जरिए उनके जीवन स्तर को सुधारने की व्यवस्था दी थी। लेकिन, महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय जी अभिभाषण के जरिए सरकार की ओर से उनकी जीवन सुरक्षा की कोई पहल अभी तक हमें देखने के लिए नहीं मिली है।

महोदय, स्पेशल कंपोनेंट प्लान, जो योजना आयोग के जरिए देश के दलित और कमजोर तबकों के लोगों के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए जारी होता है, आज तक उस स्पेशल कंपोनेंट प्लान की वह तमाम वाजिब धनराशि प्रदेशों की सरकारों को जारी नहीं की जाती है, जिससे दलितों के विकास में बाधाएं आती हैं।

महोदय, एस.सी., एस.टी. और ओ.बी.सी. के लिए केन्द्र सरकार के अलग-अलग विभागों में नौकरियों में जो बैकलॉग है, उसको पूरा करने का कोई इरादा अभिभाषण के जरिए स्पष्ट नहीं हुआ। महोदय, कैसे हम विकास की परिकल्पना को पूरा करेंगे? कैसे हम गरीब, दलित, पिछड़े और कमजोर तबकों की बेहतरी की कल्पना करेंगे, जब उनको भारतीय संविधान में प्रदत्त अधिकारों के आधार पर, नियमों के आधार पर कोई योजना बना कर सरकार उन्हें उनके अधिकार भी नहीं दे पा रही है। ऐसे में भविष्य में भी इस बड़े तबके की सुरक्षा और अधिकार की गारंटी इस सदन में कौन लेगा, यह आज भी चिन्ता का विषय है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का कोई बहुत स्पष्ट नजरिया हमें अभिभाषण के जरिए नजर नहीं आया।

मान्यवर, सबसे बड़ी अनदेखी, सबसे बड़ा अन्याय इस देश के पिछड़े समाज के 52% लोगों के साथ हो रहा है, यह चिन्ता का विषय है। मंडल कमिशन की रिपोर्ट बरसों पहले इस देश में लागू की गई। उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे कुछ प्रदेशों को छोड़ दें, तो आज तक भी देश के बहुत सारे प्रदेशों में मंडल कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 27% रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। मैंने कई बार अपने स्पेशल मेंशन के जरिए और राज्य सभा की तमाम कार्यवाहियों के जरिए सदन के माध्यम से सरकार को इस बात के लिए इंगित भी किया और अवगत कराने की कोशिश भी की कि भारतवर्ष के अन्दर सात प्रदेश आज भी ऐसे हैं, जहां पिछड़े समाज के लोगों को रिजर्वेशन देने की बात तो छोड़िए अभी पिछड़े समाज के लोगों की सूची बनाने पर भी विचार नहीं हुआ है। कैसे करेंगे पिछड़े समाज के लोगों की मुश्किलों का हल और कैसे होगा पिछड़े समाज के लोगों को अधिकार देने का काम? इस तरह की कोई योजना महामहिम जी के अभिभाषण में हमें नजर नहीं आई, जिसके जरिए पिछड़े समाज के 27 परसेंट लोगों को रिजर्वेशन देकर उनके जीवन-स्तर को ऊपर उठाने की कोई कोशिश सरकार की ओर से की जाती।

महोदय, अभी दिल्ली में नगर निगम के चुनाव की प्रक्रिया प्रचलित है। हमें भी जानकारी है तथा पूरा देश और सियासी लोग इस बात को जानते हैं कि दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है। नगर निगम का चुनाव दिल्ली का एक महत्वपूर्ण चुनाव है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि दिल्ली के नगर निगम के चुनाव में भी पिछड़े समाज के लोगों को 27 प्रतिशत रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था आज तक भी नहीं की गई है। दिल्ली के पिछड़े समाज के लोगों में रोष भी है और गुस्सा भी है, लेकिन इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर भी कोई प्रतिक्रिया या कोई स्पष्टीकरण अभिभाषण में नहीं दिया गया।

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप]

महोदय, आज मुझे बड़ा ही मुश्किल और बड़ा ही प्रतिकूल समय नजर आ रहा है। देश के 52 परसेंट पिछड़े समाज के लोग मंडल कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर अपने अधिकार हासिल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, निगम और प्रदेश के दूसरे शासन-प्रशासन में अपने अधिकार हासिल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं तथा प्रदेश की सरकारें बहुत गम्भीरता से इस मुद्दे पर विचार नहीं कर रही हैं, इसलिए महोदय, इस अभिभाषण को पढ़ने के बाद मैंने इस बात को महसूस किया कि देश की सरकार ने शायद पिछड़े समाज के लोगों की बड़े पैमाने पर अनदेखी की है। मैं इस अभिभाषण के जरिए देश और देश से जुड़े हुए उन तमाम लोगों से भी, जो पिछड़े समाज के नाम पर सियासत करते हैं, इस बारे में कहता हूँ कि देश का 52 प्रतिशत यह पिछड़े समाज का तबका अगर किसी वजह से अपने अधिकारों से महरूम रहने के कारण कहीं रोष और गुस्से में आता है...(समय की घंटी)...तो इसके नतीजे बहुत दूरगामी और खतरनाक भी हो सकते हैं। इसलिए, महोदय, मैं अभिभाषण पर इस धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर अपनी बात को समाप्त करते हुए सरकार की निगाह में इस बात को लाना चाहता हूँ कि अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और पिछड़े समाज के अधिकारों में कटौती के बजाए विशेष अभियान चलाकर इनके सर्वांगीण विकास पर कोई ठोस नीति बनाए, ताकि यह बड़ा तबका भी इस देश में लोकतंत्र को मजबूत करने में अपना सहयोग दे सके।

महोदय, आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका दिल से बहुत मशकूर हूँ। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Saman Pathak, do you want to speak?

SHRI SAMAN PATHAK (West Bengal): Yes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): But speak for five minutes only. You know the reason.

SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Let me begin. उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण सरकार की कार्यनीति का एजेंडा होता है, लेकिन बड़े दुख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि इस अभिभाषण में कुछ ऐसी ठोस नीतियों की जिक्र नहीं है, जिनसे तमाम गरीबों तक सुविधाएं पहुंचाई जा सकें। अभी तक देश के 78 परसेंट लोग, जो दिन भर में 20 रुपए से कम की आय प्राप्त कर पाते हैं, उन तक सुविधाएं पहुंचाने के लिए यह जो कार्य एजेंडा है, इसमें उसका कोई विशेष उल्लेख नहीं है, बड़े दुख की बात है।

महोदय, आवश्यक वस्तुओं में मूल्य वृद्धि को नियंत्रित करने में सरकार पूरी तरह से नाकाम रही है। यह सरकार सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत अधिकांश जनता तक खाद्यान्न पहुंचाने के मामले में भी पूरी तरह विफल रही। महोदय, सरकार गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों की उचित पहचान करने में भी पूरी तरह विफल है और इसके लिए जो मापदंड है, वह दोषपूर्ण है। बी.पी.एल. कार्ड के माध्यम से गरीब होने के लिए भी सर्टिफिकेट देना पड़ता है। बी.पी.एल. कार्ड के लिए भी जो मापदंड है, वह भी पूरी तरह से दोषपूर्ण है। इसी कारण से सरकार गरीबों की पहचान करने में अभी तक विफल रही है। आजादी के 65 साल के बाद भी देश की यह हालत है कि आज देश में लोग भुखमरी, बेरोजगारी और कुपोषण के चलते तड़प रहे हैं। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में इसके लिए कहीं भी कोई ठोस कार्यक्रम का जिक्र नहीं है।

महोदय, एक विशेष बात यह है कि पूरे अभिभाषण में कहीं भी मजदूर वर्ग के लिए एक शब्द का भी उल्लेख नहीं है। आज देश के संगठित और असंगठित क्षेत्रों में काम करने

वाले मजदूरों की हालत बहुत नाजुक है, लेकिन महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में कहीं भी इसका उल्लेख नहीं है। पूरे देश में संगठित और असंगठित क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की हालत दिन-प्रतिदिन नाजुक होती जा रही है। समान उचित वेतन, सामाजिक सुरक्षा स्वास्थ्य व्यवस्था, भविष्य नीति की उचित व्यवस्था में जो सुधार लाना चाहिए, इसमें भी सरकार पूरी तरह विफल है।

असंगठित मजदूरों के लिए राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सुरक्षा बोर्ड की सिफारिशों के अनुसार असंगठित क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के लिए सार्वभौमिक सामाजिक सुरक्षा तथा पर्याप्त संसाधनों के साथ राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सुरक्षा कोष के गठन करने के बारे में भी सरकार पूरी तरह विफल रही है।

महोदय, संगठित क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की भी हालत बहुत ही शोचनीय है। मजदूरों के हितार्थ सख्त श्रम कानून लाने तथा कानूनों का उल्लंघन करने वालों के लिए कठोर दंड के बारे में सरकार का कोई प्रयास नहीं है। काम के घंटे (working hours) ठीक करने एवं महिला मजदूरों को समान वेतन के बारे में भी सरकार की जो नीति है, वह मौन है।

महोदय, मैं दार्जिलिंग से आता हूँ, वहां पर ज्यादातर संगठित क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले चाय बगान के मजदूर हैं। चाय बगान के मजदूरों की हालत भी कुछ इसी तरह से है। वे उचित वेतन, स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा व्यवस्था और दैनंदिन बुनियादी सुविधाओं से भी वंचित हैं। आज आसाम, तमिलनाडु या पूरे देश में जहां-जहां भी चाय श्रमिक हैं, उनकी हालत अभी भी नाजुक है। वे एक तरह से बंधुआ मजदूर की तरह हैं। आज न उनके पास अपनी जमीन है और न ही कोई प्रापर्टी है, बल्कि उनको जो मजदूरी मिलता है, उसी से उनको अपना गुजारा करना पड़ता है। 1951 का जो प्लान्टेशन लेबर एक्ट है, उसमें संशोधन करके एक नया प्लान्टेशन लेबर एक्ट लाने की जरूरत है, लेकिन सरकार इस दिशा में कोई कदम नहीं उठा रही है।

बहुत सारे ट्रेड यूनियनों ने बहुत दिनों से एक "राष्ट्रीय वेतन आयोग" के गठन के बारे में आवाज उठाई, लेकिन अभी तक मजदूरों के लिए "राष्ट्रीय वेतन आयोग" गठन करने का कोई मंसूबा सरकार का नजर नहीं आता है।

महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों, ग्रामीण एवं पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के समुचित विकास हेतु कोई सकारात्मक योजना के बारे में उल्लेख नहीं है। इस क्षेत्र में उचित रेल मार्ग, वायुमार्ग और यातायात के साधनों के अभाव के चलते समुचित विकास नहीं हो पा रहा है।

महोदय, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में जो सिक्किम राज्य है, यहां पर रेलवे लाईन के लिए बहुत बार सरकार ने बहुत सारी घोषणाएं की, लेकिन अभी तक वहां पर सर्वे के सिवाए कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है। (समय की घंटी)।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude.

**श्री समन पाठक:** वहां पर सड़क की स्थिति भी अच्छी नहीं है। दार्जिलिंग का NH 55 दो साल से बंद है, लेकिन इन दो सालों में एक बार भी इसको खुलवाने के लिए कोई प्रयास नहीं किया गया।

अंत में, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के पैरा 92 में दार्जिलिंग समझौते के बारे में उल्लेख है कि मेरी सरकार ने गोरखालैंड क्षेत्रीय प्रशासन की स्थापना के लिए त्रिपक्षीय समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर करके उन क्षेत्र के लोगों की लम्बे समय से चली आ रही मांग का सम्मान किया है। लेकिन महोदय, मेरा कहना यह है कि यह जी.टी.ए. पश्चिमी बंगाल की पिछली वामपंथी सरकार के प्रयास से बनने जा रहा है, लेकिन सवाल यह



[श्री समन पाठक]

है कि यह जी.टी.ए. समझौता डेमोक्रेटिक प्रोसेस से नहीं हुआ। वहां की जितनी भी राजनीतिक पार्टीज हैं, दार्जिलिंग के जो all sections of democratic people हैं, उनसे सलाह-मशविरा करके यह समझौता नहीं हुआ।...**(समय की घंटी)**...इसके साथ ही हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि यह जो समझौता हुआ है, इसकी संवैधानिक गारंटी क्या है, यह भी स्पष्ट नहीं है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** पाठक जी, अब समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री समन पाठक:** इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस अभिभाषण में सरकार का गरीबों पर और समस्याओं पर जो विचार है, वह स्पष्ट हो तथा ये जो ethnic groups हैं, उनकी समस्याओं पर सही तरीके से ध्यान दिया जाए। इसी के साथ, मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ।

**SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu):** Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. At the outset, I would like to congratulate the UPA-II Government on having introduced some crucial Bills, for example, the Lok Pal Bill, the Right to Education Bill and other Bills. This would really help India's growth and productivity. Despite the challenging global economic situation, I do believe the present Government has had the ability to withstand uncertainty and tame growth giving global trends, like its measures to curb inflation. It is also my duty here to compliment the Government on its initiative to start the National Mission for Teachers, the Higher Education Credit Guarantee Authority, the National Council for Senior Citizens, the National Urban Livelihood Mission, the Department of Disability Affairs, the Civil Aviation Authority, etc. These are quite a few to name. I do believe that the increase in the allocation towards research and development from one per cent to two per cent of the GDP will only help promote scholarships and higher education.

In the achievement side, Sir, so far as eradication of polio is concerned, the UPA-II definitely deserves appreciation. The success of the Multi-sectoral Development Programme for Minority Districts, the Janani Suraksha Yojana, etc. are really commendable.

At this juncture, at this golden hour, when the President, the Chairperson of the UPA, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha are all women, I would like to remind the Government that when the UPA-II Government was not having full majority in Rajya Sabha, it could still pass the Woman's Reservation Bill in the Rajya Sabha, but it has still to see the light of the day in the Lok Sabha. I would urge the Government to pass the pending Bills, like the Women's Reservation Bill, the Food Security Bill and other Bills.

“(Hon. Member may please fill in the Tamil quote)” Which means, friendship is not for laughing only; when there is a mistake, we have to point that out. Here I would like to mention some of the things which have not been mentioned in the President's Address or which are being overlooked.

The political will and the administrative efficiency of the Government can be measured not only by welfare schemes or poverty alleviation schemes or long-term

schemes, but also when it rises to the occasion to meet out the national disasters like a cyclone. In Tamil Nadu, the life in Puducherry and in the districts of Cuddalore and Villupuram, was totally traumatized by the cyclone Thane and the north east monsoon. The Thane has not only devastated these places, but also has taken away 49 lives. All the leaders of Tamil Nadu thought that this would be declared as a national disaster. But as against Rs. 5,250 crores demanded by the Tamil Nadu Government, we have received only a meagre Rs. 500 crores from the Central Government. Growing of cashewnut trees, jackfruit trees, etc. is the main livelihood of people from this district. As for crops, the land is no more fit for cultivation. It will take more than a decade for people belonging to these districts of Tamil Nadu to resume normal lives. When there are floods in Bihar, there is a mention of it here, in this august House, by the Chair. At times, the Chair even writes to the MPs requesting them to spare funds out of their MPLADS funds and when there is a Tsunami in Japan, the Prime Minister himself gives a statement talking about the assistance that has been extended to them. Recently, we paid a silent tribute to the people of the Philippines who lost their lives.

But, Sir, what about Tamil Nadu? Whenever there is a crisis like this, we expect the Central Government to help our State to the greatest extent possible. But as against the need of Rs.5000 crores, only 500 crores have been given. I would like to know whether we are being disregarded as a State and as an integral part of the Indian nation! Why is there this disparity, Sir? Please, release substantial portion of funds from the National Disaster Response Fund and help in the rehabilitation of the people there. When Tsunami struck last time in Tamil Nadu, the World Bank had helped us substantially for our reconstruction projects. Even now, the World Bank is ready to help us, but the Empowered Group of Ministers has already met and the papers have been lying before the Ministry of Finance. An early decision at this juncture would really help in the World Bank loan for Tamil Nadu for the Disaster Risk Reduction project.

Next, I would like to mention here about the acute shortage of power. The power crisis is very serious in Tamil Nadu. Power cuts range from two hours in Chennai to 10-12 hours of power cut all over Tamil Nadu. This should be addressed, both by the Central and the State Government. There is a difference between demand for power and the need for power. When there is demand for power, the people tend to aggravate it. But what we need is only 'need' for power. It is a realistic requirement of Tamil Nadu. In North Chennai there is a project pending and Uadngudi there is a project pending and as we all know the Koodankulam project is also pending. If all these projects get operational within six months, then there is a chance for normal life to be restored in Tamil Nadu. Otherwise, it would take a minimum of one-and-a-half years for people in our State to resume living normally. Nobody is left out, Sir. Fishing, knitting, textiles, agriculture, small and medium-scale industries, school-going children, all are affected. Normal life has been affected over there for want of power. At this juncture, the real need for power is...(*Interruptions*)

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Just a minute, Madam.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No. Please, (*Interruptions*)

DR. V. MAITREYAN: You see, I am just giving you the...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Please, don't expose (*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): She is not yielding.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: I am only asking for power for Tamil Nadu. (*Interruptions*) I am only asking for power for Tamil Nadu. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): She is not yielding. What can I do? (*Interruptions*)

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I only wanted to inform you that the Tamil Nadu Cabinet has cleared the Kudankulam project. I just got the SMS.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Thank you. Thank you very much. We welcome it. The demand is nearly 12500 MW, Sir, whereas the production is only 7500 MW. Lay off —buying or borrowing from the neighbouring States have all been a futile exercise. At this juncture, there are only three ways to meet this crisis of power cuts in Tamil Nadu. First is to release 1000 MW of power per month from the Central Pool, at least, for the next six months to Tamil Nadu. The second is to provide uninterrupted power supply of coal to Tamil Nadu. And thirdly, as my dear colleague mentioned just now, to start the Kudankulam project at the earliest. This is the only source of power for Tamil Nadu in future.

Then, of course we have been raising this issue time and again and that is the issue of our fishermen. Again and again, Tamil Nadu fishermen are attacked, continuously harassed by Sri Lankan fishermen and they are arrested by the Sri Lankan Government. An umpteen number of times, Sir, our leader has been patiently writing to the hon. Prime Minister, but all the assurances given by the Government have gone with the wind. The present Tamil Nadu Government, which has been accusing our leader of only writing to the Centre and not doing anything, is also only writing to the Centre now. That also has resulted in vain. The attacks are continued till date. The harassment proves that... (*Interruption*)

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, there is a difference. They are a part of the Government, but we are in Opposition here.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: My dear brother, please allow me to continue. The harassment proves that Sri Lankan Government will not initiate any action on this. Tamil Nadu must not be provoked like this.

At this juncture, I would like to thank the Tamil Nadu Government for accepting the advice of our leader, Dr. Kalaignar, on starting the Kudankulam project. At this juncture, Sir, I would like to put one question to this august House. I would like to know whether they are fishermen only from Tamil Nadu. Are they not fishermen from India? Are they not the Indian fishermen? When will the Government of India rise strongly to solve such atrocities? We are still waiting, hopefully, of course, on this.

Sir, last but not least, on the Sri Lankan issue, last year also, when I had a chance to speak on the President's Address, I had mentioned here that we are sorry to find that there is no mention about the Sri Lankan issue, about their rehabilitation, in the President's Address. But, we had no other go but to provoke openly. When our Floor Leader, Shri Tiruchi Siva poured the entire feelings of Tamil Nadu people in this august House, and when our Whip, sister Kanimozhi, exposed the double standards of the Sri Lankan Government, I am left with nothing to address here. But, Sir, I would like to recall my maiden speech here. I had said in my maiden speech, "I touch the feet of every Member of Parliament here and request them, why not you think for a few seconds that this is the problem pertaining to India, not to Tamil Nadu alone?" Then only can we put an end to this. Sir, I repeat the same today also. Enough of expressing our sentiments here on this issue again and again. We have fought enough, spoken enough. We have borne enough with this issue as per the coalition Dharma. Even when Sri Lankan President Rajapakse was seated as the Chief Guest in the Commonwealth Games, we had kept quiet. Now, Sir, we are happy to receive a message from Lok Sabha that the Prime Minister has given a note that India would support the Resolution brought by the U.S. Our Finance Minister was saying that there is no precedent. But, if we had not supported this, we would have set a bad precedent to all the nations to think that whatever they do to Indians, they would never be provoked and hence they may never help us. We would have set such a bad precedent if we had not supported the U.S. Resolution at least now. Now, we should not stop only with this. Our External Affairs Minister, Shri S.M. Krishna, has promised that a few of our MPs would be taken on a special delegation to see the real situation in Sri Lanka along with the other officials. I hope, he would keep his words and we are really very keen to know what has happened to the rehabilitation of Tamils in Sri Lanka. Sir, this is about the fishermen issue and the Sri Lankan Tamils issue.

Sir, the Thane issue is not addressed. The power crisis in Tamil Nadu has not been taken care of—whether it is the Kudankulam issue or the Mullaperiyar Dam issue. I think, Tamil Nadu seems to be at the receiving end only, facing an apathetic condition from the Government. This reminds me of our founder leader, Shri C.N. Annadurai, whom we fondly call Anna, who in his maiden speech on the President's Address had said 50 years back, 'the Central Government being partial with the Hindi speaking people'. Even after 50 years have elapsed, we are in the same condition. Other than this, as non-Hindi-speaking Members, we do not see any reason for being separated from you. I would like the Central Government to change its attitude. I hope that they would gain confidence of the Tamils very soon. Thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, I am deeply disappointed with the hon. President's Address as it does not reflect the hard reality of the socio-economic life of the country, and does not contain any answer to the present challenge our country is facing. Sir, our Government boasts of sustainable and inclusive growth of our economy. Sir, there is growth, no doubt; but it is not inclusive. Every year, this

[Shri Baishnab Parida]

growth widens the gap between the rich and the poor, and cities and villages, and it causes concentration of wealth in the hands of a few. As per the survey undertaken by the National Council for Applied Economic Research, in 2004-05, 20 per cent of India's population, *i.e.*, richer sections, owned 40 per cent of our national wealth, whereas 60 per cent of poorer sections of the population were just having 9 per cent of wealth. So, this shows that the concentration of wealth is increasing. In the year 2009-10, India's 20 per cent people, *i.e.*, richer sections, owned 53 per cent—from 40 per cent, it reached to 53 per cent with the growth of the economy—and the poorest 20 per cent had only 6.1 per cent. So, this is how the inclusive growth is increasing the gap between the poor and the rich. Every year, this gap is growing, Sir. During the last 21 years, that means, since the adoption of this Liberalisation Policy, the Government is creating islands of prosperity for a few, and oceans of poverty and deprivation for millions. As a result, 70 per cent of our population live below poverty level; 42 per cent children are suffering from malnutrition, and 50 per cent children born underweight. So, this slogan of inclusive development by the Government is only a lip service. This is happening because the Government is following the market economic policy. The poor have no place in the market because they do not have the purchasing power. In the name of social welfare schemes, the Government is providing them doles in the form of rice and wheat at Rs. 3 per kilogram, which makes them beggars ultimately, and destroys their initiative towards work and aspiration to live living with dignity as human beings. The Government should improve their skill and provide them employment so that they can utilise their labour power and live with dignity.

Sir, during the last two decades, after the introduction of economic liberalisation policy, corruption is growing by leaps and bounds. It is now pervading to all spheres of lives—social, economic and political. The previous Law Minister, Shri Veerappa Moily, has recently accused the Central Government, particularly the Prime Minister for this corruption in high places. He said 'that we did not adopt adequate laws to control corruption when the Liberalisation Policy was introduced'.

Sir, the common man is the worst victim of corruption in lower levels. As per one survey, India is now one of the most corrupt countries of the world, ranked 125th place from below. Starting from the Prime Minister's Office to village panchayats, the tentacles of corruption are spreading like octopus. Sir, about Rs. 74,000 crores are paid by the common people in the rural areas to get their things done in the Government offices. This is the amount which they pay as bribe. It makes our democracy a mockery. Gandhiji said that Gram Swaraj is the road to Pooran Swaraj. Now the Panchayat elections are showing that the same type of corruption in the election and spending of money that have made entrance into the villages. Villages are now divided, families are now divided. So, the champions of Panchayat system should look into this and Gram Swaraj should be achieved not through this but by changing of this whole policy and attitude. Sir, the hon. President in her Address has mentioned about the

Government's attempt to remove the inhuman scavenger system. (*Time-bell rings*) Sir, I want to draw your attention and through you of the entire House to the most hated system of untouchability prevalent in our country. (*Time-bell rings*) I will take two-three minutes. Gandhiji and Dr. Ambedkar fought against this system and said that it is a spurge on the face of our civilization and our democratic system. After 64 years this inhuman system is still rampant in our country. Dalits are segregated and are not allowed to enter the temples and are not allowed to take part in social functions together with others. When some racial discrimination takes place in Africa or in America we shout very loudly against it. But we do not look at the human rights of the Indians, the dalits which are trampled in our villages every time. (*Time-bell rings*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude. Your time is over.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: I will take only two minutes. ...(*Interruptions*).. Political parties do not raise their voice against this Indian form of apartheid. They fear that the caste Hindu votes will be affected if they speak against untouchability. So, this is now a serious thing. Those who live in democracy, those who talk of democracy or equality or social justice, they should look into this great sin that we are committing everytime. (*Time-bell rings*)

Sir, only one thing more that I would say is that discrimination against non-UPA Governments by the present UPA Government which is growing every day, starting with allocation of coal and energy to meet the needs of the States. The Central Government, the UPA Government is adopting discriminatory policy. Even the grants for floods, drought and special packages for many backward States are not being considered by the Central Government.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please wind up. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, I would request that if the President's Address mentions these things, the people of India will be satisfied. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Biswajit Daimary. Please stick to your time of seven minutes.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम): धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आदरणीय भारत की राष्ट्रपति जी के द्वारा जो अभिभाषण इस पार्लियामेंट में रखा गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन उसके साथ ही मैं कुछ चीजें हमारी सरकार की नजर में लाना चाहता हूँ, ताकि हमारे देश की शांति और उन्नति के लिए काम करने में हम थोड़ा और आगे बढ़ सकें। उनके भाषण में, सिर्फ इस साल ही नहीं, हर साल, जो हमारे उत्तर पूर्वी राज्य हैं, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के राज्य हैं, वहां के लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की सिचुएशन में **normalcy** आने की बात जतायी जाती रहती है, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ आज यहां बोलना पड़ रहा है कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की हालत अभी भी उतनी अच्छी नहीं है। जिन कारणों से नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की हालत आज बिगड़ गयी है, वे कारण अभी भी जीवित हैं। इसके लिए जितने भी समुदाय के लोग आंदोलन कर रहे हैं, आज भी उन लोगों का आंदोलन खत्म नहीं हुआ है। भारत सरकार की तरफ से उन लोगों के साथ सीज फायर किया हुआ है और बातों के ऊपर बात ही चलाई जा रही है, लेकिन आज तक समस्या के समाधान के लिए रास्ता निकल नहीं पाया है। आज इस सदन में, शायद सब को पता है, अगर कोई नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के बारे में थोड़ी-सी भी जानकारी रखता

[श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी]

है, तो उसे पता है कि नागालैंड में जो NSCN की प्रॉब्लम है, उसके बारे में 31 जुलाई, 1997 से भारत सरकार के साथ बातचीत हो रही है, लेकिन आज तक समाधान का रास्ता निकालना तो दूर की बात है, इस समस्या का कभी समाधान भी होगा, यह भी हमें दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है। इसके बाद DHD 2003 से सीज फायर करके बात कर रहा है, उसे आज 9 साल हो गए हैं, उनकी समस्या का भी समाधान नहीं हो रहा है। मेघालय की ANVC 2004 से सीज फायर करके आज भी सरकार से बात कर रही है, लेकिन उन लोगों की समस्या का भी कोई समाधान नहीं हुआ है। नेशनल डेमोक्रेटिक फ्रंट ऑफ बोडोलैंड, NDFB भी 2005 से सीज फायर करके बातचीत कर रही है, लेकिन अभी तक उनकी समस्या का समाधान नहीं हुआ है। ULFA का एक ग्रुप 2011, लास्ट ईयर से सीज फायर करके सरकार से बात कर रहा है, लेकिन उनकी भी समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो पाया है। इसके अलावा मणिपुर की हालत आज बहुत खराब है। वहां बहुत सारे समुदाय हैं जो आज भी एट्रोसिटी एक्टिविटी को कंटिन्यु कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार इस विषय को गंभीरता से ले और इसका जितनी जल्दी हो सके समाधान करने की कोशिश करे। इतने साल हो गए भारत सरकार नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की समस्या के समाधान के लिए कोशिश कर रही है, लेकिन कोई भी प्रधान मंत्री, कोई भी गृह मंत्री इस समस्या को हल करने में कामयाब नहीं हो पाए हैं। अब कम से कम एक बार नार्थ-ईस्ट के जितने भी सांसद एमपीज हैं, उन लोगों को बुलाकर एक साथ बात करें, ताकि कुछ advice सांसदों को भी दे सकें कि वास्तव में नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में क्या हो रहा है, किस तरह की व्यवस्था करने से वहां पर शांति-व्यवस्था स्थापित हो सकती है। मुझे विश्वास है कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के सांसद सरकार को इस विषय पर कुछ न कुछ सलाह दे सकते हैं। आज हम लोगों ने देखा कि तेलगांवा का विषय हो या किसी राज्य का कोई भी विषय क्यों न हो, इसके लिए जब सिचुएशन बिगड़ जाती है तब वहां के राजनैतिक नेताओं के साथ, सांसदों के साथ, विधायकों साथ, विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों के साथ सरकार बात करती है, लेकिन आज तक नार्थ-ईस्ट की समस्याओं को लेकर एक बार भी प्रधान मंत्री या गृह मंत्री ने नार्थ-ईस्ट के किसी भी सांसद के साथ बातचीत नहीं की है। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में नार्थ-ईस्ट के बारे में जो बात कही है, उसे प्रेक्टिकल में करे। वहां की समस्याओं का स्थायी समाधान हो, इसका मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ। ईरोम सोरमिला वहां के blacklaw के withdraw करने के लिए आज दस साल से हंगर स्ट्राइक कर रही हैं। वहां पर हमारी सरकार ने जो कानूनी व्यवस्था की है, वह वहां की सिचुएशन को कंट्रोल करने में एक परसेंट भी सफल नहीं हुई है। वहां के लोग दोनों तरफ से suffer कर रहे हैं, एक तो extremists के साथ वे लोग suffer कर रहे हैं और दूसरे जो सरकारी force है, उसके साथ, यह जो blacklaw है, उस blacklaw के जरिए वहां के लोग suffer कर रहे हैं। इसलिए सरकार को वहां की कानून व्यवस्था को सुलझाने के लिए मणिपुर की सरकार के साथ, मणिपुर की पार्टियों के साथ, मणिपुर के अच्छे नागरिकों के साथ बात करके वहां पर किस तरह का तरीका अपनाने से मणिपुर की सिचुएशन संभल सकती है, इसके लिए कदम उठाने चाहिए। सिर्फ हम एक कानून बना देंगे, उसको लागू करेंगे, इसके बाद इस कानून के जरिए हमने जिस मकसद के लिए यह कानून बनाया था, इसका अच्छी तरह से पालन हो रहा है या नहीं, हमारा जो मकसद है, उसको पूरा किया है या नहीं...। अगर उसको सालों तक हम नहीं देखेंगे, तो देश की कानून-व्यवस्था को कैसे सुधार पाएंगे? इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि मणिपुर के इस विषय पर हमारी सरकार फिर से विवेचना करे और शर्मिला जी की डिमांड को गुरुत्व दिया जाए।

महोदय, दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा नॉर्थ-ईस्ट पड़ोसी देशों के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। पड़ोसी देशों के साथ हमारा सम्पर्क अच्छा होता जा रहा है। मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि हम जितना भी इस विषय को डील करें, चाहे हमारी External Affairs Ministry की तरफ से हो या प्राइम मिनिस्टर की तरफ से हो, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट को विश्वास में लेकर वहां के लोगों के लिए

कुछ पॉलिसी ली जानी चाहिए, ताकि इस संपर्क के साथ-साथ नॉर्थ-ईस्ट इसके साथ हर स्तर पर उन्नति हो सके। यह कहकर मैं राष्ट्रपति महोदया के अभिभाषण प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir.

It is a great privilege to speak on the President's Address. Unfortunately, I have to point out, if there is one central theme in Her Excellency's Speech this year, it is the systematic attack on the federal system that marks this Speech throughout. I don't want to dwell into specific issues.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, how can he say that it is there throughout her Speech?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. Let him speak. It is his view. Why do you worry? It is his view. You can reply to that when you get your chance.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, I hope that I would be allowed to continue with my speech. I have not said anything unparliamentary.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. There is nothing unparliamentary. You can proceed with your speech. The time is very limited.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, I don't want to go into the details. But, the NCTC is a matter which has been agitating all the States. Today, the hon. Prime Minister, in the other House, has made certain announcements. I hope, he will not only repeat those announcements here, but should give us a categorical assurance that the NCTC will, if at all it is to be brought, be brought without the draconian powers that have been given to the I.B. Sir, I.B. has been given the powers to go to the States, interrogate, arrest and do various things which are not permitted under our federal structure. There is no assurance, Sir, in the President's Address, to this effect. It is my submission.

The whole world is moving towards stronger legislation to curb terrorism and there is a lot of talk about curbing terrorism in the President's Address. What has happened over the last few years is, having diluted the structure of anti-terror structures, now the Government has realized that it has to put up some kind of other parallel structure in order to combat terrorism. Sir, had the Government not abolished POTA at the outset which our Government had brought and brought very effectively—POTA was very effective in curbing terrorism—all this would not have happened. So, as usual, unfortunately, in the President's Address—we don't expect her to mention it—it reinforces the opinion which has been expressed by political parties and media that the Government is acting fast and thinking later. Even with regard to the NCTS, if it had to be brought at all, it should have been brought in coordination and in consultation with the States. But, no; an Executive Order was issued and the hon. Home Minister, even subsequently, after all this, went on to declare it as an absolute necessity! The issue is not just the NCTC. There is a need for a crime control organisation. Nobody is disputing with it. Our party has been in the forefront in the



[Dr. Chandan Mitra]

campaign against terror. But, Sir, there is a method to do it in a federal system. Here, even the Government's own allies are opposing this. Sir, Dr. Farooq Abdullah is sitting here. His Government in Jammu and Kashmir has also opposed the NCTC. The Government's own allies are in opposition and 12 Chief Ministers have written to the Prime Minister that this has to be amended. Sir, they should have been conceived it earlier. How come, after so many years in power, the Government did not realize that these kinds of objections are bound to come? The RPF amendment is going to be another big issue. Again, no consultations! Even on the Food Security Act the Government is actually trying to put in place a system which is worse than what operates in certain States of the country. In Chhattisgarh, there is a PDS system which has been held up by various international organizations as a model of public distribution system. But it is the Government of Chhattisgarh which is discriminated against in terms of allotment of grains. This is the lot of all the non-Congress Governments. In Tamil Nadu, for instance, there is a universal food security scheme that is already in operation. The new Food Security Act, the Government proposes to bring, will allow only 66 per cent of the population to avail of its benefits. Are you going to dilute or even reduce what is being given in the States? I really wanted to pose this question that if this becomes a law, whether you are going to curb the universal system of subsidized foodgrain distribution in various States and force some people to be outside the net. The President's Address does not explain this at all.

There are various other aspects, some of which have been focused upon and some have not been. The President's Address says, I quote, "To realize our developmental goals without jeopardizing our ecological and environmental security." This is a wonderful smokescreen behind which the reality has been hid. What 'environmental security' are we talking about? The whole issue of the Ganga Basin Authority hit the headlines in newspapers just a few days ago. Dr. G.D. Aggarwal, a leading environmentalist, and somebody who has been agitating for a clean Ganga, is, at this very moment, sitting on a hunger strike in Varanasi. If the Government and its Ministers – I am sorry the Environment Minister is not here – had been to Varanasi, it could have been seen what has been the deterioration in terms of quality of the Ganga. Some years ago, I had gone to Varanasi along with a few other colleagues of mine from Parliament. Mr. Tariq Anwar is not here. He was the initiator of that scheme. We went there and saw the state of Ganga. We also saw some scientific reports that had declared the Ganga to be a dead river in one of the holiest places in the country, that is, in Varanasi. Today, if you take a dip in the Ganga, you come out and immediately need to have a proper bath because the water is so polluted that you get skin allergies. This is the state of affairs. So, what environmental cleaning are we doing? According to the President's Address, Rs. 2,600 crores has been spent on cleaning of the Ganga in the last three years. Will the Government please tell us what have they cleaned; how much have they cleaned; what is the present state; and how much more money will be given without any effect and without any result? There is

**3.00 P.M.**

no scientific study and measurement of what impact this money is having on cleaning of the Ganga.

Then, the President's Address talks about the Project Tiger. It says that Rs. 1200 crores have been spent on this project. I must bring to the attention of the Government and the Prime Minister who set up the National Task Force on Tiger and everything that, while I do not doubt their intention, all the activities have happened on papers. But what is the reality? The reality is forest guards have not been paid for anything between six months to one year in various National Parks. They don't have equipments. They don't have weapons. I have visited various National Parks and I find that if any incident happens they don't have even walkie-talkies, they don't have satellite phones, they don't have any mobile connectivity, then, how they are supposed to intervene when poachers come and kill our wild life. So, what has been the achievement? I would really like to question that you talk about environments, you set up so many projects, but is there a system of measuring that what is the achievement and what do you propose to do when that achievement is not there? Last year alone, in 2011-12, 839 leopards were killed by human beings in this country. It is a protected specie and 839 have been killed in one year! Every second day you see these barbaric scenes on television of leopards being lynched, being killed, being skinned alive and tortured in every conceivable way. So why is there no scheme for their protection? Leopards are a very important part of the ecology. Unfortunately for them, they live in proximity to human habitation. The Government seems to have no concern. In some of the National Parks, Forest Guards have not been paid for six to eight months. They have not been paid for a minimum of six months. In some reserves like Palamau, for instance, they have not been paid for one year. Is it their fault that they get enticed by poachers and start collaborating with them? Does the Government have any clear scheme on this? There is nothing. Only on paper, the Government has made grandiose announcements. Sir, what I found very abusing was the sanction of Rs. 20,000 crores for the National Optical Fibre Network, which is to connect all panchayats by broadband. It is a very laudable scheme. We can all wholeheartedly support the idea. But there is one basic requirement for running a computer and that requirement is electricity. Are all villages in the country connected by electricity grid? In case of those which are connected, how many hours of electricity do they receive? So, to set up this broadband network, you have allocated Rs. 20,000 crores. In such schemes, like the National Optical Fibre Network, some contracts are given out. People pocket a lot of money, some of which goes out of the country. All this happens. But will these computers run? So, Sir, basically, are you not putting a cart before the horse? Computerisation is a very good idea. It is essential for e-governance and also for curbing corruption. But you have to make efforts to provide electricity; this is where you have been sleeping year after year. There will be an addition of 51,000 megawatts in the Eleventh Plan, but we need 1,00,000 megawatts at this point. So, the shortfall is of that magnitude. "Where is the scheme to provide that electricity? So, unless the

[Dr. Chandan Mitra]

Government assures that at least for the bulk of the day electricity will be provided to every nook and cranny of the country, what is the point of all this broadband connectivity throughout the country? Sir, I would also like to mention that a Congress General Secretary visited various villages in Maharashtra and focussed on one particular lady saying that her house does not have electricity even after 60 years of Independence. I would like to know whether electricity has been provided even to that woman in that house. I do not want to name anybody; I think the reference is very clear. Sir, the Government also makes another hilarious pledge. The Government says it is going to protect our air passengers. How? Already, we have heard about the condition of Air India. Now, the Railways people are agitating and saying don't make the Indian Railways something like Air India. Air India's position, Sir, is very well known. We all travel and know in what state the Air India is. It is worse. Now, what has happened to Kingfisher Airlines? We all know how airline after airline is collapsing. I am not blaming the Government for it. But when the Government says we are going to protect air passengers, it should not only provide protection for physical safety but should also provide protection from the kind of cut-throat pricing that is going on. Following the kind of near collapse of Kingfisher Airlines, Sir, I wish the Government found out how much extra the functioning airlines are charging. For a simple ticket between metros – Delhi-Mumbai, Delhi-Calcutta and Delhi-Chennai – the fares have risen astronomically. So, isn't it the Government's responsibility to see to it that in view of the voluminous growth in air traffic, some protection is offered to people and, particularly, the middle class people who have started going by air, because there has been a great improvement in air connectivity? Sir, 7,000 Kilometres of roads have been promised by the hon. President. But the North-South and the East-West Highways, conceived of by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, were to be completed in 2007. Now, we are in 2012. Not even 50 per cent of that is complete. I would like to know from the Government by when these two projects will be completed. Even in Phase IV and V of the NHDP, things are way behind schedule. In Delhi, forget all these interieurs; both, the Eastern Peripheral Highway and the Western Peripheral Highway, were supposed to be completed by 2009. The Eastern Peripheral Highway work has not begun, and, for the Western Peripheral Highway, the date has now been shifted to 2014.

Sir, in conclusion, I would like to point out the media report which said recently that out of 32 pledges given in the Presidential Address over the last three years, 21 projects have not even been started. Sir, 21 have not been started. (*Time Bell Rings*) So, you can very well imagine how seriously the Government itself takes the President's Address.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please Conclude.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, finally, I only have to say that on the whole, it seems to me that this was more a kind of विदाई भाषण listing out all the various things the government has done and giving out all kinds of figures. I can only say that it

appeared that whoever drafted the speech felt in his or her mind that बर्बादियों का शोक मनाना फिजूल था, बर्बादियों का जश्न मनाता चला गया।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** श्री अहमद सईद मलीहाबादी। आप सात मिनट में अपना भाषण समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री अहमद सईद मलीहाबादी (पश्चिमी बंगाल):** सर, वक्त देने का आपका बहुत शुक्रिया। सदर-ए-जम्हूरिया का जो बयान आया है, हम यह समझते थे कि वह उम्मीदों भरा होगा और इसमें समाज के सभी तबकों के लिए अच्छी उम्मीदें होंगी, आशाएं होंगी, लेकिन जहां तक माइनोंरिटीज का सवाल है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उस लिहाज से बहुत मायूसकुन है। उसकी वजह यह है कि हमारा 11वां प्लान खत्म हो गया और अब 12वां शुरू हो रहा है। 11वें प्लान में माइनोंरिटीज के लिए जो भी रकम रखी गई थी, उसको खर्च करने के लिए 90 जिले चुने गए थे कि वहां माइनोंरिटीज का कंसेंट्रेशन है और वहां उनका डेवलपमेंट किया जाएगा। ये जो 90 जिले चुने गए थे, चूंकि जिला बहुत बड़ा होता है और उसमें हर तरह के लोग रहते हैं, माइनोंरिटी का कंसेंट्रेशन कहाँ है, किस-किस ब्लॉक में है, उसका लिहाज किए बगैर सदर-ए-जम्हूरिया के खुत्बे में कहा गया है कि हम लोगों ने 3,500 करोड़ रुपए खर्च कर दिए हैं। राहुल गांधी जी का कहना है कि जब सरकार का एक रुपया जाता है, तो आम आदमी तक सिर्फ 15 पैसा पहुंचता है। अगर 90 जिलों के अन्दर ये 3,500 करोड़ रुपए खर्च भी हो गए हैं, तो आम आदमी तक इसका सिर्फ 15 पैसा ही पहुंचा है, क्योंकि जिले के अन्दर सभी लोग रहते हैं, सिर्फ माइनोंरिटीज नहीं रहती हैं। यह जो 15 पैसा ही पहुंचा है, इससे वहां माइनोंरिटीज का कोई डेवलपमेंट नहीं हुआ है। हो सकता है कि जिले में कोई डेवलपमेंट हुआ हो, लेकिन कहाँ हुआ है, यह कहीं नजर नहीं आता है। माइनोंरिटीज की हालत जहां थी, वह वैसी की वैसी खराब है। सर, आप घड़ी बहुत देख रहे हैं, आप मुझे जरा एक-दो मिनट टाइम तो देंगे। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह जो सच्चर कमेटी की सिफारिशात आई थी और उनके तहत माइनोंरिटीज के डेवलपमेंट के वारंटे प्राइम मिनिस्टर का 15 प्वायंट प्रोग्राम हुआ था, उसी के अन्दर यह सब कुछ किया जा रहा था। यह 90 जिलों का था और माइनोंरिटीज के जो बच्चे हैं, उनके लिए स्कॉलरशिप वगैरह दी जा रही थी, लेकिन अगर आप सोशल जस्टिस और एम्पावरमेंट मिनिस्ट्री की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की माइनोंरिटीज के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट आती है, उस रिपोर्ट को उठा कर देखें, तो उसी से आपको मालूम हो जाएगा कि यह जो प्राइम मिनिस्टर का 15 प्वायंट प्रोग्राम है, उस पर किस तरह से अमलदरामद हो रहा है। हालत यह है कि 60-62 साल के अरसे में माइनोंरिटीज की हालत गिरते-गिरते सच्चर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक दलित के लेवल के नीचे आ गई है।

**[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) पीठासीन हुए]**

आज हालत यह है कि उनको उठाने के लिए हम लोग प्लानिंग कमीशन के पास गए, प्राइम मिनिस्टर के पास बहुत दफा जाकर हम लोगों ने रीप्रिजेंटेशन किया कि अभी जो 12वां प्लान आ रहा है, उसमें माइनोंरिटीज के लिए एलोकेशन में अलग से कुछ सब-प्लान रखिए। उस सब-प्लान की तो बात छोड़ दीजिए, अब तो किसी भी प्लान का जिक्र नहीं है, न सदर-ए-जम्हूरिया के इस खुत्बे के अन्दर है और न कहीं और उसका जिक्र आ रहा है। आज हालत यह है कि रंगनाथ मिश्रा कमीशन ने मुसलमानों के लिए 10 फीसदी रिजर्वेशन रखा था, लेकिन पिछले इलेक्शन के मौके पर, जो अभी पांच रियासतों में हुए हैं, उसमें 4.5 फीसदी रिजर्वेशन कहा गया। शुरू में लोगों को बहलाने के लिए कहा गया कि यह सिर्फ मुसलमानों के लिए है। बाद में पता चला कि सिर्फ मुसलमानों के लिए नहीं, बल्कि यह पांच माइनोंरिटीज के लिए है। अगर यह पांच माइनोंरिटीज के लिए है, तो मुसलमानों के लिए 10% से घट कर वह सिर्फ 4.5% से भी कम रह गया।

हमारा कहना यह है कि इस तरह से अगर कोई किसी को भीख भी देता है, अब तो रास्ते का जो फकीर है, वह 10 पैसा या 20 पैसा नहीं मांगता, चवन्नी तो बन्द ही हो गई है, रुपया

[श्री अहमद सईद मलीहाबादी]

भी वह जल्दी कबूल नहीं करता। माइनॉरिटीज के डेवलपमेंट के लिए ग्यारहवें मंसूबे में सरकार की जो स्कीम्स थीं, उनका तो हमने अंजाम देख ही लिया है, बारहवें मंसूबे में भी इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है। हम यह चाहते हैं कि कुछ तो करना चाहिए, वरना कब तक यूँ ही हमें बहला कर रखा जाएगा। बकौल शायर, मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि जो कुछ हमको दिया जा रहा है, वह न होने के बराबर है। शायर की जबान में इसके लिए मैं आपसे यह कह सकता हूँ कि-

समन्दर से मिले प्यासे को शबनम  
बखीली हे ये, रज्जाकी नहीं है।

शुक्रिया।

† جناب احمد سعيد ملیح آبادی (مغربی بنگال) : سر، وقت دینے کا آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ۔ صدر

جمہوریہ ۱/۲ جو بیان آیا ہے، ہم یہ سمجھتے تھے کہ وہ امیدوں بھرا ہوگا اور اس میں سماج کے سبھی طبقوں کے لئے اچھی امیدیں ہوں گی، آسائیں ہوں گی، لیکن جہاں تک مائنارٹیز کا سوال ہے، میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ اس لحاظ سے بہت مایوس کن ہے۔ اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ ہمارا گیارہواں پلان ختم ہو گیا اور اب بارہواں شروع ہو رہا ہے۔ گیارہویں پلان میں مائنارٹیز کے لئے جو بھی رقم رکھی گئی تھی، اس کو خرچ کرنے کے لئے 90 ضلعے چنے گئے تھے کہ وہاں مائنارٹیز کا کنسینٹریشن ہے اور ہاں ان کا ڈیولپمنٹ کیا جائے گا۔ یہ جو 90 ضلعے چنے گئے ہیں، چونکہ ضلع بہت بڑا ہوتا ہے اور اس میں ہر طرح کے لوگ رہتے ہیں، مائنارٹی کا کنسینٹریشن کہاں ہے، کس کس بلاک میں ہے، اس کا لحاظ کئے بغیر صدر جمہوریہ کے خطبے میں کہا گیا ہے کہ ہم لوگوں نے 3,500 کروڑ روپے خرچ بھی ہو گئے ہیں، تو عام آدمی تک اس کا صرف 15 پیسے ہی پہنچتا ہے، کیوں کہ ضلع کے اندر سبھی لوگ رہتے ہیں، صرف مائنارٹیز نہیں رہتی ہیں۔ یہ جو 15 پیسے پہنچا ہے، اس سے وہاں مائنارٹیز کا کوئی ڈیولپمنٹ نہیں ہوا ہے۔ ہو سکتا ہے کہ ضلع میں کوئی ڈیولپمنٹ ہوا ہو، لیکن کہاں ہوا ہے، یہ کہیں نظر نہیں آتا ہے۔ مائنارٹیز کی حالت جہاں تھی، وہ ویسی کی ویسی ہی خراب ہے۔

سر، آپ گھڑی بہت دیکھ رہے ہیں، آپ مجھے ذرا ایک-دو منٹ ٹائم تو دیں گے۔

میرا کہنا یہ ہے کہ یہ جو سچر کمیٹی کی سفارشات آئی تھیں اور ان کے تحت مائنارٹیز کے ڈیولپمنٹ کے واسطے پرائم منسٹر کا 15 پوائنٹ پروگرام ہوا تھا، اسی کے اندر یہ سب کچھ کیا جا رہا تھا۔ یہ 90 ضلعوں کا تھا اور مائنارٹیز کے جو بچے ہیں، ان کے لئے اسکالرشپ وغیرہ دی جا رہی تھی، لیکن اگر آپ سوئل جسٹس اور ایمپاورمینٹ منسٹری کی اسٹینڈنگ کمیٹی کی مائنارٹیز کے بارے میں جو رپورٹ آئی ہے، اس رپورٹ کو اٹھا کر دیکھیں، تو اسی

†[Transliteration in Urdu Script]

سے آپ کو معلوم ہو جائے گا کہ یہ جو پرائم منسٹر کا 15 پوائنٹ پروگرام ہے، اس پر کس طرح سے عمل درآمد ہو رہا ہے۔ حالت یہ ہے 60-62 سالوں کے عرصے میں مائنارٹیز کی حالت گرتے گرتے سچر کمیٹی کی رپورٹ کے مطابق دلت کے لیول کے لیے آگئی ہے۔

(اپ سبھا ادھیکش (شری طارق انور) پیٹھاسین ہونے)

آج حالت یہ ہے کہ ان کو اٹھانے کے لئے ہم لوگ پلاننگ کمیشن کے پاس گئے، پرائم منسٹر کے پاس بہت دفعہ جا کر ہم لوگوں نے ری-پریزینٹ کیا کہ ابھی جو بارہواں پلان آ رہا ہے، اس میں مائنارٹیز کے لئے ایلوکیشن میں الگ سے کچھ سب-پلان رکھئے۔ اس سب-پلان کی تو بات چھوڑ دیجئے، اب تو کسی بھی پلان کا ذکر نہیں ہے، نہ صدر جمہوریہ کے اس خطبے کے اندر ہے اور نہ کہیں اور اس کا ذکر آ رہا ہے۔ آج حالت یہ ہے کہ رنگتاتھ مشرا کمیشن نے مسلمانوں کے لئے 10 فیصد رزرویشن رکھا تھا، لیکن پچھلے الیکشن کے موقع پر، جو ابھی پانچ ریاستوں میں ہونے ہیں، اس میں 4-5 فیصد رزرویشن کہا گیا۔ شروع میں لوگوں کو بہلانے کے لئے کہا گیا کہ یہ صرف مسلمانوں کے لئے ہے۔ بعد میں پتہ چلا کہ صرف مسلمانوں کے لئے نہیں بلکہ یہ پانچ مائنارٹیز کے لئے ہیں۔ اگر یہ پانچ مائنارٹیز کے لئے ہیں، تو مسلمانوں کے لئے 10 فیصد سے گھٹ کر وہ صرف 4-5 فیصد سے بھی کم رہ گیا۔

ہمارا کہنا یہ ہے کہ اس طرح سے اگر کوئی کسی کو بھیک بھی دیتا ہے، اب تو راستے کا جو فقیر ہے، وہ بھی 10 پیسہ یا 20 پیسہ نہیں مانگتا، چوٹی تو بند ہی ہو گئی ہے، روپیہ بھی وہ جلدی قبول نہیں کرتا۔ مائنارٹیز کے ڈیولپمنٹ کے لئے گیارہویں منصوبے میں سرکار کی جو اسکیم تھیں، ان کا تو ہم نے انجام دیکھ ہی لیا ہے، بارہویں منصوبے میں بھی اس کا کوئی ذکر نہیں ہے۔ ہم یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ کچھ تو کرنا چاہئے، ورنہ کب تک یوں ہی ہمیں بہلا کر رکھا جائے گا۔ بقول شاعر، میں کہنا چاہوں گا کہ جو کچھ ہم کو دیا جا رہا ہے، وہ نہ ہونے کے برابر ہے۔ شاعر کی زبان میں اس کے لئے میں آپ سے یہ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ

سمندر سے ملے پیاسے کو شبنم،

بخیلی ہے یہ، رزاقی نہیں ہے

شکریہ

(ختم شد)

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam) : Sir, I wish to make some observations on the Motion of Thanks.

I doubt whether the present Government is committed to providing an honest

[Shri Kumar Deepak Das]

and more efficient government. The suffering of the people in our region is very high as compared to those in the other parts of the country. Our State falls under the special category of States in the country as we are not much developed as compared to other States in the country. We had expected from the Centre that our long-standing problems of flood, soil erosion, identity, illegal infiltration and the Ultras would be resolved. Till date, no solution has been found. I wish to mention here that only in floods, we have lost during 1971-2009, 5,95,155 *bhigas* of land. Also, 44 rivers in the Brahmaputra Valley and 11 rivers in the Barrack Valley pose erosion threat; 41,813 families have been rendered homeless due to erosion. Most of them are now residing on the embankments, and on the roads. No permanent settlement has been made available to them so far.

Sir, talking about MNERGA, failure to properly implement the scheme has caused disappointment and suffering among the poor people. A study carried out by the North East Social Trust, an NGO, has found that the implementation of the Act in the State is not only sluggish, but what is most unfortunate is that the effort of Government officials and the implementing agencies in the implementation of the schemes is half-hearted. A study carried out between April and December, 2009, shows that a whopping 80,000 households in the State did not get their job cards, which are a pre-requisite for availing the benefits of this scheme, although a total of more than 30 lakh households covering all the districts were registered as beneficiaries. Instead of the scheme being an opportunity for the rural poor to earn 100 days of employment in a year, it has become a hunting ground for self-seeking middlemen and a source of frustration for the aspirants. Only 40 per cent of job card-holding households got employment in the year 2009-10 till January. This is the scenario of implementation of the MNREGA in our State.

Sir, talking of illegal infiltration in the North-East, the indigenous people of Assam harbour a cloud of doubt. They discern a possibility wherein the Chinese would make a drive for upper Assam in league with Bangladesh, who would hurry up to placate the lower Assam. The indigenous people, irrespective of religion, now come to a conclusion that they may do it either by synchronizing military actions from the north and the south, just by silent aggression.

The Assam Accord 1985 was one of the solutions for getting relief from such aggression because it assured the people of Assam of sealing the international border along India-Bangladesh for strong protection.

The hon. Supreme Court and the hon. Guwahati High Court also issued some directions and made observations in this regard time and again. The day before yesterday, arrest of 75 suspected Bangladeshi nationals at Nagaon in Assam on Saturday, the 17th March, who travelled and entered Indian territory illegally, definitely put a question mark on the sincerity of Central and State Governments in

curbing the illegal infiltration in the North Eastern States as well as shouldering their responsibility for the implementation of Assam Accord.

It is the bounden duty of the Government to beef up security along with the India-Bangladesh border like Indo-Pakistan border.

There is an allegation that Bangladeshi nationals can enter Assam by paying Rs.500 only to *Dalal*.

I urged the Home Minister to visit the Indo-Bangladesh border personally and took immediate necessary steps to stop illegal infiltration from Bangladesh to save Assam, to save India tomorrow and to protect the sovereignty of the country.

Sir, now, I come to implementation of Right to Education. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, was passed. After two years, the legislation was passed in Assam in 2011. Its initial implementation bound teachers to suicide and forced to agitate, which even disrupted the Academic Year 2011 on many occasions. Now, incidents of teachers' suicides taking place in Assam for the last few months due to uncertainty of their employment where the Government machinery and this Act failed to protect teachers right. Similarly, around 8000 *Siksha Mitra* and Assistant *Siksha Mitra*, who are employed under Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) of *Sarva Siksha Abhiyan*, who have set up more than 500 education centres with their own initiative mostly in rural, remote, under-privilege areas of Assam and worked hard to bring the children of poor rural families to the roof of said education centre, providing primary education since 2003-04, is now struggling for continuation of their service as SM and ASM since December, 2010.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please conclude.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, one of the provisions of the RTE Act is to maintain the Teachers-Pupil Ratio. That is also not being implemented properly in the State.

Lastly, I come to DoNER Ministry. We have been given the DoNER Ministry for the development of the North-Eastern Region. During the last few years, the Government of India, most particularly the DoNER Ministry, has evolved several projects with an eye on the 'Look East Policy' and 'Vision 2020', but there is no knowing how these are faring. On the other hand, the law and order situation is so sensitive that no sensible private investor, unless confident of his returns, will take the risk to venture into such a disturbed climate for investment and development. Again the funds allotted/sanctioned/released under various flagship schemes of the Centre are not being used properly. There is a need of high level enquiry about the utilization of the funds released for the welfare of tribals, minorities, Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes under the various flagship schemes.

With these words, I urge upon the Government to take some special steps for generating economic activities, more particularly in areas considered to be



[Shri Kumar Deepak Das]

vulnerable to foreign surveillance and rendering help in the national intergration. (*Time-bell rings*) Sir, for the development of tourism, the Government should take necessary steps to relax restrictions pertaining to the Restricted Area Permit/Protected Area Permit and for allocation of more funds to the north-Eastern Region.

We have diverse products to offer to the visitors in the form of its pristine natural beauty, forests and wild life, rivers and mountains and unique multi-ethnic cultural heritage. There is lack of connectivity to many tourist spots. Even the National Heritage site does not have a proper link road or proper infrastructure for having a sustained flow of tourists. North-East is a destination unparalleled. A flourishing tourism is sure to open up new vistas of economic development for the backward region.

With these words, I conclude my observations on the Motion of Thanks and I thank you for giving me time to speak on this subject.

**श्री नंद कुमार साय** (छत्तीसगढ़): धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष जी। मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ है, उस पर अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सदन में यह मेरा प्रथम भाषण है। धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करते हुए चतुर्वेदी जी ने दो बातों का जिक्र किया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर आप लाहौर बस चलाते हैं, तो बहुत अच्छी बात है, हम चलाते हैं, तो बहुत गड़बड़ है और सेतु समुद्रम परियोजना हम चलाते हैं, तो गड़बड़ है और आप चलाते हैं, तो बहुत अच्छा है। उन्होंने इनमें से कुछ बातें नहीं कहीं। सेतु समुद्रम अगर हमारी गवर्नमेंट में अटल जी के समय चली थी, तो उसका उद्देश्य था कि सेतु को पूरी तरह से सुरक्षित रखते हुए कोई परियोजना चलाना। यह सेतु हमारे राष्ट्र की पहचान है, उसको तोड़ा नहीं जा सकता।

जब हम देश की सीमा की चर्चा करते हैं, तो उसमें "आसेतु हिमाचल" की बात होती है। उस सेतु से लेकर हिमालय तक का यह जो भूगोल है, वह भारत है। जब इस सेतु को तोड़ने की योजना बनी, तब उसमें कहा गया कि इसको भगवान राम ने बनाया है और इस सरकार के मंत्री के द्वारा सुप्रीम कोर्ट में हलफनामा दिया गया कि राम हुए थे, इसका क्या प्रमाण है, इसकी क्या गारंटी है, यह कहां पर खिला हुआ है कि राम का जन्म इस देश में हुआ था?

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे नहीं पता है कि दुनिया में किसी राजा ने, किसी बादशाह ने कहीं समुद्र में पुल बांधा हो। यह तो इस देश के हमारे जो पूर्वज हैं राष्ट्रनायक भागवान राम, उन्होंने उसको बांधा और उसमें कहा गया, जिनको घर से निकाल दिया गया। "समुद्र सा विस्तृत और अथाह एक निर्वासित का उत्साह, दे रही दिखाई मग्न भग्न वह रत्नाकर में राह।" उसको कैसे तोड़ा जाएगा? राम के संबंध में कहा गया है, "रामो राष्ट्र विग्रहः।" यह राम हमारे देश के साक्षात राष्ट्रीय विग्रह हैं और इसीलिए राम के संबंध में दो बातें कही गई हैं। उनमें एक धीर है और एक गंभीर है। धीर का मतलब है हिमालय और गंभीर का मतलब है समुद्र। समुद्र से लेकर हिमालय तक का जो भूगोल है, वही राम है। "रामो विग्रहवान धर्मः।" राम धर्म के साक्षात विग्रह हैं और इसलिए उनके संबंध में यह कहना कि राम है कि नहीं, उनका कहां जन्म हुआ था, इसकी कहां पर गारंटी है, मैं समझता हूँ कि जो देश, जो पीढ़ी अपने पूर्वज, अपने राष्ट्रनायक को भूल जाएगी, उसको नष्ट होने से कोई बचा नहीं सकता

है। इसीलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि यह जो समुद्र में सेतु बना है, वह राष्ट्र की पहचान है। उसके साथ छेड़छाड़ करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, भगवान राम की बात तो हो गई। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में सरकार ने कहलवाया है कि हम आबादी के एक बड़े हिस्से को आजीविका की सुरक्षा प्रदान करेंगे। आप आजीविका को कैसे सुरक्षित करेंगे? आपके पास रोजगार के अवसर कहां हैं? यहां मैं देख रहा हूँ कि जो प्राचीन भारत था, उसमें गांव पूर्ण से स्वावलम्बी थे। कहा गया है कि भारत गांवों का देश है, भारत गांवों में बसता है और जब से आपकी सरकार प्रारम्भ में आयी, तब से लगातार इन गांवों को उजाड़ने की कोशिश की जा रही है। रोजगार कहां से आएंगे, आप इसको कैसे सुनिश्चित करेंगे? रोजगार आते हैं खेती से, रोजगार आते हैं पशुपालन से, रोजगार आते हैं कुटीर उद्योग से और रोजगार आते हैं लघु उद्योग से। आपने चुन-चुन कर इन सब का सत्यानाश किया है। आप कैसे रोजगार दे देंगे?

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आप गांवों में जाकर प्राचीन भारत को देखें। तब प्रत्येक गांव स्वावलम्बी था, प्रत्येक गांव आत्मनिर्भर था। गांव में किसान खेती करता था, गांव में लुहार लोहे का काम करता था, गांव में बढ़ई लकड़ी का काम करता था, गांव में मोची जूते बनाने का काम करता था, गांव में धोबी कपड़े धोता था और दुनिया भर के जो अलग-अलग वर्ग हैं, जैसे, कुम्हार मिट्टी के बर्तन बनाने का काम करता था। आजादी के बाद इन सारे वर्गों को गांव में ही मजबूत किया जाना चाहिए था, जबकि आपकी सरकार ने ऐसा नहीं किया और गांवों को उजाड़ने की कोशिश की गयी। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि गांव तो उजड़ ही रहे हैं, इसके साथ-साथ शहरों में झुग्गी बस्तियां भी बढ़ रही हैं। आप कहां से रोजगार देंगे? अगर आप रोजगार देना चाहते हैं, तो आपको इन गांवों को फिर से आबाद करना पड़ेगा। आज बड़े-बड़े मोची हो गये, लोहे का काम लुहार से छीन लिया गया और तो और बुनकर, जो कि गांव में कपड़े बनाता था, वह आज बेरोजगार हो गया है। कहां से रोजगार आएगा? आप कैसे उनकी आजीविका को चलाने के लिए रोजगार को सुनिश्चित करेंगे?

आज खेती की क्या स्थिति है? खेती लगातार पिछड़ रही है। उत्पादन घट रहा है। मुझे आश्चर्य है कि कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट जब-जब आती है, खेती का उत्पादन घटता है और मंहगाई भी बढ़ती है। आप बाहर से अनाज को आयात करने में ज्यादा रुचि रखते हैं। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेता अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी की जब सरकार थी, तब पहली बार गेहूँ और चावल, दोनों का निर्यात किया गया था। आपकी सरकार को क्या हो जाता है? जब से आप गवर्नमेंट में आए, आप बाहर से अनाज मंगाने लगे और आप यहां के किसानों को वाजिब कीमत देना चाहते हैं। उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए किसानों को जो सहयोग चाहिए, उसे आप देना नहीं चाहते हैं और तो और आपने "सेज" यानी स्पेशल इण्डस्ट्रीयल जोन बना दिया जिसमें खेती की जमीन घट रही है। भूमि अधिग्रहण के जो कानून बने हैं, उनमें खेती और चौपट होगी। इसलिए मैं यह कहता हूँ कि आपने जो "सेज" बनाया, उसके बदले आपको "साज" यानी स्पेशल एग्रीकल्चर जोन बनाना चाहिए था और उसको बढ़ावा देना चाहिए था। अगर पंजाब और हरियाणा जैसे कुछ राज्य न हों, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश को भूखों मरना पड़ेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह देश ऐसा है और यहां की मिट्टी ऐसी है कि यह पूरी दुनिया को भोजन करा सकता है। आपने भारत का भूगोल देखा है? इसकी जमीन ऐसी है, जैसे भगवान ने इसे स्पेशली बनाया है। इसके उत्तर में गंगा-यमुना का कछार, दक्षिण में कृष्णा-कावेरी-गोदावरी से सिंचित भू-भाग, पूरब में गंडक-ब्रह्मपुत्र और बहुत सारी नदियों से सिंचित सुन्दर भूमि, नर्मदा-ताप्ती-बेतवा-महानदी का मध्य प्रान्त और पांच नदियों का

[श्री नंद कुमार साय]

कछार पंजाब है। कश्मीर में जहां केसर की क्यारियां हैं, वहीं हिमाचल की तराई में चन्दन का बगीचा है तथा भारत माता के रत्न-गर्भ में हीरे, मोती, जवाहरात, सोना, चांदी, तांबा, रांगा, कोयला, मैंगनीज, अन्नक, यूरेनियम आदि सब भरे पड़े हैं, फिर भी यह देश गरीब है!

दुनिया वाले व्यंग्य करते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान संसार का सबसे अमीर देश है, जहां दुनिया का सबसे गरीब आदमी रहता है। यह केवल आपकी नीतियों के कारण है। कैसे यह देश ऊपर उठेगा? खेती को कैसे आगे बढ़ाया जाएगा? गौ-पालन तो खत्म ही हो गया। मैंने पढ़ा है कि द्वापर युग के जमाने में वही सबसे बड़ा आदमी माना जाता था, वही संभ्रान्त आदमी माना जाता था, जिसके पास गाएं अधिक होती थी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपको पुराणों से एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि उस समय गौओं का क्या महत्व था। महाभारत का युद्ध चल रहा था और पाण्डवों के पक्ष में यह योजना बन रही थी कि कर्ण को कैसे मारा जाए। कृष्ण ने इन्द्र को ब्राह्मण के वेश में कर्ण के पास भेजा कि उसके कवच-कुंडल मांग कर लाओ। इन्द्र जाते हैं ब्राह्मण के भेष में और कर्ण को कहते हैं कि मैं एक बहुत बड़ी भिक्षा मांगने के लिए आया हूँ। कर्ण ने पूछा कि किसलिए आए हो? तो उन्होंने कहा, महन्तराम् भिक्षाम् याचे। मैं एक बहुत बड़ी भिक्षा मांगने आया हूँ। उन्होंने किसी वस्तु का नाम नहीं बताया कि वे क्या मांगने आए हैं। उन्होंने बताया था कि कर्ण सबसे अच्छी चीज सबसे पहले बताएंगे। कर्ण ने कहा कि हमारे पास जो सबसे कीमती वस्तु है मैं वह देना चाहता हूँ, अगर आपकी लेने में रुचि हो। उन्होंने कहा कि, वेद व्यास जी ने लिखा है,

5

गुणयद्मृतं कल्पीक्षीर धारा भिवर्षि।  
द्विजवरस्वितं ते तृप्त वत्स सानुयात्रम्॥  
तरुर्णमधिकमर्थि प्राथनीयं पविनम।  
वितित कनक श्रृंगं गोसहास्त्रं ददामि॥

"महाभारत"

हे ब्राह्मण, अगर आपकी रुचि हो तो मैं आपको ऐसी गाएं देना चाहता हूँ जिसके दूध की गुणवत्ता साक्षात् अमृत के समान है, जो श्रेष्ठ लोगों को, अच्छे लोगों को बहुत प्रिय है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): समाप्त कीजिए, नंद कुमार जी। आपका टाइम हो गया है।

श्री नंद कुमार साय: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मेरी तो मेडन स्पीच है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आपकी पार्टी को टाइम एलॉटेड है।

श्री नंद कुमार साय: उनके टाइम से मेरा कोई कनेक्शन नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी (श्री तारिक अनवर): चार स्पीकर हैं।

श्री नंद कुमार साय: थोड़ा और समय दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): माया सिंह जी से पूछ लीजिए।

श्री नंद कुमार साय: थोड़ा सा समय और दीजिए, मैं जल्दी पूरा कर लेता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी (श्री तारिक अनवर): एक मिनट में समाप्त करें।

श्री नंद कुमार साय: मैं जल्दी पूरा करता हूँ।

मैंने आपको यह बताया कि जो दूध अमृत के समान गुणवान है, जिसको पीने से तरुण

बलवान और विनम्र होते हैं और जो गौओं को, बछड़ों को...(व्यवधान) यह विषय पर ही है, गौ पालन पर ही है। अब गौ को पूरा चौपट कर दिया गया, यहां बूचड़खाने बना रहे हैं और यहां यूरिया से दूध बनाया जा रहा है। गौ कितनी महत्वपूर्ण है उसको मैं प्रमाणित करने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ। बछड़ों के पीने के बाद जो दूध दुहाया गया और जिनके सींघ सोने से मंढे हुए हैं, मैं आपको ऐसी एक हजार गाय देना चाहता हूँ।...(व्यवधान) मेरे पास समय नहीं है फिर कभी बताऊंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, रोजगार घट रहे हैं।...(समय की घंटी) शिक्षा में आपने दो प्रकार की शिक्षा बना दी। नागरिकता दो प्रकार की बना रहे हैं, एक कॉन्वेंट और पब्लिक स्कूल वाले और एक गांव में जो पढ़ने वाला बच्चा है, जिसके पास 45 छात्रों में एक शिक्षक है। इससे कैसे देश आगे बढ़ेगा। यहां आतंकवाद बढ़ रहा है, यहां नक्सलवाद बढ़ रहा है और इस नक्सलवाद के कारण अभी पूर्वोत्तर के हमारे मित्र बतला रहे थे कि यह सरकार उनसे सम्पर्क नहीं करती। जिन क्षेत्रों में आतंकवाद, नक्सलवाद फैला हुआ है, कोई ट्राइबल नक्सलवादी नहीं है। कुछ लोग उनका हाथ पकड़ करके, उनके हाथ में बंदूक थमा देते हैं। दूसरी बात, उनसे सम्पर्क किए बिना उस क्षेत्र में नक्सलवाद फैल रहा है। सरकार कहती है कि हम नक्सलवाद को रोकने में विफल हो गए। फिर चर्चा क्यों नहीं करते हो? इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि चाहे पूर्वोत्तर हो या कहीं भी नक्सलवाद है, सरकार को वहां के लोगों से, वहां के नेताओं से और वहां के श्रेष्ठजनों से बातें करनी चाहिए, उसी से इसका समाधान निकलेगा। केवल फोर्स के माध्यम से आप उसका समाधान नहीं कर सकते।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर):** बस, एक मिनट में समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री नंद कुमार साय:** अच्छा, आपके पास मेरे लिए समय नहीं है, विषय बहुत हैं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर):** दो मिनट में समाप्त करें।

**श्री नंद कुमार साय:** दूसरी बात यह है कि सरकार ने इस देश को कमजोर कर दिया है। चीन हमारे पश्चिम और उत्तर पूर्व में अरुणाचल प्रदेश पर गिद्ध दृष्टि लगाए बैठा है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी वहां जाते हैं तो वह आपत्ति कर रहा है। यह सरकार डरती क्यों है? इतनी बड़ी आबादी वाला देश है, फिर भी क्यों घबराते हैं। अगल-बगल में अगर कोई भी गड़बड़ करने वाला देश है तो उसके साथ डटकर लोहा लिया जाना चाहिए। अटल जी ने परमाणु विस्फोट करके पूरी दुनिया को बताया था कि यह देश कहीं से भी कमजोर नहीं है। यहां किनारे-किनारे जो भी देश हैं वे इस देश को डराने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। सरकार बहुत कमजोर है। या तो यह ठीक से चले, अन्यथा यहां से वह छुट्टी लेकर घर चली जाए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार चलाने के लिए यह सरकार नहीं बची है। इसलिए उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं समझता हूँ कि आपके पास मेरे लिए समय नहीं है, बहुत सारी बातें हैं, फिर कभी चर्चा करूंगा। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो सरकार है वह चल नहीं रही है, हिल रही है और जितना जल्दी हो वह यहां से रवाना हो जाए। अगर चलना है तो ठीक से चले किसी भी क्षेत्र में या रोजगार के क्षेत्र में, कहीं पर भी यह सरकार सफल नहीं है। महोदय, यह देश महान है, लेकिन आप के कारण यह देश नहीं है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार चाहे चले या न चले, इस महान देश को मजबूत बनाए रखना है। इसलिए मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से पूरे देश का आह्वान करता हूँ, इस सरकार पर भरोसा मत कीजिए, राष्ट्र की सभी शक्तियां उठ खड़ी हों और इस महान देश को फिर से ऊंचा उठाने का काम यह पूरा देश करे। इसलिए मैं सभी का आह्वान करता हूँ,

[श्री नंद कुमार साय]

"वही है देश, वही है रक्त, वही साहस है, वैसा ज्ञान,  
वही है शक्ति, वही है शांति, वही हैं हम दिव्य आर्य संतान।  
जिएं तो सदा इसी के लिए, यह अभियान रहे या हर्ष,  
न्योछावर कर दें सर्वस्व, अपना प्यारा भारत वर्ष।"

"भारत, महाकवि प्रसाद"

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आप ने समय दिया, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir, my party has one hour and thirteen minutes left and I am the only speaker. How much time will you allow me, Sir?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): You have sufficient time.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. I listened to Shri Nand Kumar Sai. He said that the Government should start a dialogue with maoists. I hope he will remember that the other day the Home Minister said in this very House that the Government is prepared to talk to them provided they lay down arms and abjure violence. It is not that the Government has not offered for talks. The Government has already offered it.

The President's Address has to be assessed on the yardstick of whether what has been said about the previous year been accomplished; what has been said about the current year is what we see and experience; and whether what has been said about the future, is realistic. I think if we apply this yardstick, well, the President's Address is realistic, and there is no reason why not to support the Motion of Thanks.

The President, in the second paragraph of her Address, says that our growth rate has come down from 8.4 per cent in 2010-11 to about seven per cent this year, the current year. That is an admission of facts. The Government Itself is admitting it. Hon. Member Venkaiahji made a very vibrant speech. He is not sitting here now. He said that it was not seven per cent; but 6.1 per cent. My point is, irrespective of whether it is 6.1 per cent or seven per cent, the most important thing is that this growth is achieved when the whole world is going through a big economic recession, when the whole environment around us is quite unfriendly. At the most difficult time, we have achieved a growth of nearly seven per cent, According to Venkaiahji, of 6.1 per cent. As per the Government records, I think it is 6.9 per cent. When we blame the Government for this slow down of one per cent of growth, we should compare this performance with the previous Government's performance, the NDA Government's performance. I have gone through the record. The average growth rate during the regime of the NDA Government was only five per cent. In the case of the UPA Government, the lowest is growth 6.9 per cent. That is the first point I want to make. The president in the next paragraph exudes confidence that in the next year, that is, the Budget year, the growth will be eight to nine per cent. That means, the

country will be brought back to the growth trajectory. There is no doubting about this confidence or optimism because the world situation is going to improve and not only of that, but also because our Finance Minister is a well experienced man. He had been Finance Minister earlier and I think from the time of Indiraji. He has weathered all storms and no doubt, the Finance Minister-of course, with the guidance of the Prime Minister who is a well reputed economist-can definitely achieve this expected growth rate which has been announced in the president's Address.

In this connection, I cannot but mention about what my friend, Mr. Kureel, Has said. I am happy that he is sitting here. He made a very emotional and passionate speech. In fact, I appreciate his sincerity and commitment. He said that there are two growths-the India growth and the *Bharat* growth. I know the reason why he said it and there is a justifiable reason for the also that the benefit of growth is available more to the rich or the middle class and above and it is not to the extent required going down to the poor. I agree with you to that extent. But for that, condemning the growth is not the solution. That is not the solution. What happens if there is no growth? I will take your memory back to the year 1989-90. At that time, I was a Member of Lok Sabha. Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan was also there in the Lok Sabha. At that time, we had a negative growth and what happened? There was no Surplus fund even to import oil, what to speak of welfare measures. There was no money for welfare measures at all. In fact, growth became zero or negative. That was a very dangerous situation for the country itself. That is what happened to Soviet Union. After 1989-90, in 1991, the new Government came. The Finance Minister, Who is the present Prime Minister, took the bold step of liberalisation and reforms, and it is after that, that the country came in the growth trajectory. Since then, we started having growth and the policy adopted by the then Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, was followed by other Governments. The NDA Government also followed the same policy. Because of that, growth has now become possible. During the NDA period, as I have already said, growth was at an average of five and above. After that, during UPA, it was at an average of seven and above. It is because of that, we have surplus money for many of the welfare schemes. For example, loan waiver scheme. It has benefited a lot of poor and marginal farmers, not the rich. In MNREGA, a huge amount is spent. Not only this, but for welfare of the Scheduled Castes, The Scheduled Tribes, Poverty Eradication, amelioration of the down-trodden, etc., we got money only because of this new policy and because of growth. If today, this year, our growth rate is 6.9 per cent, if it comes down to 0 per cent, then, what will happen? If it comes down to 0 per cent, what are going to suffer are not the salaries of the bureaucrats. You know that they will be paid. MPs will get their salaries some way or the other but what is going to suffer is NREGA as well as welfare schemes which are needed for the amelioration of the poor in the country. What I am saying is that growth is a must and because of this growth only we are

[Prof. P.J. Kurien]

able to spend on welfare schemes. I have some records of the UPA Period of last five years. The total amount we spent on social sector was Rs. 7,00,000 crores whereas during the NDA they spent nearly Rs. 3,50,000 crores. This amount is available because of the growth rate. If growth is grounded to 0 we will not have money for the social sector.

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL (Uttar Pradesh): I never said that we are against growth. But the point is growth should be equitable and should be available to everybody.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Okay. I appreciate that. Thank you. That is the good point. I am now on Mr Kureel's Point only. You see the benefit of growth is not equitable. The benefit of growth should be more pumped into for the common man and *aam aadmi*. That is a point. I am telling you that is exactly what this Government is doing and trying to do. This Government may not be fully successful. But that is exactly what we are doing. That is why the allocation for NREGA has been increased. The Finance Minister has said that whatever amount is needed for NREGA will be allotted. The allocation for the education has been increased. The allocation for the National Rural Health Mission has been increased. The allocation for the primary education has been increased. This year much more new programmes have been included in the Budget. Therefore, what is needed is number one, there should be more funds for that the growth should increase. That is what the Government is doing. Number two, the surplus funds from the growth should be pumped into for the poor people and downtrodden.

The hon. Member, Shri Shivanand Tiwariji has said that the benefit of growth is only trickling down. No. It is not that. The Government is consciously devising programmes and spending a lot for the social sector development. That is the point I wanted to make.

Now, next I would like to say about corruption. The first speaker from the Opposition Benches, my good friend, Shri Venkaiah Naidu, is not here. Even though he is not here, I have to refer to him. He gave lists, a number of figures, of corruption. I do not know from where all these lists are coming. Perhaps he has culled out all these figures and allegations in newspapers and read out. If all allegations are true, then, what is going to happen? Allegations are to be seen as allegations until and unless they are proved. But what is the attitude of the Government. Nobody can say that this Government is complacent when corruption allegations are made. Nobody can say that this Government is insensitive to corruption. Some people believe that corruption can be eradicated by one single step like a magic wand. They believe that one Bill is enough and corruption will be over. If somebody thinks like that, I would say that they are living in a fool's paradise.

This Government has already taken a number of steps. Some of the Proposed Bills we could not pass. Some Bills we have passed. Take, for example, the Whistle Blowers Bill, the Money Laundering Bill, the Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill and the Bill relating to foreign exchange regulation. In all these areas the Government has taken steps to reduce corruption. Unfortunately, Some people, whenever some news appears, take them as gospel truths and are carried away. I want to say that. These allegations of corruption have to be verified and inquired into. Only after that we should take them as gospel truth. Now, what was the attitude of the Government when these allegations cropped up? What should a democratic Government do? I would say that the best thing that a democratic Government can do is to let the law take its own course. Let the law take its own course. Can anybody say that Dr. Manmohan Singh has not done that, Whether the allegation is against a Minister or whether the allegation is against a Chief Minister or whether the allegation is against a member of his party or whether the allegation is against somebody else? This Government has allowed the law to take its own course. That is the maximum that can be expected of a democratically elected Government and that is what we have done. I heard one of our hon. Members, Mr. Javadekar, speaking about and unnecessarily pointing finger at the prime Minister. He was actually distorting the facts. What should the Prime Minister do? It is his responsibility to let the law take its own course, that is, the rule of law, and that is being done here without any violation. (*Interruption*)... I am not yielding.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): He is not yielding. Please.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Mr. Balagopal, I am not yielding. (*Interruptions*)... I am not yielding. Let me talk about the allegations of 2G spectrum. I want to come to that because I have a point there. The C and AG has said that there is loss presumptive loss. The C and AG has talked about the presumptive loss.

Yechury Sahib, you have come. He is disturbing me. I want you also to listen to me. I am happy, at least, you are there.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): I am very honoured to hear you speaking not from the Chair, Definitely I will hear you.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Yechury Sahib, I was saying that so many allegations would be there. But we could not take all the allegations as gospel truths. That is the point that I was making. I was also saying that when there are allegations, it is the duty of the elected Government to see to it that the law takes its own course. Let the law take its own course, that is, the rule of law.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But the allegations must be pursued.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Yes, that is also what I am saying. Let the law take its own course means without the allegations being pursued, it can't be done. Unless the allegations are pursued, it can't be done. I am coming to the C and AG report



[Prof. P.J. Kurien]

itself. What I am going to say is my personal view. The C and AG talked about some loss. He called them presumptive loss. He has arrived at the loss the basis of presumptions and assumptions. That means, He formulated a policy which he thought to be good and on the basis of that policy, not a Government policy, he calculated the loss, without considering the fact that if that policy was implemented, the telephone charges would go very high and also without considering the fact that if that policy was implemented, the tele-density would not have been the same as today. In accountancy, where is the question of presumption or assumption? It should be loss; either there is loss or there is no loss. This presumptive loss should be the actual loss. Or there is no loss. Where is the question of presumption and assumption in auditing and then calculating and arriving at a presumptive and imaginary loss? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the CAG is a Constitutional Authority. Therefore, the methodology that the CAG adopts, we can definitely inquire into and we can question. But I don't think on the floor of the House we can denounce that. Therefore, Sir, keeping that prosperity in mind...

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Okay, let me say that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: There is a 2G issue. There is a joint Parliamentary Committee probing this issue. We are both Members of that Committee.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I agree with you Yechuriji. I assure you, Sir, I will not cast any personal aspersion on the CAG. But I am fully free to talk about auditing, Presumptive loss and assumptions. I do not attribute any motive to the CAG. I am not attributing any motive to the CAG. I am not casting any aspersion on the CAG. (*Interruptions*). I am limiting my disussion to assumptions, presumption and auditing. I am only saying, either there should be actual loss-maybe, there is actual loss-or there is no loss. I cannot digest what is meant by presumptive loss, especially when that loss is calculated on the basis of a policy which was formulated elsewhere, which the Government did not follow. If that policy or method is adopted, then what can happen? Let me extend that method of some other situation. I am going to extend that situation to the diesel and petrol pricing. Pertrol price is decontrolled by the Government and diesel price is not decontrolled. I have already said that these are my personal views. Petrol price is decontrolled and diesel price is not decontrolled. The policy of the Government is not to decontrol the diesesl price. After five years, somebody or some agency can sit upon this decision and say that because of this wrong policy of the Government, because of not decontrolling the diesel price, the Exchequer has lost Rs. 1 lakh crores or more. They can extend an argument like that. So this is the danger of presumptive loss. That is all I am saying. So, this is the danger of 'presumptive' loss. That is all what I am saying. Then, one hon. Member

4.00 P.M.

said that one Minister had talked about 'zero loss'. But I am saying, assumptions and presumptions fall under a politician's realm, not the realm of bureaucracy, or for that matter, of the CAG. So, if the CAG can calculate 'presumptive loss' and then, hon, Minister could also calculate something on presumption and say that there was no loss, or, 'presumptively no loss'. (*Interruption*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): You would get a chance to speak. (*Interruptions*) Please, you would be speaking, Mr. Sitaram. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Then, should we presume this Rajya Sabha exists or not? (*Interruptions*) It is a presumption. The fact that Rajya Sabha exists is a presumption. (*Interruption*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I only said that what the Minister said is also 'presumptive'. (*Interruptions*) I am not yielding, sir. (*Interruptions*) I only said if CAG is 'presumptive', then Minister should also be treated as 'presumptive'.

Now, Sir, I come to my next point, inflation and price-rise. Again, let me put a caveat that these are all my personal views!

There is certainly a rise in prices and inflation. My first point is the price-rise and inflation are inevitable in a developing economy. I am not justifying price-rise. I would be happier if there was no price-rise. But in an economy like ours, which is developing, where we pump in crores of rupees and we put them into the hands of the people, then, naturally, there would be to some extent of price-rise and inflation. That has to be accepted. That does not mean that I am justifying it. I am of the view that we should take all steps to reduce prices. Let us now look into the purchasing power of the people. Is it a fact or not that the purchasing power of people even at the lowest rung of the society has increased? In my analysis and experience, it has increased. I am sure, Shri Balagopal, the hon. Member from Kerala, would not dispute what I am going to say. A couple of years ago, for an agricultural labourer, who is perhaps among the lowest at the social ladder, one day's wage was enough only for buying rice and other provisions, without much surplus. Today, Mr. Balagopal would bear me out, the Labourer is getting Rs. 350 per day in Kerala. He gets rice for two rupees a kilo. The LDF Government in Kerala made it two rupees; then the UPA Government made it one rupee; that means, in two rupees they get two kilos of rice; and within Rs. 100 they get all provisions! (*Interruption*) I am not yielding.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): In LDF Government, it was only.....

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: That is another issue. I am in agreement with you. There I have no fight with you, but that is not my point. I am making some other point.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please, do not interrupt.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I am saying that today, agricultural labourer has surplus in his pocket, at least, 200 rupees.

Sir, in my place, there are some workers coming from Bihar and West Bengal. I met them and when I asked them what was their wage, they said, "We get Rs. 20 per day". Then, I asked them how didi they manage here in two hundred rupees, especially when even a coolie in Kerala was getting Rs. 350. (*Interruptions*)

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार): बिहार में 120 रुपए है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): रामविलास जी, जब आपका समय आएगा आप तब बोलना।

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Okay. Bihar pays less. yes. But in our state it is much more. Then, they said they still have a surplus. Sir, if the House is prepared to bear with me, I will narrate a personal experience. I have two acres of land where I do a bit of farming, banana cultivation. One day, I told my PA to call an agricultural labourer whose name is Bhaskaran, for some work. I cultivate banana and for that work I had to call. I found that my PA was calling him on phone. Then, I asked, "Whom are you calling?" "Bhaskaran is having a phone." Then, I was also told that he was not having just one phone, but two-one landline and the other mobile. To my surprise, I was also told that our housemaid also has a mobile phone. What does this mean? Look at the teledensity. (*Interruption*)

Sir, look at the teledensity today. It is 70 per cent. 70 per cent teledensity means even the proorer sections of our society the below poverty-line people, are holding mobile phones. how is it possible? It is possible only if their purchasing power has increased. Therefore, the price rise is there. I have no doubt. But purchasing power has increased I do not remember if Shri Kureel said or somebody else said it, that there is a widening gap, between poor and rich.

That is also true. Some people have become richer, that I agree. But, do not ignore the fact that the purchasing power of even the poorest of the poor has increased because of our policies. That is what I want to say.

There is one more contributing factor as to why the mobile phone is so popular and why the 70 per cent of our people have it. Of course, for that I should remember our leader, late Rajivji. He laid the foundation for computers and IT revolution. Of course, the NDA Government too followed that policy, the UPA Government too followed that policy. Because of that, having a telephone connnection has become affordable to the common man. That is certainly because of the policies of this Government.

Sir, another point has been referred to here by hon. Members from this side-indicators of human development. I do not remeber the name of hon. Member who has raised it. It has been said that with regard to the indicators of human development, some of the States are lagging behind. But, remember that some States are doing very well. The indicators of human development in southern States like Tamil Nadu and Kerala are much better. And we compare ourselves with that of

China. China, in fact, is doing much better than us. Then, China has a different political system. So, I do not want to comment on that. It is easier for them.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Why do not you have that system here too?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Then you will not be it here. If we have that system here, then there would be no Opposition!

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Then, we would be sitting in your place!

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Okay, you are welcome!

Sir, I would like to bring to your attention another point. The States where the human development indicators are better are those States which have tackled the population growth, which have worked in population stabilization. The States which are lagging behind are those which are lethargic and not tackling properly the issue of population growth. Unfortunately, our population growth is exponential. See, China could stabilize its population. Of course, for that, they had adopted coercive methods, with legal enforcements. Here, forget about the coercive methods, even incentives and disincentive are stopped! Then, what can you do? yes, firstly give thrust on education. Who has to do that? The States have to do that. My request is that all States which are lagging behind need not do much. They should concentrate on population stabilisation. Within ten years, all those States will be in the forefront. But we are not doing that. At the time of Independence, our population was only 300 million. Today, our population is 1.2 billion. It is a four-time increase. Had we been able to stabilise our population a little early, India would have been the most powerful nation; there would have been no unemployment; there would have been no poverty. So, this is the main point.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Please tell me one thing.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: You are such a senior Member; I have to yield always to you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am complimenting Kerala. In kerala, you used neither coercion nor incentive nor disincentive, but, still, you have the healthiest population growth in the whole country, which is almost zero How did you achieve it?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: By giving education to the people.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: By giving people education, health and proper dignity of life. You give that to the rest of India, it will happen.*(Interruption)*

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Yes, I agree with you. He brought me to another point which I would like to make, *i.e.*, Kerala did well because of education. Then, the other aspect is health on which Kerala concentrated. Kerala is in the Indian Union. If Kerala can do, other States can also do. *(Interruptions)*. That is my point. The point is, give a thrust to family planning. Yes, education is the best instrument for

that. I have no disagreement with you. Education is the best instrument for that. Education or incentive, if you want, or, disincentive, if you want, or, some other things. Let there be an effort to stabilise population. If that is done, most of our problems will be solved.

Sir, now, this point brings me to federalism. See, we are asking the Centre not to interfere with the federal structure. Yes, I agree. But remember, Federalism bestows more responsibility on the States. The States should be responsible; and they should discharge their responsibilities which have been given to them. Because of Federalism, the Centre has limitations. The Centre has a *Lakshman Rekha*. The Union Government cannot break this *Lakshman Rekha*. If that is broken, there will be a hue and cry; and that is what you see in NCTC. (*Interruption*) I am coming to that. Then, you have brought me to the 'money'. Then, I tell you that the Constitution has devised a method Finance Commission. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SITARM YECHURY: It should be 50 per cent. But you are giving only 28 per cent. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Sitaramji, I think, you going to speak on this.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: The Finance Commission will be listening to all states. The members go through the proposals; then only, they are sanctioning. The Finance Commission is a constitutional body. For their decisions you cannot blame the Centre.

Now, I come back to Federalism. Sir, I am not a student of politics. I studied physics. But in my college, there was a little bit of politics also in the syllabus. There, my teacher taught me that India is not a federal State like the USA nor is it unitary State like the UK. India is quasi-federal. I need not explain the word 'quasi-federal'. The ideal federal structure, one thinks so, cannot be available within the framework of Indian Constitution. Similarly, the ideal situation of a unitary state, is also not available. Our founding fathers of the Constitution were very prudent. (*Interruptions*) They have prudently put it as 'quasi federal' because they do not want this country to be disintegrated due to any centrifugal forces or centrifugal tendency. For example, everybody says that Maoist problem is a challenge to the unity and integrity of the country. Everybody accepts that, there is no dispute. Now, just before me Mr. Nand Kumar Sai spoke and said that the Government should have dialogue with the Maoists. I said that already our Home Minister has said in this House that there can be a discussion provided they abjure violence. That is what he said. That is, of course, understandable. Yes Maoists are also our citizens. But terrorism is a national challenge, it has to be countered nationally. Can any State alone do that alone? Its tentacles are spreading in every State, and, secondly, its route is across the border.

Therefore, a State or for that matter two-three States together cannot fight terrorism. Terrorism has to be fought nationally. That is the importance of the national Government in fighting against terrorism. But that does not mean, that the Centre should encroach upon the powers of the States. The point is that for tackling terrorism, for fighting terrorism, the Centre needs the cooperation of the States also. My humble request is, let us not sit counter-terrorism is against federalism, rather, we come together and fight terrorism together. Here one should not forget the fact that this is a quasi federal structure and, therefore, centre has certain powers. The States cannot take the plea that it is a fully federal structure, so they can totally prevent the Centre. But what is the way? The way is dialogue and discussion between the Centre and the States.

Now, Sir, having said that, I would like to come to another point, that is, black money on which I do not want to say more. If any Government has taken some steps, initiated some steps it is the UPA Government, it is this Government which has taken some steps. The Finance Minister has said that he will come out with a White Paper. Therefore, I do not want to speak on it.

Regarding the Lokpal Bill also, we are blamed for what happened on 29th December. At least, give us the credit for keeping the Bill alive. Our Minister here has said that he will come back to this House with the Bill. Let us all together unanimously pass that Bill.

Sir, there was a serious allegation in this House and one of my friends from the other side said that the Government is deviating from the Nehruvian path with regard to our foreign policy. He simply said that the policy of the Government is a tilt towards U.S. Today, it is not a bipolar world, it is a unipolar world. At that time, it was bipolar. There was Soviet Union on one side, and on the other, the U.S. On issues it was possible, at least, on issues where we agreed to be with Soviet Union and take a position. Today there is no Soviet Union. We have to independently take our decisions. When we take independently our decisions, we have to take into account only our national interests. What else? It is possible in some cases, when we take a decision that may be parallel to what U.S. is thinking. Or in some cases, it may even converge. That does not mean a U.S. tilt. For example, you come to a nuclear deal. In nuclear deal, we were facing sanctions and after the nuclear deal sanctions - were lifted. So, instead of saying U.S. tilt, why don't you think it is an Indian-tilt? It can be that way also. You always tried to find fault with the Government in a slightly distorted way. The nuclear deal was a decision in our national interest and we were considered a kind of Pariah with regard to Uranium. And that has been given. Another example I can cite. Today, there was a question in this House about Iran. We are not toeing the US line with regard to Iran. The US wants sanctions against Iran. We are not with them. We go by our interest. I will give you another example.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I want.....

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I won't yield. I won't yield. When things are not palatable to you, you want to disturb me. That is not good. (*Interruption*) I won't yield.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please keep quiet.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: He is my friend. The other day when Mr. Achuthanandan was criticized, I defended him in this House.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): If he is your friend, then, who is your enemy?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Everbody is my friend, but he is more friendly. Sir, the other day when Shri Achuthanandan was criticized in this very House, I stood up and defended him. Sh. Rajeev you go through the records. Don't think that I am an enemy to your friend. Sir, I will give you the best example.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sometimes, he does good things.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I will give you the best example.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, Oscar Wilde once said, "In such friends I don't need any enemies!"

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Thank you. That is a compliment. It is my job. Sir, I will give you an example which everyone of you must have read. During or after American invasion or occupation of Iraq, our Prime Minister, Mr. Manmohan Singhji, went to the US, and on the US soil a question was put to him. Yechuryji, I want you to listen to this. A lot of fingers are pointed against the Government. That is why I am saying this. In American soil, after the American occupation of Iraq, our Prime Minister was there. A journalist asked a question. What the journalist asked was about his comment on Iraqi occupation of American. He unequivocally said that it was a wrong step on the part of US and he does not approve of that. It is on record. I read it here. Which head of the country has the courage to go to the American soil and condemn their action? That is what the Prime Minister did. So, don't simply say....(*Interruption*)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): What did he say...(*Interruptions*)...

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: No, I am not yielding.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: What did he say...(*Interruptions*)... about Baluchistan?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I was only narrating examples. My whole point is that the allegation that this Government is pro-West or pro-US, is absolutely wrong. Rather, this Government takes decision on the basis of our interest which may or may not be palatable to the US, which may sometimes go parallel with the US stand, which may, sometimes, converge with the US stand or which may, sometimes diverge draw the US stand. This is all what I have to say about that. Sir Venkaiahji, while speaking,

criticized the dual leadership that we are having. He said that there are two power centres. I thought that I should react to that past and present my view. My memory goes back to Indiraji's time. I remember the newspaper headlines at that time. When Indiraji was Prime Minister and took over as president of the Congress Party, the then opposition and most of the media vehemently criticized saying that power is concentrated at one point. That was the criticism. Now, we have a system where the head of the Government is Dr. Manmohan Singhji. Nobody can dispute that he is thoroughly honest, an erudite person, a reputed economist and well a experienced man. He is the head of the Government. Of course, the policy framed by the UPA Government are as per the guidelines of the Policy Wing of the UPA and the head of it is Smt. Soniaji. She is a person of political sagacity. She has become a consummate politician. She has the feather of unparalleled sacrifice in her cap. Who will renounce the Prime Ministership of this largest democracy of the world offered on a platter? She has done that. What I am saying is, if policy formulations are made at one point, implementation is done at another point by the head of the Government. This is an ideal system. This is not to be condemned. This – separation of power – is to be appreciated. And, further, these two powers are working absolutely well. The dual leaderships working harmoniously and complementarily. It is working well. Therefore, I have no doubt and even the hon. President has no doubt that what all has been said in the President's Address, what all has been formulated and all the expectations in the address will be met. There is no that. I can assure, and everybody knows, you also know that the country is in safe hands – Soniaji and Manmohan Singhji – Because of these reason and for all the other reasons that I have mentioned and for all the reasons that my friends have said, the hon. President's Address desires a unanimous resolution of thanks from this House. And, I request this House to pass that resolution.

With these words, I conclude. Thank you very much.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal): Thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman for permitting me to speak on the President's Address.

While speaking on the Motion of Thanks on an hour-long address by the hon. President to the Joint Session of Parliament, I would like to make my comments on certain issues raised in her address.

Sir, unemployment is a burning issue facing the youth and other adults of the country. The Government has no concrete employment generation plan to offer in the near future, except the MGNREGA and tourism development. But, MGNREGA could so far provide only 54 person days of employment on an average which is far below the target of 100 days employment per household. Moreover, adequate socio-economic benefits like raising land productivity and others could not be derived even after spending nearly Rs. 1,48,000 crores so far under the Scheme. And, more importantly, there are numerous complaints of irregularities, underpayments, lack of



transparency and others in implementing the scheme. Until and unless these shortcomings are removed the flagship scheme will not help much to generate employment in rural India. Moreover, urban employment problem continues to be critical. It is also admitted that industrial and manufacturing sectors cannot deliver much jobs, at least, before a decade. And that the tourism sector will generate 50 lakh jobs in 2012-13, as stated by the hon. President, appears to be a pious wish only. Hence, employment continues to be a critical issue.

The price rise has not yet been contained in practice. I am not going to deal with it in detail.

The long-standing demand of introducing Universal Public Distribution System still remains unrealized. Urgent necessity of supplying essential commodities at subsidized rates to the poor has not yet been fulfilled. On the Other hand, complete computerization of the public distribution system has only been assured.

**[PROF. P.J. KURIEN in the Chair]**

We are afraid, how much this will help the millions of below-poverty-line people. Much publicized Food Security Scheme is also yet to be implemented.

The agricultural workers and poor farmers are the worst sufferers. But their problems have no place in the President's Address. Growing cases of farmers' suicides, mainly due to indebtedness and failure to receive remunerative prices for their produce, have no mention in the President's Address. Growing Prices of fertilizers, with gradual withdrawal of subsidy, is also causing distress to the farmers. The President's Address has not dealt with these problems. The plight of the large number of workers of unorganized sector has also no place in the President's Address. There is no assurance of improvement of their livelihood conditions. Many of them stil pass their days with an income not exceeding Rs. 20/- a day. In fact, disparity in earnings and growing income inequalities among different sections of our population is a serious black spot in our society. In spite of GDP growth, inclusive growth is yet to be achieved. The President's Address has avoided all these socio-economic problems. It has caused disappointment among the people. This disappointment turns to disagreement as the President's Address includes a reference to the necessity of the National Counter Terrorism Centre, which is still debated. Many of the Chief Ministers have opposed it as it encouaches upon the federal structure of the country and dilutes the rights of the States. It is regretted that the Chief Ministers have not been consulted before it is constituted. It is high time to revisit the entire Centre-State relations to strengthen the federalism. contrary to the Government's claim, both the Railways and the public sector airlines are the victims of gross mismanagement. Safety and modernization works have been grossly neglected in Railways during the last few years. The Railway economy is also

shattered. The interests of air travellers as well as of Air India employees are hardly protected. Immediate corrective measures are needed to be taken in both these vital sectors.

The President's Address loudly speaks about the progress of IT in the country. The recently released Census data indicates that half of India's homes have cellphones, but, unfortunately, not toilets. Thus, the advancement of information technology and e-governance does not always speak of improvement of living standards of the *aam aadmi*. As such, the overall picture of the development of the country is not as rosy as has been painted in the President's Address. A lot of things need to be done in the interests and for the benefits of the toiling masses. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri Tarun Vijay.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I would like to make a mention. We all are assembled here because we were told that the Prime Minister was going to give the reply at 5 o'clock. But our hon. Leader of the Opposition, Shri Arun Jaitley, is away, to file his nomination, to Ahmedabad. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here. We suggest that the reply be made tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, the reply is tomorrow, at 12.00 noon, immediately after the Question Hour.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Okay. Thank You.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri Tarun Vijay. He is not here. Then, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Singh.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I would like to clarify that the debate may conclude today. The Prime Minister will make the reply tomorrow at 12.00 noon...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is the point.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर बोलने के लिए 5 मिनट का, 3 मिनट का प्रतिबंध लगाते हैं। कम से कम सब को 10 मिनट का समय दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): पासवान जी, 10 मिनट मिलेगा।

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for a leverage, I have a small submission to make. The Leader of the Opposition has requested that before the Prime Minister makes the reply, he wants to make a small mention.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: But that would, again, lead to a debate.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No debate, Sir. This is on the same thing. The debate is on; only, the reply will be made tomorrow. So, the last speaker will be Shri Arun Jaitley. Arun ji is not here today.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, once the hon. Leader of the Opposition starts his speech, he will take... He will not curtail his speech.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, it is a matter of ten minutes only.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, Members have spoken from that side. there is a lot of other business also.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, my point is if, after his suggestion, something come out, it will be unanimous thing; otherwise, there will be voting. That is my point. It is a small submission.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Ahluwalia ji, Minister's objection is not for his speech...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: It is a matter of ten minutes.

THE VICE- CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay; now, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Singh.

**श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह** (झारखंड): धन्यवाद महोदय, राष्ट्रपति अभिभाषण में महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने अपनी डा. मनमोहन सिंह की सरकार की उपलब्धियों का जिक्र किया है। सरकार की आगे की योजनाओं के बारे में भी बताया है। भ्रष्टाचार से निबटने के लिए अभी तक जो कदम उठाए गए हैं या उठाए जा रहे हैं, उनके बारे में भी राष्ट्रपति जी ने विस्तार से प्रकाश डाला है। मगर राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने इसका जिक्र नहीं किया कि कौन-कौन भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त है और उनकी सरकार ने जिन्होंने भ्रष्टाचार के भ्रष्टतम शिखर को छू लिया है, उन पर सरकार कब तक कोई कार्रवाई करेगी। जनता को इसे जानने की उत्सुकता है। कहते हैं कि लोगों में विश्वास है कि बेशक डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी की छवि एक ईमानदार व्यक्ति की है, मगर दुर्भाग्य से उनका शासनकाल भ्रष्टतम सरकार के रूप में जाना जा रहा है। राष्ट्रपति महोदया द्वारा दिए गए अभिभाषण में देखने से यह दस्तावेज एक दिशा भ्रम में डूबी हुई सरकार का घोषणा पत्र लगता है, जिसमें इस बात का जिक्र नहीं है कि भारत के प्रत्येक नागरिक को विकास के एक समान अवसर देने का आधारभूत ढांचा तैयार करने के लिए क्या सरकार कोई निर्णायक कदम उठा रही है। मेरा कहना है कि महात्मा गांधी, जवाहर लाल नेहरू अथवा इंदिरा गांधी या राजीव गांधी के नाम पर योजनाएं चलाने से विकास नहीं होगा बल्कि पूरे देश की नयी पीढ़ी को एक-समान शिक्षा देने से विकास की आधारशिला रखी जा सकती है। सरकार ने न जाने कितनी शैक्षणिक योजनाएं बनायी हैं और लोगों से प्राप्त राजस्व को उन पर खर्च भी कर रही है, लेकिन परिस्थिति जहां-की-तहां है। जब तक कम-से-कम हाईस्कूल तक की शिक्षा देश के प्रत्येक बच्चे को एक ही स्तर पर देने की व्यवस्था सरकार नहीं करती तब तक ऐसी योजनाओं का लाभ हम कागजों पर ही देख सकते हैं और जमीन पर गरीबों के बच्चे कूड़ा बीनते या होटलों में कप साफ करते ही नजर आएंगे।

महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में रोजगार नीति के बारे में भी प्रकाश नाममात्र का ही डाला गया है। पिछले दिनों सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों की देशव्यापी हड़ताल हुई थी। यह रोजगार नीति कर्मचारियों के भविष्य को अंधकारमय बना रही है। आज सब से बड़ा मुद्दा यह है कि रोजगार के संसाधनों का बंटवारा देश में समुचित ढंग से हो जिस से शहरों की तरफ पलायन कम-से-कम हो।

महोदय, मुझे इस बात पर कम आश्चर्य नहीं हुआ कि राष्ट्रपति ने पिछड़ों के लिए आरक्षित

27 प्रतिशत कोटे में से ही पिछड़े अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए साढ़े 4 प्रतिशत कोटा देने के फैसले का जिक्र किया है। इस से अल्पसंख्यकों एवं पिछड़ों के बीच जाति-विद्वेष फैलने की आशंका है। इस फैसले को स्वयं अल्पसंख्यकों ने भी रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दिया है। जाहिर है कि धर्म के आधार पर आरक्षण को भारत के संविधान में मान्यता नहीं है, मगर राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में इस का जिक्र आने का मतलब है कि डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार की यह नीति देश की जनता को जाति और धर्म के उन्माद में विभक्त एवं दिग्भ्रमित कर अपने वोट बैंक को मजबूत करने की चिंता में है।

महोदय, पिछले लम्बे अरसे से देश में चुनाव प्रणाली में सुधार की चर्चा चल रही है। स्वयं कांग्रेस पार्टी के कई महारथी इस बारे में जिक्र करते रहे हैं, मगर राष्ट्रपति महोदया के अभिभाषण में इस का जिक्र नहीं हुआ है। आज चुनाव प्रणाली का सीधा सम्बंध भ्रष्टाचार से जुड़ा हुआ है। गौर से देखा जाए तो वर्तमान चुनाव प्रणाली भ्रष्टाचार की मूल जड़ है। अतः भ्रष्टाचार को समूल नष्ट करने के लिए हमें चुनाव प्रणाली में सुधार करने की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। अनिवार्य वोट देने की कानूनन व्यवस्था करनी होगी। **Nomination** से मतदान के दिन तक कम-से-कम समय दिया जाए ताकि वोटों को गलत लुभावने संदेश नहीं दिए जा सकें।

मुझे लगता है कि राष्ट्रपति महोदया को देश की वर्तमान राजनीतिक व्यवस्था पर भी अपना रुख स्पष्ट करना चाहिए था, जो उन्होंने नहीं किया है। डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार ने महिलाओं को लोक सभा एवं राज्य सभा, विधान सभा एवं विधान परिषद में आरक्षण देने की बात की थी। राज्य सभा में यह विधेयक पारित भी हो गया, लेकिन दुख की बात यह है कि राष्ट्रपति महोदया भी महिला ही हैं। मैं डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार को स्मरण दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि महिलाओं के अधिकार की बात का क्या हुआ? यह विधेयक संविधान का रूप कब तक ले पाएगा, राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण में इस का जिक्र तक नहीं है। इस से प्रतीत होता है कि यह सरकार महिलाओं के प्रति जवाबदेह नहीं है। भारत में महिलाओं की आबादी पुरुषों की आबादी के बराबर है, इस से सरकार को इसे अविलम्ब कानून का रूप देना चाहिए।

मैं इस सरकार को राष्ट्रपति महोदया के अभिभाषण के माध्यम से याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि कश्मीर से विस्थापित हिंदुओं को पुनः कश्मीर में बसाने की नीति पर सरकार ने कोई चर्चा नहीं की है। क्या ये कश्मीरवासी इस देश के नागरिक नहीं हैं? उन के साथ न्याय कब किया जाएगा, सरकार इसे स्पष्ट करे। राष्ट्रपति महोदया को अपने विस्थापित नागरिकों की सुध भी अपने अभिभाषण में लेनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया।

मैं भारत सरकार की विदेश नीति पर उंगली उठाकर उस का ध्यान राष्ट्रपति महोदया के अभिभाषण में छूटे इस अंश की ओर जोड़ना चाहता हूँ कि आए दिन पाकिस्तान के अल्पसंख्यक हिंदुओं को जबरन इस्लाम धर्म कबूल करवाया जाता है। अभी पाकिस्तान से टूरिस्ट वीसा पर वहां के हिन्दू भारत आए, वे भारत से वापिस पाकिस्तान टूरिस्ट वीसा की अवधि समाप्त होने पर भी नहीं जाना चाहते। वे कहते हैं कि भारत की जेल में रहना ज्यादा अच्छा है, लेकिन पाकिस्तान वापिस जाना गंवारा नहीं है। क्या भारत सरकार ने इस पर कोई ऐक्शन लिया, क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार से हमने इसके बारे में विरोध दर्ज किया? हमारी सरकार को इस पर चिंतित होना चाहिए था, लेकिन राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में यह चिंता दिखाई नहीं देती। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार यह कहती है कि किसानों को कम से कम ब्याज दर पर ऋण मिलेगा, लेकिन ऋण मिलता ही नहीं है, तो फिर ब्याज दर कम करने का सवाल कहां पैदा होता है? सरकार कहती है कि ऋण देगी, लेकिन बैंकों ने यह नीति

अपनाई हुई है कि वे ऋण नहीं देते। इसलिए यह नीति किसानों तथा देशहित के लिए घातक है। राष्ट्रपति महोदया को भी किसानों की चिंता करनी चाहिए थी, जो वे नहीं कर पाईं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, झारखंड राज्य भी नार्थ-ईस्ट जैसा ही है। वहां के नागरिकों और किसानों को 90 प्रतिशत सब्सिडी सोलर ऊर्जा पर मिलती है। झारखंड का कल्चर भी नार्थ-ईस्ट जैसा ही है। वहां की संस्कृति, रहन-सहन और गरीबी युक्त किसान नार्थ-ईस्ट के किसानों जैसे ही हैं। वहां के किसानों को सिंचाई पम्प में 90 प्रतिशत सब्सिडी देने की व्यवस्था राष्ट्रपति महोदया को सुनिश्चित करनी चाहिए, मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार को सुनिश्चित करनी चाहिए, ताकि किसान सिंचाई करके अपनी जमीन का उत्पादन बढ़ा सकें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि लोकपाल बिल का क्या हुआ? लोक सभा ने इसे पारित कर दिया था, राज्य सभा में इस पर डिस्कशन हो रहा था कि अचानक बीच में ही बिल समाप्त हो गया। अगर लोकपाल बिल पारित हो जाता, तो भ्रष्टाचार को फलने-फूलने का समय नहीं मिलता, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि वह बिल कानून का स्वरूप नहीं ले सका। इसका भी कोई जिक्र राष्ट्रपति महोदया के अभिभाषण में नहीं है, यह बहुत दुःख की बात है।

प्रधान मंत्री जी घोषणा करते हैं कि सबको समान रूप से चिकित्सा उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी, वे सबको समान रूप से चिकित्सा देंगे, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एम.पी. लोग जब गरीबों को चिकित्सा दिलाने के लिए रिकमेंड करते हैं और मेडिकल हॉस्पिटल बिल बनाकर देता है कि इस मरीज के इलाज में डेढ़ लाख, दो लाख रुपए लगेंगे, लेकिन एम.पी. की रिकमेंडेशन के बाद प्रधान मंत्री चिकित्सा सहायता कोष से केवल 30 हजार रुपए या 40 हजार रुपए ही मिलते हैं। वह गरीब कहां से बाकी पैसों का इंतजाम करके अपनी चिकित्सा कराएगा? या तो सरकार एम.पी. को रिकमेंड करने की पावर दे और हॉस्पिटल उस व्यक्ति के इलाज के लिए खर्च का जो अनुमान लगाता है, उसको सरकार पूरी तरह से वहन करे, अन्यथा एम.पी. की अनुशांसा को रद्द करने का काम करे, यही श्रेयस्कर होगा।

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude.**

**श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह:** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहूंगा कि पूर्वी भारत में बंगलादेशी घुसपैठियों की भरमार हो गई है। वहां उनका अनुपात इस प्रकार बढ़ रहा है जो देखने और सुनने में बहुत आश्चर्यजनक है। सरकार को इस बात पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए कि वहां घुसपैठिए कैसे रुके हैं?

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude. There are a number of speakers left.**

**श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह:** हमारे यहां संथाल परगना tenancy Act 1930 से पड़ा हुआ है। छोटा नागपुर और संथाल परगना, दो tenancy Act हैं, जिनके चलते वहां के किसान अपनी जमीन किसी के नाम ट्रांसफर नहीं कर सकते, जिसकी वजह से वहां विकास नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसलिए इस Tenancy Act में सुधार करने की ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अंतिम बात यह है कि ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी सूख रही है। चीन ने उस पर बांध बना दिया है, जिसकी वजह से वह सूख रही है, लेकिन सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर नहीं जाता है। आखिर हम कैसे इस पर रोक लगाएं, हम अपने पड़ोसी से कैसे निपटें, इस पर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए था और सरकार को अपने अभिभाषण में इसका जिक्र करना चाहिए था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज गंगा नदी अपवित्र हो चुकी है। उसको पवित्र करने के लिए उस पर अरबों रुपए खर्च हो रहे हैं, लेकिन उसका शुद्धिकरण कैसे होगा? वह हिन्दुओं की जाग्रत धमनी है, हम लोग उसकी पूजा करते हैं। इसलिए उसके शुद्धिकरण का भी कोई उपाय होना चाहिए।

महोदय, मेरा विचार है कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय द्वारा दिया गया अभिभाषण कांग्रेस सरकार की गुणगाथा से ज्यादा कुछ नहीं है। इसलिए अगर वास्तव में विकास करना है, तो हमें दृढ़ विश्वास और निश्चय से काम करना पड़ेगा। धन्यवाद।

**SHRI SITRAM YECHURY (West Bengal):** Sir, I rise to speak on this Motion of Thanks with a deep sense of regret and disappointment. There is also despair and disdain. But why I say this, I will just substantiate it in a moment. Before that, I think, I owe it to myself, to the country and to this House, and join the entire House and the country in congratulating Sachin Tendulkar for scoring a Century of centuries. We have done that in the morning, but I am making that reference for a specific reason. While it took more than A year for Sachin Tendulkar to complete his century of centuries, in her tenure of five years the hon. President of India has scored her maiden century. In my memory, this is the first time we have heard such a long speech, covering 106 paragraphs. So, congratulations on her century as well. But there is a sense of disappointment. In spite of such a long speech, I think, many issues that need to be properly addressed have not been addressed because there is also a sense of worry and a sense of boading of a danger. While Sachin Tendulkar scored his hundredth century, India lost the game to Bangladesh. While the President of India scored her maiden century, I am afraid, we are destined to lose the game of India's. That is the despair and that is the disdain with which I made this reference to this century. Sir, the hope of a resurgent India, that all of us have, and the President also referred to it in a number of times in her speech, is somehow beleived with the contents of this entire speech, and before I come to that specific content, I think, it is necessary also to note the Glaring omissions that the hon. President has made in her Address. People of our country today are suffering from immense economic burdens being imposed by this continuous and relentless rise in the prices for more than four years now. There is no mention of how this will be controlled. It cannot be an excuse that this is a global phenomenon, therefore, we cannot have any way in which we can help our people and give them relief. But without a reference to this issue, it is very unfortunate that this Speech is made. The second important issue, Sir, is the fact that there are continuing distress suicides by our farmers. We had a debate in this very House. The Agriculture Minister said that, in fact, there should be a team of Parliamentarians that should visit these areas to identify the actual Causes. But that has not happened so far. But there is no reference to this very, very grave, unfortunate and inhuman practice of distress suicides continuing in our country in the President's Address. This is Most unfortunate. There is a third very important omission. Before I come

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

to that third important omission, I would like to make a small reference to the fact that in the last year's Motion of Thanks' discussion, when I participated, I pointed out that the President of India had this habit of making repetitions. If you remember, Sir, last year, she welcomed all of us for the first Session of the decade and in 2010 she had actually welcomed us also to the first years of the decade. So, I said that, at that point of time, the Government of India appeared confused when the decade began because they drafted her speech. This time, in this Speech, paragraph 10 shows you the exact verbatim reproduction of all the concerns which the hon. Prime Minister made during his New Year's Address to the country. The Prime Minister's New Year's Address contains five objectives or challenges, which he talks of, the country needs to meet. The President of India repeats those five exactly verbatim. This Speech, Sir, is supposed to be a balance sheet of what the Government has done last year and what the Government intends to do in the coming year. I have both the speeches here. What the hon. President says is the exact repetition of all these five concerns, and this cannot be taken so lightly as to say that this constitutes the balance sheet. What are these challenges? They are livelihood security, economic security, energy security, environmental security and national security. These five have left out in my opinion, and that is the third important omission that I was talking about. That is what has been left Out, and that I would quote from the Fundamental Rights of the Constitution of India. The security, that is connected and enshrined in Article 21, is the protection of life and personal liberty, "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law". If there cannot be any protection of personal liberty and life for the Indian people, what is the point in talking of all these other securities, About which, I will also talk later, but it is this particular Fundamental Right that is being violated in front of our own eyes every day and every minute? It is horrendous to see the incidents of rape that take place in the country's capital. It is horrendous to see the decline and degeneration of law and order in all parts of the country which are taking under various pretexts. The very fundamental right to life and the fundamental right to liberty are being continuously threatened today all over this country and this is something that the President's Address does not find even a reference and this is, I think, a very, very important issue that needs to be addressed, which, unfortunately, is missing. We have all been talking for years about what is called the criminalisation of politics. But what it turning out to be is the politicisation of criminals. It is this tendency which has an important bearing on the future of Indian democracy, on the future of this very Constitution, on the basis of which, we are all here. The security, that is fundamental to the existence of people in our country, is left out of these challenges, of these five securities, both by the President of India, who, as I said repeated verbatim of what the Prime Minister said.

Why do I say this? In the last one year, at least, we have lost more than fifty of our workers due to political violence, 23 have been reped, 513 women have been molested, 757 have been physically attacked, 4598 of our cadre have been removed from their houses, more than 40,000 have remained homeless and nearly 10,000 acres of land, that was distributed in land reforms in West Bengal, have been re-occupied by the former landlords. This is all against the established Procedure of law which Article 21 guarantees. Now, that is the State I represent and we see this happening in front of our own eyes and there is no protection today...*(Interruptions)*...and if this is not the right that is there, if this is the right that is provided in the Indian Constitution...*(Interruptions)*...this right has to be...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no comments please...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir...*(Interruptions)*...they are saying this only because they have been ousted by the people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Roy, you can refer to this when your turn comes...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*. Sir, when his turn comes, he can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: What I am saying is...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: We will also not allow them to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Don't do that ...*(Interruptions)*. Please, take your seat...*(Interruptions)*. What do you want?...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Roy, if you want to dispute it, I will give you time...*(Interruptions)*. Don't interrupt. Please, sit down...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It is very strange why people should be agitated when you talk of a Constitutional right to protect life and liberty. It is very strange. I mean, unless you have no faith...*(Interruptions)*.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Sukhendu Roy, please take your seat...*(Interruptions)*. Mr. Roy, please take your seat...*(Interruptions)*. No, that will not go on record...*(Interruptions)*. Mr. Sukhendu Roy, this cannot be done. Take your seat...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this is unparliamentary...*(Interruptions)*.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROFF. P.J. KURIEN): I request all of you to sit down ...*(Interruptions)*. Please, resume Your seat...*(Interruptions)*. See, Mr. Roy, or for that matter, anybody, if they want to reply to this, I will give you time later. Don't disturb. He is not saying anything unparliamentary. So, please keep quite.



**5.00 P.M.**

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: But, that is untrue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have told you that I would give you time. (*Interruptions*). Take your seat. (*Interruptions*). You sit down. Mr. Moinul Hassan, why do you disturb? (*Interruptions*). Please.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): Sir, this is disharmonisation of the House.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I appeal to you that many unparliamentary expressions have been used during this interruption. You please call for the records and remove all of them. (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): If there is anything unparliamentary, I will do that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, again, I am only saying that this proves the point that I am making that article 21 today is under siege. Article 21, which gives the right to life and personal liberty, is under siege by these sorts of politics, which have to be checked and that is important. Unless that security is provided to Indian people and Indian nation, all talks of prosperity etc. have no meaning.

Sir, the crux of the Constitution is that the ultimate sovereignty in this country remains in the hands of the people, and, we exercise that sovereignty as their elected representatives through the Parliament. It is the duty of the Parliament to raise these issues and protect the constitution. Therefore, I am urging upon the Government, and, through the Government, upon the hon. President to make amends on this particular issue, and, to make sure that references are made so that “her Government”, as it is referred to, takes all appropriate measures in order to ensure the implementation of article 21 in the right spirit and in the right content, and, such gross violations of human life and liberty are not permitted.

Sir, this brings me to the other matter, which is the crux of the constitutional provisions again, and, that is the essence of federalism. What does article 1 of our Constitution say, Sir? It says, “India, that is, Bharat, is a union of states.” Without the States, there is no India, and, that is the essence of Indian Constitution. That is how we begin the Constitution and that is the federal content of our Constitution.

Now, the hon. President has made a reference to the National Counter Terrorism Centre, the NCTC. When the National Investigation Agency, the NIA was discussed, and, all of us adopted the Bill in the wake of Mumbai terror attacks, the hon. Home Minister, while replying in this House, specifically said that they would revisit this issue after six months on the specific issue of violation of States’ rights or encroachment of the rights of the States. This NCTC today takes away the right of policing from the States, and, this is something, which is violative of the federal

Principles of our Constitution. The hon. President of India has made a reference to this, and, I want — I have moved an amendment in this regard— this reference to be deleted in the interest of Indian Constitution, Indian federation and the Indian union. It is not the only instance. You have moved some provisions, for Bills which are pending before us, for increasing the ambit of the Border Security Force, giving it the right of policy not only in the border areas but also in the entire Border States. The fundamental right of the States in terms of law and order is being seriously encroached upon one by one, step by step, and, this is a very serious matter of Centre-State relations, which we cannot allow to be undermined, otherwise, our constitution itself gets completely undermined. So, I think, this is something which needs an urgent correction and the hon. President will have to address to this point.

Let me now come to the substantive point as to why I said just now that I get up with a sense of despair and disdain. Come to these five challenges. Of course, on the issue of national security, on the challenge of national security, whether it is internal or external, there can be no dispute. And on that, this House as a whole, the country as a whole should rise as one man for protection of India's national security, and, any terrorist attacks, any type of terrorism of any hue and cry is something which we cannot subscribe to, and, that has to be dealt with. It is for all varieties. There is no dispute on that. Come to the issue of economic security. The economic security has been virtually and unfortunately reduced to a question of the fiscal deficit in our country.

Yes, the Budget has been presented since the President spoke, and in the Budget, you have said that fiscal deficit has gone up to 5.9 per cent. But, what does it in quantum mean, Sir? It is five lakh twenty two thousand crore rupees. Yes, five lakh twenty two thousand crore rupees is the quantum of your fiscal deficit according to the Budget papers. The same Budget papers, for the same year, show us in a small booklet called 'Statement of Tax Foregone' that in the same year that we have incurred five lakh twenty two thousand crore rupees of fiscal deficit, we have given tax concessions worth five lakh twenty eight thousand crores of rupees. Now, tax concessions are what? Tax concessions are Government's decision voluntarily not to collect these taxes. It has not collected taxes worth five lakh twenty eight thousand crore rupees which were announced in the last Budget, approved by the Parliament. If those taxes had been collected, there would have been no fiscal deficit in our country. In fact, there is nearly eight thousand crore rupees of profit. Now, in the name of reducing that fiscal deficit, in the name of giving economic security for our country, subsidies are being targeted. You have reduced subsidy on fuel by twenty five thousand crore rupees; you have reduced subsidy on fertilizers by six thousand crore rupees; and you have said that you will raise thirty thousand crore rupees through selling your public sector. Now you are doing all this in order to meet the gap of your fiscal deficit, but that deficit would

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

not have occurred if you had not given those tax concessions. What is this economic security concept, Sir, where concessions to the rich in terms of tax concessions are supposed to be incentives for growth and concessions given to the poor in terms of subsidies are supposed to be burdens on the economy? The poor are a burden and the rich are an incentive. Is that how you are going to build the economic security of this country? Is that the economic security that you are providing for this country? And, in the process, what is happening? If you assume, what is universally-recognised as a healthy fiscal deficit, a three per cent fiscal deficit being a healthy fiscal deficit, with the same amount of money of your GDP last year according to your Budget, more than two lakh fifty thousand crores of rupees could have been in the hands of the Government to be spent through public investments in building our much-needed infrastructure. We need that infrastructure and to build that infrastructure, you had that money of two lakh fifty thousand plus crores of rupees. If you had used that money for building the infrastructure, you would have created lakhs of jobs, and that job creation would have given salaries to the people who would have spent them, and spending those salaries would have created the demand in the economy for a healthy economic growth which is also inclusive. Instead of that, you are opting for a path where you want to give more and more incentives to the corporates and the rich. I want the corporates to thrive. I have nothing against their thriving, but at what cost and in which way? You are doing it with the hope that the more incentive you give to the corporates, the more will be the investment, and therefore, the higher growth. But Sir, there is something very vital missing in this logic. You can have greater investment, but unless there are people who can buy the products of that investment, how can you grow? And, it is that purchasing power in the hands of the people that you are constantly reducing. In these three years of global economic recession, the number of US dollar billionaires of India has trebled. May their tribe increase, as the old poem says. I have nothing against them. May their tribe increase like Abu Adhem. But what are the assets that these individuals hold? They were 69 earlier but because the rupee depreciated, their number has come down to 55 because we count our billionaires not in Indian rupees but in US dollars. But what is their net worth, Sir? One-third of my country's GDP is in the hands of these 55 people. Two-thirds and more of my countrymen, our late colleague, Shri Arjun Kumar Sengupta estimated-it was disputed, he has contested and reproved his estimate- that 80 crores or more of our population survives on less than twenty rupees a day. Sir, you were telling us, in a different capacity, when you were intervening in this debate, about growth and purchasing power in the hands of the people. Very true. You alluded to Kerala and I had interjected to tell you that we wish the rest of the country was like Kerala. If Kerala can do this, why not other States? Look at the real India where these

inequalities are growing. These are growing to such an extent that today whatever amount of incentive you may give to the rich, whatever amount of cheaper capital you may make available to the corporates, and however much they will increase their investments, that will not result in growth unless people of my country have money in their hands to buy. If that purchasing power is not strengthened, there can be no growth, leave alone inclusive growth. But there can be no reversal of this declining growth pattern in our country. So, the economic security that the hon. President promises is an economic security for a few. It is not the economic security for the country; it is not the economic security for the people as a whole. And, therefore, Sir, this is a very, very serious lapse. Unless this trajectory is changed, unless this trajectory is radically altered and unless people become the centre of your economic policies, we will not be in a position to provide this economic security. I think that is where the serious correction in the direction of the policies of the Government will have to be undertaken.

I am sorry, before I come to other securities, I will speak on this. Then you come across this issue a day after the hon. President gave us the Address. It is the Census of India's Report on the households in our country which was published. Yes, we all heard very proudly the references being made to the great teledensity in our country. We heard very proudly to your own labourer in Kerala who has got not one but two cell phones. And we say that this is the index of prosperity in our country. Very good. But what are the other realities? Sir, 37.1 per cent of our people and nearly 40 per cent in rural areas live in some sort of thatched households. They don't have proper dwelling places. This is the Census of India. It tells you about sanitary facilities in terms of latrines in houses. Nearly 50 per cent of the population of our country have no drainage. How will you protect them from the most common diseases which are completely preventable and because of which so many people die? Even today, despite all this talk of LPG and cooking gas subsidy that the Government makes, nearly 50 per cent of the people in our country still use firewood for their cooking. Today, the worst case is that of all the households surveyed, nearly 18 per cent of these households don't have any of these assets, including a house. In our case, 18 per cent is more than 20 crore Indians: More than 20 crore Indians today are living without a roof over their heads. Is this the economic security we are talking of? And it is not that we cannot change this situation. We can. We have these sources in our country. We have the talent in our country. We have this population, which you have also referred to, and many have said that has to be curtailed or, at least, controlled. But treat this youth of our country as an asset, not as a liability. You have the resources. Give them education. Give them health. They will build a better India. You and I have to do nothing else. We would only have to make the policies which will give them better health, better education, so that they can work for India's improvement. But, despite having all

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

these resources, we are not embarking on that path. And that is where not only economic security, but livelihood security and right to life that I was referring to all get undermined. All this gets completely undermined with this path that is being chosen by this Government. And I want this particular issue to be revisited very seriously by the hon. President in order to ensure that there is a radical departure from this path.

Now, I come to the energy security. It is given here that there are more than one-third of our households on our country that don't have an electricity connection. We talk of 100 per cent electrification. The Census of India tells you that nearly one-third of India does not have electricity connections in their homes and we are talking of energy security. Unless you produce this energy, you cannot give the security. Now, this energy security is connected also with your ecological security which the hon. President has talked about. Ecological security and energy security have been linked up saying that We must de-regulate our petroleum price because of the global oil situation. The hon. Former Minister for Petroleum is sitting here. He knows the situation very well. He knows more than anybody else. But, today, you talk of these great under-recoveries by our oil firms because of which we say that we have to raise the process of petroleum products. I am sure, it will happen in the next week or so. It will be another additional burden on the people. But, what are these under-recoveries? Are they losses? What does the last audited accounts of the Indian Oil Corporation show? The last audited accounts of the Indian Oil Corporation show you a net profit, after paying taxes and dividends, of Rs.10,998 crores. The balance sheet of the Indian Oil Corporation also shows a cash reserve of Rs. 49,470 crores. And you say, they are making losses. How are they making losses? Sir, they have forgotten. When I came onto politics, when we were all teenagers, Mrs. Indira Gandhi nationalised the oil companies. When we were children, my father used to fill up in that old Fiat of his, with which the poor man died, petrol from Esso or Caltex. Today, there is no Esso or Caltex. We have nationalised all of them. It is very good that we nationalised them. We also agreed to that. But, what did we do? We said that the pricing of our petroleum products will no longer be based on international prices. They were based on international prices because these were international companies. They said, "Now, we have Indian companies. We will price them according to our prices." We import crude. We don't import petrol; we don't import diesel. We import crude oil which we process in our country to produce petrol, diesel and kerosene in our country is, at least, 1/4th or 1/5th time lower than the international cost. So, why should we equate our prices with international prices and then say, oil companies are making these losses? Calculate on the basis of your cost of production. A big fraud is being committed on this country and in the name of that fraud, the people are burdened with more

and more petroleum prices. What energy security can we talk of when one-third of the country does not have electricity in their houses? Fifty per cent are still using firewood for their cooking. We can't give them electricity or gas for cooking only because this is the policy you followed. You please rationalise this policy otherwise energy security is impossible. And that is why, it is connected with ecological security. Unfortunately, former Minister, Mr. Jairam Ramesh, is not here now. He was sitting here a little while ago. In Copenhagen, in the climate conference and subsequently in Durban, India has made unilateral commitments to reduce carbon emissions without getting a reciprocal arrangement from the western countries. Why should I reduce my carbon emission when my per capita carbon emission is 1/20th of the per capita carbon emission in the United States of America? If they reduce by 20, then, I should reduce by one. Instead, you are talking now of a uniform reduction of carbon emissions. If you do that, where will we have that energy to eradicate poverty in our country? The Prime Minister himself is on record saying that unless we have energy, and high levels of energy, we cannot eradicate poverty in our country and lead India towards prosperity. So, these policies have to be re-looked otherwise there is neither energy security nor ecological security in our country.

Sir, this is the status of your economic security, your livelihood security, your energy security and your ecological security. Is this, Sir, the India of the 21st century? Is this, Sir, that we are saying that we have the prosperity? Yes, we have the prosperity. I am extremely proud to say that my friend, Shri N.K. Singh and other colleague, Shri Chandan Mitra accompanied me to the Stanford University, USA, some months ago. When we went to the Silicon Valley, next door, I was pleasantly surprised and very happy to see many sign posts in my mother tongue Telugu. I said, "What is this?" They said, "The second language in the Silicon Valley is Telugu, the Indian language." The Indian youth today is leading the world in the Information Technology. The Indian youth today is actually on the frontiers of knowledge in the world's development, the world of higher levels of civilization. The whole of Europe is worried today that our universities are producing more skilled manpower than all their universities put together annually. When my good friend, Minister of Education will say out of every 100, 12 per cent, I will say 7 per cent, let us accept the median 9 per cent of our youth can afford to go to college. With this 9 per cent you are able to make this impact on the world. What can you do if you increase this to 25 per cent or 30 per cent for which we have resources? If only we utilise our resources properly, if we increase it to 25 per cent or 30 per cent, nobody can stop India from becoming the leader of knowledge society in the world today and that is the potential we have. But we are unfortunately wasting that potential by this policy trajectory that we are following today. This policy trajectory is neither giving us economic nor livelihood, nor energy, nor ecological security that we are talking of. Forget the security that has been missed out by the President of

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

India which is the fundamental security to life and personal liberty that is being violated all over. Therefore, Sir, I think, in all these matters, all policies that the hon. President has outlined, I would only like to say that after her first speech in 2008, as the hon. President to the joint Session, I remember in this debate on 3rd March, 2008 when I was intervening, I am quoting from what I said. I am very disappointed that I have to repeat that even today five years later. Even after five years this is what I have to say. I will quote "If you have a shining India on the one side, there is a suffering India on the other. This gap between the shining India and suffering India is widening. Is this the architecture of inclusive growth? Unfortunately, five years down the line, I still have to say the same thing today that this gap has widened during these five years and will continue to widen and deny us our own potential in spite of the fact that we have resources, we have the talent, we have the youth, we have the demographic advantage, we have advantage of demographic window of nearly two-third of my people in our country are less than 40 years of age. Despite all this, we are wasting all this instead of creating a better India.

Finally, I commend to the Government for having a serious re-look at all these policies listed by the hon. President, the policy trajectory, while delivering the joint Address.

The last point I want to touch upon is about India's foreign policy. Yes, the world has changed. Bi-polarity has changed. What you have mentioned has changed. All that is fine. We have to work in our national interest. Agreed. This is a point you were making from the ruling Benches in your intervention. There is a point that we should work out a foreign policy on our national interest. Absolutely correct. What has been recent position that we have taken? Are they in our national interest? We are talking about the energy security. We are talking about the rising global oil prices. You have had Iran gas pipeline that we have not followed up. My good friend, poor Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar has lost his job because of that. We have not followed it up because of the U.S. pressure. There are sanctions against Iran. We have made a very good statement and I had congratulated the Government and it is on record in the media. The Finance Minister said, "India will not stop buying oil from Iran." I said, "Very good. We entirely support" This is in our enlightened national interest. We should not stop buying oil from Iran. I applauded. Then, I am amazed to see what the reality is. The reality is that, according to the available figures, the oil imports from Iran have come down from 21.8 million tones in 2008-09 to 18.5 million tones in 2010-11. Then, in the current fiscal year, it has gone down further to 13.1 million tones. Why? Is this not the US pressure? Are we getting oil any cheaper elsewhere? Show me one place where you are getting oil at a cheaper rate than from Iran. Then, I will accept your logic. You are reducing the import of oil from the cheapest source because somebody is telling you that. That is not, what

our Prime Minister always calls, "in our enlightened national interest". We have abandoned virtually a cheapo gas pipeline. We are actually reducing the oil imports. All this is happening under pressure. That is the tilt in the foreign policy. Take, for example, the vote on Syria. In October, 2011 we abstained from voting in the United Nations Security Council. Good. But, then, subsequently we went ahead and voted in favour because all the Arab League countries voted that way. India has an independent position. What was the answer that the hon. External Affairs Minister gave on the Sri Lanka issue? "As a sovereign country, in Sri Lanka we can't have an external influence. That is being told to them and we will use all our good offices to ensure that justice and right is being done to the Tamilians there, etc." Correct, we will not allow foreign interference in any other country. But when it comes to Syria, you have abandoned it. After abstaining from voting, within three months, what was the change that had happened? The US pressure. That is precisely the point. Your "enlightened national interest" is being defined not by India but by the United States of America. That is my serious complaint.

That is why, Sir, at the end, I would like to say that these are matters of serious import for the country's future. That is why, I think, these are matters which can't be taken lightly and because of this we are unable to utilise the potential that we have, as a country, to really emerge as the leaders of the world's knowledge society and as inheritors of the world's civilisational ethos in the 21st century. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to have a relook at the policy trajectory and direction and also to change many of the policies in the interest of our people and give them a better quality of life. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Mr. Yechury. Mr. Sanjay Raut.

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): सर, लगभग 12 घंटों से यह चर्चा चल रही है और हम भी 12 घंटों से बैठे हैं। मेरे साथी प्रो. बघेल, जो अभी मेरे बगल में बैठे थे, यहां से उठते समय मुझे एक शेर सुना गए कि किस तरह की राजनीति और किस तरह की स्थिति इस देश में है। उन्होंने एक अच्छा सा शेर सुनाया और चले गए। उन्होंने मुझे जो शेर सुनाया, वह आप भी सुन लीजिए:

*सियासत मुफालिसों पर इस तरह एहसान करती है,  
आंखें छीनती है और चश्मे दान करती है।*

तो इस तरह की राजनीति और इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था इस देश में है और राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में भी कुछ इस प्रकार की ही स्थिति रही है। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण से आम जनता को कोई राहत नहीं मिली है। यह जो अभिभाषण होता है, यह सरकार की पिछली उपलब्धियों और भावी योजनाओं का एक दस्तावेज माना जाता है, लेकिन यह अभिभाषण पूरी तरह से दिशाहीन लगता है। मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में यह दूढ़ रहा हूँ कि इसमें कुछ तो नई चीज देखने, सुनने और पढ़ने के लिए मिले, लेकिन इसमें मुझे कुछ नहीं दिखाई दिया। अभी चुनाव भी नहीं है, फिर भी यह पूरा अभिभाषण हमें एक चुनावी घोषणा पत्र की तरह लगता है।



[श्री संजय राउत]

सर, दूसरी बात यह है कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में जिन मुद्दों का जिक्र होता है या होगा, सरकार उन पर तुरंत कदम आगे बढ़ाती है, ठोस कदम आगे बढ़ाती है, लेकिन इसमें यह भी नहीं दिख रहा है। सच बात तो यह है कि यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने इस देश के आम आदमी के खिलाफ जंग छेड़ दिया है। कीमतों में बेतहाशा वृद्धि हो रही है, किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, अमीर और गरीब के बीच की खाई बढ़ती जा रही है और आज लाखों लोग समस्याओं से जूझ रहे हैं, लेकिन इन समस्याओं का कोई समाधान नहीं है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री प्रशांत चटर्जी) पीठासीन हुए]

सर, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के पैरा 4 का मैं उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा, जिसमें कहा गया है कि "मेरी सरकार ईमानदार तथा अधिक कारगर शासन व्यवस्था उपलब्ध कराने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है और सरकार ने इस दिशा में कई महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए हैं।" पैरा 5 में कहा गया है कि "सरकार काले धन की समस्या से निपटने के लिए विविध मोर्चों पर कार्रवाई प्रारंभ कर चुकी है", लेकिन ऐसा कुछ नहीं हुआ है। हम देख रहे हैं कि देश से बाहर काला धन जमा कराने वालों में भारतीय अक्ल हैं। स्विस बैंकों में सर्वाधिक काला धन भारतीयों ने जमा कर रखा है और जो आंकड़े हैं, वे चौकाने वाले हैं। सी.बी.आई. ने कहा है कि 25 लाख करोड़ रुपए विदेशों में जमा है।

सर, भ्रष्टाचार से त्रस्त देशों की सूची में भारत का स्थान ऊपर है। भ्रष्टाचार एक ऐसा अभिशाप है, जो न केवल समाज की प्रगति और विकास को प्रभावित करता है, बल्कि यह शासन प्रणाली के लिए एक गंभीर चुनौती है। अगर सरकार में राजनीतिक इच्छा शक्ति होती, तो भ्रष्टाचार को रोक लेती और काले धन को बाहर जाने से रोक लेती, लेकिन, सर, भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ जो भी कार्रवाई की है, वह देश के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने की है। इसके लिए सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया है।

सर, राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है कि 13 जुलाई, 2011 को मुंबई में और 07 सितम्बर, 2011 को दिल्ली में हुए बम धमाके इस बात की गंभीर चेतावनी देते हैं कि देश में आतंकवादी समूह अभी सक्रिय हैं और आतंकवाद से निपटने के लिए आपने कुछ वायदे भी किए हैं, लेकिन आतंकवाद खत्म नहीं हुआ है। आतंकवादियों की हिम्मत यहां तक बढ़ गई है कि मुंबई जैसे बड़े शहर, जो इस देश की आर्थिक राजधानी कही जाती है, के ऊपर हमला हुआ है। संसद पर हमला हुआ। आप सभी सुनते हैं कि सरकार सिर्फ वायदे करती है कि आतंकवाद को खत्म करेंगे, लेकिन संसद भवन के हमलावर आतंकवादी अफजल गुरु और मुंबई हमले के आतंकवादी कसाब को फांसी कब होगी? उसके बारे में न सरकार कुछ बताती है और न राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में उसका कोई जिक्र है। आप सिर्फ इतना कर दीजिए। आतंकवादी की जो हिम्मत बढ़ती है, वह सरकार की निष्क्रियता से बढ़ती है। दो आतंकवादी सालों साल से हमारे जेल में सरकारी मेहमान बन कर बैठे हैं। मुंबई हमले के आतंकवादी कसाब पर पिछले पांच साल में दस करोड़ रुपए खर्च हुए हैं और उसको जिस प्रकार से रखा गया है, मुझे लगता है कि वह कोई सरकारी मेहमान है। अगर राष्ट्रपति जी सरकार का रुख साफ कर देती कि अफजल गुरु और कसाब को कब फांसी होगी, तो हम जरूर मानते कि सरकार चाहती है कि आतंकवाद की दिशा में कुछ ठोस कदम उठाएं।

सर, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में कहा गया है कि भारत में विदेशी पूंजी निवेश को आकर्षित करने के लिए सरकार ने कई उपाय किए हैं, लेकिन परिस्थिति इसके विपरीत है। आज देश

में आर्थिक अफरा-तफरी का माहौल है। आर्थिक और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में अविश्वास का माहौल है। 02 फरवरी, 2012 को 2G के 122 लाइसेंस रद्द कर दिए थे। यह सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का आदेश है, लेकिन इस निर्णय से दुनिया में भारत की एक निवेश हब के रूप में जो छवि बनी थी, उसको भी धक्का लगा है। आज इस देश में कोई निवेश नहीं करना चाहता है। निवेश करने वालों की हिम्मत टूट चुकी है। विदेशी पूंजी लगाने वाली कंपनियों को संरक्षण देने का जिम्मा सरकार का था, लेकिन सरकार ने ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया।

सर, राष्ट्रपति जी ने कुपोषण खत्म करने का वादा फिर एक बार किया है। पिछले साल के अभिभाषण में भी यही बात कही थी, लेकिन कुपोषण की मार से हर साल हमारे बच्चे मर रहे हैं। कुपोषण के मामले में तो हमने अफ्रीका और एशिया के बहुत से देशों को पीछे छोड़ दिया है। इस पैमाने पर पाकिस्तान और बांग्लादेश तक की स्थिति हमारे मुकाबले काफी अच्छी लग रही है। हर बार जब कुपोषण की खबरें आती हैं, तो कुपोषण खत्म करने के लिए बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएं बननी शुरू हो जाती हैं, पर नतीजा कुछ नहीं निकलता, क्योंकि एक तो ये सारी योजनाएं भ्रष्ट सरकारी तंत्र के हवाले होती हैं और दूसरे ये पोषण की भारतीय परम्पराओं से अंजान होती हैं। राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण पढ़ने और सुनने में तो अच्छा है, लेकिन अभिभाषण में जिस सरकार की वकालत की गयी है, वह सरकार दिशाहीन, भ्रष्ट और गरीब जनता की दुश्मन है। धन्यवाद।

**श्री तरुण विजय** (उत्तराखंड) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी भारत के गौरव की वैसी ही प्रतीक होती हैं, जैसे तिरंगा झण्डा और जब वे राष्ट्र के नाम सम्बोधन करती हैं, तो यह अपेक्षा होती है कि वे राष्ट्र को स्पंदित करेंगी, प्रेरित करेंगी और एक नवीन भविष्य के पथ पर चलने का संदेश देंगी, शक्ति देंगी, विश्वास देंगी, हिम्मत देंगी। मुझे खेद है कि मैंने बहुत आशा और विश्वास के साथ, दलगत भावनाओं से ऊपर उठ कर उनके भाषण को सुना। मैंने न केवल एक लम्बा भाषण सुना, बल्कि इस बात की खुशी और अभिनन्दन करते हुए सुना कि उन्होंने हिन्दी में बोला। मैं उनके भाषण को तैयार करने वालों से कहना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने क्या हिन्दी तैयार की है! उनके इतने लम्बे और इतने कठिन हिन्दी के भाषण में इतनी अंग्रेजी है, जिसे बिना उल्लेख किये मैं रह नहीं पा रहा हूँ। मैं केवल एक पंक्ति बताऊंगा, **Western Dedicated Rail Freight Corridor**, समानान्तर आइकॉनिक औद्योगिक कॉरिडोर और दूसरा है, **viability gap funding**. वे क्या यह समझते हैं कि हिन्दी का पाठक हिन्दी में दिया गया उनका भाषणा अंग्रेजी का शब्दकोष लेकर पढ़ेगा? मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि वे ऐसा अनुवाद केन्द्र स्थापित करें, जो हिन्दी में सहज-सरल अनुवाद दे सके या वे मराठी में बोलें, बहुत खुशी की बात होगी, क्योंकि वह भी हमारी राष्ट्रीयता की ही भाषा है।

इस भाषण में ओर भी बहुत-सी बातें कही गयी हैं। एक ओर वे साढ़े 17 हजार करोड़ रुपये की परियोजना के विकास कार्य की बात करती हैं, एक ओर हम चांद पर जा रहे हैं, एक ओर हम सॉफ्टवेयर की बादशाहत बता रहे हैं, एक ओर हम विकास के नये-नये कीर्तिमानों का दम्भ भर रहे हैं और दूसरी ओर हम कह रहे हैं कि हम इस देश में मैला ढोने की जो परम्परा है, मेरी सरकार उसके विरुद्ध 2012 में कानून लाएगी! क्या यही हिन्दुस्तान है एक चमकमता भारत - एक धंसता भारत, एक आगे बढ़ता भारत - एक पिछड़ेपन की इंतहा में अतल में जाता हुआ भारत! यह 2012 का हिन्दुस्तान है, जहां के तमाम स्थानों और शहरों में आज भी मैला ढोने की परम्परा जारी है। उसको हम अभी तक समाप्त नहीं कर पाये हैं और उसके लिए कोई डेडलाइन नहीं है। उसको रोकने के लिए कानून लाएंगे, लेकिन राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में यह नहीं कहा कि मैं हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को विश्वास दिलाना चाहती

[श्री तरुण विजय]

हूँ कि इतनी तारीख तक, इस अवधि तक हिन्दुस्तान में जैसे हमने पोलियो हटाया, उससे भी बड़ा कलंक यह मैला ढोने की परम्परा है जिसे हम इस तारीख तक हटा देंगे और तब हम अपने आपको कहेंगे कि हम चन्द्रमा पर जाएंगे या हम सॉफ्टवेयर की बादशाहत करेंगे, लेकिन ऐसा कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया।

आप फिलिस्तीन के मानवाधिकारों की बात करते हैं, आप श्रीलंका में तमिलों के मानवाधिकारों की बात करते हैं, आप अन्य देशों में मानवाधिकारों का जो हनन होता है, उसकी बात करते हैं। आपने मालदीव में वहाँ की व्यवस्था परिवर्तन में प्रभाव डाला, लेकिन इस सरकार की निगाहों में अगर एकमात्र कोई ऐसा वर्ग है, जिसके विषय में कुछ नहीं बोलना है और जो उपेक्षा का शिकार होता रहा, तो वह केवल वह वर्ग है, जिसको हिन्दू कहा जाता है। हिन्दू कहना कश्मीर के उन लोगों के लिए गुनाह बना दिया गया। पांच लाख हिन्दुस्तानी! उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ हिन्दू-मुसलमान की बात छोड़ दीजिए। वे हिन्दुस्तानी नहीं हैं, वे तिरंगे की बात करने वाले नहीं हैं, वे संविधान को मानने वाले नहीं हैं। उनके घरों में, उनकी बैठकों में अखरोट के दरख्त उग आये हैं। वे दरख्त बगीचों में उगते थे, अब वे उनके घरों में उग गये, क्योंकि उनके घर बियावान हो गये। इस भाषण में उनके बारे में एक पंक्ति भी नहीं कही गयी। क्या वे हिन्दुस्तानी नहीं हैं? उनके बारे में कहीं कुछ नहीं कहा गया। आपने जम्मू-कश्मीर का जिक्र किया कि वहाँ पर पंचायतों के चुनाव हुए और आपने हिमायत अभियान किया तथा माता वैष्णो देवी के दर्शन के लिए एक करोड़ लोग गये। इसका मैं अभिनन्दन करता हूँ, यह अच्छी बात है। सब हिन्दू-मुसलमान उस यात्रा में सहयोग करते हैं। अमरनाथ यात्रा का जिक्र नहीं किया, मैं उसका भी उल्लेख नहीं करना चाहता। लेकिन जो माता वैष्णो देवी का पूजन करने के लिए एक करोड़ लोग जाते हैं, क्या वे कश्मीर में कभी अपने घर को लौटेंगे? उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति महोदय जी से एक ही प्रार्थना है कि एक पंक्ति तो इन बेचारे पांच लाख हिन्दुओं के लिए लिख देती कि मैं आपके दुख में दुखी हूँ, आपकी वेदना में साझीदार हूँ, आप भारतीय हैं और आपका भारत में भारतीय तिरंगे तले शरणार्थी होना पड़ा, इसके लिए मैं दुख व्यक्त करती हूँ, लेकिन विश्वास दिलाती हूँ कि आप अपने घर, अपने बगीचे और अपने खेत-खलिहानों में जरूर अपने बच्चों के साथ लौटेंगे। फिर आपके कश्मीरी गीत गूँजेंगे, क्योंकि जब समाज उजड़ता है तो गीत समाप्त होते हैं, पराम्पराएं समाप्त होती हैं, हर्ष और शोक के गीत खत्म हो जाते हैं, वेषभूषा और खान-पान खत्म हो जाता है। उस पर कोई एक शब्द तक नहीं बोला गया। मेरे साथियों ने पाकिस्तान के हिन्दुओं के बारे में कहा। आप कहेंगे कि दूसरा देश है, हम नहीं बोलते। तो आप बाकी देशों के बारे में क्यों बोलते हो? आप तय कर लीजिए कि आप श्रीलंका के तमिलों के बारे में नहीं बोलेंगे, आप मालदीप के बारे में नहीं बोलेंगे, आप फिलिस्तीन के बारे में नहीं बोलेंगे, आप दुनिया के अन्य जुल्म और सितम के शिकार समाजों के बारे में नहीं बोलेंगे, लेकिन उन पाकिस्तान के हिन्दुओं के मानवाधिकारों के बारे में भी आप बोलिए। पाकिस्तान के जो शिया वहाँ पर मारे जा रहे हैं, उनके मानवाधिकारों के बारे में भी बोलिए। यह सन्नाटा क्यों, यह खामोशी क्यों? क्या आप रंग देखकर, क्या आप तिलक और टोपी देखकर अपनी विदेश नीति तय करते हैं? उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेश नीति में आपने जो पूर्वी एशिया के साथ सम्बन्ध बढ़ाए, हम इसका स्वागत करते हैं। BRICS countries के साथ आप जो सम्बन्ध बढ़ा रहे हैं, उसमें भारतीय इनिशिएटिव का लाभ मिला है। BRICS countries में one-third of the population is represented by BRICS countries. 1.6 trillion dollar of combined GDP is represented by BRICS countries. It

is a great initiative; we appreciate Dr. Manmohan Singh's 'Look East' policy which was initiated and empowered by Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee and Shri Jaswant Singh. We appreciate the continuance of that policy.

लेकिन किस कीमत पर 5 हजार चीनी सैनिक गुलाम कश्मीर में पाकिस्तान अधिकृत में बैठे हैं। आपने उस बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा। आप चीन के साथ सम्बन्ध सुधारना चाहते हैं, जरूर सुधारिए। हम भी चीन के साथ सम्बन्ध सुधारने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन क्या कीमत दे रहे हैं। आप चीन के लिए सैन्य प्रतिनिधि मंडल भेजते हैं। चीन सरकार वहां अरुणाचल के सैनिक की उपस्थिति को देखकर उसको वीसा नहीं देती है। आप उस प्रतिनिधि मंडल से अरुणाचल के सैनिक अफसर को हटाकर बाकी प्रतिनिधि मंडल चीन भेजे देते हैं। क्या संदेश दिया आपने अरुणाचल के लड़कों को कि हिन्दुस्तान की फौज में शामिल मत होना, क्योंकि जब चीन तुम्हारा अपमान करेगा तो हम तुम्हारी रक्षा नहीं कर पाएंगे, डेलीगेशन से हटा देंगे और बाकी डेलीगेशन को हम चीन भेज देंगे। क्या यह संदेश देकर आप हिन्दुस्तान में अरुणाचल के लोगों में देशभक्ति की भावना पैदा करते हैं, क्या उनको यह प्रेरित करते हैं कि आप हिन्दुस्तान की फौज में शामिल होइए, यह बहुत ही एक अपमानजनक बात हुई। आपकी क्या नीति रहती है। आप जापान को अपना सबसे अच्छा दोस्त मानते हैं। जापान में पिछले साल सूनामी हुई। उसकी बर्बादी की बरसी पर इस साल कार्यक्रम हुआ। उस कार्यक्रम में विदेश राज्य मंत्री का जाना तय था। कार्ड छपकर निमन्त्रण चले गए। लेकिन उसमें विदेश राज्य मंत्री नहीं गए। अगले दिन वहां के पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री आए। उनके कार्यक्रम में विदेश मंत्री को उपस्थित होना था। कार्ड छप गए, निमन्त्रण बंट गए, लोगों को सूचित कर दिया गया, मीडिया को सूचित कर दिया, लेकिन विदेश मंत्री नहीं गए। जिन मंत्री को उन्होंने अपनी जगह पर भेजा उन्होंने जापान के पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री का नाम गलत लिया। उनको प्रधानमंत्री नहीं, जापान के पूर्व राष्ट्रपति कहा। यह हम अपने दोस्तों के साथ व्यवहार करते हैं। यह जापान के साथ हमारी विदेश नीति का व्यवहार है। अभी पिछले हफ्ते की ही यह बात है, क्योंकि मैं दोनों कार्यक्रमों में उपस्थित था। चीन के साथ व्यापार में असंतुलन है। 70 प्रतिशत उधर से आता है, हमारा 30 प्रतिशत भी नहीं जाता है। तिब्बत में 22 बौद्धों ने अपने आपको दहन कर लिया वहां के अत्याचारों के खिलाफ, उसके बारे में भी एक शब्द नहीं बोला गया। विदेश बदल रहा है, विदेश नीति बदल रही है। रूस में पुतिन राष्ट्रपति बन गए हैं। चीन के राष्ट्रपति Hu Jintao इसी महीने के अन्त में आने वाले हैं और वहां पर नए नेता Zeng Qinghong को वे अपना कार्यभार सौंपकर स्वयं रिटायर होने वाले हैं। यह नए नेता, नई भाषा, नई परिभाषा, नए idioms लेकर आने वाले हैं। हम उनके साथ क्या रिश्ते रखेंगे, किस प्रकार से उनके साथ व्यवहार करेंगे, हमारी चीन की साख नीति क्या रहेगी, हम सीमा का विवाद कैसे सुलझाने वाले हैं, इन सब के बारे में एक भी शब्द राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में नहीं कहा गया? बांग्लादेश के साथ हमारे सम्बंध अच्छे बनें, लेकिन आज तक हम यह बात नहीं बता सके कि क्यों बांग्लादेश से होते हुए पूर्वांचल को जोड़ने वाले हम राजमार्ग नहीं बना पा रहे हैं? इतना ही नहीं बांग्लादेश से संबंध सुधारते हुए तीस्ता के जल के बंटवारे पर अपने ही प्रदेश के एक मुख्य मंत्री को विश्वास में लेने में असफल हो जाते हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के बारे में भी कुछ नहीं बताया गया है। अरुणाचल प्रदेश में चीन का सांस्कृतिक व राजनीतिक प्रभाव बढ़ने के समाचार मिले हैं, गुप्तचर एजेंसियों के समाचार मिले हैं। वहां के एन.जी.ओज दिल्ली आते हैं, मंत्रियों से मिलने का समय मांगते हैं कि चीन के द्वारा बहुत अधिक प्रचार और सांस्कृतिक साहित्य वहां पर बांटा जा रहा है, वहां के नौजवानों को चीन के प्रति अभिमुख किए जाने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं, लेकिन सरकार इस बारे में कोई नीति का निर्देशन नहीं कर पाती है।

[श्री तरुण विजय]

महोदय, हम लोग सामाजिक समरसता की बात करते हैं, लेकिन क्या समरसता है? देश में 8 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जन-जाति समाज है। आज अनुसूचित जातियों के साथ अत्याचार अभी तक मिर्चपुर से लेकर हमें झेलने पड़ रहे हैं, उस की बात इस में कहीं नहीं है। महोदय, मेला दोने की बात आती है। मैं एक बात फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग हिंदू तीर्थ बनाते हैं, पचास-पचास करोड़ के मंदिर बनाते हैं, लेकिन गंदे तीर्थ रखेंगे, गंदे मंदिर रखेंगे और हमारे धर्म ध्वजावाहक, हमारे ये मेला दोने वाले लोग हैं, उन के प्रति अत्याचार के खिलाफ खड़े होने के लिए जो चेतना जाग्रत करनी चाहिए, वह चेतना जाग्रत नहीं करते। हमारे भीतर पाखंड बैठा रहता है...(व्यवधान)...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE):** Mr. Vijay, your time is over.

**श्री तरुण विजय:** इस बारे में राष्ट्रपति महोदय के भाषण में कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है। महोदय, देश में 8 प्रतिशत जनजातीय समाज है और 98 प्रतिशत आतंक उसी जनजातीय समाज के ऊपर है। इस के बारे में सब से ज्यादा उन को उपेक्षित किया जाता है। महोदय, अरुणाचल प्रदेश में एक किलोमीटर रेल लाइन है, मणिपुर में एक किलोमीटर रेल है, मिजोरम में दो किलोमीटर है, नागालैंड में 13 किलोमीटर है...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE):** Mr. Vijay, you please conclude.

**श्री तरुण विजय:** त्रिपुरा में 151 किलोमीटर है। वहां न हवाई अड्डे हैं, न राजमार्ग है। हम लोग बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करते हैं और गांवों में **Broad band connection** लगाने की बात करते हैं।

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE):** Please conclude now. The time is over.

**श्री तरुण विजय:** महोदय, मैं एक मिनट और लेना चाहूंगा। आप तुलना कीजिए और देखिए कि क्या आप प्रगति का पाखंड करते हैं? 1947 में भारत में चीन की तुलना में दो गुना रेल पथ था। भारत में 53 हजार किलोमीटर से ज्यादा था और चीन में 27000 किलोमीटर था। आज भारत में सिर्फ 77 हजार किलोमीटर है...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE):** Please conclude now.

**श्री तरुण विजय:** और चीन में डेढ़ लाख किलोमीटर है। महोदय, एक मिनट और लेना चाहूंगा। भारत में सर्वाधिक तेज रेल राजधानी और शताब्दी हैं जिन की गति 80 किलोमीटर और अधिकतम 150 किलोमीटर है। चीन में अधिकतम रेल गति 460 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटे की है।

महोदय, हमारे शिक्षा संस्थान अमीरों की तिजोरी का हिस्सा बन गए हैं। दिल्ली के सर्वोदय विद्यालय में ही 2200 साइंस व **Mathematics** के अध्यापकों की कमी है। पूरे देश में इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज में **faculty** नहीं मिलती है। आप कैसा देश बनाना चाहते हैं? हम चाहते हैं कि मतभेद, शत्रुता में न बदले और हम अपना सब से बड़ा देवता और मंदिर गरीब और विकास को मानें, तो बात बन सकती है। हम भारत के परम्प्रे वैभव का एक सपना देखें। मैं रामधारी सिंह दिनकर

के शब्दों में कहूंगा "एक हाथ में कमल एक में...विज्ञान, लेकर उठने वाला है धरती पर हिन्दुस्तान।"

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव** (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं आप के प्रति आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने भारत के राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा में मुझे भाग लेने का अवसर दिया है।

महोदय, निश्चित तौर पर देश को आजाद हुए 65 वर्ष हो गए हैं, मगर आज भी देश के आम लोग कई समस्याओं से जूझ रहे हैं। हमारी बेसिक समस्याएं भोजन, वस्त्र, आवास, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, पीने का स्वच्छ पानी, बेरोजगारी, गरीबी, पिछड़ापन हैं। इस तरह की कई समस्याओं से देश के आम लोग जूझ रहे हैं। महोदय, आज भी चिंता का विषय यह है कि आजादी के 65 साल के बाद भी आधे-से-अधिक आबादी गरीबी रेखा से नीचे गुजर-बसर कर रही है। महोदय, चिंता तो इस बात से और भी बढ़ जाती है कि हम 65 सालों में यह पता नहीं कर सके कि पूरे तौर पर देश में गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वालों की सूची हमारे पास उपलब्ध नहीं है। कभी आंकड़े कुछ और, कभी आंकड़े कुछ और। देश के पैमाने पर जो आंकड़े हैं, वे कुछ और हैं, प्रदेश के पैमाने पर जो आंकड़े हैं, वे कुछ और हैं। निश्चित तौर पर जब हमें सही आंकड़े नहीं मिल पाएंगे, तो हम उनकी समस्याओं का निदान कैसे कर सकेंगे? मैं मानता हूँ कि 65 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद हमारा देश कुछ आगे बढ़ा है, लेकिन यह भी सच्चाई है, यह भी जमीनी हकीकत है कि आज बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं, बहुत से ऐसे परिवार हैं, जिनको दो वक्त की रोटी भी नसीब नहीं होती है, जब कि वे दिन भर कमाते हैं। उनके लिए खाने की व्यवस्था नहीं है, पहनने के लिए कपड़ों की व्यवस्था नहीं है, उनके पीने के लिए शुद्ध पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है, रहने के लिए घरों की व्यवस्था नहीं है। आज करोड़ों लोग खुले आकाश के नीचे रहने के लिए मजबूर हैं। हमारा देश आजाद है, इस आजादी को लेने के लिए न जाने कितने लोगों ने शहादत दी थी। आज महात्मा गांधी जी हमारे बीच नहीं हैं, हमारे कई पुरखे हमारे बीच नहीं हैं, जिनका इस देश को आजादी दिलाने में कंट्रीब्यूशन रहा है, न जाने कितने लोगों ने इसके लिए शहादतें दी हैं। उन लोगों ने एक सपना देखा था कि हमारा देश आजाद होगा, उसका एक संविधान होगा, हमारे कुछ मौलिक अधिकार होंगे, सबके रहने के लिए घर होंगे, सबको पहनने के लिए कपड़े मिलेंगे, सबको खाने के लिए भोजन मिलेगा, बच्चों को पढ़ने के लिए शिक्षा की सुविधा मिलेगी, सबको स्वास्थ्य सुविधा मिलेगी, लेकिन आज हालात क्या हैं, सभी लोग इसे जानते हैं, मैं इसे दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। आज इस देश में अमीरी और गरीबी के बीच की खाई बहुत बढ़ गई है और हम इसको पाटने में असमर्थ हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि आज देश आगे बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन उन लोगों की स्थिति आज बद से बदतर हो गई है जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे गुजर-बसर करते हैं। वे आम लोग हैं, जिनकी हम चर्चा करते हैं, जो खेत-खलिहानों में काम करने वाले लोग हैं। आज उनकी हालत क्या है? किसी ने सपने में भी नहीं सोचा होगा कि आजाद भारत में उनको आत्महत्या करनी पड़ेगी। आज हमारे किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। बेरोजगार नौजवान आज दर-दर की ठोकें खा रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अभी श्री सीताराम येचुरी जी कह रहे थे कि हमारे देश में दो-तिहाई से अधिक 40 वर्ष से कम उम्र के नौजवान हैं। उनके रोजगार के अवसरों के लिए कोई ठोस उपाय इस अभिभाषण में देखने को नहीं मिलते हैं। उन नौजवानों का आप क्या करेंगे? वह एक बड़ी शक्ति है। हम मानव संसाधन कैसे जुटा पाते हैं, यह देखने योग्य बात है। खास तौर पर नौजवानों की ताकत एक बड़ी ताकत है और इस ताकत के आधार पर हम कुछ

[श्री राम कृपाल यादव]

भी कर सकते हैं। दुनिया में हमारी मानव-शक्ति की चर्चा होती है, लेकिन उसका सही उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। आज हमारे खेतों में काम करने वाले किसान किस हालत में हैं? उनके लिए सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं है, उनके लिए उचित मूल्य पर, समय पर खाद प्राप्त नहीं हो रही है। वे कर्ज लेकर अपने खेत में कुछ उपजाने का काम करते हैं, तो उस फसल को बेचने के बाद उन्हें लागत मूल्य भी प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है। मैं अपने प्रदेश बिहार की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह बात और है कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में बिहार में धान की पैदावार किसानों की मेहनत की वजह से, ऊपर वाले की कृपा की वजह से अच्छी रही है। अंग्रेजों के समय से सिंचाई की जो व्यवस्था रही है, उसको हम अभी तक ठीक नहीं कर पाए हैं, हम उसको संभाल तक नहीं पा रहे हैं। हम अपने प्रदेश की बात करते हैं, जो पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है। हमारा प्रदेश गरीबी, फटेहाली, बेरोजगारी और अशिक्षा से ग्रसित प्रदेश है। आशा की जा रही थी कि शायद बिहार को कोई विशेष राहत दी जाएगी। जितनी भी सरकारें आईं, सभी ने इस प्रदेश को neglect करने का काम किया। विशेषकर बिहार और झारखंड का बंटवारा हो जाने के बाद, वर्तमान बिहार की हालत ठीक नहीं है। हमेशा यह आशा की जाती रही कि केन्द्र की सरकार बिहार की ओर निगाह करेगी, लेकिन केन्द्र की सरकार की निगाह बिहार की ओर नहीं है। वहां सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं है, वहां बिजली की सुविधा नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ कि पूरे देश में बिजली की सप्लाई की हालत ठीक नहीं है, लेकिन बिहार ऐसा प्रदेश है, जहां बिजली की बहुत किल्लत है और बगैर बिजली के आगे बढ़ पाना संभव नहीं है। हमारे यहां सरकार की तरफ से बहुत लंबी-चौड़ी बातें कही जा रही हैं, लेकिन स्थिति बिल्कुल भिन्न है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए]

मैं आपको बता रहा था कि वहां पर खाद उचित मूल्य पर नहीं मिल रही है, किसानों की मेहनत से उपजाई हुई जो फसल है, उनको उसका उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है। इसका कारण यह है कि वहां भंडारण की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं है। जब तक भंडारण की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी, निश्चित तौर पर बिचौलिया उनका शोषण और दोहन करते रहेंगे। क्या हमने कभी इस पर विचार किया है? कोई ठोस नीति और पॉलिसी का जिक्र क्या इस अभिभाषण में है? भंडारण की कैसी व्यवस्था हम करेंगे? जब तक भंडारण नहीं होगा, किसानों की हालत वही रहेगी। जो बिचौलिया हैं, बड़े-बड़े व्यापारी हैं, वे औने-पौने रेट में खरीद कर ऊंचे दामों पर बेचते रहेंगे और किसान आत्महत्या करने पर मजबूर हो जाएंगे। क्या हमने यह व्यवस्था की कि हम किस तरह से किसानों को राहत देंगे? किस तरह से उन्हें हम सस्ती दरों पर ऋण मुहैया कराएंगे? हमने ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं की है। मैंने देखा है कि बजट भाषण में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कुछ बातों का जिक्र किया है, जो कि अपर्याप्त है। महोदय, उससे काम नहीं चलने वाला है। इस देश से अगर बेरोजगारी और गरीबी दूर करनी है, तो इस देश की आम अवाम जिस पर निर्भर करती है, किसान और मजदूर, उनकी तरफ अगर आपने निगाह नहीं की, खेत के उद्योग का दर्जा नहीं दिया, तो किसानों के हालात ठीक नहीं होंगे और इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था, जो किसानों पर निर्भर करती है, वह भी ठीक नहीं होगी।

महोदय, महंगाई का क्या आलम है? महंगाई तो दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही है। ग्रोथ रेट और सेंसेक्स की बात कहते हैं, सूचकांक की बात कहते हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूँ कि देश की आम जनता, किसान और मजदूर, सेंसेक्स और सूचकांक नहीं समझता है। उसको दो वक्त की रोटी चाहिए, कपड़ा चाहिए, पीने का स्वच्छ पानी चाहिए, उसके बच्चों को शिक्षा की सही व्यवस्था चाहिए, जो आज मिल नहीं पा रही है। आज हम लंबी-चौड़ी जो भी बातें कह

**6.00 PM**

ले, मगर इस देश का आम इंसान बहुत परेशानी से गुजर रहा है। आज नक्सलपंथ पूरे देश के पैमान पर बढ़ रहा है, इसका क्या कारण है? इसका कारण यह है कि उनमें असंतोष है। नक्सल मूवमेंट में नौजवान लोग जा रहे हैं, क्योंकि हमारी नीति ठीक नहीं है, हमारी पॉलिसी ठीक नहीं है और हम उनको संतुष्ट नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। अमीरी और गरीबी की खाई इस देश में बढ़ती जा रही है। जो गरीब है, वह गरीब होता जा रहा है और अमीर है, वह अमीर होता जा रहा है। हम इसको बैलेंस नहीं कर रहे हैं। शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की क्या हालत है? मैं मानता हूँ कि सरकार ने कुछ प्रयास किए हैं, शिक्षा की तरफ आपका ध्यान जा रहा है, मगर वह अपर्याप्त है। जितनी हमारी आवश्यकता है, उस आवश्यकता से कम राशि आवंटन करने का काम हम कर रहे हैं। महोदय, आज आठ हजार विद्यालय बिहार में भवन विहीन हैं। आज हम कैसे शिक्षकों के माध्यम से बच्चों के भविष्य का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं? हम अपने प्रदेश की बात बताएं तो दो हजार, चार हजार में हम शिक्षकों की बहाली कर लेते हैं और उन शिक्षकों का स्टैंडर्ड यह है कि वे खुद अपना नाम शुद्ध रूप से लिखना नहीं जानते हैं। हमारी व्यवस्था बिल्कुल चौपट हो गई है। इस हालत में हमें पूर्ण रूप से लोगों को शिक्षित करना पड़ेगा और गुणवत्तापूर्वक लोगों को शिक्षा देनी पड़ेगी। क्वांटिटी से काम नहीं चलेगा, जब तक क्वालिटी नहीं होगी, तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि स्थिति ठीक नहीं होगी। हमारे प्रदेश में केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में तिवारी जी चर्चा कर रहे थे। यू.पी.ए.-1 सरकार ने केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय देने का काम किया, लेकिन वह अभी तक पेंडिंग पड़ा हुआ है और राज्य व केंद्र के मामले में लटका हुआ है। वह कहीं तो खुले। यह डिमांड हुई थी कि पटना विश्वविद्यालय को अपग्रेड कर दिया जाए, बहुत जमाने से यह मांग चली आ रही है। पटना विश्वविद्यालय बहुत ख्याति प्राप्त है और दुनिया भर में लोग इसको जानते हैं। हम तो यह डिमांड करते हैं कि यह लड़ाई छोड़िए कि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय कहां खुलेगा, मोतीहारी में खुलेगा या गया में खुलेगा? आप पटना विश्वविद्यालय को अपग्रेड कीजिए। वहां के बच्चे लाखों की तादाद में इधर-उधर भटकते हैं। बिहार के करोड़ों करोड़ रुपए हर रोज दूसरे राज्यों में जाते हैं।...**(समय की घंटी)**...वहां ऐसे institution की आवश्यकता है...**(व्यवधान)**...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Please conclude.

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव:** महोदय, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। वहां पर पिछली यू.पी.ए.-1 गवर्नमेंट ने केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की घोषणा की थी। वहां अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय की शाखा खोलने का भी निर्णय लिया गया था। लगभग तीन-चार साल हो चुके हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी तक वहां अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय...**(व्यवधान)**...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Hon. Members, we have four more speakers. So, why not we sit up to 6.45 p.m?

**SOME HON. MEMEBRS:** Yes.

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव:** मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय की जमीन तो मिल गयी, बहुत जद्दो-जहद के बाद मिली, मैं उसकी तह में नहीं जाना चाहता। विद्यार्थी परिषद के लोगों ने उसका विरोध किया था कि किशनगंज में नहीं खुलना चाहिए। मैं उसकी तह में नहीं जाना चाहता। बहुत जद्दो-जहद के बाद अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय की जमीन सरकार...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** प्लीज, समाप्त कीजिए।



**श्री राम कृपाल यादव:** सर, मैं दो-तीन मिनट में समाप्त करूंगा। बहुत जदो-जहद के बाद जमीन तो दे दी गयी, ढाई-तीन महीने हो गए हैं, जमीन आबंटित हो गयी है, लेकिन अभी तक केन्द्र की सरकार के पास मामला लम्बित पड़ा हुआ है, वह परमिशन नहीं दे रही है, उसे राष्ट्रपति जी के पास अप्रूवल के लिए भेजना है। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी विजिटर ऑफ ए.एम.यू., वह मामला पेंडिंग पड़ा हुआ। कपिल सिब्बल साहब, आप कभी राज्य सभा के मेम्बर थे, बिहार ने ही आपको यहां तक पहुंचाया है। आप उसके ऊपर कृपा कीजिए। आज हजारों की संख्या में बच्चे वहां एजिटेशन कर रहे हैं। मैं वहां पर गया था। वहां पर काफी लोगों में आक्रोश है। आप राशि आबंटित कीजिए, ताकि वहां पर भवन बनना आरंभ हो जाए। वहां पर काफी आक्रोश है। आप कहते हैं कि हम मुसलमानों के प्रो हैं तो आप उसे दिखाइए भी। क्या केवल कहने से काम चलेगा? आप काम करके दिखाइए। इसमें क्या दिक्कत है? अभी तक आपने वहां अप्रूवल देने का काम नहीं किया है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय कपिल सिब्बल साहब से डिमांड करता हूं कि तुरंत ए.एम.यू. को जो बाधा पहुंचाकर रखा गया है, उसे क्लीयर कीजिए, राष्ट्रपति जी के यहां सेंक्शन के लिए भेजिए, ताकि वहां काम प्रारम्भ हो जाए।...**(व्यवधान)**...सर, आप एक घंटे से अधिक बोले थे, आपको किसी ने तंग नहीं किया। हम लोग कभी-कभी दस मिनट के लिए बोलते हैं। हम लोगों का समय कम है, छोटी पार्टी हैं, नए मेम्बर हैं इसलिए आपकी विशेष कृपा होनी चाहिए।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** कांग्रेस पार्टी का ज्यादा टाइम बाकी है, मैं क्या करूं?

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव:** हम लोग उम्मीद करते हैं कि आप हमारे जैसी छोटी-मोटी पार्टी...**(व्यवधान)**...

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Bihar):** Sir, you have said that you are not from the Congress Party.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** कांग्रेस पार्टी का ज्यादा टाइम है।

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** When you are in the Chair, you are not from the Congress Party.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** When I am there, I belong to Congress Party. When I am sitting in the Chair, I belong to no party.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** When I said that you are a Congress person...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Not when I am in the Chair.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** Now, you are saying that you had taken one hour as Congress had the time. What is this?

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** You see the record what I condemned. You see the record what I had condemned.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** I have already seen the record.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** आप रिकॉर्ड देखिए। Now, please conclude.

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव:** सर, मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस देश में आज जो बड़ी समस्या उठ खड़ी हुई है, जिस पर देश में हर जगह चर्चा है, वह है भ्रष्टाचार की, काले धन की। भ्रष्टाचार के लिए ठोस उपाय करने होंगे, केवल बात करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। हर

आदमी को भ्रष्टाचार दूर करने की चिंता है, सदन चिंतित है। मुझे आशा है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी निश्चित तौर पर इसका जवाब देंगे। भ्रष्टाचार इस देश से दूर हो और चारों तरफ लोगों में जो आक्रोश है, वह आक्रोश कम होना चाहिए। आप काले धन की चर्चा कर रहे थे। मैं आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने श्वेत पत्र जारी करने की बात की है। मुझे भरोसा है कि काला धन, जो देश के बाहर गया है तथा देश के अंदर जो काला धन है, इसके लिए आप निश्चित तौर पर कोई ठोस कारगर कदम उठाएंगे। तभी इस देश में अमीरी और गरीबी की जो खाई है, भारत और इंडिया का जो फर्क है, इस फर्क को पाटा जा सकता है। महोदय, इस फर्क को पाटना पड़ेगा, इस खाई को पाटना पड़ेगा, नहीं तो आने वाले देश की स्थिति ठीक नहीं होगी। आज देश का सूरत-ए-हाल ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए भोजन, वस्त्र, आवास, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, शुद्ध पानी आदि की आवश्यकता है, इसे पूरा करना पड़ेगा। महोदय, अंत में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। आम लोगों में बेरोजगारी एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है, इसको दूर करना आवश्यक है। इसके अलावा, आप इस बात को याद कीजिए, यह रिकॉर्ड में होगा कि प्रथम राष्ट्रपति जी ने, जो बिहार के ही लाल थे, जिन्होंने गौरवशाली इतिहास बनाया, जब वे राष्ट्रपति का पहला अभिभाषण दे रहे थे तो उन्होंने अपने भाषण में जिक्र किया था, मैला ढोने वाली महिलाओं के प्रति, लोगों के प्रति उनका उद्गार था, उसे दूर करने की बात हुई थी, लेकिन यह चिंता का विषय है कि 65 साल पहले जो बात कही गयी थी, आज 65 साल के बाद उसकी चर्चा हो रही है। यह हम सब लोगों के लिए चिंता की बात है, शर्म की बात है। मुझे विश्वास है कि सरकार इन चीजों को दूर करेगी और हमारे माथे पर जो कलंक है, उससे हमें मुक्ति मिलेगी। एक अच्छे भारत के निर्माण की चिंता पूरे सदन को है, उसमें यह सरकार एक अहम भूमिका निभाने का काम करेगी, इन्हीं चंद शब्दों के साथ मैं आपके प्रति विशेष आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे पर विशेष कृपा करके मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। धन्यवाद।

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, first of all, I wholeheartedly thank the hon. President unreservedly because President is our *shraddha bidnu*, the point of honour. Therefore, I consider that question of debating even for giving thanks to the President is not appropriate. We should thank the President unanimously. I don't know from where this practice has come up. In my humble opinion, the matter requires consideration. The debate should be confined to the Address because it is a statement of Government's policies and programmes. As far as the President is concerned, under article 87 of the Constitution, the President addresses the joint session and inaugurates the session. We should thank the President. I don't know why the Motion of Thanks should have so many amendments and as many as 604 regrets. When we thank the highest authority of our country, the President, I don't understand why we should express regret. Therefore, my humble submission is that it is a matter for consideration. The Motion of Thanks should be separated from the debate and thanks should be given unanimously either here or in the Joint Session itself.

The second thing is the question of the constitutionality of the language of the President's Address. The words 'my Government' have been used 61 times by the

[Shri M. Rama Jois]

President. I studied this issue very deeply and consulted with many constitutional experts and former Justices. And, I have come to the conclusion that the use of words 'my Government' by the President, who is the Constitutional Head, is not correct. The President is not emperor. In fact, in Mysore, it was called the Government of His Highness the Maharaja; so, the Maharaja would say 'my Government'. Similarly, the British emperor also used to say that. Therefore, correctness of the use of the word 'my' is also a matter of consideration by the Government.

Here, I would also like to point out that no less a person than Shri R. Venkataraman, who was a constitutional lawyer and the President of India, had struck off the word 'my'. There is a book 'My Presidential Years' by Shri R. Venkataraman. I would like to read what he has said about this. He says, "The Address is prepared by the Cabinet and forwarded to the President for information and suggestion, if any. I went through the Address. The only suggestion I made was to change the expression 'my Government' into 'the Government'. The practice of using 'my Government' has been inherited from the British Crown. In England, the power came to the people by devolution of authority from their Sovereign over a long period. Technically, the Sovereign is the fountain head of all powers and those powers had passed on to the people by long-drawn process. The Crown calling the Government, whichever political party may be in control, as 'My Government' has some validity. But in a Constitution, framed by the people themselves through the Constituent Assembly, the powers of the President, the Prime Minister, etc. are given by the people. The Preamble to the Constitution says 'We the people of India do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves the Constitution'. I, therefore, feel that it is not appropriate for the President of the Indian Republic to call the Government 'My Government'. I had sent this to several people. I have received support from Shri Fali S. Nariman, Shri V.R. Krishnaiyyer and also from our then Law Minister, Shri M. Veerappa Moily. All these people have written to me that it is a correct approach.

My next point is about the speech itself. Under article 87, the President shall address the Joint Session, whether it is first year, or, immediately after elections and inform the reasons for convening the Joint Session. And, the question is whether the entire speech of the policies and programmes of the Government should be made the Presidential address and put into the mouth of the President. This point was also taken note of by Shri R. Venkataraman. In fact, on both these points, I have written a booklet also. Now, I find support from Shri R. Venkataraman's views also. He says, "Since the entire Address is a statement of the Government policies and programmes, I left it to the Government to present it in the form and manner it prefers. "But I did

regret the fact that end with subsequent Government drafts of these Addresses that they read like a dry catalogue of the work of two different Departments. In fact, the drafts contain the kind of recital of facts that should find place only in the Demand-for-Grants of different Ministries. In the Nehru era, the Addresses were much crisper and to the point like speeches of the British Monarch which are just a couple of pages long, setting out the broad agenda for the Session. I am not dealing with such Addresses further since my part in them was next to nothing." So, on this point, very weighty views have been expressed by Shri R. Venkataraman. I appeal to the Government and also to the Opposition to consider this matter to bring about a change as suggested by R. Venkataraman. 'A wrong practice for a long period does not become right.' That is my humble submission. If it is wrong Constitutionally, let us change it. We must change for the better; otherwise, just because we have carried it for 60 years should not mean that we will have to carry it for 600 years or even more. So, I am raising these two Constitutional points.

Now, I come to education. This is the year of Swami Vivekanand's 150th birth anniversary. Today, corruption is the biggest problem that our nation is facing. Para 10 of the President's Address refers to five important points – Mr. Sitaram Yechury mentioned this; so, I do not want to repeat that "My Government will work on five important challenges that our country faces." Five challenges are there, but corruption is not there. Isn't corruption a challenge to the entire nations? Then, it says, "I introduce the Lokpal Bill." But what steps need to be taken to eradicate corruption do not find any mention there. First of all, it is not at all in the mind of the Government. Para 10 of the President's Address says, "My Government will work on five important challenges that our country faces today." But corruption is not one of them. This is a very serious issue.

Now, I come to of the President's Address regarding education. In this connection, I would like to mentioned about Swami Vivekananda. At the time of independence or at the time of commencement of the Constitution, there were only 25 universities and about 500 colleges. Today, there are about 600 universities and 25,000 colleges. That means, education has spread enormously. But who are the corrupt people? Uneducated people have no opportunity of being corrupt. It is mostly the educated people who are corrupt. All people who are corrupt are educated. Why has this happened? What is the diagnosis? The Twelve Five Year Plan have been prepared by the Government. In none of the Plans, there is a man-making or a character building plan. After all Plans have to be executed by individuals. If you don't have good people, non-corrupt people, how are you going to implement all these Plans? That is why Swami Vivekananda has talked about man-making and character building education. I have given a note to the the Ministry of Human

[Shri M. Rama Jois]

Resource Development. Then, I came to know what Shri S.B. Chavan had said. I think Shri S.B. Chavan was the Chairman of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development. This is what he said – this has been quoted by the Supreme Court. "The educational system aims at only information based knowledge. The holistic views turning the students into a perfect human being as a useful member of the society have been completely set aside." Then, Swami Vivekananda is quoted by Shri S.B. Chavan as saying "Education is not the amount of information that is put in your brain and runs riot there, undigested all your life. We must have a life building, man making and character building assimilation of ideas." This has been quoted by the Supreme Court in 2002(7) SCC 368. Do you know what the Supreme Court said? It is very unfortunate that the word 'dharma' is always translated into religion. 'Dharma' is a code of conduct. 'Religion' is a mode of worship by believers of god. 'Dharma' has nothing to do with religion, Then, it says, "Truth (Satya), righteous conduct (dharma), peace (shanti), love (prem) and non-violence are the core universal values which can be identified as the foundation stone. They are also correspondingly correlated with the five major objectives of education, namely, knowledge, skill, balance, vision and identity.

Unfortunately, this education system has not been reformed. In fact, I have written an article to commemorate the 150th Birth Anniversary of Swami Vivekananda in a befitting manner, *i.e.*, by incorporating this character-building education. Dharma-abiding nature must be inculcated in every individual. Then only you can eradicate corruption. The difference between *dharma* and law is, the law will come into operation after the offence is committed, whereas, *dharma* prevents a man from committing the offence. Therefore, *dharma* is preventive in nature, whereas, law is only punitive in nature. Unfortunately, no steps have been taken to impart whatever Vivekananda had said. On March 22, 1922, Mahatma Gandhi had said, 'don't think that peace and prosperity will prevail in India after Independence.' I have got a copy of his letter; it is republished in Hindustan in 1965. The only relief is that we will get rid of the Foreign Rule. But if a moral education is given, then only there will be peace and happiness. There are many other points but I am covering only two points.

There is one important omission which can be called in legal language, *suppressio veri, suggestio falsi*. Just look at paragraph 8. It is said, "To reach the millions of underprivileged people, my Government has launched a unique AADHAR scheme which would help improve service delivery, accountability and transparency in social sector programmes and lead to their financial inclusion." In January, 2011, I had written to the Prime Minister that 'the Bill is pending in the Rajya Sabha. It is referred to the Standing Committee on Finance. How are you circumventing the

Parliament?' The reply received from the Prime Minister is, 'Your letter has been received.' I wrote to Shri Yashwant Sinha, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance and also to Soniaji. Soniaji has referred it to the relevant Department. But the question is, the Standing Committee has rejected it; the Planning Commission has rejected it. But there is no reference to it. It has a serious omission. In legal language, it is called '*suppressio veri, suggestio falsi*' means suppressing the truth and suggesting falsehood...(*Time-bell rings*)...This should not have been done. The Prime Minister was fully aware of it. I have written to the Prime Minister and I have got a copy of the reply, which I have received from the Prime Minister, where he accepts the receipt of the letter, but does not say anything. So, is it not the duty of the Government to say Aadhaar has been rejected? But it has not been done.

So, to put it in only two words, I would say, 'the speech is colourless and odorless.'

**श्री मोहम्मद अदीब** (उत्तर प्रदेश): बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। आपने मुझे प्रेजिडेंट के एड्रेस पर बोलने के लिए कहा है, मैं दो प्वाइंट्स पर बात करना चाहता हूँ। इस मुल्क में सभी यह कहते हैं कि तालीम सबसे अहम है और मैंने प्रेजिडेंट के एड्रेस में देखा कि उन्होंने तालीम पर बड़ी तवब्जो देने की बात कही है, लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि तालीम के मसले पर जो मेरी कौम है, वह सबसे पीछे है और उसको पीछे रखने का सारा काम यह हुकूमत कर रही है। यू.पी.ए.-1 में, अंतुले साहब के जमाने में वक्फ बोर्ड पर माइनॉरिटी की तीन यूनिवर्सिटीज बनाने की बात तय हुई थी। वक्फ बोर्ड की तीन जमीनें ली गई थीं, लेकिन इस बार वह इस एड्रेस में गायब है। वह इसलिए गायब है क्योंकि वे जमीनें एक्वायर की और देखा कि यदि वक्फ की जमीन पर माइनॉरिटी यूनिवर्सिटीज बनाई जाएंगी, तो वक्फ उसका हिस्सेदार होगा और गवर्नमेंट उसमें फिफ्टी परसेंट की पार्टनर होगी। मुसलमानों को आला तालीम देने का यह एक बड़ा कदम था, लेकिन यह खौफ आया कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि ये पढ़ जाएं, जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि कहा कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी की शाखाएं खोली जाएंगी, जो कि लीगत कांसेप्ट है, लेकिन बिहार और बंगाल में इलेक्शन लड़ना था, इसीलिए उसको पैसे भी दिए गए और पिछले एड्रेस में रखा भी गया। यह है वह तमाशा। फिर यह कहा गया कि साहब, हम आर.टी.ई. ला रहे हैं, सबको तालीम देंगे, बराबर की तालीम देंगे। छोटे-छोटे घरों में और कलस्टर्स में जो लोग पढ़ते थे और जिन्होंने पढ़ना शुरू किया था, उनके स्कूल बंद कर दिए गए। और यह टाइम दे दिया गया कि एक प्लेग्राउंड होना चाहिए, एक लाइब्रेरी होनी चाहिए और छः इतने बड़े कमरे होने चाहिए। गरीबों के स्कूल झोपड़ियों और छप्पड़ों में चलते हैं। वे वहां पढ़ाए जाते हैं, वे भी बंद किए गए और यह कहा गया कि हम नेबरहुड के ऊपर दाखिला देंगे। नेबरहुड का मसला यह आया कि दिल्ली के मसले पर, जहां हजारों-लाखों बच्चों का दाखिला हुआ, 181 मुसलमान बच्चे लिए गए। आज पासवान साहब ने यह मसला उठाया और अखबार में दिखाया कि दिल्ली में यह हालत हुई है। माहौल ऐसा बदल गया। यह वे लोग कर रहे हैं, वह पार्टी कर रही है, जो गांधी, नेहरू और आजाद की सोच की है। मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता कि इन्होंने सेकुलरिज्म और ब्रदरहुड को कोई एक ख्वाब समझ कर भुला दिया है या मुसलमानों से सिर्फ वोट लेने के लिए काम किया है। एक तरफ तो यह है और दूसरी तरफ यह हालत है कि रगों में नफरत इस तरह पैबस्त हो गई है कि पासवान साहब के बोलते ही नारा यह लगा कि "मदरसों में पढ़ो जाकर। तुम पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़ोगे!" यह क्या हो रहा है इस मुल्क में? कहां जाएगी यह कौम?

[श्री मोहम्मद अदीब]

कांग्रेस पार्टी ने 2004 के इलेक्शन में मैनिफेस्टो में यह कहा था कि हम मुसलमानों को कर्णाटक और केरल के पैटर्न पर रिजर्वेशन देंगे। इसके ऊपर दो इलेक्शंस भुनाए गए। उसके बाद कहा कि 4.5 परसेंट माइनोंरिटी को दिया जा रहा है। आप यह समझ लीजिए कि माइनोंरिटी को इलेक्शन से पहले यह तमाशा दिखाया गया। हकीकत यह है कि 2004 और 2009 के मैनिफेस्टो में यह कमिटमेंट है कि हम कर्णाटक और केरल के पैटर्न पर मुस्लिम को रिजर्वेशन देंगे, लेकिन यहां वह माइनोंरिटी के नाम से दिया गया। माइनोंरिटी का अंजाम यह है कि इस हाउस में मैंने दसियों बार कहा कि माइनोंरिटी की सबसे बड़ी शाखा मेरी कौम है, उसके कितने लोगों को दिया गया, लेकिन कभी जवाब नहीं दिया गया। इसमें यह कहा गया है कि 15 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा। इसमें कहा गया है कि हमने जो लोन देने की बात की थी, वह हम आपको पूरा देंगे और बढ़ा कर देंगे, माइनोंरिटी को हमने 14.5 परसेंट दे दिया। हमने जब यहां जवाब मांगा, माइनोंरिटी के मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे थे, वे चले गए, जब उनसे कहा कि हमें बताइए कि मुसलमानों को कितना दिया है, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम अभी डाटा जमा कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मैंने दिल्ली माइनोंरिटी कमीशन से डाटा निकाला। 71 परसेंट सिख भाइयों को गया, 13 परसेंट जैनियों को गया और मुसलमान, जिसको अपीजमेंट कहा जाता है, मेरे सब भाई सुन लें, 1.2 परसेंट मुसलमानों को दिया गया है। यह सितम है और यह अपीजमेंट चल रहा है। यह हमारे साथ होता है और यह हमारे साथ हुआ है।

हम कहते हैं कि यह जो तालीम का मसला है, उसमें क्या हुआ है? ये इन्होंने बनाए हैं, मेरे पास डॉक्यूमेंट्स हैं। यह कहा गया है कि हम प्वायंट्स दे रहे हैं। अब प्वायंट्स का तजुर्बा देखिए। जहां मुसलमान कलस्टर में रहता है, वहां नेबरहुड को 5 प्वायंट्स हैं यानी ओखला के पास जो स्कूल्स हैं, वहां नेबरहुड को 5 प्वायंट्स हैं और जहां मुस्लिम आबादी नहीं है, वहां नेबरहुड को 40 प्वायंट्स दिए हैं। अगर ओखला का बच्चा रिक्शे से या बस से जाए, तो वहां इसलिए दाखिला नहीं हो सकता कि वहां वह नेबरहुड नहीं है और उसके 40 प्वायंट्स हैं। जहां उसका नेबरहुड है, वहां उसके 5 प्वायंट्स हैं। यह क्या है, क्या चाहते हैं? बताएं तो हमको कि हम कहां जाएं, किससे फरियाद करें, किससे कहें कि हम किस बात के मुजरिम हैं? एक तरफ अपीजमेंट है, दूसरी तरफ इलेक्शन के मसाइल हैं।

इसी मुन्क में यह हुआ कि कुछ दिन पहले कहा गया कि हम इंटरनल सिक्वोरिटी की बात कर रहे हैं। इंटरनल सिक्वोरिटी की हालत यह है कि जब कहीं कोई पटाखा छूटता है, तो हमारे घरों में रात भर पहरा होता है। हम डरते हैं कि न जाने अब हमको कौन उठा कर ले जाएगा। इजराइल की एक गाड़ी में एक पटाखा छूटा। 3 बज कर 10 मिनट पर पटाखा छूटा, 3 बज कर 20 मिनट पर यह ऐलान हुआ कि यह ईरान ने किया है। उसी दिन 2.30 बजे रात को ओखला से चार बच्चे उठाए गए। ये मुर्गे पकड़े गए, लेकिन वहां आवाम ने उनको पकड़ लिया...। और उनको मालूम हुआ कि वे दिल्ली स्पेशल पुलिस के सादी वर्दी के लोग थे। कमिश्नर ने कहा कि हम एक्शन लेंगे और उनको निकाल देंगे। दो दिन के बाद एक ट्रक पर आदमी पकड़ने के लिए आए। फिर एक ऐसा सीनियर जर्नलिस्ट, जो 20 साल से पार्लियामेंट को कवर करता था, जो अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के साथ सफर कर चुका है और मनमोहन सिंह जी के साथ सफर करता है, चूंकि वह ईरानी और अरबी जबान बोलता था, उन्होंने उसको पकड़ लिया और कहा कि यह हमने पकड़ लिया और सिर्फ इसलिए आज वह जेल के अन्दर है। आप सोचिए कि जो पार्लियामेंट को कवर करता हो, जो बीस साल से दूरदर्शन पर उर्दू की न्यूज पढ़ता हो, वह आतंकवादी बन गया। तब यहां की सिक्वोरिटी एजेंसीज क्या करती रहीं? कैसे नहीं देखा इन्होंने? यहां का पास बनाते है तो होम मिनिस्ट्री क्लियरेंस देती है, लेकिन वह भी नहीं हुआ।

मेरे पास बताने के लिए तो बहुत कुछ है, लेकिन मजबूरी है, जैसा मेरे भाई राम कृपाल ने कहा कि हम लोगो की बदनसीबी है कि हम बोलें क्या, हम तो छोटी पार्टियों को रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं।

यहां अभी फॉरेन अफेयर्स की बातें हुईं। जब हमारा मुल्क कुछ नहीं था, तो दुनिया का लीडर था, वेस्ट एशिया और सेंट्रल एशिया के लोग हमारे साथी थे, लेकिन आज हम सिर्फ अमरीका के हैं और अमरीका के \* इजराइल के हैं। जब तक इस मुल्क में इजराइल की एम्बेसी रहेगी, हम कभी भाईचारा नहीं कर पाएंगे, यह याद रखें ये लोग। इजराइल के कसीदे जरूर पढ़ें, लेकिन हमारा ताल्लुक ईरान से और वेस्ट एशिया के हर मुल्क से रहा है और उस मुल्क से रहा है, जहां इन्दिरा जी को इन्दिरा बहन कहा जाता था। मैं उस जमाने में वहीं था, जब इन्दिरा जी शहीद हुई थीं। मुझे मालूम है कि दुकानें और शहर सब बन्द कर दिए गए थे कि मेरी बहन का इंतकाल हो गया है। फिर जब उस मुल्क में आफत आई और अमरीका ने ईराक को घेर लिया, तो वहां का फॉरेन मिनिस्टर यहां की सड़कों पर घूमता रहा, लेकिन हमारे मिनिस्टरों ने उनको एपॉइंटमेंट तक नहीं दिया। हमारी पूरी फॉरेन पॉलिसी बदल गई है, कहा कुछ भी जाए।

माइनोंरिटी के लोगों की बात मैंने कर ली। जहां तक यह बात है कि इस मुल्क में कैसे भाईचारा पैदा होगा, मैं अपने इन भाइयों से कहना चाहता हूं, हम लोगों से नफरत छोड़ दीजिए, हम मजलूम लोग हैं। नफरत करिएगा तो और आतंकवाद बढ़ेगा। हमको इसकी सजा मत दीजिए कि हमारे बुजुर्ग यहां कभी कुछ और थे। हम इस मुल्क के सच्चे साथी हैं, यहीं मरना है, यहीं जीना है। अगर आपने यहां गंगा में स्नान किया है तो हमने भी गंगा के पानी से यहीं वजू किया है, यहीं सजदे किए हैं और यहीं हम मरेंगे।

जहां तक कांग्रेस पार्टी का सवाल है, एक बुरा ख्वाब समझ कर वह तो मैं कह चुका हूं। इनको इलेक्शन के वक्त सब याद आता है। इलेक्शन के वक्त 4.5%, 9% और 10% सब होता है, इलेक्शन के वक्त यूनिवर्सिटी भी खुलती है और इलेक्शन के वक्त नये प्रोग्राम भी आ जाते हैं। दूसरों को मौका मिलता है...(समय की घंटी) मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि कभी बराबरी का हिस्सा देने की कोशिश करें। हम आपके साथ रहेंगे। यह मुल्क मेरा है, उतना ही जितना आपका है। बराबरी का हिस्सा दें और हमको कंधा दें कि हम अपना दर्द बयान कर सकें। इन अल्फाज के साथ आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

†جناب محمد ادیب (اثر پردیش) : بہت بہت شکریہ، آپ نے مجھے پریزیڈنٹ کے

ایڈریس پر بولنے کے لئے کہا ہے، میں دو پوائنٹس پر بات کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ اس

ملک میں سبھی یہ کہتے ہیں، تعلیم سب سے اہم ہے اور میں نے پریزیڈنٹ کے

ایڈریس میں دیکھا کہ انہوں نے تعلیم پر بڑی توجہ دینے کی بات کہی ہے، لیکن

حقیقت یہ ہے کہ تعلیم کے مسئلے پر جو میری قوم ہے، وہ سب سے پیچھے ہے

اور اس کو پیچھے رکھنے کا سارا کام حکومت کر رہی ہے۔ یو۔پی۔اے۔1 میں

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.



[श्री मोहम्मद अदीब]

انتولے صاحب کے زمانے میں وقف بورڈ پر ماننارٹی کی تین یونیورسٹیز بنانے کی بات طے ہوئی تھی۔ وقف بورڈ کی تین زمینیں لی گئی تھیں، لیکن اس بار وہ اس ایڈریس میں غائب ہے۔ وہ اس لئے غائب ہے کیوں کہ وہ زمینیں ایکواٹر کین اور دیکھا کہ اگر وقف کی زمین پر ماننارٹی یونیورسٹیز بنائی جائیں گی، تو وقف اس کا حصہ دار ہوگا اور گورنمینٹ اس میں ففتی پرسینٹ کی پارٹنر ہوگی۔ مسلمانوں کو اعلیٰ تعلیم دینے کا یہ ایک بڑا قدم تھا، لیکن یہ خوف آیا کہ کہیں ایسا نہ ہو کہ یہ پڑھ جائیں، جس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ کہا کی علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کی شاخیں کھولی جائیں گی، جو کہ لیگل کانسٹیٹیوٹ ہے، لیکن بہار اور بنگال میں الیکشن لڑنا تھا، اسی لئے اس کو پیسہ بھی دئے گئے اور پچھلے ایڈریس میں رکھا بھی گیا، یہ بے وہ تماشہ۔ پھر یہ کہا گیا کہ صاحب، ہم آرٹی۔آئی۔ لا رہے ہیں، سب کو تعلیم دیں گے، برابر کی تعلیم دیں گے۔ چھوٹے چھوٹے گھروں میں اور کلسٹرس میں جو لوگ پڑھتے تھے اور جنہوں نے پڑھنا شروع کیا تھا، ان کے اسکول بند کر دئے گئے۔ اور یہ ٹائم دے دیا گیا کہ ایک پلے گراؤنڈ ہونا چاہئے، ایک لائبریری ہونی چاہئے اور چھ اتنے بڑے کمرے ہونے چاہئیں۔ غریبوں کے اسکول، جھونپڑیوں اور چھپڑوں میں چلتے ہیں۔ وہ وہاں پڑھانے جاتے ہیں، وہ بھی بند کئے گئے اور یہ کہا گیا کہ ہم 'نیبرہڈ' کے اوپر داخلہ دیں گے۔ نیبرہڈ کا مسئلہ یہ آیا کہ دہلی کے مسئلے پر، جہاں ہزاروں- لاکھوں بچوں کا داخلہ ہوا، 181 مسلمان بچے لئے گئے۔ آج پاسوان صاحب نے یہ مسئلہ اٹھایا اور اخبار میں دکھایا کہ دہلی میں یہ حالت ہوئی ہے۔ ماحول ایسا بدل گیا۔ یہ وہ لوگ کر رہے ہیں، وہ پارٹی کر رہی ہے، جو گاندھی جی، نہرو جی اور آزاد صاحب کی سوچ کی ہے۔ میری سمجھ میں یہ نہیں آتا کہ انہوں نے سیکولرزم اور برادرہڈ کو کونی ایک خواب سمجھ کر بھلا دیا ہے یا مسلمانوں سے صرف ووٹ لینے کے لئے کام کیا ہے۔ ایک طرف تو یہ ہے اور دوسری طرف یہ حالت ہے کہ رگوں میں نفرت تک اس طرح پیوست ہوگئی ہے کہ پاسوان صاحب کے بولتے ہی نعرہ یہ لگا کہ "مدرسوں میں پڑھو جاکر! تم پبلک اسکول میں پڑھو گے"۔ یہ کیا ہو رہا ہے اس ملک میں؟

کہاں جائے گی یہ قوم؟

کانگریس پارٹی نے 2004 کے الیکشن میں مینی-فیسٹو میں یہ کہا تھا کہ ہم مسلمانوں کو کرناٹک اور کیرل کے پیٹرن پر رزرویشن دیں گے۔ اس کے اوپر دو الیکشنس بہنائے گئے۔ اس کے بعد کہا کہ 4.5 فیصد ماننارٹی کو دیا جا رہا ہے۔ آپ یہ سمجھ لیجئے کہ ماننارٹی کی الیکشن سے پہلے یہ تماشہ دکھایا گیا۔ حقیقت یہ ہے کہ 2004 اور 2009 کے مینی-فیسٹو میں یہ کمٹمنٹ ہے کہ ہم کرناٹک اور کیرل کے پیٹرن پر مسلمانوں کو رزرویشن دیں گے، لیکن یہاں وہ ماننارٹی کے نام سے دیا گیا۔ ماننارٹی کا انجام یہ ہے کہ اس ہاؤس میں، میں نے دسیوں بار کہا کہ ماننارٹی کی سب سے بڑی شاخہ میری قوم ہے، اس کے کتنے لوگوں کو دیا گیا، لیکن کبھی جواب نہیں دیا گیا۔ اس میں یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ 15 نکاتی پروگرام کو بڑھاوا دیا جائے گا۔ اس میں کہا گیا ہے کہ ہم نے جو لون دینے کی بات کی تھی، وہ ہم آپ کو پورا دیں گے اور بڑھا کر دیں گے، ماننارٹی کو ہم نے 14.5 فیصد دے دیا۔ ہم نے جب یہاں جواب مانگا، ماننارٹی کے منسٹر یہاں بیٹھے تھے، وہ چلے گئے، جب ان سے کہا کہ ہمیں بتائیے کہ مسلمانوں کو کتنا دیا ہے، تو انہوں نے کہا کہ ہم ابھی ڈاٹا جمع کر رہے ہیں۔ لیکن میں نے دہلی ماننارٹی کمیشن سے ڈاٹا نکالا۔ 71 فیصد سکھ بھائیوں کو گیا، 13 فیصد جینیوں کو گیا اور مسلمان، جس کو ایوزمینٹ کہا جاتا ہے، میرے سب بھائی سن لیں، 1-2 فیصد مسلمانوں کو دیا گیا ہے۔ یہ ستم ہے اور یہ ایوزمینٹ چل رہا ہے۔ یہ ہمارے ساتھ ہوتا ہے اور یہ ہمارے ساتھ ہوا ہے۔

ہم کہتے ہیں کہ یہ جو تعلیم کا مسئلہ ہے، اس میں کیا ہوا ہے؟ یہ انہوں نے بنائے ہیں، میرے پاس ڈاکیومنٹس ہیں۔ یہ کہا گیا کہ ہم پوائنٹس دے رہے ہیں۔ اب پوائنٹس کا تجربہ دیکھئے۔ جہاں مسلمان کلسٹر میں رہتا ہے، وہاں نیبریڈ کو 5 پوائنٹس ہیں یعنی اوکھلا کے پاس جو اسکولس ہیں، وہاں نیبریڈ کو 5 پوائنٹس ہیں اور جہاں مسلم آبادی نہیں ہے، وہاں نیبریڈ کو 40 پوائنٹس دیا ہے۔ اگر اوکھلا کا

श्री मोहम्मद अदीबा

بچہ رکشہ سے یا بس سے جائے، تو وہاں اسلئے داخلہ نہیں ہو سکتا کہ وہاں وہ نیبرہڈ نہیں ہے اور اس کے 40 پوائنٹس ہیں۔ جہاں اس کا نیبرہڈ ہے، وہاں اس کے 5 پوائنٹس ہیں۔ یہ کیا ہے، کیا چاہتے ہیں؟ بتائیں تو ہم کو کہ ہم کہاں جائیں، کس سے فریاد کریں، کس سے کہیں کہ ہم کس بات کے مجرم ہیں؟ ایک طرف ایڈمنٹس کہے، دوسری طرف الیکشن کے مسائل ہیں۔

اسی ملک میں یہ ہوا کہ کچھ دن پہلے کہا گیا کہ ہم انٹرنل سیکورٹی کی بات کر رہے ہیں۔ انٹرنل سیکورٹی کی حالت یہ ہے کہ جب کہیں کوئی پٹاخہ چھوٹتا ہے، تو ہمارے گھروں میں رات بھر پہرہ ہوتا ہے۔ ہم ڈرتے ہیں کہ نہ جانے اب ہم کو کون اٹھا کر لے جائے گا۔ اسرائیل کی ایک گاڑی میں ایک پٹاخہ چھوٹا۔ 3 بجکر 10 منٹ پر پٹاخہ چھوٹا، 3 بجکر 20 منٹ پر یہ اعلان ہوا کہ ایران نے کیا ہے۔ اسی دن 2-3 بجے رات کو اوکھلا سے چار بجے اٹھانے گئے۔ یہ مرغے

پکڑے گئے، لیکن وہاں عوام نے ان کو پکڑ لیا۔ اور ان کو معلوم ہوا کہ وہ دہلی اسپیشل پولیس کے سادی وردی کے لوگ تھے۔ کمشنر نے کہا کہ ہم ایکشن لیں گے اور ان کو نکال دیں گے۔ دو دن کے بعد ایک ٹرک پر آدمی پکڑنے کے لئے آئے۔ پھر ایک ایسا سینئر جرنلسٹ، جو 20 سال سے پارلیمنٹ کو کور کرتا تھا، جو اٹل پھر ایک ایسا سینئر جرنلسٹ، جو 20 سال سے پارلیمنٹ کو کور کرتا تھا، جو اٹل بہاری واجپئی جی کے ساتھ سفر کر چکا ہے اور منموہن سنگھ جی کے ساتھ سفر کرتا ہے، چونکہ وہ ایرانی اور عربی زبان بولتا تھا، انہوں نے اس کو پکڑ لیا اور کہا کہ یہ ہم نے پکڑ لیا اور صرف اس لئے آج وہ جیل کے اندر ہے۔ آپ سوچئے کہ جو پارلیمنٹ کو کور کرتا ہو، جو بیس سال سے دوردرشن پر اردو کی نیوز پڑھتا ہو، وہ آٹک وادی بن گیا۔ یہاں کی سیکورٹی ایجنسیاں کیا کرتی رہیں؟ کیسے نہیں دیکھا انہوں نے؟ وہاں کا پاس بناتے ہیں تو ہوم منسٹری کلیننس دیتی ہے، لیکن وہ بھی نہیں ہوا۔

میرے پاس بتانے کے لئے بہت کچھ ہے، لیکن مجبوری ہے، جیسا میرے بھائی رام کرپال نے کہا کہ ہم لوگوں کی بندنصیبی ہے کہ ہم بولیں کیا؟ ہم تو چھوٹی پارٹیوں کو ریپریزینٹ کرتے ہیں۔

یہاں ابھی فارن افئیرس کی باتیں ہونیں۔ جب ہمارا ملک کچھ نہیں تھا، تو دنیا کا

لیڈر تھا، ویسٹ ایشیا اور سینٹرل ایشیا کے لوگ ہمارے ساتھی تھے، لیکن آج ہم صرف امریکہ کے ہیں، اور امریکہ کے \* اسرائیل کے ہیں۔ جب تک اس ملک میں اسرائیل کی ایجنسی رہے گی، ہم کبھی بھائی چارا نہیں پائیں گے، یہ یاد رکھیں یہ لوگ۔ اسرائیل کے قصیدے ضرور پڑھیں، لیکن ہمارا تعلق ایران سے اور ویسٹ ایشیا کے ہر ملک سے رہا ہے اور اس ملک سے رہا ہے، جہاں اندرا جی کو 'اندرا بہن' کہا جاتا تھا۔ میں اس زمانے میں وہیں تھا، جب اندرا جی شہید ہوئی تھیں۔ مجھے معلوم ہے کہ دوکانیں اور شہر سب بند کر دیئے گئے تھے کہ میری بہن کا انتقال ہو گیا ہے۔ پھر جب اس ملک میں آفت آئی اور امریکہ نے عراق کو گھیر لیا، تو وہاں کا فارن منسٹر یہاں کی سڑکوں پر گھومتا رہا، لیکن ہمارے منسٹروں نے ان کو اپونٹمنٹ تک نہیں دیا۔ ہماری پوری فارن پالیسی بدل گئی ہے، کہا کچھ بھی جائے۔

مانٹارٹی کے لوگوں کی بات میں نے کر لی۔ جہاں تک یہ بات ہے کہ اس ملک میں کیسے بھائی چارہ پیدا ہوگا، میں اپنے ان بھائیوں سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں، ہم لوگوں سے نفرت چھوڑ دیجئے، ہم مظلوم لوگ ہیں۔ نفرت کرنے لگا تو اور آتک۔ واد بڑھے گا۔ ہم کو اس کی سزا مت دیجئے کہ ہمارے بزرگ یہاں کبھی کچھ اور تھے۔ ہم اس ملک کے سچے ساتھی ہیں۔ یہیں مرنا ہے، یہیں جینا ہے۔ اگر آپ نے یہاں گنگا میں اسنان کیا ہے تو ہم نے بھی گنگا کے پانی سے یہیں وضو کیا ہے، یہیں سجدے کئے ہیں اور یہیں ہم مریں گے۔

جہاں تک کانگریس پارٹی کا سوال ہے، ایک برا خواب سمجھ کر وہ تو میں کہہ چکا ہوں۔ ان کو الیکشن کے وقت سب یاد آتا ہے۔ الیکشن کے وقت 4.5 فیصد، 9 فیصد اور 10 فیصد سب ہوتا ہے، الیکشن کے وقت یونیورسٹی بھی کھلتی ہے اور اس الیکشن کے وقت نئے پروگرام بھی آجاتے ہیں۔ دوسروں کو موقع ملتا ہے۔۔۔(وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ میں سرکار سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کبھی برابری کا حصہ دینے کی کوشش کریں۔ ہم آپ نے ساتھ رہیں گے۔ یہ ملک میرا ہے، اتنا ہی جتنا آپ کا ہے۔ برابری کا حصہ دیں اور ہم کو کندھا دیں کہ ہم اپنا درد بیان کر سکیں۔ ان الفاظ کے ساتھ آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ۔

SHRI G.N. RATANPURI (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks. Rashtrapatiiji has mentioned the conduct of Panchayat elections in Jammu and Kashmir wherein more than 80 percent electorates participated. She has mentioned the visit of more than 10 million *yatris* to Mata Vaishno Devi. More than one million tourists have also the Kashmir Valley. We had a peaceful summer. But there is some more truth. We should not take this calm as peace and this calm should not make us complacent. We have found that whenever there is a lull, we take it for peace and we become complacent. As a result, the cycle is repeated and we see the violence and unrest again. We have seen the tremendous participation of people in 2009 Assembly election, but 2010 was different. And, in this House, we had long debates, and this House, at that time, resolved to send a parliamentary delegation. The parliamentary delegation visited Srinagar. It met cross sections of people. As a result, the Government then decided to constitute a Committee of Interlocutors to find out the solution to Kashmir issue, the problem that Kashmir is facing. Before that, we had negotiations; we had so many accords, so many agreements; we had working groups constituted by the Prime Minister to look into different matters, different issues – political, economical, social – that many be addressed to resolve the Kashmir issue to make the people of Jammu and Kashmir participants in progress and peace with the rest of the country. But, we have failed to see any follow-up action, either on the reports of the working groups or on the reports of the interlocutors. The people of Jammu and Kashmir have a sense of deprivation, neglect and victimisation. If we put the condition of consensus, it shall always remain elusive for the solution of political problem. But nothing should stop us from addressing the economic and social problems of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Prime Minister announced a package of Rs. 27,000 crores in November, 2004, which was to be implemented within seven years. Till November last, only Rs. 7,000 crores, out of these Rs. 27,000 crores, had been released to the State government and less than 40 percent had been expended by the Government of India which was to be spent on generation of power in different power houses in the State. Sixty-seven projects were identified under the Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan. Only 31 projects have been completed. Thirty-three projects are at different stages and three are yet to be taken up. In pursuance of Prof. Rangarajan Committee's recommendations, the Prime Minister announced that Dulhasti Power Project would be transferred from the NHPC to the State Government. It has not happened and now, we are told that it is not going to happen. The NHPC has also shown no inclination to discuss the proposal of Jammu and Kashmir Government for transfer of this power project to the State against a mutually-agreed upon genuine compensation. The Government of India bartered 135.6 million acre feet of water of Western rivers, the rivers that flow through Jammu and Kashmir, against 32.8 million acre feet of water of Eastern river that flow through Punjab. We cannot use our own water. Storage and diversion of water is absolutely ruled out. There is a tab on even usage of water for

irrigation purposes. We can use that water up to a certain limit. Beyond that, even if our fields are scorched, we cannot use our own water. When Indus Water Treaty was being discussed, and the World Bank was playing the role of arbitrator, anybody from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, or, any leader from Jammu and Kashmir was not taken on board. It was discussed between India and Pakistan with World Bank overlooking the negotiations. In response to a Question, I was told in the 1st session that one Chief Engineer of Public Works Department of Jammu and Kashmir was consulted when this Treaty was being finalised. We believe that democracy is the best form of Government, but the people with smaller numbers suffer in democracy. We have seen that the Government of India could not conclude an agreement with Bangladesh Government which provided for five per cent increase in the Teesta waters for Bangladesh because the Government did not have enough numbers in Lok Sabha on this issue. With our six Members, we were helpless. Our 100 per cent waters were bartered away to another country and we were not even consulted. These issues are to be addressed and this is the time. For the first time in the last 22 years, we are hearing that the majority of people in Jammu and Kashmir are discussing not politics but development – economic, social and educational development. This is the opportune time to address these issues to ensure that the people of Jammu and Kashmir feel that they are part of this great democracy, and, they are partners in the progress. This country is marching ahead very fast on the path of development but it has to take all sections of society with it, otherwise, it will definitely lead to problems not only in Jammu and Kashmir but also in other parts of the country, as we are observing in Dantewada, in one form or the other, and, the deprived people will raise their voice. **(Time-bell rings)** To avoid such a situation, we have to address these problems. We cannot resort to ostrich-like approach.

The architect of Jammu and Kashmir's accession to India, Late Sheikh Abdullah, says in his autobiography that he had expected the accession to open vast avenues of development for the people of Jammu and Kashmir. But, in his words, and, he wrote it more than 30 years ago, he said, "It may have helped to some extent the people belonging to other regions of Jammu and Kashmir State but it has not helped the people of the Valley, and, they have not found many avenues outside their own State. Today, that situation has taken a worse turn. The people in the valley are getting squeezed in their own homes. Their influence and representation in all spheres of governance and decision-making is shrinking. More people in Kashmir today are discussing these issues that over the last 25 years of turmoil, they have lost many things, which they had earlier.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude.

SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: This is the time when we can take an initiative, have a dialogue with all sections of the society representing Kashmir, and, if we cannot

[Shri G.N. Ratanpuri]

immediately address the political issues, we must address the economic issues and ensure that nobody in the State of Jammu and Kashmir feels neglected or discriminated against. Thank you.

**श्री रामविलास पासवान:** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, राष्ट्रपति जी का जो अभिभाषण होता है, यह policy document होता है, इसलिए मैं जो भी बोलूंगा, वह policy के संबंध में बोलूंगा। आंकड़े के संबंध में सीताराम येचुरी जी और आप स्वयं एवं अन्य सदस्यों ने बहुत बड़े-बड़े आंकड़े रखे। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आजादी के 65 साल के बाद हम लोगों के घर पर जो मजदूर काम करने आता है, चाहे वह साउथ एवेन्यू में हो या नॉर्थ एवेन्यू में हो या बड़े क्वार्टर्स में हो, उसकी हालत को आप देख लीजिए और उसी से पता चल जाएगा कि आज देश की क्या स्थिति है। हम बड़े-बड़े महल में रहते हैं, लेकिन हमारे यहां जो मजदूर काम करने के लिए आता है, उसकी क्या स्थिति है? जो जूता बनाता है, उसके पांव में हवाई चप्पल भी नहीं रहता है, जो कपड़ा बनाता है उसके तन का कपड़ा नहीं रहता है, जो महल बनाता है, उसके पास अपने रहने के लिए एक झोपड़ी नहीं है, जो सबकी गंदगी साफ करता है, वह सबसे गंदी बस्ती में रहता है और जो सबको अनाज खिलाता है, उसका बेटा भूखे पेट सो जाता है।

मेरे निवास में जो महिला मजदूर काम करने आती है, वह अपने छोटे-छोटे बच्चे को साथ में लेकर आती है। वह अपना काम करती रहती है, लेकिन उसके बच्चे भूखे हैं उनकी हालत को देख कर हम अपने घर से खाना बिस्कुट वगैरह मंगा कर देते हैं। आप बिहार में चले जाइए, वहां रात में बच्चे जब अपनी मां से रोटी मांगता है, तब मां एक बार, दो बार समझाती है और उसके बाद भी यदि बच्चा रोना बंद नहीं करता है, तो मां उसको थप्पड़ मार देती है। बच्चा रोते-रोते सो जाता है। बच्चा जब सुबह उठता है, तब वह अपनी मां से तुतली आवाज में पूछता है कि मां, मैंने तो रात में तुमसे रोटी मांगी थी, लेकिन तुमने मुझे थप्पड़ क्यों मारा था? मां के पास इसका कोई जवाब नहीं रहता है। यह आज का हिन्दुस्तान है। हम आंकड़ों के जाल में भले ही दिखला दें कि हमारा देश तरक्की कर रहा है, लेकिन हकीकत यही है। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का मामला है। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के संबंध में प्रधान मंत्री जी से एस.सी., एस.टी. पालियामेंटरी फोरम के हम सब लोग बहुत बार मिले। उसमें हर पार्टी के लोग हैं। उसमें कांग्रेस के लोग हैं, बीजेपी के लोग हैं और दूसरी पार्टीज के लोग भी हैं। उन सब ने यह मांग की कि आप चार काम कर दीजिए। स्पेशल कम्पोजेंट प्लान कोई हमारा बनाया हुआ प्लान नहीं है, बल्कि यह प्लान इंदिरा जी का बनाया हुआ था। इस प्लान के तहत यह व्यवस्था रखी गयी थी कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की जो पॉपुलेशन है, उसके मुताबिक हर मिनिस्ट्री में और हर बजट में पैसा रखा जाएगा। 14 लाख करोड़ रुपये का जो बजट बनाया गया है, उसके मुताबिक कम से कम तीन लाख करोड़ रुपये एस.सी., एस.टी. के ऊपर खर्च होने चाहिए। माइनोंरिटीज के लिए 15-प्वाइंट्स प्रोग्राम है। माइनोंरिटीज में 15 परसेंट तो सिर्फ मुस्लिम माइनोंरिटीज के लोग हैं। इसके अलावा उसमें दूसरे लोग भी हैं, उनके लिए भी अलग से जनसंख्या के आधार पर राशि रखनी चाहिए। क्या उनके लिए कहीं कुछ रखा गया है? कुछ नहीं रखा गया है। ट्राइबल सब-प्लान है, उसके बारे में भी कुछ नहीं किया गया है।

सर, इंडियन जुडिशल सर्विस की बात की गयी। मैं आपसे कहना चाहूंगा कि आज राज्य सभा में एक क्वेश्चन था। वह क्वेश्चन नं. 71 भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार जी का था, जिसमें यह पूछा गया था कि इंडियन जुडिशल सर्विस को सरकार कब लागू करने जा रही है? सरकार

का जवाब था कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 312 के अधीन अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा उपबंध करने के लिए 1977 में संविधान में संशोधन किया गया था, लेकिन उसके बाद भी न्यायिक सेवा गठित नहीं हुई, जबकि विधि आयोग ने अपनी प्रथम रिपोर्ट में इसकी सिफारिश की थी। केन्द्र-राज्य की समिति और विभाग-संबंधित संसदीय समिति ने भी इसका समर्थन किया है, लेकिन सरकार कहती है कि 20 राज्यों में से सात राज्य तथा 17 उच्च न्यायालयों में से 11 उच्च न्यायालयों की टीका-टिप्पणी प्राप्त की गयी थी, जिसमें प्रस्ताव का समर्थन नहीं किया गया है। ये कौन से सात राज्य हैं जिन्होंने इसको समर्थन नहीं दिया? हम लोग कोर्ट की टिप्पणी को तो समझ सकते हैं, लेकिन ये कौन से राज्य हैं? आज स्थिति यह है कि जज के लिए कोई सिस्टम नहीं है, जिस तरह, आई.ए.एस., आई.पी.एस. या इंडियन फॉरेन सर्विस है, उसी तरह से इंडियन जुडिशियल सर्विस बननी चाहिए। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 312 में यह लिखा गया है कि *there shall be the Indian Judicial Service under the UPSC like the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service.* यदि इंडियन जुडिशियल सर्विस का गठन हो जाता है तो उसमें *automatically* शेड्यूल कॉस्टल्ड और शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स के लोग आएंगे, तो फिर उसमें माइनोंरिटीज के लोग भी आ जाएंगे। एक बालाकृष्णन जी चीफ जस्टिस बन गये। हम लोगों को यह भी मालूम है कि उस समय जो लॉ मिनिस्टर थे, हम उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहेंगे, उन्होंने शुरू में जो *initiative* लिया, उसके कारण वे बाद में चीफ जस्टिस बन गये। आप इंडियन जुडिशियल सर्विस का तत्काल गठन कीजिए।

इसी तरीके से, रिजर्वेशन एक्ट का मामला है। रिजर्वेशन एक्ट के संबंध में गवर्नमेंट का जो नियम है, वह गवर्नमेंट आर्डर से चल रहा है, अभी तक एक्ट बना ही नहीं है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि कोई भी अफसर रिजर्वेशन को फॉलो नहीं करता और उसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई नहीं होती है। हम लोगों ने यह बार-बार मांग की कि रिजर्वेशन एक्ट बनाया जाए।...**(व्यवधान)**...सर, हमको आपने ही अभी यह कहा था कि *I will give you not less than ten minutes. You told me that.*

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** सुनिए, एक बात यह है कि आप अपनी सीट से नहीं बोल रहे हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि आपको और कितने मिनट चाहिए?

**श्री रामविलास पासवान:** हमको 15 मिनट और चाहिए। *I will conclude by seven o'clock.*

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** सुनिए, पहले आपने 10 मिनट मांगे थे। अब मैं आपको 15 मिनट देता हूँ।

**SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN:** *I will conclude by seven o'clock.*

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** No, no, not seven o'clock. You have already taken seven minutes.

**श्री रामविलास पासवान:** सर,

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** वह तो गलत है। आपने दूसरी सीट से बोला, इसलिए वह गलत हो गया है। आपने सात मिनट लिए हैं, अब आठ मिनट और ले लीजिए।

**श्री रामविलास पासवान:** नहीं सर। अभी मैंने चार मिनट लिए हैं। *Before seven o'clock, I will conclude.*

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** One second, I hope we will extend till that time.



SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

**श्री रामविलास पासवान:** सर, हम अभी कोई पॉलिटिकल बात नहीं बोलेंगे, इसलिए किसी को कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी।

सर, हम दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहते हैं कि हर राज्य में यह टेंडेंसी हो गयी है कि शैड्यूल कास्ट्स को आपस में तोड़ो। बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर ने एक शैड्यूल कास्ट बनाया था। अब क्या हो रहा है कि बिहार में शैड्यूलड कास्ट में दलित, महादलित बना दिया गया। अगर रामविलास पासवान से झगड़ा है तो रामविलास पासवान से निबट लो। बिहार में 23 अनुसूचित जातियां हैं। यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का अधिकार है, किसी तरह के अनुसूचित जाति में बदलाव के लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से परमिशन लेनी पड़ेगी, एस.सी., एस.टी. कमीशन से परमिशन लेनी पड़ेगी। बिहार में पासवान जाति के लिए कह दिया कि यह दलित रहेगा, बाकी जातियों को कह दिया कि वे महादलित होंगी। इस तरह से दलितों को तोड़ने की साजिश चल रही है। उसी तरह से माइनॉरटी का मामला है। हमने आज सुबह यह मामला उठाया था, जिसमें काफी हंगामा हुआ। मैंने क्या उठाया था? हमने यह उठाया था कि आज के "हिन्दू" समाचार पत्र में लिखा है कि - "In Delhi's nursery classes, Muslim children are a rarity" अर्थात् उनकी संख्या नगण्य है। यह मेरे पास लिस्ट है, अगर आप कहें तो मैं टेबल पर रख सकता हूँ। यह ऑर्थेंटिक लिस्ट है। इस लिस्ट में 92 स्कूल हैं। कहने के लिए ये पब्लिक स्कूल हैं, लेकिन ये प्राइवेट स्कूल हैं। उनमें गरीब बच्चों का एडमिशन नहीं होता है। वहां माइनॉरटी के बीस स्कूल हैं, जहां एक भी माइनॉरटी के बच्चे का एडमिशन नहीं हुआ है। इसके अलावा 17 स्कूल हैं, जहां केवल एक का ही एडमिशन हुआ है। ये सब दिल्ली में पब्लिक स्कूल हैं, जबकि ये सारे पब्लिक स्कूल सरकार से जमीन इत्यादि की सारी सुविधा लेते हैं। सर, शैड्यूलड कास्ट की हालत भी इससे नगण्य है। मि. चन्द्रा दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल के चेयरमैन हैं। जो समझते हैं कि वे राष्ट्रपति से भी बड़े हो गए हैं। पटना दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल से एक शैड्यूल कास्ट का लड़का 98 परसेंट मार्क्स लेकर एडमिशन के लिए दिल्ली आया। दिल्ली पब्लिक स्कूल में इस छात्र का एडमिशन नहीं हुआ क्योंकि वह शैड्यूलड कास्ट का है। फिर क्यों लिखाते हो शैड्यूलड कास्ट की केटेगरी में? हम सरकार से जानना चाहेंगे और सरकार पता लगाए कि जितने भी प्राइवेट स्कूल हैं, जिन्हें पब्लिक स्कूल कहा जाता है, उसमें कितने लड़के हैं जो शैड्यूलड कास्ट के हैं, शैड्यूलड ट्राइब्स के हैं, बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के हैं, माइनॉरटी के हैं? वहां पर इस केटेगरी के बच्चों की संख्या नगण्य मिलेगी। इस तरह से एकदम धांधली हो रही है। इसलिए सरकार या तो ऐसे स्कूलों को ऐड देना बन्द करे, फेसिलिटी देना बन्द करे और नहीं तो कानून के मुताबिक उचित रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था तत्काल कराने का काम करे। रंगनाथ मिश्र की रिपोर्ट है। अभी अदीब साहब बोल रहे थे। सरकार कह रही है कि हम 4.5 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन दे रहे हैं मंडल कमीशन के तहत। क्यों आप 4.5 परसेंट देते हो? रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन हमने नहीं बनाया था। रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने बनाया था। रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन ने अपनी अनुशंसा में कहा है, सच्चर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बाद कि माइनॉरटी को 15 परसेंट आरक्षण होना चाहिए, 10 परसेंट मुस्लिम को होना चाहिए, 5 परसेंट दूसरे को होना चाहिए। रंगनाथ मिश्र किसी माइनॉरटी में नहीं आते हैं, रंगनाथ मिश्र चीफ जस्टिस ऑफ इंडिया रहे हैं। उनको सारे कानून की जानकारी होगी, तभी तो उन्होंने रिकमंडेशन की होंगी। तो क्यों नहीं रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक जो मुस्लिम हैं, उनको 10 परसेंट और जो अन्य माइनॉरटी के लोग हैं, उनको 5 परसेंट आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की जाती है? हमारी यह मांग है। कश्मीर की समस्या है। अभी हमारे साथी कश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में बोल रहे थे। अगर कहीं एक आदमी की हत्या होती है,

वहां इंकवायरी कमीटी बैठ जाती है। हम लोग कश्मीर गए थे एक सर्वदलीय कमेटी में। सर्वदलीय कमेटी में जाने के बाद मामला शांत हुआ है। लेकिन वहां 2009 में 110 बच्चे मारे गए। इसका पार्लियामेंट में क्वेश्चन किया गया कि ये बच्चे पाकिस्तानी हैं? नहीं। आतंकवादी हैं? नहीं। तो फिर ये कौन बच्चे हैं? सब स्कूली कश्मीरी बच्चे हैं। लेकिन किसी के खिलाफ इंकवायरी नहीं हुई। पब्लिक सेपटी ऐक्ट है। उस पब्लिक सेपटी ऐक्ट में जिस गरीब को चाहो, जब चाहो बन्द कर दो। बटला हाउस का कांड हुआ। उस पर हम नहीं जाना चाहते हैं। हम जामिया मिलिया नगर में गए थे। वहां 5 हजार लोग जमा थे। सारे माइनोंरटीज और पत्रकार लोग थे। अभी भी पुलिस सादे कपड़ों में वहां जाकर लोगों को पकड़ने का काम करती है। एक दिन सादे कपड़ों में पुलिस को पकड़ लिया गया, तो पांच या सात पुलिसवालों को संस्पेंड कर दिया गया। क्योंकि लोकल पुलिस ने कहा था कि ये लोग हमारी अनुमति से वहां नहीं गए थे। इस तरह की वहां बातें चल रही हैं। सर, हम आपसे कहना चाहेंगे कि जो कश्मीर की समस्या है, वह भयावह समस्या है। आप यह न समझें कि हमने एक वार्ताकार बना दिया और सारे का सारा मामला खत्म हो गया है। बल्कि हम चाहेंगे कि उस मामले को आप एक्सपीडाइट कीजिए और कश्मीर के लोगों की समस्या का पॉलिटिकली निदान कीजिए। हमारे बी.जे.पी. के साथी हैं। अटल जी से लोगों ने पूछा था कि कश्मीर की समस्या का क्या हल है? क्या यह constitution के तहत है? उन्होंने कहा कि मानवता के आधार पर इस का रास्ता निकाला जाना चाहिए। सर, राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने अपने अभिभाषण में रेहड़ी, पटरी पर सामान बेचने वालों की समस्या के बारे में कहा है। ऐसे 10 करोड़ परिवार हैं जो रोड के बगल में रेहड़ी, पटरी पर सामान बेचते हैं। उन के लिए क्या व्यवस्था है? आप क्या कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं? उन को 5-5 लाख रुपया दीजिए तब वे अपना जीविकोपार्जन कर पाएंगे। जब हम Labour Minister थे तब हम ने कहा था कि इस देश में ऐसा कानून बनना चाहिए कि कोई एक फ्लोर का मकान बनाए, उसे छोड़ दो। दो फ्लोर, तीन फ्लोर, चार फ्लोर, लेकिन अगर कोई पांच फ्लोर से ज्यादा का मकान बनाए तो पांचवा फ्लोर यदि मालिक के नाम रहेगा तो छठे फ्लोर का पैसा मजदूर के नाम पर जाएगा। वह जहां पांच तल्ला का मकान बना सकता है तो छठे तल्ले का पैसा मजदूर को क्यों नहीं दे सकता? यह मांग हम आज भी करते हैं। रोजगार की गारंटी स्कीम है। उस में धड़ल्ले से धांधली चल रही है। सी.ए.जी. की रिपोर्ट पर अलग-अलग जगह, अलग-अलग कार्यवाही होती है। सी.ए.जी. की रिपोर्ट पर एक तरफ कार्यवाही हो रही है और बिहार में सी.ए.जी. की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया कि 67 हजार करोड़ रुपए का घपला हुआ है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने तीन दिन पहले बिहार सरकार को नोटिस जारी किया है कि आप चार हफ्तों में जवाब दो। हाईकोर्ट ने उसके पहले भी इस की जांच सी.बी.आई. से कराने का निर्देश दिया था लेकिन हाईकोर्ट ने बाद में उसे रोक दिया। वह भारत सरकार का पैसा है, लेकिन उसे कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। प्रेस को manage किया जाता है। प्रेस काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया के चेयरमैन काटजू पटना गए थे। उन्होंने कहा कि बिहार में प्रेस पर सेंसरशिप लगी हुई है। पदधारी को वहां डराया जाता है, धमकाया जाता है, जर्नलिस्ट्स को वहां से हटाया जाता है। इसलिए हमारा आप से आग्रह है कि वहां बिहार में प्रेस के ऊपर जो पाबंदी लगी है, उसे हटाने का काम किया जाए और प्रेस की आजादी को अक्षुण्ण रखा जाए।

सर, तमिलों की समस्या है। मैं तमिलों की समस्या के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि श्रीलंका के तमिल हमारे भाई हैं। वहां जिस तरह से राजपक्षे की सरकार काम कर रही है, उसे बर्दाशत नहीं किया जा सकता है। Sir, I will take only two minutes. हम वहां की राजपक्षे सरकार की कार्यवाही का समर्थन नहीं कर सकते। उसी तरीके से फिलीस्तीन की समस्या है। उस पर जिस तरीके से इजरायल का वीडो चल रहा है, हम उस का समर्थन नहीं कर सकते

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

हैं। ईरान का मामला है। भारत सरकार को खुलकर ईरान के साथ आना चाहिए। अमेरिका की यह \* नहीं चल सकती है।

सर, आतंकवाद है, दूसरे नक्सलाइट्स की समस्या है जोकि गरीबी से जुड़ी हुई है। याद रखिए जमीन के अंदर बहुत से गर्म पदार्थ हैं। उस गर्म पदार्थ को धीरे-धीरे बाहर निकलने का मौका मिलता है तो ज्वालामुखी नहीं फूटता है। यदि उसे दबाकर रखने की कोशिश की जाए तो ज्वालामुखी फूटता है। अंग्रेजी में एक कहावत है – **He that is down needs fear no fall.** जो सब से नीचे होता है, उसे गिरने का भय नहीं होता है। जो सब से ऊपर है, वह अपनी खैरियत मनाए।

सर, एक और बात उर्वरक के सम्बंध में है। मैं आज उस पर नहीं बोलूंगा क्योंकि उस में थोड़ा समय लगेगा। उर्वरक पर **Direct subsidy** का जो मामला है, उस के सम्बंध में कभी और बात करूंगा।

अंत में मैं आज सवेरे की बात पर मैं आप को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं और खेद भी प्रकट करना चाहूंगा कि हमारी आप से नॉक-ऑक हो गयी, लेकिन एक समाचार "हिंदू" में निकला है। उस में अब्दुल खालिक हैं, राणा सिद्धिकी जमन हैं, पेरादन हैं, बिंदु साजन हैं, इन का सब का **joint article** निकला है। यह बहुत ही मार्मिक है। इस से **Minority Community** के लोग बहुत बौखलाए हुए हैं और यहां से हमारी पार्टी के जनरल सेक्रेटरी अब्दुल खालिक ने कपिल सिब्बल जी को, चीफ मिनिस्टर शीला दीक्षित जी को, सलमान खुशीद जी को पत्र लिखा है। इस के अलावा बिहार का एम.यू. का मामला है, हम कहना चाहते हैं कि किशनगंज में एम.यू. के मामले में बिहार सरकार टाल मटोल कर रही है। उसे सरकार ठीक करे।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Paswanji. Now, discussion is over. The reply will be tomorrow.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Reply will be immediately after the Question Hour.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at fifty-five minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 20th March, 2012.