

1	2
Trichy	8.39
Vizag	3.69
Jaipur	21.27
Amritsar	18.63
Udaipur	2.31
Varanasi	2.83
Delhi (DF)	673.90
Mumbai (DF)	319.52
Bangalore	210.02
Hyderabad	213.66

Fast track disposal of corruption cases

*331. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of corruption in high places should be heard by fast track courts, decided in bare minimum time and the quantum of punishment should be such as to act as a deterrent for those abusing power and betraying people's confidence; and

(b) whether, for this purpose, Government would amend the Prevention of Corruption Act and the Indian Penal Code?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Section 3 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 already provides for appointment of as many Special Judges as may be necessary for such area or areas or for such case or group of cases, to try offences under the said Act. Further, section 4(4) of the said Act, provides for conduct of day to day trial of such cases before the Special Judge, as far as practicable.

Government has already taken a number of steps to ensure that pending cases involving CBI are tried and decided in a time bound manner, which include, *inter-alia*, drawing up of a scheme for creation of 71 additional Special Courts for trial of CBI cases across the country and the reimbursement of both recurring and non-recurring expenditure on the setting up and functioning of such additional Special Courts to the State Government, creation of posts of Public Prosecutors, Pairvi Officers (Inspectors),

Naib Courts, etc. for these courts and approval of a scheme for engagement of Public Prosecutors, Pairvi Officers, etc. on contract basis, pending recruitment of officers on regular basis.

(b) The Lokpal Bill, 2011, as already introduced in Lok Sabha, contains a provision for amendment of sections 13 and 14 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 to enhance the maximum imprisonment for offences under the said sections, to ten years. There is no proposal for amending the Indian Penal Code for this purpose.

Commissioning of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project

*332. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether troubled by protests and blockades, the Nuclear Power Corporation of India has decided to postpone commissioning of the first 1000 mw unit of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the engineers are still assessing the working of the systems after crucial hot run of the plant;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any new deadline has been fixed for commissioning the Unit-I and II; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The agitation against the Kudankulam project by a section of the local people started about three months ago due to apprehensions of the safety following the Fukushima (Japan) incident and campaign by groups ideologically opposed to nuclear power. The agitation has hampered work on the project, which has resulted in delay in commissioning the units at Kudankulam.

(c) and (d) Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plants (KKNPP), Units 1 and 2 are at advanced stage of commissioning. The 'hot run' has been completed in Unit 1 in July, 2011. Several reactors and auxiliary systems have been made functional. The unit is made ready for fuel loading. At present, maintenance work is being undertaken at the plant.

(e) and (f) The plan was to start generation from the plant in the current financial year. The agitation has affected the attendance of employees and the contractors workers. On normalization of the situation, the mobilization of workers will take time and will have effect on regaining the momentum. The further works include fuel loading,