

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

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

#### **Foodgrains rotting in godowns**

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

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

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

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

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

**Statement**

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

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

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

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

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

***Statement-I***

*Trend of accrual of damaged foodgrains in FCI*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is about storage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए।

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please sit down?

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

श्री सभापति: पहले पूरा जवाब सुन लीजिए।

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

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

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

#### **Cost of equipment for UMPPs**

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Statement**

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

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