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Tuesday  
24 November, 2009  
3 Agrahayana, 1931 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYA SABHA

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[P.T.O.]

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



## RAJYA SABHA

*Tuesday, the 24th November, 2009/3 Agrahayana, 1931 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### RE. RANGNATH MISHRA COMMISSION'S REPORT

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.61.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, one minute ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)... हमने क्वेश्चन ऑवर सस्पेंड करने के लिए ...(व्यवधान)... रंगनाथ मिश्रा कमीशन की रिपोर्ट ...(व्यवधान)... जिस तरह से लिब्रहान कमीशन की रिपोर्ट ...(व्यवधान)... आपने कल हाउस में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, आप ये सब सवाल 12 बजे उठाइएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : आपने कल हाउस में बहस कराई। आपने Leader of Opposition को मौका दिया, मिनिस्टर को भी मौका दिया ...(व्यवधान)... दो वर्षों से यह रिपोर्ट ...(व्यवधान)... यह बात अखबारों में छप चुकी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, यह बात 12 बजे कहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं, आप हाउस में अखबार नहीं दिखाएंगे ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, यह double standard नहीं होना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप 12 बजे अपनी बात कहिए ...(व्यवधान)... आपको मौका मिलेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, यह रिपोर्ट दो वर्षों से पड़ी हुई है ...(व्यवधान)... इस रिपोर्ट को यहां पेश कीजिए ...(व्यवधान)... यह दलित मुसलमानों और दलित ईसाइयों का मामला है ...(व्यवधान)... यह गरीबों का मामला है, महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)... यह रिपोर्ट छप चुकी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप हाउस में अखबार नहीं दिखाएंगे ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, यह हाउस की अवमानना का मामला है ...(व्यवधान)... यह रिपोर्ट छप चुकी है ...(व्यवधान)...

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

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, on bomb blast issue yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : नहीं, सर। ऐसा नहीं होगा ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसा नहीं होगा, सर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your places and let the Question Hour proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : ऐसा नहीं होगा, सर ...(व्यवधान)... आप मौका दीजिए और सरकार को कहिए कि ...(व्यवधान)... इस पर पूरे देश में आंदोलन हो रहा है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, on bomb blast issue of. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, Mr. Baishya. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am afraid. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी :** दलित मुसलमानों और ईसाइयों का पूरे देश में आंदोलन हो रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये दो वर्षों से रिपोर्ट रखे हुए हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति :** आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Question No. 62 ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी :** यह गरीब लोगों, दलित मुसलमानों का सवाल है ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, यह क्या हो रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह बहुत गलत बात है, सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.62. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't come into the well. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, this is not the way to raise issues. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, this is not the way to raise issues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I have given a notice. We want the House ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request the hon. Members to resume their places and allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप अपनी जगह वापस जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Sorry, there will be no agitation here. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry, there will be no agitation here. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry, but I have to adjourn the House for ten minutes. I would request the Leaders of Parties to see me in the Chamber.

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

The House reassembled at thirteen minutes past eleven of the clock,

[MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

## RE. MASSIVE SCAM IN JHARKHAND

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Government wishes to make a statement.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute please. Pawanji

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, my submission is that I am aware of it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, let us submit our case. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, let us submit our case first. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AMAR SINGH (Uttar Pradesh): Let us get an opportunity, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just two minutes each. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. Two minutes each. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your places.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is painful to intervene in the Question Hour and becoming responsible for getting the Question Hour postponed or lapsed, I do recognise it, but the fact of the matter is - even yesterday, we said it - that there is a serious, burning issue which has come up during the Session of the Parliament. We are a Council of States. There is a massive fraud and scam which has taken place in the State of Jharkhand. The entire country and all media is full of reports of that massive scam. And there is President's rule in the State. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is President's rule in the State. Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Member finish it.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: So, this requires the attention of the House; otherwise, we will be failing in our duty. I have been told by my friends that we will be discussing the general corruption. General corruption is different. This is a specific issue where the money is siphoned off, kept in foreign banks and, then, kept in various establishments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fine.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: And the accused person is no less than a Chief Minister who has been propped up by the ruling party here at the Centre!

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: So, we have no confidence about a fair probe. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Your two minutes are over.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: In order to have a fair probe the House should discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You just come to the substantive point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am coming to that point. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am also a senior Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Look, we agreed on a procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*... पाणि जी, बैठ जाइए! ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please. You made your point. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am concluding, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will go by your order, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your point is registered. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. I think you made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: My point is that the person needs to be put behind bars immediately, and there has to be a detailed inquiry and there has to be a discussion in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. You made your point. That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The purpose of yesterday's leak was to divert the attention of the House and the country from the Jharkhand scam. That is why I demand that I should be permitted, after the Question Hour, to raise the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. All Anwar Ansari. Two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए। बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... One by one, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... One by one, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please resume your places. Mr. Ali Anwar Ansari. ...*(Interruption)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*... महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please don't make a speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is your point? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : अगर सत्ता पक्ष के लोग इस तरह से obstruction create करेंगे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : अगर सत्ता पक्ष के लोग इस तरह से ...*(व्यवधान)*... सच्चाई सुनने के लिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*... महोदय ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please resume your places? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your places. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*... महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : गरीबों का, आदिवासियों का क्या हथ्र कर रहे हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: What about Assam, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am afraid Members are not willing to abide by the agreement made. The Chair has no option but to adjourn the House till 12 o'clock.

The House then adjourned at eighteen minutes past eleven of the clock till twelve noon.

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

[MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Widening the scope of NREGA

\*61. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to widen the scope of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of obstructions have arisen in widening the scope of NREGA and Government has set up an expert committee to clear them;

(d) if so, the details of these obstructions and the present status thereof; and

(e) the steps Government proposes to take to remove the same and to implement NREGA in an effective way?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The benefits of works on individual lands as given in para 1 (iv) of Schedule I of NREG Act have been extended to small and marginal farmers *vide* Notification dated 22.7.2009 as per the following amendment:

"Provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities to land owned by households belonging to the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes or below poverty line families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awaas Yojana of Government of India or that of the small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debit Relief Scheme, 2008."

Further, construction of Bharat Nirman, Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra as Village Knowledge Resource Centre and Gram Panchayat Bhawan at Gram Panchayat level has been included as a permissible activity in para 1 of Schedule I of the Act *vide* Notification dated 11.11.2009.



(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

**N.C. Saxena Committee on BPL families**

\*62. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the findings and recommendation of Dr. N.C. Saxena Committee regarding identification of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families;

(b) whether the Report has pointed out serious flaws/lapses in the existing system; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) The Expert Group to advise the Ministry of Rural Development on the methodology for conducting the Below Poverty Line (BPL) Census for eleventh Five Year Plan was constituted on 12.8.2008. The Expert Group examined the methodologies used in the BPL Census 2002 and commented upon certain constraints which led to the exclusion of some of the genuinely poor households. The score-based methodology for certain poverty indicators became disincentive for households to access benefits of sanitation, housing and education. Certain parameters for assessing poverty could not be objectively measured. The report of the Expert Group, submitted to this Ministry on 21.8.2009, has been posted on Ministry's website at [www.rural.nic.in](http://www.rural.nic.in). The Expert Group recommended the methodology for identification of Below Poverty Line families, which involves automatic exclusion of rural household from the BPL list, automatic inclusion in the BPL list and grading of the remaining households.

(c) The report of the Expert Group has been circulated among the State Governments/UT administrations and the concerned Central Ministries for their comments. This Ministry is in the process of finalizing the methodology for identification of persons below the Poverty Line in rural areas, taking into account the suggestion/comments received.

**Effect of monetary/credit measures on growth rate**

†\*63. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate of India in the years 2007-08 and 2008-09, month-wise;

(b) the details of amount put in circulation through monetary and credit linked measures by Government and the Reserve Bank of India, year-wise;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of increase in growth rate through these monetary measures, month-wise;

(d) whether despite putting money in circulation, the prices of flour and pulses are skyrocketing; and

(e) whether Government is now of the opinion that India has also been affected widely by global melt-down and this trend will continue until the situation improves globally?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Data on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is released by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO). GDP growth on monthly basis is not compiled by them. Quarterly growth rates as released by CSO for 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given below:

*Quarterly estimate of GDP at factor cost  
(at 1999-2000 prices)*

	2007-08				2008-09			
	(percentage change over previous year)							
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GDP at factor cost (percentage growth)	9.2	9.3	8.8	8.8	7.8	7.7	5.8	5.8

Source: CSO

(b) Data on money supply and credit extended by Scheduled Commercial Banks is compiled and released by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The outstanding amount of money stock ( $M_3$ ) and bank credit as on March 31, 2008 and 2009 are given below:

*Money Supply and Credit (Rs.crore)*

	2007-08	2008-09
	(Outstanding as at end March, 2008)	(Outstanding as at end March, 2009)
Money Stock ( $M_3$ )	40,17,882	47,64,019
Bank credit	23,61,914	27,75,549

Source: RBI

(c) It would be difficult to ascribe a one-to-one relationship between increase in money supply and real GDP growth.

(d) While variations in parameters in the monetary sector would have an impact on the demand side in the economy, the current inflation measured by the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) in primary commodities appears to be due to the supply side.

(e) Concerned about the impact of the global financial crisis (which became prominently manifest since September, 2008) on the Indian economy, a number of steps were initiated by the Government which, *inter alia*, included fiscal stimulus packages of December, 2008, January and February, 2009. These measures involved tax cuts and increased public expenditure. The Government has already indicated that the fiscal stance would continue in 2009-10.

The RBI had also shifted its policy stance from monetary tightening in response to the elevated inflationary pressures in the first half of 2008-09 to monetary easing in response to easing inflationary pressures and moderation of growth engendered by the crisis. The Reserve Bank's policy response has aimed at containing the contagion from the global financial crisis while maintaining comfortable domestic and forex liquidity.

#### **Incidents of emergency landing of planes**

†\*64. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there have been many incidents of emergency landing of planes in the country due to technical snags and other reasons during the last one year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons of such incidents;
- (c) whether Government has made any enquiry into such incidents;
- (d) if so, the findings thereof; and
- (e) the steps Government is taking to improve the condition of aviation sector in view of increasing irregularities therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):  
(a) and (b) During the year 2009, 6 incidents of emergency landings were reported due to various reasons, including technical snags.

(c) and (d) In the preliminary findings, the above 6 incidents of emergency landing were found to be caused due to hydraulic failure, avionic smoke warning, engine flame out, fuel emergency and aft cargo smoke warning.

(e) Safety recommendations emanating from investigation of incidents are followed up for implementation with the concerned agencies for preventing recurrence of such incidents in future. The manpower in Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has also been suitably augmented to strengthen its safety oversight capabilities and ensure better discharge of surveillance responsibilities.

#### **Implementation of PMGSY in Bihar**

\*65. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how much fund has been allocated for construction of rural roads in Bihar under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), district-wise;
- (b) what is the system of monitoring the implementation of the scheme in view of the allegations of rampant corruption; and
- (c) what steps are being taken to ensure timely completion of the projects?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), funds are allocated by the Ministry of Rural Development to the States and not district-wise. Rs. 2088 crore has been allocated to Bihar upto 2008-09 under the programme.

(b) The Programme is implemented by the agencies of the State Governments. Hence primary responsibility to monitor the implementation of the scheme is with the State Government. The Ministry of Rural Development monitors the implementation of the Programme through:

- (i) Performance Review Meetings (PRC),
- (ii) Regional Review Meetings (RRC),
- (iii) Meetings of the Empowered Committee,
- (iv) Field visits of the Officers of Ministry of Rural Development and National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA), and
- (v) Inspection by National Quality Monitors (NQMs).

(c) The following steps have been taken to ensure timely completion of projects under PMGSY:-

- i. The State Government has been advised to set up dedicated Project Implementation Units (PIUs) for the implementation of the programme.
- ii. 5 Nominated Executing Agencies (NBAs) namely M/s IRCON International Limited, M/s National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, M/s National Projects Construction Corporation Limited, M/s National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Limited and Central Public Works Department have also been engaged for the implementation of the programme in Bihar.
- iii. Contracting capacity has been further augmented by rationalizing the standard bidding document.
- iv. In order to reduce the delay and enhance transparency in bidding process, the State Government has been advised to take recourse to e-tendering.
- v. Performance incentive for timely completion of projects has been introduced under which contractors delivering projects within schedule are accorded higher weightage in qualification assessment in future contracts.
- vi. State Government and NBAs have been advised to enforce levy of liquidated damages, wherever required, for better contract management.

#### **Complaints regarding NREGS**

†\*66. DR. PRABHA THAKUR:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether complaints regarding National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) have been received by Government from various States;

(b) if so, the number and nature of complaints received so far from various States, State-wise; and

(c) the details of measures adopted by Government to redress these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Since inception of NREGA, a total of 1010 complaints relating to irregularities in the implementation of NREGA have been received in the Ministry of Rural Development. The State wise details are given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

The complaints mainly relate to delayed payment of wages, instances of use of funds for non-permissible activities, incorrect accounting of expenditure, use of machinery, non-issuance of job cards and ineligible persons being provided employment under the Act.

(c) The measures taken by the Ministry to redress the complaints are as under:

- (i) All complaints received in the Ministry are referred to the concerned State Government for taking appropriate action in accordance with the provisions of the Act. For investigation into complaints of serious nature, National Level Monitors (NLMs) are deputed by the Ministry to the concerned district/State and their reports are shared with the concerned State Government for taking corrective measures.
- (ii) Orders dated 7.9.2009 have been issued directing all State Governments for setting up of the office of Ombudsman at district level for redressal of grievances in a time bound manner.
- (iii) The Ministry has accorded utmost importance to the organization of Social Audits by the Gram Panchayats and issued instructions to the States to make necessary arrangements for the purpose. Modifications have been made in para 13 of Schedule-I of the Act to provide for procedures on conducting social audits. The Ministry has issued instructions to the State Governments for enforcement of the new social audit provisions under NREGA.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of complaints relating to NREGA received by the Government*

Sl.No.	State	No. of complaints received so far
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	12
2	Assam	24
3	Bihar	103

1	2	3
4	Chhattisgarh	28
5	Gujarat	10
6	Himachal Pradesh	11
7	Haryana	22
8	Jharkhand	67
9	Karnataka	4
10	Kerala	1
11	Madhya Pradesh	158
12	Maharashtra	14
13	Manipur	4
14	Nagaland	3
15	Orissa	27
16	Punjab	8
17	Rajasthan	138
18	Tamil Nadu	6
19	Tripura	2
20	Uttar Pradesh	337
21	Uttarakhand	7
22	West Bengal	24
TOTAL		1010

#### Corruption in NREGS

\*67. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N. K SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have drawn the attention of the Central Government towards rampant corruption plaguing the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government has any mechanism to check the rampant corruption plaguing the NREGS;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether middlemen are involved in providing work to beneficiaries under the scheme;  
and

(f) if so, the steps taken to curb involvement of middlemen?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The mechanism to check corruption in the implementation of NREGS includes the following:

(i) Orders dated 7.9.2009 have been issued directing all State Governments for setting up of the office of Ombudsman at district level for redressal of grievances in a time bound manner.

(ii) Wage disbursement to NREGA workers through Banks/Post Office accounts has been made mandatory to ensure proper disbursement of wages to NREGA workers. 8.13 crore bank/post office accounts have been opened so far.

(iii) The Ministry has accorded utmost importance to the organization of Social Audits by the Gram Panchayats and issued instructions to the States to make necessary arrangements for the purpose. Modifications have been made in para 13 of Schedule-I of the Act to provide for procedures on conducting social audits. The Ministry has issued instructions to the State Governments for enforcement of the new social audit provisions under NREGA.

(iv) Independent Monitoring by eminent citizens has been approved.

(v) District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been set up for monitoring of rural development programmes including NREGA.

(vi) The States/districts are required to submit Audit Reports & Utilisation certificates for the previous year, bank reconciliation statement, implementing agency-wise expenditure statement for each block and fund non-diversion certificate while submitting their proposal to the Centre for release of funds.

(vii) To infuse transparency and accountability in NREGA a Web enabled Management Information System (MIS) ([www.nrega.nic.in](http://www.nrega.nic.in)) has been made operational which places all critical parameters such as job cards, muster rolls, wage payments, number of days of employment provided and works under execution online for monitoring and easy public access for information. More than 8.4 crore job cards and 2.4 crore muster rolls have been up loaded on the web site.

(e) There is no provision under the Act for the involvement of middlemen in providing work to beneficiaries.

(f) Strict instructions to States are issued from time to time to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Act. Continuous monitoring is undertaken to ensure conformity to legal provisions. Social audits are conducted. Orders have been issued to set up District Ombudsman to deal with instances of grievances and deviations from law.

### Survey of mentally challenged patients

\*68. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI BALWANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any survey has been made in the country regarding mentally challenged patients;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether the need has been felt to open more institutes on the line of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Science (NIMHANS), Bangalore; and
- (d) the details of institutes offering degree/diploma to the persons engaged in the treatment of mentally challenged patients in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per 58th round (2002) report of National Sample Survey, number of persons with mental retardation (mentally challenged) is 94 per 1,00,000 person. The State-wise details are laid on the Table of the House and are given in the enclosed Statement-I (See below).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) List of Institutes, State-wise, recognized by Rehabilitation Council of India, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, which are conducting M. Phil Course in Clinical Psychology, is laid on the Table of the House and is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

### Statement

*State-wise details of number of persons with mental retardation  
(mentally challenged) per 100,000 persons for each State/UT and Sex*

All India

State/UT	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Jammu & Kashmir	154	67	110	89	75	82	140	69	104
Himachal Pradesh	182	65	121	113	62	87	175	64	118
Punjab	173	67	124	126	70	101	158	68	116
Chandigarh	45	43	44	71	57	66	69	55	64
Uttaranchal	163	51	111	114	52	84	152	51	104



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Haryana	123	61	93	100	75	88	117	65	92
Delhi	55	7	35	53	39	47	53	31	44
Rajasthan	111	57	85	100	50	76	109	55	82
Uttar Pradesh	123	55	91	123	71	99	123	58	92
Bihar	104	36	71	69	50	60	100	37	70
Sikkim	51	29	41	0	47	22	46	30	39
Arunachal Pradesh	0	25	12	0	0	0	0	22	11
Nagaland	85	40	63	36	31	33	70	37	54
Manipur	56	47	52	34	29	32	51	42	47
Mizoram	117	151	133	131	109	119	122	132	127
Tripura	28	15	22	31	40	36	29	18	24
Meghalaya	72	45	59	128	44	88	80	45	63
Assam	34	58	45	85	19	54	38	54	45
West Bengal	140	83	114	136	88	113	139	86	114
Jharkhand	81	39	60	75	69	72	80	45	63
Orissa	129	71	100	136	127	131	130	78	104
Chhattisgarh	101	58	80	128	79	104	105	61	84
Madhya Pradesh	74	53	64	120	61	93	87	55	72
Gujarat	103	75	90	110	85	98	106	79	93
Daman & Diu	44	51	46	81	70	76	57	59	53
D & N Haveli	42	89	64	78	84	81	47	89	67
Maharashtra	104	80	92	116	102	110	109	88	99
Andhra Pradesh	90	85	88	123	69	96	100	80	90
Karnataka	109	92	101	101	79	90	107	88	98
Goa	262	119	184	164	715	387	230	251	240
Lakshadweep	322	173	239	390	123	257	362	147	149
Kerala	225	141	180	264	220	241	234	160	194
Tamil Nadu	122	105	114	140	86	113	128	98	113

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Pondicherry	79	59	68	102	123	112	94	96	95
Andaman & Nicobar Island	92	78	84	66	53	60	84	72	78
All India	113	69	92	118	81	100	115	72	94

**Statement-II**

*State-wise list of Institutes*

Sl.No.	State	Name of Institute
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Sweekar Rehabilitation Institute for Handicapped, Secunderabad.
2.	Delhi	Institute of Human Behaviour & Allied Sciences, Delhi
3.	Jharkhand	Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi
4.	Ranchi	Institute for Neuro-Psychiatry & Allied Sciences, Ranchi
5.	Karnataka	Kasturba Medical College, Manipal University, Manipal
6.	Manipur	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal, Manipur
7.	Tamil Nadu	Sri Ramachandra Medical College & Research Institute (Sri Ramachandra University), Chennai
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Amity Institute of Behavioural (Health) & Allied Sciences (AIHBAS), NOIDA
9.		Institute of Mental Health and Hospital, Agra
10.	West Bengal	Rashbehari Shiksha Prangan, Calcutta

**Infant mortality rate in Delhi**

\*69. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that infant mortality rate in Delhi climbed by 50 per cent per year between 2005 and 2007;

(b) if so, whether the existing super-specialty hospitals having health-care facilities in every nook and corner of Delhi are not adequate for growing population; and

(c) whether the targeted beneficiaries of public health-care are ignorant about the facilities available or there is slackness on the part of medical and paramedical staff?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No Sir, as per the Sample Registration System (SRS) Report of Registrar General of India (RGI), the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) for State of Delhi for the period 2005-2008 is as under:

Year	IMR
2005	35
2006	37
2007	36
2008	35

(b) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has informed that they have about 30 secondary and another 5 tertiary hospitals in the public sector (under various agencies) and infant and child care therapeutic services are satisfactory. Further improvement is also being taken up in selected hospitals under the National Rural Health Mission, with special focus on neonatal care and management of severely malnourished children.

(c) Adequate measures to create awareness amongst the target beneficiaries in regard to services available from public health care system exists at the State level. Details of the measures taken in this regard are enclosed as a Statement (See below). The medical and the paramedical staff have been adequately sensitized and trained for efficient delivery of services.

***Statement***

*Steps taken up by Govt. of NCT of Delhi for increasing community awareness about the infant care related services availability*

- (a) Holding of Reproductive Child Health (RCH) camps for the vulnerable populations in slums and rural outskirts to provide services including counselling and health education.
- (b) Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHND) at the Anganwadis, wherein pregnant and lactating women and children <5 are examined & provided basic health services alongside nutritional supplementation. A total of 1266 such VHNDs conducted so far this year.
- (c) Dissemination of health education to families, through 2500 Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHAs) each assigned a population of 2000 in the slums & Jhugi Jhopuri (JJ) clusters.
- (d) Counselling and health education to the families through outreach sessions by Reproductive Child Health (RCH) Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANMs) & Medical Officers (MOs).
- (e) Counselling on child nutrition through Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Counselling Facilities at major secondary hospitals in the State.

- (f) Holding of Special Immunization campaign annually for immunizing earlier missed out children. A Special Immunization and Newborn Care Week for the period 14-21st Nov 2009 has been taken up.
- (g) Holding Hepatitis day every year on 4 December for creating awareness. This is being undertaken every year since 1998.
- (h) Celebrating Breast feeding week on 1-7th August every year through organizing awareness & service delivery events at almost all the facilities. During 2008 & 2009 State organized 52 & 165 such events.
- (i) Integrated Management of Neonatal & Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) has been started in 3 districts with poor health indicators as per District Level Health Survey (DLHS) 3 report. Training to 110 Medical Officers from primary health facilities and its staff has helped in improved family level and facility level care to infants and young children.
- (j) Similarly the pre-service Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) have been initiated in all 5 medical colleges, thus equipping the under graduate students in important aspects of Infant and Young Child care services.
- (k) Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) trainings to about 200 Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANMs) & Lady Health Visitor (LHVs) and another 159 MOs from the primary urban health facilities have been completed thereby building capacity in quality monitoring & oversight on Reproductive Child Health (RCH) services.

#### **Strategies to control spread of H1N1 virus**

\*70. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that H1N1 virus is spreading very fast in the country, particularly in the metropolitan cities;
- (b) if so, the exact number of patients who died from infection by H1N1 virus, out of the total number of patients reported for treatment;
- (c) whether the Central Government's directions to State Governments to handle such cases have been given proper attention; and
- (d) if so, the strategies formulated to contain this disease in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) 537 patients have died (as on 19.11.2009) due to pandemic influenza A H1N1, out of a total of 16044 laboratory confirmed cases spread over 26 States and four Union Territories.

Proper attention is being paid to the guidelines issued by Ministry of Health & FW, Government of India. Senior officers of the level of Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries visited all the states to follow up preparedness and response of the State Government. Areas needing attention were brought to their notice. A planning check list was also provided to the State Governments.

For States/Union Territories reporting community spread, a mitigation strategy of triage and curative treatment is followed. For those not reporting community spread, the strategy is to limit/contain, the spread of infection by surveillance, early detection, isolation, treatment, contact tracing and providing Chemoprophylaxis.

#### **Diversion of ink and paper used for currency notes**

\*71. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has drawn the attention of the countries supplying high quality ink and paper used for printing currency notes that their products are being diverted to anti-Indian forces, who are printing and circulating fake Indian currency notes to destabilise the Indian economy;
- (b) if so, the reactions of the countries whom Government has approached;
- (c) whether any new fool-proof technology would be enforced to check fake currency notes; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The fake Indian currency notes detected by banks and seized by the law enforcing agencies have not made use of security paper and ink of the same specifications, as used in the Indian bank notes. Therefore, taking up the issue with countries, from where the ink and paper are procured, does not arise.

(c) and (d) The security features of the Indian bank notes are upgraded from time to time with a view to check counterfeiting. Last series of bank notes with upgraded security features was issued in 2005. New series of banknotes with further upgraded security feature is scheduled to be issued in 2011.

#### **Financial crisis in Air India**

\*72. SHRI B.K HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken a final decision to rescue Air India from its present financial crisis;
- (b) whether most of the countries have got over their fixation of owning a State airline or national flag carrier;
- (c) if so, whether there are no obvious solutions for Air India within the ambit of Government ownership; and
- (d) whether Government's aid package will be conditional to Air India embarking on manpower rationalization by paring its staff to about half its current strength of 32,000?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):  
(a) Yes, Sir. The Group of Ministers (GOM) on Civil Aviation has decided upon the financial package for the airline.

(b) No such information is available with or maintained by the Government.

(c) and (d) Group of Ministers is exploring all possible solutions for bringing Air India in good financial health.

#### **Shortage of vaccines in the country**

\*73. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of children are dying in the country because of an acute shortage of vaccines for preventable diseases;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government had received reports from State Governments about deaths of children due to shortage of vaccines; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the shortage of vaccines?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per the information available, no death due to shortage of vaccines has been reported.

(c) To avoid any shortages in availability of vaccines, orders have already been placed on Public Sector and Private manufacturing units for 2008-09 and 2009-10.

#### **Gender specific allocation in PRIs**

\*74. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the gender specific allocation in Panchayats and local bodies;

(b) whether special resources for training women in Panchayati Raj, Institutions (PRIs) also being considered; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) There is no such proposal in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

(b) and (c) Yes. Ministry of Panchayati Raj has made special resources available for training Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) under a scheme called Panchayat Mahila Shakti Abhiyan. The expenditure under this scheme during 2008-09 was Rs. 4.4 crores.

#### **Sharing of black money information by Swiss Banks**

\*75. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Swiss Banks have agreed to share details of accounts to help hunt black money, in case India gives evidence;

(b) if so, whether Swiss Banks seek concrete information, for tracing tax evaders and have agreed that they would follow international norms provided concrete information like names of banks and other specific details are furnished;

(c) whether they have also pointed out that the new tax pact will help India to trace black money; and

(d) if so, whether India has agreed to have a thorough discussion with the Swiss Government in December in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) Government has no agreement with the banks in Switzerland for sharing of details of the Indian account holders. However, Government can seek information for tax purposes from the Federal Tax Administration of Switzerland in accordance with the provisions of the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between the two countries. In terms of the existing DTAA, notified in 1995 and amended through a notification in 2001, it has not been possible to obtain information regarding bank deposits in Switzerland. However, Government is aware of the news reports of September 2009, wherein the Vice President of Switzerland, in the context of tracing black money, is reported to have stated that "We follow international norms. If you have concrete information like name of the bank and other specific details then there should be no problem". In one of such reports titled "New tax pact to help India track black money", the Vice President is also stated to have responded with a "yes" when asked as to whether renegotiating the treaty would enable India to seek details of specific cases where money of tax evaders was lying in Swiss banks.

2. Our side initiated dialogue with Swiss authorities for renegotiating the DTAA in April, 2009. During negotiations, we expect to discuss and settle issues relating to the scope of and procedures governing exchange of information including information held by banks. First round of these negotiations, initially scheduled for December, 2009, was pre-poned and held at Berne during 10th Nov 2009 to 12th Nov 2009.

#### **Poor research facilities in AIIMS**

\*76. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the faculty members of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) have been resigning due poor research facilities there;

(b) the process and protocol followed before any research grant is sanctioned in AIIMS;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the faculty members of AIIMS have complained against delay in approval of research grants;

(d) if so, whether the issue was discussed in the Governing Body of AIIMS;

(e) if so, when and what was the outcome; and

(f) what steps are being taken to facilitate research grants in AIIMS?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No Sir.

(b) Extramural research in AIIMS is managed under the guidance of the Research Committee of the Institute. As per procedures laid down, research proposals are forwarded to funding agencies by the faculty members/Scientists and upon receipt of financial sanctions from the funding agencies, approval of the competent authority at AIIMS is issued subject to clearances from the Ethics Committee, Animal Ethics Committee, Bio Safety Committee, Health Ministry Screening Committee, Radiation Safety Committee and the Clinical Trial Registry.

For intramural research, proposal are submitted to the Dean, AIIMS, which are screened and evaluated by three sub committees of Senior faculty members. Rs.50.00 lakh per annum is allocated for Intramural research.

(c) No Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

(f) In order to facilitate research grants, AIIMS permits every faculty member/Scientist to prepare project proposals and apply for intramural and extramural grant. Besides to facilitate speedier approval, various committees meet at periodical intervals in a systematic fashion. Finally, AIIMS also has its internal fund of Rs.50.00 lakh per annum which is provided for small research projects submitted by junior faculty.

#### **Construction of airport in Andal**

†\*77. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that construction of an airport at Andal in West Bengal is under consideration;

(b) if so, the land required for the same and the land acquired so far for this purpose;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a coal reserve of 20 thousand lakh tonnes beneath this land;

(d) whether sufficient steps are being taken to safeguard this airport from fire incident in this coal reserve due to any natural calamity; and

(e) by when the construction work of this airport will be completed?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India had accorded 'In-principle' approval to M/s. Bengal Aerotropolis Projects Limited for setting up of a Domestic Greenfield Airport at Andal - Faridpur blocks of Bardhaman District in West Bengal. Land required for the proposed Greenfield Domestic Airport is approximately 650 acres, out of which 533.51 acres have already been acquired.

(c) As per the information available from Geological Survey of India, there is coal reserve in Andal, West Bengal, the quantity of which is not separately estimated.

(d) The airport operator has informed that coal will not be mined below the surface of the proposed Greenfield Airport. Furthermore, there is an additional buffer zone that will be bereft of any mining activities thereby acting as a fire retardant zone below the surface. Extensive fire fighting measure will form an integral part of the Airport's fire fighting system. These measures, coupled with the fact that the coal seams lie at very large depths below the surface will pose no threat to safe airport operations.

(e) The Airport is scheduled for completion by December, 2011.

#### **Establishment of Aviation University at Hyderabad**

\*78. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for establishment of an Aviation University of international standards at Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) the action that has been taken so far on the said request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):

(a) and (b) In the year 2005, Government of Andhra Pradesh had expressed its willingness to set up an aviation university at the Begumpet airport after its closure.

(c) The Government of Andhra Pradesh was advised to initiate the process of setting up the University in consultation with Ministry of Human Resource Development, with technical inputs regarding courses and curriculum provided by the Ministry of Civil Aviation as and when required. No further request has been received from the State Government In this regard.

#### **Fixation of sale price of gas**

†\*79. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that high powered Group of Ministers headed by Shri Pranab Mukherjee was constituted in the past and was entrusted the responsibility of making suggestions concerning fixing of sale price of gas;

(b) if so, the name of the other Ministers in this Group of Ministers; and

(c) the price at which gas was being sold by public sector oil companies and the benchmark for fixing sale price of the gas at that time?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) Yes, Sir. An Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) was constituted in August, 2007 to examine and decide issues of gas pricing and commercial utilization of gas under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP).

(b) The composition of EGoM included Minister of External Affairs, Minister of Power, Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers and Minister of Steel, Minister of Finance, Minister of Law and Justice, Minister of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Minister of Corporate Affairs and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

(c) In August 2007, public sector oil companies were selling Natural Gas at a price of Rupees 3200 / MSCM (thousand standard cubic metres) or US \$1.89/mmbtu (exchange rate taken is US \$ 1 = Rs 48) from the fields given to them on nomination basis by the Government to "Administered Price Mechanism" (APM) customers in power and fertilizers sectors. Further, natural gas was being sold to other APM customers, viz., small scale customers (consuming upto 50,000 standard cubic meters per day) and court-mandated customers, viz., Taj Trapazium Zone and City Gas Distribution (CGD) projects at Rs 3840/MSCM (US \$2.27/mmbtu). The issue of price determination for Natural Gas produced from these fields, called APM) Natural Gas, was referred to the Tariff Commission. Gas produced by Public Sector Oil Companies was sold to non APM customers at US\$ 4.75/mmbtu (million metric british thermal unit) in Gujarat, Maharashtra and along Hajira Vijaypur Jagdishpur (HVJ) pipeline, at Rs.3,200/MSCM (US \$ 1,89/mmbtu) in North East and at US \$3.86/mmbtu in the rest of the country.

As regards the gas from NELP fields, the EGoM approved the price formula. The price as per approved formula comes to US \$4.2/mmbtu for crude price greater or equal to US \$ 60/barrel. The price basis/formula is valid for five years from the date of commencement of supply.

#### **Late diagnosis of Swine Flu**

\*80. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a good number of the deaths have taken place due to Swine Flu in Pune and other places because of late diagnosis and lack of expertise in dealing with multiple medical conditions;

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

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to increase the availability, of enough Infectious Diseases (ID) specialists in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) A total of 537 deaths have been reported due to Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu) of which 214 deaths are from Maharashtra. Deaths were due to late arrival of patients to the treatment centres and had other co-morbid conditions. Mean interval between onset of symptoms and admission to the health facility is about 5.3 days.

Central Rapid Response teams assist the States of Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka to contain/ mitigate the pandemic. Guidelines have been issued for mitigating the pandemic by providing access to patients with influenza like illness to dedicated screening centres, categorizing them for home care or hospital care depending upon the risk and severity and providing, treatment without testing. These are also available at our website <http://mohfw-hnl.nic.in>. For those hospitalized patients who require testing, 41 laboratories have been identified to test the clinical samples. All States have been requested to gear up the State machinery and strengthen isolation facilities including critical care facilities at district level. States have been given adequate stock of Oseltamivir the drug to treat influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu). Restricted Sale has also been allowed through private chemists.

Public awareness is created through print and visual media campaign on prevention and for seeking treatment at designated screening centres and hospitals.

(c) Public Health Foundation of India has been established to address the limited institutional capacity in India for public health including infectious diseases. It has established 4 new institutions of public health and is assisting the growth of existing public health training institutions and departments. Mandate of addressing the capacity development is also taken up by premier institutions such as National Centre for Disease Control, Delhi, Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute of Medical Sciences, Trivandrum and National Institute of Epidemiology, Chennai.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Aviation Training Academy in Shillong

437. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the austerity drive and economic slow down in the Air India, Government proposes to set up a State-of-the-art Aviation Training Academy and a call centre for Air India in Shillong;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the details of the expenditure likely to be incurred in setting up of such an Academy; and
- (d) the details of the funds allocated by the Central Government for the said purposes in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):

(a) There is no such proposal under consideration in the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### **Comfortable transit for Haj pilgrims**

438. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Delhi International Airport Limited has promised a comfortable transit for Haj pilgrims out of Indira Gandhi International Airport;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Haj pilgrims have expressed their satisfaction with the arrangements at the Airport; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Delhi International Airport Limited have made the following arrangements to ensure comfortable transit for Haj Pilgrims:-

(i) Upgraded Haj Terminal for Operations; (81) Maintenance checks carried out; (iii) Liaison with Customs, Immigrations, CISF; (iv) Displayed Haj Signages; (v) Temporary Tentage created; (vi) Provided temporary parking space for meters/greeters; (viii) Deployed Traffic Marshalls & Raxa staff; (vii) Tow crane kept ready for smooth traffic; (ix) Alternate route to T2 & New Udaan Bhawan identified and repaired; (x) Barricading of Pedestrian routes and Traffic Marshalls to assist passengers.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Delhi International Airport Limited has informed that it has received a lot of appreciation, albeit verbally.

#### **Rise in airfares by airlines**

439. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the airlines have revised and raised the airfares and freight charges again in June this year, *i.e.* 2009;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the reasons and grounds for such a rise in fares and freight charges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Scheduled Passenger Private Airlines Jet Airways, Jet Lite, Kingfisher Airlines, Spicejet, Go Air, Paramount Airways and IndiGo have increased the fuel surcharges by Rs. 400/- across their network effective 16th June, 2009. Air India has also raised its fuel surcharge by Rs. 400/- effective 19 June 2009 whereas Schedule Cargo Airline *i.e.* M/s. Blue Dart Aviation Ltd. has not changed transportation rates since June 2009 till date. The increase in fare has been due to the increased price of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF).

#### **Insurance cover for Air India**

†440. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India gets an insurance cover of Rs.49,000 crores per year for its passengers and aircrafts for which it pays a premium of rupees 125 crore;

(b) whether New India Insurance Company, which is giving an insurance cover to passengers and aircrafts of Air India for last many years, has made a written complaint with Central Vigilance Commission that the National Aviation Company of India Ltd.(NACIL) has entrusted insurance job to some other company in its place;

(c) the companies of public sector apart from New India Insurance Company which have submitted their tenders for the same; and

(d) the reasons for cancellation of the tenders by NACIL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):

(a) Air India aircraft insurance cover for the policy year October 2009 to September, 2010 consists of Average Fleet value of US\$ 8.60 Billion (equivalent to Rs.41272 crores). The amount of premium is US\$ 24.24 million (equivalent to Rs.116 crores) excluding Service Tax.

(b) No complaint has been received from New India Insurance Company in the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) NACIL issued a tender on 23.03.09 inviting technical bids for renewal of Aviation Insurance Policy for year 2009-10. Two bids were received. One from a consortium of 4 PSU Insurance Companies led by New India Assurance Company Ltd. with members - National Insurance, Oriental Insurance and United Insurance. Second from private sector companies led by ICICI Lombard General Insurance Co. Ltd. Taking into consideration the need for better transparency and more competitive pricing especially in view of higher premium being paid by Air India compared with its peer group, fresh tenders were invited to allow for more responses even from individual insurance companies.

#### **Loss making airports of AAI**

441. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of the 125 airports managed by the Airports Authority of India (AAI), only 15 are making profits and the remaining are incurring losses;

(b) if so, the total losses incurred by other airports operated by AAI during the last three years, year-wise and airport-wise; and

(c) if so, how the Ministry is planning to address the problems and what efforts it is making to increase the non-traffic revenues at airports by better exploitation of commercial opportunities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details are given in enclosed Statement. (*See below*).

(c) Airports Authority of India (AAI) is in the process of exploiting new avenues to increase Non-Traffic Revenues as per the following:

- (i) Introduce the concept of master concessionaires at major airports by bunching major contracts, which shall not only increase the revenue but also enable easy monitoring.
- (ii) Tendering of the Ground Handling Facilities at the airports which was earlier done only through selected agencies has resulted in manifold increase of revenue of AAI.
- (iii) Introduction of innovative schemes/facilities at the airports which shall not only facilitate the passengers but also increase the revenue to AAI, and
- (iv) City side development of the airports for increasing the revenues is also under active consideration at the select airports.

**Statement**

*Details of Revenue/Expenditure and Profit during the last three years by AAI*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year		2005-06				2006-07			2007-08		
Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of Airport	Total	Total	Profit/	Total	Total	Profit/	Total	Total	
Profit/			Revenue	Expendi- ture	Loss Before Tax	Revenue	Expendi- ture	Loss Before Tax	Revenue	Expendi- ture	Loss Before Tax
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(A) Loss making operational Airports											
1	Andhra Pardesh	Rajamundry	45.16	107.54	-62.38	97.91	287.08	-189.17	158.63	223.12	-64.49
2		Tirupathi	168.84	576.41	-407.57	298.85	627.49	-328.64	410.93	1042.12	-631.19
3		Vijaywada	60.38	436.94	-376.56	126.69	465.75	-339.06	176.00	497.00	-321.00
4		Vishakhapatnam (C.E)	502.03	800.34	-298.31	640.99	947.94	-306.95	1029.68	1841.38	-811.70
5	Arunachal Pradesh	Tezu (C.E)	0.06	19.78	-19.72	0.00	20.14	-20.14	0.00	21.12	-21.12
6	Assam	Dibrugarh (Mohanbari)	273.76	820.60	-546.84	347.09	1117.72	-770.63	283-21	1080.90	-797.69
7		Jorhat (C.E)	70.67	252.27	-181.60	79.32	282.35	-203.03	88.17	259.07	-170.90
8		Lilabari (North Lakhimp)	8.64	298.73	-290.09	14.51	357.76	-343.25	19.89	949.18	-929.29
9		Silchar (C.E)	116.00	305.60	-189.60	171.56	511.34	-339.78	222.60	608.67	-386.07

10		Tezpur (C.E)	13.79	114.62	-100.83	-7.03	175.86	-182.89	5.24	510.27	-505.03
11	Bihar	Gaya	146.75	970.57	-823.82	189.74	1303.96	-1114.22	192.07	1726.25	-1534.18
12		Patna	636.87	1876.50	-1239.63	855.95	1932.58	-1076.63	1187.84	2286.87	-1099.03
13	Chandigarh	Chandigarh (C.E)	193.16	452.00	-258.84	313.52	.541.76	-228.24	461.75	667.71	-205.96
14	Delhi	Delhi (Safdarjung)	104.29	1154.50	-1050.21	60.04	1073.70	-1013.66	151.81	1519.94	-1368.13
15	Gujrat	Bhavnagar	111.20	550.52	-439.32	113.00	487.99	-374.99	138.12	661.95	-523.83
16		Bhuj (C.E)	173.34	499.46	-326.12	183.00	505.19	-322.19	284.76	514.39	-229.63
17		Jamnagar (C.E.)	160.12	192.80	-32.68	165.00	213.74	-48.74	239.92	381.26	-141.34
18		Kandla	3.71	93.57	-89.86	4.00	149.42	-145.42	63.68	216.17	-152.49
19		Keshod (Junagarh)	0.59	109.85	-109.26	2.00	87.85	-85.85	0.54	545.03	-544.49
20		Porbandar	29.89	237.73	-207.84	30.00	343.24	-313.24	34.17	511.41	-477.24
21		Surat	12.33	50.00	-37.67	8.00	82.67	-74.67	141.53	447.12	-305.59
22		Rajkot	327.06	866.34	-539.28	352.00	810.09	-458.09	381.77	887.95	-506.18
23		Vadodra (Baroda)	941.59	1504.99	-563.40	1139.00	1545.11	-406.11	1512.88	1969.46	-456.58
24	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra (Gaggal)	3.86	384.82	-380.96	7.17	292.58	-285.41	35.00	411.04	-376.04
25		Kullu (Bhuntar)	27.95	390.24	-362.29	35.19	452.98	-417.79	49.81	586.13	-536.32
26		Shimla	8.85	321.80	-312.95	7.14	252.71	-245.57	29.75	345.86	-316.11
27	Jammu & Kashmir	Leh (C.E)	163.18	329.67	-166.49	227.44	349.07	-121.63	275.32	328.73	-53.41



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
28	Jharkhand	Ranchi	336.21	1105.31	-769.10	435.49	1173.21	-737.72	869.67	1583.89	-714.22
29	Karnataka	Belgaum	50.36	274.01	-223.65	52.00	875.72	-823.72	66.14	990.76	424.62
30		Hubli	16.11	144.99	-128.88	52.84	132.67	-79.83	151.01	343.95	-192.94
31		Manglore	628.77	1742.95	-1114.18	1243.44	2134.47	-891.03	2014.11	2494.45	-480.34
32		Vidyanagar @	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.66	-3.66
33	Lakshadweep Island	Agatti	16.59	190.25	-173.68	19.38	201.93	-182.55	36.40	310.25	-273.85
34	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	425.21	1485.45	-1060.24	551.00	1566.32	-1015.32	737.22	1988.46	-1251.24
35	Gwalior (C.E)		22.01	267.28	-245.27	36.95	298.99	-262.04	37.69	349.37	-311.68
36		Indore	696.71	1132.96	-436.25	1051.00	1276.48	-225.48	1610.38	1628.86	-18.48
37		Jabalpur	33.95	438.92	-404.94	44.00	341.16	-297.16	63.89	669.38	-605.49
33		Khajuraho	200.86	1022.11	-821.25	235.20	907.26	-672.06	276.89	1289.47	-1012.58
39	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	339.31	770.93	-431.62	332.00	817.73	-485.73	518.28	.751.04	-232.76
40		Gondia	0.00	3.24	-3.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
41	Manipur	Imphal	271.74	534.56	-262.82	462.47	1211.97	-749.50	738.12	1563.11	-824.99
42	Meghalaya	Shillong (Barapani)	6.48	129.74	-123.26	6.57	146.10	-139.53	6.34	295.40	-289.06
43	Mizoram	Lengpui (Aizwal)	42.02	114.85	-72.83	52.86	168.77	-115.91	61.07	189.67	-128.60
44	Nagaland	Dimapur	56.35	414.12	-357.77	-131.39	441.31	-572.70	105.76	1165.37	-1059.61

45	Orissa	Bhubaneshwar	716.30	2073.41	-1357.11	964.25	2002.73	-1038.48	1968.88	2373.52	-404.64
46	.	Jharsuguda	0.53	74.81	-74.28	0.66	78.77	-78.11	0.36	83.73	-83.37
47	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	7.47	50.03	-42.56	10.41	56.55	-46.14	12.21.	95.92	-83.71
48	Punjab	Ludhiana	3.20	127.53	-124.33	2.22	201.18	-198.96	3.28	217.22	-213.94
49		Pathankot	0.00	288.31	-288.31	9.04	273.36	-264.32	27.02	324.84	-297.82
50	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer (C.E)	0.00	26.15	-26.15	0.05	34.51	-34.46	9.79	38.47	-28.68
51		Jodhpur (C.E)	194.20	486.57	-292.37	307.08	585.99	-278.91	327.97	672.98	-345.01
52		Kota	17.97	61.77	-43.80	10.97	72.54	-61.57	32.09	71.30	-39.21
53		Udaipur	462.19	1055.00	-592.81	702.83	1137.25	-434.42	930.06	1995.72	-1065.66
54	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	344.92	799.64	-454.72	517.22	817.08	-299.86	772.80	1250.55	-477.75
55		Salem	0.58	25.66	-25.08	4.22	33.78	-29.56	0.75	44.54	-43.79
56		Tiruchirapalli	607.55	1064.82	-457.27	826.72	1376.52	-549.80	1241.50	1859.63	-615.13
57		Tuticorin	0.52	32.21	-31.69	32.00	89.60	-57.60	55.63	141.03	-85.40
58		Vellore	0.00	6.88	-6.88	0.02	6.95	-6.93	0.31	11.12	-10.81
59	Tripura	Agartala	513.53	1201.75	-688.22	614.18	1785.29	-1171.11	916.30	2336.73	-1420.43
60	Uttar Pradesh	Agra (C.E)	70.07	484.33	-414.26	59.10	526.17	-467.07	94.02	585.34	-491.32
61		Allahabad (C.E)	18.63	211.01	-192.38	45.81	150.50	-104.78	42.18	1440.42	-398.24
62		Gorakhpur (C.E)	29.56	33.84	-4.28	10.70	44.70	-34.00	17.97	60.21	-42.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
63		Kanpur	47.16	252.59	-205.43	12.46	336.54	-324.08	29.75	396.56	-366.81
64		Lucknow	1496.63	2987.99	-1491.36	1962.21	3022.05	-1059.84	2431.95	3567.74	-1135.79
65		Varanasi	505.75	1997.24	-1491.49	976.91	2122.66	-1145.75	1312.09	2573.11	-1261.02
66	Uttaranchal	Dehradun	37.28	182.00	-144.72	55.04	228.31	-173.27	7.75	935.14	-927.39
67		Pant Nagar	0.27	104.25	-103.98	22.26	133.21	-110.95	43.12	273.04	-229.92
68	West Bengal	Bagdogra (C.E)	463.01	486.62	-23.61	545.45	900.66	-355.21	685.51	732.98	-47.47
69		Balurghat	0.46	6.35	-5.89	0.30	4.61	-4.51	0.00	10.48	-10.48
70		Behala	0.13	22.00	-21.87	0.00	24.88	-24.88	7.72	51.36	-43.64
71		Cooch-Behar	0.11	23.16	-23.05	-153.81	-93.09	-60.72	0.11	270.25	-270.14
72		Malda	0.85	19.40	-18.65	0.31	23.07	-22.76	0.00	36.48	-36.48

(C.E) = Civil Enclave

@ = AAI Provides ATC Services Only

**B. Loss making Non-operational Airports**

1	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	0.00	11.66	-11.66	0.04	10.51	-10.47	0.02	14.50	-14.48
2		Donakonda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3		Nadirgul (Flying Club)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4		Warangal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Arunachal Pradesh	Along (C.E)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6		Daporizo (C.E)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

7		Passighat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8		Zero (C.E)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Assam	Rupsi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10		Shella	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Bihar	Jogbani	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	-0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
12		Muzzafarpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13		Raxaul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Gujarat	Dessa(Palampur)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Jharkhand	Chakulia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Karnataka	Hassan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18		Mysore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Kerala	Cochin (C.E.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21		Panna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22		Satna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Maharashtra	Akola	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24		Hadapsar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26		Sholapur (SG)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26		Kolahpur (SG)	4.76	9.88	-5.12	5.00	11.12	-6.12	5.60	11.41	-5.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
27	Mizoram	Tural (Aizwal)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Rajasthan	Nal (Bikaner) (C.E)	0.00	94.70	-94.70	0.56	100.29	-99.73	0.00	101.71	-101.71
29	Tripura	Kailashahar	0.00	1.81	-181	0.00	1.24	-1.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
30		Kamalpur	0.00	0.00	.0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31		Khowai	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33		Kanpur (Chakeri) (C.E)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34		Lalitpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	West Bengal	Asansol	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

(C.E) = Civil Enclave

(S.G.) = Leased to State Government

**(C) Loss making International Airports**

1	Punjab	Amritsar	1546.66	2047.59	-500.93	2158.46	2563.58	-405.12	3215.90	3530.89	-314.99
2	Assam	Guwahati	2169.22	5880.83	-3711.61	3081.93	5956.24	-2874.31	3975.29	5221.62	-1246.33
3	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar (CE)	689.56	806.42	-116.86	1236.30	1351.21	-114.91	1353.88	2658.34	-1304.46
4	Maharashtra	Nagpur (Sonegaon)	1256.74	3696.28	-2439.54	2267.00	3615.28	-1348.28	2912.71	5497.74	-2585.03

(C.E) = Civil Enclave

#### **New airports in Rajasthan**

442. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to set up new airports in Rajasthan during 2009-10;
- (b) if so, by when and the details thereof; and
- (c) by when Jaipur airport would be upgraded to a full-fledged international terminal and become fully operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between Airports Authority of India (AAI) and the State Govt. of Rajasthan for the development of Kishangarh airstrip for ATR operations.

- (c) A new International Terminal Building has been commissioned on 1st July, 2009.

#### **Accidents of aircrafts due to bird-hit**

†443. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to states:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of aircraft accidents due to birds-hit in the country is increasing every year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is silent on the recommendations of the Committee constituted to reserve this problem; if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether Government is going to implement the recommendations of Airfield Environment Management Committee very soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):

(a) No, Sir. There has been no aircraft accident due to bird hits during the last three years.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) The recommendations made by the National Bird Control Committee (NBCC) in its first meeting held on 30.06.2009 have been implemented by the concerned agencies.

(d) The recommendations made by Airfield Environment Management Committee (AEMC) are implemented in coordination with local civic authorities and the implementation is monitored at NBCC level.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

#### **Increase in accidents involving helicopters**

444. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in recent times accidents of helicopters are increasing every year;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop such incidents;
- (c) whether the private aviation companies are neglecting the basic rules and regulations, the neglects of which caused the severe accidents;
- (d) if so, the action taken by Government against them; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to monitor all private aviation companies' helicopters from time to time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):

(a) No, Sir. As compared to three accidents in the year 2007 only two accidents each were reported in the years 2008 and 2009 (till date).

(b) Safety recommendations emanating from investigation of incidents are followed up for implementation with the concerned agencies for preventing recurrence of such incidents in future. To avoid air accidents, various accident prevention programmes have been initiated by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), which include safety audits, surveillance inspections, dissemination of safety information, issue of Air Safety Circular/ Civil Aviation Requirements, etc.

(c) to (e) The compliance of the Basic Rules and Regulations of the Private Aviation Companies are checked during safety audit/ surveillance inspection. Action is always taken against the defaulters if any deviation is observed during such inspections.

#### **Proposals from Andhra Pradesh Government**

445. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the proposals received in the Ministry from Andhra Pradesh Government during the last two years;
- (b) the decision/action taken on each of those proposals;
- (c) whether any of these proposals are pending with the Ministry; if so, the reasons for their pendency; and
- (d) by when, these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):

(a) and (b) On the request of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, Airports Authority of India (AAI) had conducted Feasibility Study of 8 sites identified by the State Government, namely, Nellore, Ongole, Tadepalligudem, Nizamabad, Bobbili, Kurnul, Ramagundam and Kothagudem. The Feasibility Reports were forwarded to the Government of Andhra Pradesh on 3.6.2008 for further action.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

**Violation on safety norms by private airlines**

446. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are reports of private airlines violating the safety norms;
- (b) if so, the details of such cases reported;
- (c) whether Government is aware of the reports that a private aircraft took off from an unlit airstrip at Dumka in Jharkhand;
- (d) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted into this incident; and
- (e) if so, the details of the report along with the action taken on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. One case was reported in the year 2009.

(c) Yes, Sir. On 19.10.2009, C - 525 aircraft VT - PSB of M/s Orbit Aviation took off after sunset from Dumka Airstrip, which is an uncontrolled airfield in the twilight period.

(d) and (e) Investigation revealed that the aircraft took off after sunset, in violation of safety guidelines and Visual Flight Rules. Based on investigation both the pilots were grounded for 15 days and were given warning to not to repeat such lapses.

**Construction of new airports**

447. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of new airports under construction in the country;
- (b) the estimated cost of each of the airports and status of their constructions;
- (c) the methodology adopted in financing the projects and their tender procedure;
- (d) the number of airports proposed to be approved in private sector, their location and cost involved in each case; and
- (e) the estimated time of completion of each of the airports under construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):

(a) to (e) One new Greenfield airport namely, Pakyong in Sikkim is under construction by Airports Authority of India (AAI) with schedule date of completion as January 2012. The estimated project cost is Rs.309 crores. The project is to be funded from the Government of India's fund (90%) and internal resources of AAI (10%) and executed by following open tender procedure.



As per the Greenfield Airport Policy, the proposal for setting up of Greenfield Airports are also received from the promoters from time-to-time and considered by a Steering Committee for 'in-principle' approval. After the announcement of Greenfield Airport Policy, 'in principle' approval has been given for the establishment of 12 airports for public use namely Mopa (Goa), Navi Mumbai, Sindhudurg (Maharashtra), Kannur (Kerala), Bijapur, Simoga, Hassan, Gulbarga (Karnataka), Dabra Airport, Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh), Durga Pur (West Bengal).

The cost, location, completion schedule, etc. of such proposals are project specific, the firmed up details of which are furnished by the promoters on finalization of Detailed Project Report.

#### **Difference in airfares from Gulf countries to India**

448. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a vast difference in the fares of air travel from the Gulf countries to various cities in India and in Kerala;
- (b) the basis on which the airfares are worked out; and
- (c) what are the reasons for the difference in the fares?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):  
(a) to (c) The Government does not regulate airline fares. It is for the airlines themselves to decide fares as per their revenue management and competition with the other airlines operating on a particular route and having regard to all relevant factors including their cost of operations, characteristics and level of service etc.

#### **Increase in the share capital of AAI**

†449. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has permitted to increase the share capital of Airports Authority of India (AAI);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the sectors wherein this amount will be utilized by AAI for the benefits of the activities of the company and welfare of its employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):  
(a) No Sir.  
(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Airport at Kota, Rajasthan**

†450. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the airport in Kota City, Rajasthan is now no more safe and appropriate for flight services due to development of dense localities around it;

(b) whether any new place has been identified for construction of a new airport at Kota; and

(c) by when new airport in Kota will be constructed and placed on aviation map?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):

(a) No, Sir. However, the growth of dense localities around the airport has affected the expansion/upgradation of the airport for any higher category of aircraft operation.

(b) and (c) The State Government had identified few sites, which were inspected by Airports Authority of India (AAI) but not found suitable. An alternative site was suggested by the AAI to which the State Government's response is awaited.

#### **Cancellation of flight by Air India**

451. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Air India flight from Delhi to Dubai was cancelled on 30 October, 2009; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Debts of airlines**

452. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the present status of debts of each airline;

(b) the comparative details thereof during the last three years;

(c) the exact reasons for such debts of airlines; and

(d) the steps being taken to avoid such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):

(a) to (d) The information is being collected.

#### **Plan for restructuring of Air India**

453. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has been formulating a comprehensive restructuring plan for Air India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether under the said plan Government is also considering the issue of procurement of the new planes already ordered by the Air India; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The financial and organizational restructuring Plan for Air India focuses on operational efficiency, product improvement and organizational revamp. The plan envisages manpower cost rationalization, fuel management, route profitability enhancement and non-traffic revenue enhancement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Air India has rescheduled delivery of 3 Boeing 777-300ER aircrafts beyond 2010 and 27 B-787 aircrafts beyond the contracted delivery period commencing April, 2011. It is also proposed to lease out 3 new 777-200LR aircrafts.

#### **Violations by flying aircrafts**

454. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) what has been concrete advantages of strengthening of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) vigilance supervisory role in detecting more than three thousands violations by the flying aircrafts during five months till September;
- (b) whether Government was able to convince the US Federal Aviation Administration that Indian aviation continues to retain its top billing due to massive steps taken to strengthen the regulator so that it completes its target of 4,300 surveillance activities during 2009; and
- (c) what is the number of violations committed by public sector Air India and other private airlines and foreign airlines which operated in Indian skies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):

(a) Strengthening Directorate General of Civil Aviation's surveillance capabilities has resulted in ensuring stricter compliance of regulations, improvement in safety oversight and enhancement of safety of operations. Out of a total of 4,327 surveillance activities planned for the year 2009, about 2545 surveillance activities have been carried out till 1st September, 2009.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) While 289 deficiencies were found in operations of Air India (unified), private airlines and foreign airlines operating in Indian sky, accounted for 660 and 15 deficiencies respectively.

#### Measures for smooth travel of Haj pilgrims

455. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether the Ministry had taken any measures for the smooth travel of Haj pilgrims from India;
- (b) if so, whether there is any statistics with regard to Haj pilgrims annually from Kerala;
- (c) what are the measures taken for the Haj pilgrims from Kerala; and
- (d) whether the Central Government proposes for introduction of large aircraft from Kerala due to the heavy rush of Haj pilgrims and less number of low cost airlines in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The number of ballottee pilgrims carried from Kerala's Kozhikode station during the last 3 years viz. 2007, 2008 and 2009 is 8606, 9938 and 8600 respectively.

(c) and (d) A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed with M/s. National Air Services (NAS) of Saudi Arabia to carry pilgrims from Calicut to Jeddah. NAS had provided aircrafts having a capacity of 238 seats and had agreed to mount additional capacity towards the end of Phase I to make good any possible shortfall.

#### Small airports in NER

456. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan for setting up of small airports in North Eastern Region States to boost the tourism sector which is one of the major revenue earning head;
- (b) if so, the details thereof with the major locations and target set for the airports to be operational for service; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and what important approach has been taken up by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to construct three greenfield airports at Pakyong (Sikkim), Cheithu (Nagaland) and Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh) in the North Eastern Region. Of these three airports, work at Pakyong airport in Sikkim has started with the Probable Date of Completion (PDC) in January, 2012. The other two greenfield airports are at the planning stage.

#### Hike in airfares for Haj pilgrims

†457. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has hiked air fares for Haj pilgrims this year;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the current fares for each Haj pilgrim and the separate details of actual fares and subsidy thereon;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) the expected number of Haj pilgrims going from India for Haj this year;
- (e) the details of assistance provided to Haj pilgrims by the Central Government;
- (f) whether Government has received any representation to withdraw the hiked fares; and
- (g) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The cost of travel per pilgrim for Airlines has Increased considerably mainly due to increase in input costs, increase in embarkation points etc. However, the amount charged per pilgrim as travel cost had remained static since 1994.

(c) The fare being charged per pilgrim for Haj 2009 is Rs. 16,000/- . The total cost of Haj operations for the carriage of pilgrims this year is expected to be Rs. 67,000/- per pilgrim, out of which Rs. 51,000/- will be borne by the Government as subsidy.

(d) The number of pilgrims for Haj 2009 will be around 1,21,500.

(e) The following facilities are provided to the Haj pilgrims by Air India: (i) Free baggage allowance of 45 Kgs. per pilgrim; (ii) Provision of 10 litres of zam zam water free of charge to each pilgrim and carriage of same; (iii) Box meal is provided to the pilgrims on departure from India and arrival into Saudi Arabia; (iv) All other facilities as provided to the International passengers.

(f) and (g) The Ministry of External Affairs has received representations to withdraw hiked fares.

#### **Proposal for airport modernization**

458. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Airports Authority of India has any proposal to raise Rs. 2000 crores for airport modernization;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the amount raised so far at each airport;
- (d) the status of modernization work so far and future action plan in this regard; and
- (e) the burden of the same on the air passengers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has proposed to raise Rs.2000 crores in BE 2009-10 through borrowings to meet its requirement of funds for development of airports infrastructure in the country.

(c) AAI had raised short term loans amounting to Rs.380 crores till 30.09.2009.

(d) The details of works completed, in progress and planned are given in Statement-I, II, III and IV respectively.

(e) Borrowings by AAI to meet its funds requirement will not cast any burden on the passenger fares.

**Statement-I**

*Details of completed works*

Ref. Q.DY No. U175

S. N	Name of Schemes	Amount Sanctioned	Progress made upto 31.10.09	The time by which likely to be completed
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Northern Region</b>				
<b>Amritsar</b>				
1	Expansion and modification of terminal building extension of runway, apron technical block cum control tower, cargo complex and operational wall	82.81	100%	Work Completed
<b>Dehradun</b>				
1	Construction of runway	44.50	100%	Work Completed
2	Construction of control tower cum technical block	6.78	100%	Work Completed
3	Construction of New Terminal Building and allied works	34.65	100%	Work Completed
<b>Kangra</b>				
1	Extension of runway, const. Of apron taxiway, TB, car park, operational wall, drainage, augmentation of power supply, air conditioning, sub station equipment & DG set, conveyor, fire fighting, PAPI, water cooler, swerages, provision of water supply pump	10.75	100%	Work Completed
<b>Jaipur</b>				
1	Construction of new international terminal complex	94.87	100%	Work Completed
2	Construction of new apron and taxiway	30.32	100%	Work completed

1	2	3	4	5
	<b>Jodhpur</b>			
1	Extension of Apron & allied works	11.89	100%	Work Completed
	<b>Kargil</b>			
1	Construction New Airport.	37.81	100%	Work Completed
	<b>Khajuraho</b>			
1	Extension of runway to 7500	21.78	100%	Work Completed
2	Construction of new apron and taxiway	13.47	100%	Work Completed
	<b>Kullu</b>			
1	C/o New Terminal Building & pavement works	10.00	100%	Work Completed
	<b>Lucknow</b>			
1	Resurfacing of taxitrack & extension of apron, isolation bay.	11.81.	100%	Work Completed
2	Extn. of Runway to 9000 ft and strengthening of existing runway including assoicated works	32.00	100%	Work Completed
	<b>Pathankot</b>			
1	Development of Civil Enclave including Residential Quarters with land	33.33	100%	Work Completed
	<b>Srinagar</b>			
1	Expansion and modification of terminal building complex.	101.33	100%	Work Completed
	<b>Udaipur</b>			
1	Construction of new terminal building complex	77.44	100%	Work Completed
2	Extension and strengthening of runway and allied works	44.31	100%	Work Completed

<b>Varanasi</b>				
1	Strengthening of existing runway and provision shoulders	31.43	100%	Work Completed
<b>Eastern Region</b>				
<b>Bhubaneswar</b>				
1	Extension of Runway.	14.75	100%	Work Completed
2	Expansion of Apron, Strengthening of existing apron and taxiway, Construction of additional taxiway and associated works.	13.00	100%	Work Completed
<b>Gaya</b>				
1	Construction of New Terminal Building & allied structure.	62.52	100%	Work Completed
<b>Cooch Behar</b>				
1	Construction of new terminal building	12.36	100%	Work Completed
<b>Raipur</b>				
1	Strengthening & extn. of apron	6.85	100%	Work Completed
<b>Western Region</b>				
<b>Ahmedabad</b>				
1	C/o New International Terminal Building Phase-I	291.00	85%	Dee-09
	C/o New International Terminal Building Phase-II		86%	Dec-09
<b>Aurangabad</b>				
1	Extn. of Rwy	25.68	99%	Nov-09
<b>Bhopal</b>				
1	Construction of new expandable modular terminal bldg. at Raja Bhoj Airport Bhopal.	135.04	48%	Mar-10
2	Construction of New Apron and associated works.	63.78	10%	Mar-10



1	2	3	4	5
	<b>Gondia</b>			
1	C/o Parallel Taxi way	18.32	95%	Dec-09
2	C/o 2 nos. addl. Hangers	8.00	82%	Dec-09
3	Construction of NIATAM	52.33	43%	Feb-10
	<b>Indore</b>			
1	Construction of New Terminal bldg,	135.60	41%	Mar-10
	<b>Pune</b>			
1	Ext. & Modification of Terminal Building at Pune Airport.	96.30	84%	Dec-09
	<b>North Eastern Region</b>			
	<b>Agartala</b>			
1	Expansion of Terminal Complex & AC for entire terminal complex	27.61	100%	Work Completed
2	Expansion and strengthening of apron	17.42	100%	Work Completed
3	Strengthening of existing runway	35.03	100%	Work Completed
4	Construction of new technical building cum control tower	6.00	100%	Work Completed
	<b>Bagdogra</b>			
1	Extension of apron	20.70	100%	Work Completed
	<b>Dibrugarh</b>			
1	Construction of new terminal building i/c land acquisition.	54.52	100%	Work Completed

<b>Dimapur</b>				
1	Resurfacing of runway	10.27	100%	Work Completed
<b>Guwahati</b>				
1	Extension of runway and C/o new apron with link taxiway	45.76	100%	Work Completed
<b>Imphal</b>				
1	Resurfacing of runway, construction of isolation bay, Extension of apron & link taxiway.	21.00	100%	Work Completed
<b>Lilabari</b>				
1	Construction of New Terminal Building.	18.46	100%	Work Completed
<b>Silchar</b>				
1	Extension of runway, acquisition of land & construction of boundary wall.	41.49	100%	Work Completed
<b>Southern Region</b>				
<b>Bangalore</b>				
1	Expansion & Modification of TB.	6.00	100%	Work Completed
<b>Calicut</b>				
1	Resurfacing of runway & allied works	26.97	100%	Work Completed
2	Exp. Modification of ITB I/C electrical packages	89.48	100%	Work Completed
<b>Coimbatore</b>				
1	Extension of rway	11.00	100%	Work Completed
<b>Madurai</b>				
1	Strengthening & Extn. Of Rwy & allied works	35.25	100%	Work Completed

1	2	3	4	5
	<b>Mangalore</b>			
1	C/o New Terminal Bldg.	147.01	100%	Work Completed
	C/ o Apron	100%	Work Completed	
	<b>Mysore</b>			
1	Development of Mysore Airport (i) Pavement work	69.29	100%	Work Completed
	<b>Pondicherry</b>			
1	Development of Pondicherry Airport SH: C/o runway	24.34	100%	Work Completed
	<b>Tirupati</b>			
1	Resurfacing and strengthening of runway, taxitrack, apron, isolation bay etc.	17.3	100%	Work Completed
	<b>Trichy</b>			
1	Ext. of apron, c/o new apron and taxi-track	17.76	100%	Work Completed
2	C/o New Terminal Bldg.	74.7	100%	Work Completed
3	Strengthening and extension of rwy	25.94	100%	Work Completed
	<b>Vizag</b>			
1	C/o new integrated TB	94.94	100%	Work Completed

**Statement-II***Details of work in Progress*

(Ref. Q.Dy. No. U175)

S. N	Name of Schemes	Amount Sanctioned	Progress made upto 31.10.09	The time by which likely to be completed
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Northern Region</b>				
<b>Chandigarh</b>				
1	Construction of new integrated terminal building	77.97	82%	Mar-10
<b>Jaisalmer</b>				
1	Construction of new civil enclave	81.00	10%	Dec-10
<b>Lucknow</b>				
1	Construction of New International Terminal Building	129.38	55%	Mar-10
2	Construction of new apron, taxiway	41.30	82%	Dec-09
<b>Srinagar</b>				
1	Expansion of apron Ph-II	26.25	45%	Dec-09
<b>Udaipur</b>				
1	Construction of Control Tower & Technical Block	9.38	95%	Dec-09
<b>Varanasi</b>				
1	Const of new Integrated Terminal Building including aerobridge	94.11	85%	Dec-09
2	Extension and strengthening at apron & extension of runway	40.00	75%	Dec-09
<b>Ludhiana</b>				
1	Strengthening/Resurfacing of runway and apron / taxiway	11.68y	75%	Dec-09

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Eastern Region</b>				
	<b>Portblair</b>			
1	Expansion of apron and additional taxiway	34.38	90%	Nov-09
	<b>Ranchi</b>			
1	Construction of new integrated passenger terminal building	137.79	25%	Mar-10
2	Expansion of apron and construction of isolation bay	12.52	82%	Dec-09
3	Resurfacing of Runway	15.07	10%	Dec-09
	<b>Raipur</b>			
1	C/o new expandable modular Integrated Terminal Building.	135.72	40%	Mar-10
	<b>Kolkata</b>			
1	Construction of passenger terminal, extension of secondary runway etc.	1942.51	10%	Jan-11
<b>North Eastern Region</b>				
	<b>Barapani (Shillong)</b>			
1	Construction of new Terminal Building and Expansion of apron	25.62	55%	Jan-10
	<b>Dimapur</b>			
1	Expansion of apron and c/o link taxi way	13.35	50%	Jan-10
	<b>Guwahati</b>			
1	Construction of isolation aircraft parking stand.	13.94	72%	Dec-09
2	C/o B. wall in the newly acquired land for r/w extn. And c/o new apron	8.95	26%	Dec-09
3	Filling of the newly acquired area for Intl. TB (Ph-I)	29.78	42%	Dec-09

	<b>Imphal</b>			
1	Construction of new apron	11.83	50%	Dec-09
	<b>Pakyong</b>			
1	Construction of new airport at Pakyong, Sikkim. (SH: Earth work in cutting and filling, geogrid reinforced retaining wall, drainage system including box culvert, aerodrom pavement etc.)	309.00	10%	Jan-11
	<b>Western Region</b>			
	<b>Ahmedabad</b>			
1	C/ o New International Terminal Building Phase-I	291.00	85%	Dec-09
	C/o New International Terminal Building Phase-II		86%	Dec-09
	<b>Aurangabad</b>			
1	Extn. of Rwy	25.68	99%	Nov-09
	<b>Bhopal</b>			
1	Construction of new expandable modular terminal bldg. at Raja Bhoj Airport, Bhopal.	135.04	48%	Mar-10
2	Construction of New Apron and associated works.	63.78	10%	Mar-10
	<b>Gondia</b>			
1	C/O Parallel Taxi way	18.32	95%	Dec-09
2	C/o 2 nos. addl. Hangers	8.00	82%	Dec-09
3	Construction of NIATAM	52.33	43%	Feb-10
	<b>Indore</b>			
1	Construction of New Terminal bldg.	135.60	41%	Mar-10

1	2	3	4	5
	<b>Pune</b>			
1	Ext. & Modification of Terminal Building at Pune Airport	96.30	84%	Dec-09
	<b>Southern Region</b>			
	<b>Agatti</b>			
1	C/o TB, Fire Station and Control Tower	5.39	80%	Ph -I completed. Forecloser proposed.
	<b>Coimbatore</b>			
1	Exp. & Modification of TB	78.00	10%	Mar-10
2	Construction of part parallel taxiway and Expansion of apron	41.51	87%	Dec-09
	<b>Cuddapah</b>			
1	C/o runway, taxiway, apron	26.12	98%	Nov-09
	<b>Chennai</b>			
1	Construction of domestic terminal and extension of existing international terminal and extension of secondary runwav etc.	1808.00	10%	Jan-11
	<b>Madurai</b>			
1	C/o of TB & allied works	128.76	55%	Feb-10
	<b>Mysore</b>			
1	Development of Mysore Airport Building work	69.29	90%	Dec-09
	<b>Rajamundry</b>			
1	C/o of new terminal building including car park	43.29	28%	Mar-10
	<b>Trivandrum</b>			
1	Construction of new international terminal building, apron	245.00	82%	Dec-09
	<b>Vijayawada</b>			
1	Ext. of rwy	47.87	90%	Nov-09

**Statement-III**  
*Details of work in Planning Stage*

Ref. Q. Dy. NO. U175

S. N	Name of Schemes	Amount Sanctioned	The time by which likely to be completed
1	2	3	4
<b>Northern Region</b>			
	<b>Jaipur</b>		
1	Extension and strengthening of Runway	81.26	Planning stage
	<b>Leh</b>		
1	Construction of new terminal building	116.00	Planning stage
	<b>Khajuraho</b>		
1	Construction of new integrated terminal building	75.32	Work rescinded. Tender stage.
	<b>Udaipur</b>		
1	Construction of apron i/c link taxiway		Tender stage
	<b>Jammu</b>		
1	Expn. & Modification of TB	20.00	Planning stage
2	Extension of Apron	10.00	Planning stage
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
	<b>Bhubneshwar</b>		
1	Construction of new integrated passenger terminal building	145.54	Tender stage
	<b>Portblair</b>		
1	Construction of new terminal building	350.00	Planning stage
<b>North Eastern Region</b>			
	<b>Cheithu (Kohima)</b>		
1	Construction of New Airport at Cheithu (Kohima).	-	Planning stage
<b>Western Region</b>			
	<b>Goa</b>		
1	New Intl. Terminal, car park, Ext. of apron and allied works	330.02	Tender stage
	<b>Rajkot</b>		
1	Construction of new terminal building	50.00	Planning stage
<b>Southern Region</b>			
	<b>Coimbatore</b>		
1	Construction of new terminal building	145.00	Planning stage



1	2	3	4
<b>Mangalore</b>			
1	Extension of runway 24/06	20.00	Planning stage
<b>Pondicherry</b>			
1	Construction of new terminal building i/c car park	50	Planning stage
<b>Triupati</b>			
1	Construction of new terminal building	120	Planning stage
2	Extension of runway & strengthening of runway	60	Planning stage
<b>Vijayawada</b>			
1	Expansion of terminal building	56.96	Planning stage

**Statement-IV**

*Details of work in Planning Stage*

Chennai Airport, Chennai	The Government of India has approved plan of modernization and expansion of Chennai-Airport at a cost of Rs. 1808 crores in August, 2008, The proposal consists of construction of domestic terminal building covering an area of 67,700 sqm and extension of existing Anna International Terminal having covered area of 59300 sqm and also extension of secondary runway across the Adiyar. river, parallel taxi-track and 10 nos. parking bays. The work is in progress and present progress is 20%. The entire project is likely to be completed by January 2011.
NSCBI Airport, Kolkata	The Government of India has approved plan of modernization of integrated passenger terminal building of area 1,80,000 sqm, extension of secondary runway, associated taxi tracks, apron, parking bays and rapid exit taxiways Rs. 1942.51 crores in August, 2008. The work is in progress and present progress is 20%.  The entire project is likely to be completed by May 2011.

**Infusion of equity in Air India**

459. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether Government proposes to infuse its equity into the cash strapped Air India over a period of next few years;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has asked the Air India to improve its performance and costs cutting;
- (d) if so, whether Air India has prepared any costs cutting plan so far;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the extent to which the cost cutting plan has been implemented so far and the extent to which performance of the Air India has been improved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The matter is under consideration.

(c) to (f) Yes, Sir. NACIL has taken the following initiatives to turnaround the performance of the company and is mainly focused on Cost Reduction (Target of Rs. 1500 crores) and Revenue Enhancement (Target of Rs. 1200 crores).

The turnaround plan presented to the Committee of Secretaries on 29th August, 2009 has been broadly divided into 0-9 months, 9-18 months & 18-36 months. These are broadly segregated under Operational efficiency, Product Improvement, Organization Building & Financial Restructuring.

#### **Violation of safety measures during take off of plane**

460. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that an aircraft took off from Dumka to Ranchi recently in the lights of some jeeps or cars;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that safety measures were compromised in this case;
- (c) if so, the details in this regard and the action taken in the matter; and
- (d) the plans being made to prevent recurrence of such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):

(a) On 19.10.2009, C - 525 aircraft VT - PSB of M/s Orbit Aviation took off after sunset from Dumka Airstrip, which is an uncontrolled airfield, in the twilight period. Investigation revealed that there was darkness and therefore lights of the vehicles present by the side of Airstrip were switched on, though they were not used for the purpose of lighting the runway for departure of the aircraft.

(b) and (c) Investigation revealed that the aircraft took off after sunset, in violation of safety guidelines and Visual Flight Rules. Based on investigation both the pilots were grounded for 15 days and were given a warning.

(d) Guidelines already exist on the subject and operators have been advised to strictly follow them.

### Loan disbursal under self-employment schemes

‡461. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people to whom loans have been provided by the banks under self-employment schemes during the last three years alongwith the number of such banks;

(b) the amount of loan provided to people by banks, under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and Swarn Jayanti Rozgar Yojana, State-wise;

(c) whether complaints have been received by Government regarding these projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) Number of people provided loan under the centrally sponsored Self Employment Schemes viz. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) and Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) for 47 Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) as reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) during the last three years is as under:

Year ending March	SGSY	SJSRY	PMRY*
2007	12,36,517	59,338	2,90,617
2008	14,33,228	67,342	3,02,581
2009	13,67,312	73,627	-

\*The scheme has been discontinued with effect from 1.4.2008.

(b) The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana being a wage employment programme was not implemented by Banks. However, State-wise details of loan amount provided by Scheduled Commercial Banks under SGSY and SJSRY during 2006-07, 2007-08 & 2008-09 are at Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) General complaints for not sanctioning/ delay in sanctioning of loan by banks are received and the same are taken up with the concerned bank for remedial action.

### Statement

*Details of loans under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) by SCBs 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09*

(Amount in Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ U.T	Total loans under SGSY			Total loans under SJSRY		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	8233.38	7307.83	3954.67	2111.14	2092.35	913.99
2	Assam	2631.74	1956.97	4366.03	98.34	299.75	195.60

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Bihar	11875.67	9043.88	6494.97	412.56	341.02	232.49
4	Gujarat	3257.29	3708.94	3819.34	1118.37	1208.07	1530.05
5	Haryana	2140.90	2019.65	2032.18	712.27	670.46	578.19
6	Himachal Pradesh	1088.42	660.73	807.04	115.32	74.58	42.30
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1335.99	1423.87	235.83	361.53	465.53	119.62
8	Karnataka	3510.58	3777.10	4644.17	792.11	962.22	1650.51
9	Kerala	2747.09	3059.10	7925.84	1100.80	611.54	608.15
10	Madhya Pradesh	6743.47	7393.96	9020.43	1660.55	2640.13	4283.50
11	Maharashtra	7629.54	8708.37	10297.92	1325.03	1651.53	2047.97
12	Manipur	62.67	81.22	160.87	1.25	0.00	0.00
13	Meghalaya	86.10	21.23	207.29	29.52	45.21	15.91
14	Nagaland	68.44	24.25	98.53	18.87	65.84	31.87
15	Orissa	7838.24	11508.78	10941.86	667.99	956.71	1678.48
16	Punjab	1491.35	1282.33	1085-93	62.16	89.27	87.36
17	Rajasthan	5464.82	5529.38	5074,15	1913.97	1998.88	2084.65
18	Sikkim	227.49	142.16	161.98	30.12	34.43	10.50
19	Tamil Nadu	11734.47	14163.33	18391.64	838.17	1267.04	1281.87
20	Tripura	373.23	505.32	428.57	70,95	105.16	107.95
21	Uttar Pradesh	15898.94	25442.40	15937.75	4699.47	5566.64	7628.33
22	West Bengal	7763.31	6552.16	6821.65	533.92	915.17	864.72
23	Andaman & Nicobar	39.98	16.73	6.60	8.20	14.62	11.64
24	Arunachal Pradesh	89.90	69.56	147.87	2.30	34.00	12.50
25	Chandigarh	0.60	55.20	0.00	40.85	56.30	22.48
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.00	8.88	8.71	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Goa	97.95	117.43	218.83	16.95	13.17	11.89
28	Mizoram	41.24	19.50	29.95	10.30	13.30	36.75
29	Pondicherry	83.58	262.60	161.11	29.33	50.23	55.62
30	Lakshadweep	11.85	27.30	21.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Daman & Diu	1.33	0.60	4.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Delhi	18.18	0.00	8.54	120.75	109.94	97.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33	Jharkhand	5515.66	6243.92	7546.57	151.96	188.44	324.42
34	Chhattisgarh	3518.45	4477.05	4328.24	487.07	639.73	1033.69
35	Uttaranchal	2498.42	1672.89	1764.81	501.25	539.12	488.03
Total		114121.27	127284.62	127155.17	20043.37	23720.38	28088.86

Source: RBI. \*Figures are provisional

#### Violation of ECB guidelines by ADAG

462. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question 1041 given in the Rajya Sabha on 14th July, 2009 and state:

(a) whether Directorate of Enforcement have completed the Investigations of alleged FEMA contravention by Anil Dhirubhai Ambani Group (ADAG) as requested by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for violating guidelines; and

(b) if so, the latest status of the investigations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM):

(a) and (b) The investigations are still in progress.

#### Loan package from World Bank

463. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has approved a 4.3 billion dollar loan package to India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and for what purpose this loan is proposed to be utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMONARAIN MEENA):

(a) and (b) The World Bank has approved four Projects with a total commitment amount of US \$ 4.395 Billion. These projects are part of additional financing of the World Bank to India for mitigating the global financial crisis.

The details of the loans are as follows:

Name of the Project		Amount (in US \$ million)	Purpose of Loan
1		2	3
1	Banking Sector Support Loan	2000	Capitalisation of PSU Banks
2.	India Infrastructure Company Limited	1195	To facilitate private participation in infrastructure through the provision of long term financing and to stimulate the development of a long term debt financing market for infrastructure in India.

1	2	3
3.	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	1000
		To strengthen the transmission system in order to increase reliable power exchange between the regions and States of India.
4.	Small & Medium Enterprises Additional Financing	200
		Project support the Government of India's Program to improve SME access to finance (including term finance) and business development services, thereby fostering SME growth competitiveness and Employment creation.

#### **Relaxation of fiscal consolidation targets of States**

464. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has relaxed fiscal consolidation targets of States to permit them an additional combined borrowing of Rs. 21000 crores during the current fiscal to combat economic slowdown;

(b) whether Government's move has gone a long way in raising impact of slow down and accelerating growth in medium term;

(c) whether under Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility (DCRF) Centre provides debt and interest relief to those States who meet their physical deficit targets; and

(d) if so, to what extent this decision of allowing States to borrow more has helped in meeting financial crises of States and to what extent it has been helpful to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) to (d) The Fiscal Deficit target for States for 2009-10 has been relaxed from 3% to 4% of States' respective Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), to enable States to borrow upto 4% of their GSDP as projected under the Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility (DCRF) guidelines, to undertake capital expenditure.

Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) recommended the DCRF over the period 2005-10. The Scheme has two components - (i) consolidation of central loans (from Ministry of Finance) contracted till 31.3.2004 and outstanding as on 31.3.2005, and (ii) provision of interest relief and grant of debt waiver to States based on their fiscal performance. Consolidation of central loans has given interest relief to States. Debt waiver is granted to States based on their fiscal performance, for which an assessment is made annually. Benefits under DCRF helped States by easing debt and interest pressures, and also incentivised States to follow the path of fiscal correction. This has facilitated the states to focus investment on development.

Higher borrowings on account of relaxation of fiscal deficit target for 2009-10 will enable states to commit funds for capital expenditure, which will help in accelerating the growth revival in the medium term.

#### **New ground handling policy**

465. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of the proposed new ground handling policy;
- (b) the details of international standards of ground handling services;
- (c) how the proposed policy is different from the existing policy;
- (d) whether there is any opposition of this proposal from service providers, including the Air India;
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) how Government is planning to address the concerns of the stakeholders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) (General Management, Entry for Ground Handling Services) Regulation, 2007 were notified on 18.10.2007 in respect of airports managed by AAI and *vide* A/C No. 7/2007 dated 28.09.2007 by Directorate General of Civil Aviation for other airports. The following entities are eligible to undertake ground handling at -

(A) All metropolitan airports *i.e.* Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bangalore and Hyderabad-

- (i) The respective airport operator itself or its joint venture partner.
- (ii) National Aviation Company of India Ltd. and its subsidiaries/joint venture companies specialized in ground handling services. Third party handling will also be permitted to these subsidiaries.
- (iii) Any other ground handling service selected through competitive bidding by the airport operator.

(B) At all other airports, in addition to the entities mentioned above, self handling is also permitted to the airlines excluding foreign airlines.

(C) Airlines or entities presently involved in ground handling, which are not covered under the policy, enunciated in (A) and / or (B) above will not be permitted to undertake self-handling or third party handling with effect from 01.01.2010.

(b) The available details of international standards of Ground Handling Services are as under:

European Commission - Freedom of self handling which applies to any airports regardless of its volume of traffic. However, for the following four categories of ground handling services Member States may reserve the right to self-handle to no fewer than two airport users at airports with more than one million passenger movements or 25,000 tonnes of freight per annum:- baggage handling; ramp handling; fuel and oil handling; and freight and mail handling.

United Kingdom - Restrictions, if any, can only be imposed with the approval of British Civil Aviation Authority (BCAA). Airports can apply to the CAA for the number of suppliers or self-handlers to be limited.

United States - There is not much of a separate ground handling industry in the US; it is nearly all airline self-handling and some airport-provided services. There are few places where airlines are not permitted to self-handle.

Asia - Ground Handling services are provided by two companies; Singapore Airport Terminal Services and Changi International Airport Services.

Australia - The principal suppliers of services in Australia are the two major Australian carriers, Ansett Australia and Qantas Airways.

(c) Salient features of existing Ground Handling Policy are enumerated at (a) above.

(d) to (f) The Airline operators had expressed their concerns about the new Ground Handling Policy. The matter was examined by the Government and it was decided that the exit of non-entitled entities including domestic airlines will be implemented only after undertaking a comprehensive review and with inter-ministerial consultation.

#### **Efforts to get information from Swiss banks**

†466. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has made efforts to receive information from Government of Switzerland regarding money deposited by Indian Citizens in the banks of Switzerland;

(b) if so, the efforts so made and when such efforts were made; and

(c) the estimates made by Government regarding quantum of money deposited with Swiss banks by Indians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM):

(a) and (b) Efforts have been made from time to time to seek such information under the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between India and Swiss Confederation. However, the Swiss Federal Tax Administration has expressed its inability to exchange the information regarding bank deposits of Indian residents as the information was not necessary for the application of the DTAA between India and Swiss Confederation but was required only for the enforcement of Indian internal laws. They also replied that such information was not at their disposal under Swiss laws in the normal course of tax administration.

Further, in connection with the investigation of specific cases. Directorate of Enforcement, if deemed necessary seeks information from foreign jurisdiction in respect of accounts held by Indian Nationals/entities in banks located overseas. However, no roving enquiries are made.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(c) There is no verifiable information available about money deposited with Swiss banks by Indians.

**Indians holding accounts in Swiss banks**

467. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has approached Switzerland seeking details about bank accounts held by Indians in Swiss banks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Swiss authorities thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM):

(a) and (b) Efforts have been made from time to time to seek such details under the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between India and Swiss Confederation. However, the Swiss Federal Tax Administration has expressed its inability to exchange the information regarding bank deposits of Indian residents as the information was not necessary for the application of the DTAA between India and Swiss Confederation but was required only for the enforcement of Indian internal laws. They also replied that such information was not at their disposal under Swiss laws in the normal course of tax administration.

Further, in connection with the investigation of specific cases, Directorate of Enforcement, if deemed necessary seeks information from foreign jurisdiction in respect of accounts held by Indian Nationals/entities in banks located overseas. However, no roving enquiries are made.

**Plans for disinvestment in PSUs**

468. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI:

SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drawn out a plan for disinvestment in a number of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);

(b) if so, the details of these PSUs and the extent of disinvestment planned; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM):

(a) and (b) The policy on disinvestment articulated in the President's Speech to Joint Session of Parliament on 4th June, 2009 and Finance Minister's Budget Speech on 6th July, 2009 requires the development of "people ownership" of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) to share in their wealth and prosperity, with Government retaining majority shareholding and control. This objective is relevant to profit-earning CPSUs as it is only these that will sustain investor-interest for sharing in their prosperity.

In line with this policy announcement, Government has decided that: (i) already listed profitable CPSUs not meeting the mandatory public shareholding of 10% are to be made compliant; and (ii) all CPSUs having positive networth, no accumulated losses and having earned net profit for three preceding consecutive years, are to be listed through public offerings out of Government shareholding or issue of fresh equity by the company or a combination of both.

(c) The Department of Disinvestment is in dialogue with the administrative Ministries and the CPSUs to assess their capital expenditure requirements through issue of fresh equity. Disinvestment is a continuous process and each case is considered on a case-by-case basis for approval by Government in accordance with disinvestment policy.

#### **Incidence of fake currency with RBI**

469. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fake notes worth Rs.1 lakh have been found recently with the Reserve Bank of India(RBI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the various nationalized banks and banks in private sector are issuing fake notes to its customers;

(d) if so, whether the fake currency in circulation had an adverse impact on economy; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to check such circulation of fake currency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) and (b) No Sir. Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi had detected 296 pieces of counterfeit notes while examining the notes received from the currency chests and the notes received across counters from the public in the month of September 2009. The denomination wise details of such counterfeits detected are given below:-

Denomination	Total pieces
Rs.50	67
Rs.100	150
Rs.500	60
Rs.1000	19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>296</b>

(c) RBI has received some complaints from public/media regarding fake currency notes from ATMs. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised all the banks that they should ensure that only properly sorted and examined banknotes are put into circulation through counters and ATMs. In case a counterfeit note is detected in the cash received by the branch/treasury across the counter the same is impounded and forwarded to local police authorities for investigation by filing an FIR.

(d) and (e) The circulation of fake currency is a cause of concern to the Government. However, the number of counterfeit notes detected in the banking system is very nominal compared to the notes in circulation.

RBI has taken the following measures to curb currency counterfeiting:

- All Currency chest branches of banks (and certain identified non-chest branches which are close to international borders or have heavy cash transactions) have been equipped with Note Sorting Machines to detect and curb the circulation of counterfeit notes.
- The Reserve Bank has been coordinating with the investigating agencies as well as State police authorities for information sharing. State Level Committees headed by Director General of Police involving all agencies concerned have been formed to deal with the issue of counterfeiting.
- Forged Note Vigilance Cells have been formed at all the banks to pay focused attention to counterfeiting.
- As a part of the ongoing endeavour to stay ahead of the counterfeiters, new security features/new designs in the banknotes in all denominations were introduced in 2005-06, incorporating improved anti-counterfeiting design and security features.
- The Reserve Bank regularly conducts training programmes for employees of banks and other organizations handling bulk quantities of cash like Railways etc. as well as police authorities.
- As a part of the public awareness campaign, the Reserve Bank has placed on its web site extensive information on security features of Indian Bank notes. Posters on "Know Your Banknotes" are also displayed at bank branches. A film on "Know Your Banknotes" got prepared by RBI through Films Division, has been supplied across issue offices/Currency Chest, public utilities, theatres and other media for screening.

#### **Continuance of stimulus economic arrangements**

†470. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to diminish the negative impact of international economic slow down of last year, stimulus economic steps were taken in the country;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that there is still the need to continue this arrangement in the coming years; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) to (c) To obviate the negative impact of the global economic events on the Indian economy in 2008-09, a number of steps were taken, which included monetary measures of the RBI and the expansionary fiscal policy of the Government. The stimulus measures announced by the Government in December 2008, January and February 2009 were both sector specific and macro economy wide in nature. Monitoring the emerging macroeconomic situation and calibrating policies to mitigate the adverse impact and restore growth momentum is an ongoing process. The expansionary fiscal stance is a short-term measure to address demand slowdown in the economy. To address medium term sustainability concerns, the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement 2009-10 indicates intention to resume the process of fiscal consolidation with a fiscal deficit of 5.5 per cent of GDP in 2010-11 and 4.0 per cent of GDP in 2011-12.

**Acceptance of Urdu written cheques**

471. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

While the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the cheques written in Urdu are accepted in Nationalized Banks;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the details of the instances that have come to the notice of Government where banks refused to accept the cheques written in Urdu; and
- (d) the action taken or being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) *vide* its Master Circular dated July 1, 2009 has advised all Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) that all cheque forms would be printed in Hindi and English. The customer may, however, write cheques in Hindi, English or in the concerned regional language.

(c) and (d) No such instance has come to the notice of Government.

**Beneficiaries of amendment in Income Tax Act**

472. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU:

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of public and private sector companies likely to be benefited from the amended section 80-IB (9) of income Tax Act 1961 in the Union Budget 2009-10;
- (b) the reasons for amending the section 80-IB (9) of Income Tax Act 1961;
- (c) the amount of tax relief to each company and the quantum of loss to Government by the introduction of section 35AD; and

(d) the manner in which Government proposes to bridge the revenue gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM):

(a) As a result of amendment to section 80-IB(9), all companies (whether in the public or private sector) which are in the business of commercial production of mineral oil and natural gas will be benefitted provided they fulfill any of the following conditions:-

(i) located in North-Eastern Region and has begun or begins commercial production of mineral oil before the 1st day of April, 1997;

(ii) located in any part of India and has begun or begins commercial production of mineral oil on or after the 1st day of April, 1997;

(iii) is engaged in refining of mineral oil and begins such refining on or after the 1st day of October, 1998 5a [but not later than the 31st day of March, 2012].

(iv) engaged in commercial production of natural gas in blocks licensed under the VIII Round of bidding for award of exploration contracts (hereafter referred to as "NELP-VIII") under the New Exploration Licencing Policy announced by the Government of India *vide* Resolution No. O-19018/22/95-ONG.DO.VL, dated 10th February, 1999 and begins commercial production of natural gas on or after the 1st day of April, 2009;

(v) engaged in commercial production of natural gas in blocks licensed under the IV Round of bidding for award of exploration contracts for Coal Bed Methane blocks and begins commercial production of natural gas on or after the 1st day of April 2009.

(b) Under the pre-amended provisions, it was incumbent on refineries in the private sector to commence refining of mineral oil on or before the 31st March, 2009. The notice given, to private sector entrepreneurs to complete the execution of their refinery project was extremely short. As a result, entrepreneurs who had undertaken substantial investment in anticipation of the tax holiday suffered serious financial setback. Therefore, the provisions of section 80-IB(9) were amended so as to allow them a further period of three years *i.e.* upto the 31st March, 2012 to begin refining of mineral oil and avail of the tax benefit. The new terminal date will be the same for both the public and the private sector.

Further, the amendment has been made so as to extend the tax holiday under section 80-IB(9), which was hitherto available in respect of profits arising from the commercial production or refining of mineral oil, also to natural gas from 'eligible' blocks as defined in the Act.

(c) Section 35AD has been introduced in the Income Tax Act with effect from 1st April, 2010. Therefore, deduction under this section is yet to be claimed by any company. As a result, the question of computing revenue foregone does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

**Disclosure of account details by Swiss banks**

473. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Swiss banks have recently set aside its strict banking secrecy rules and released to the Government of France a list of 3000 French taxpayers with bank accounts in Switzerland;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Switzerland has also agreed to give the United States of America (USA) the names of 4450 American tax payers;

(d) whether Government has ever made any effort for similar access to information about their citizens having bank account with Swiss banks; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM):

(a) to (c) Government is aware of a press release dated 19 August, 2009 issued by the Federal Department of Justice and Police, Switzerland indicating that Switzerland had undertaken to process within a year, a treaty request in the UBS case which would be submitted by the United States of America, concerning approximately 4450 accounts. No such official press release with respect to French taxpayers could be found. However, media reports of August 2009 have reported a statement of Budget Minister of France that France had obtained the names of 3000 Swiss bank account holders. However, another media report of September 2009 has reported statement of an official from Swiss Federal Department of Finance that they did not have any request from France about this matter. In this media report, Budget Minister of France is also reported to have stated that confidential data on some 3,000 bank accounts held in tax havens by French individuals did not necessarily come from Switzerland.

(d) and (e) Efforts have been made from time to time to seek such access under the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between India and Swiss Confederation. However, the Swiss Federal Tax Administration has expressed its inability to exchange the information regarding bank deposits of Indian residents as the information was not necessary for the application of the DTAA between India and Swiss Confederation but was required only for the enforcement of Indian internal laws. They also replied that such information was not at their disposal under Swiss laws in the normal course of tax administration.

Further, in connection with the investigation of specific cases, Directorate of Enforcement, if deemed necessary seeks information from foreign jurisdiction in respect of accounts held by Indian Nationals/entities in banks located overseas. However, no roving enquiries are made.

#### **Educational loan**

474. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the students are facing problems in getting educational loans through public sector banks causing obstruction in their higher studies;
- (b) if so, what are the remedies proposed by Government to ease the formalities to enable the students to avail educational loan for their higher studies;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) to (d) The performance of Public Sector Banks under Education Loan Scheme of Indian Banks' Association (IBA) shows continuous growth in educational loans, in terms of amount, as well as, number of accounts. As per data of IBA, the total outstanding amount under education loans of Public Sector Banks as on 31st March, 2009 stood at Rs. 27646 crore, in 16,03,385 accounts.

The increase in total loans outstanding over 31st March, 2008, in absolute and percentage terms, was Rs. 7829 crore and 39% respectively.

Similarly, the number of accounts increased by 3,56,515 registering a growth of about 29% during the same period.

Further, in order to provide better services to students across the country, the Public Sector Banks have been advised to institute an on-line system, not to reject/ pass on loan applications to other banks/branches on the grounds of age/ area of operation. The performance of Public Sector Banks under Education Loan Scheme is reviewed in quarterly meetings of Finance Minister with Chief Executives of Banks.

#### **Fake currency in ATM of banks**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that after ATM and strong rooms of scheduled banks, fake currency has been found in Reserve Bank of India (RBI) which has all means to detect the same;
- (b) if so, how a common man is expected to detect the same while withdrawing money from banks and Government agencies;
- (c) what are the protections available to innocent persons in such cases;
- (d) whether Government can produce its own indigenous currency paper and ink different from imported ones to stop circulation of fake currency; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI), New Delhi had detected 296 pieces of counterfeit notes while examining the notes received from the currency chests and the notes received across counters from the public in the month of September 2009. The denomination wise details of such counterfeits detected are given below:

Denomination	Total pieces
Rs.50	67
Rs.100	150
Rs.500	60
Rs. 1,000	19
TOTAL	296

As per the prescribed procedure, RBI New Delhi filed an FIR on October 8, 2009 with the SHO, Police Station Parliamentary Street, New Delhi.

(b) and (c) As a part of awareness campaign, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has placed on its web site ([www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in)) extensive information on security features of Indian Banks notes. Banks are required to display posters on "Know Your Banknotes" at bank branches, A film on 'Know Your Banknotes' got prepared by RBI through Films Division, has been supplied across their issue offices/Currency Chests, public utilities, theatres and other media for screening. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised all the banks that they should ensure that only properly sorted and examined bank notes are put into circulation through counters and ATMs. In case a counterfeit note is detected in the cash received by the branch/treasury across the counter the same is impounded and forwarded to local police authorities for investigation by filing an FIR.

(d) and (e) Government is producing Currency paper in Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad but the quantity so produced is not enough to meet the requirement. Therefore security paper is being imported from various countries. Action for setting up of more currency paper manufacturing units has been Initiated to meet most of the requirement. Similarly ink is produced at Bank Note Press, Dewas which produced 228 MT of intaglio ink during 2008-09 which represents 20% of the total consumption.

#### EMI calculation methods

476. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the method adopted by banks and finance companies for calculating Equated Monthly Instalments (EMI's) is not transparent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the loanee's are not informed of the method adopted by lending institutions; and



(c) what steps Government plans to undertake to make the process of loan sanctioning, its disbursal, EMI calculation and pre-payment penalty, more transparent and consumer friendly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):  
(a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines on 'Fair Practice Code for Lenders' which are required to be framed by Banks/Financial Institutions/Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) duly adopted by their respective Boards. These guidelines which are revised periodically, *inter-alia*, stipulate that loan application forms in respect of all categories of loans irrespective of the amount of loan sought by the borrower should be comprehensive. It should include information about the fees/charges, if any, payable for processing the amount of such fees refundable in the case of non acceptance of application, pre-payment options and any other matter which affects the interest of the borrower, so that a meaningful comparison with that of other banks can be made and informed decision can be taken by the borrower. Further the banks are advised to inform 'all-in-cost' to the customer to enable him to compare the rates charged with other sources of finance.

In terms of RBI guidelines dated July 1, 2009 on 'Loan and Advances - Statutory and other Restrictions', the lender should convey to the borrower, among other things, the terms and conditions and other caveats governing credit facilities, in writing and duly certified by the authorised official. A copy of the loan agreement along with a copy each of all enclosures quoted in the loan agreement, should be invariably furnished to all the borrowers at the time of sanction / disbursement of loans.

Further, Banks/Financial Institutions/NBFCs adopt an interest rate model taking into account relevant factors such as, cost of funds, margin and risk premium etc. and determine the rate of interest to be charged for loans and advances.

#### **Separation of lending business from investment business by banks**

477. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing to the public sector banks to follow separation of traditional lending business from the investment business; and

(b) if so, whether the profit earned in quarterly basis reflects this proportionally with risk on the substantial part of their assets kept for the role of supporting the economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):  
(a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has prescribed prudential guidelines on the exposure norms, capital requirements, asset classification and provisioning requirements in accordance with the best international practices. The complexity in Indian banking system is not very high as banks are not allowed to offer exotic structured products, and they can carry out both commercial banking and investment banking simultaneously. The banking system in India is very well regulated.

Further, RBI has issued detailed guidelines to the banks to capture the credit risk associated with their traditional lendings as well as their investments, in accordance with the risk rating assigned to such exposures by the external credit rating agencies. In respect of the investments of banks, RBI has issued detailed guidelines to capture the market risk comprising of interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, equity risk and commodity risk, etc. in investments. The banks are required to maintain minimum regulatory capital, on an ongoing basis, for credit risk, market risk and operational risk in accordance with RBI guidelines.

#### **Modus operandi of STR**

478. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been made mandatory for stock brokers to bring incidents of suspicious transactions to Government's notice through a report called "Suspicious Transaction Report" (STR) prescribed for this purpose;

(b) if so, the details of the instructions so issued indicating the basic features of STR system and its *modus operandi*;

(c) the number of STRs received from stock brokers since its inception, investigations carried out and number of instances where STRs led to actionable evidences of money laundering or unlawful transactions; and

(d) the details of action taken in respective cases, indicating current status of each?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Section 12 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) read with the rules framed thereunder (PMLA Rules), require furnishing of suspicious transaction by various entities in the financial sector including stock brokers, to the Financial Intelligence Unit, India (FIU-IND).

"Suspicious Transaction" in the PMLA Rules means a transaction, including an attempted transaction, whether or not made in cash, which to a person acting in good faith -

(a) gives rise to a reasonable ground of suspicion that it may involve the proceeds of an offence specified in the Schedule to the Act, regardless of the value involved; or

(b) appears to be made in circumstances of unusual or unjustified complexity; or

(c) appears to have no economic rationale or bonafide purpose; or

(d) gives rise to a reasonable ground of suspicion that it may involve financing of the activities relating to terrorism.

The Principal Officer of a banking company, a financial institution and an intermediary, as the case may be, shall furnish the information to the Director, FIU-IND, in respect of suspicious transactions, not later than seven working days on being satisfied that the transaction is suspicious.

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has issued circulars to securities market intermediaries, including stock brokers, registered under Section 12 of the SEBI Act, 1992, advising them to put necessary systems and procedure in place for fulfilling their obligations under the PMLA and PMLA Rules.

(c) Till date 528 Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs) have been received from stock brokers including depository participants in FIU-IND. After analysis and processing, 377 STRs have been disseminated for investigation to relevant authorities.

(d) Follow up action on the STRs disseminated by FIU-IND is taken by the relevant authorities. As there is no central data base regarding action taken on STRs, it is not feasible to indicate the current status of each case.

#### **Credit card frauds**

479. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that economic offences are on the rise in the country, particularly credit card frauds;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of frauds in the credit card segment and amount involved therein as reported by banks to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) during last three years, including the current year;

(c) how much amount has so far been become Non Performing Assets (NPA) in various banks in last three years and current year; and

(d) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check such rising trend to economic offences including lucrative marketing and pre-launch scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):  
(a) and (b) RBI has reported that they do not have comprehensive data on economic offences in the country. However, the data on frauds including in the area of credit cards reported by commercial banks is furnished below:

(Amount in lakh)								
Year	2006		2007		2008	2009 (upto September)		
	No. of	Amount	No. of	Amount	No. of	Amount	No. of	Amount
	cases		cases		cases		cases	
TOTAL	17258	3000.52	17294	3844.79	16962	4497.39	16393	5027.96

(c) The details of NPAs in credit cards (consolidated) pertaining to all Banks during the last three years including the current year is as under:-

(Rs in crores)

Month Year	Bank Name	Retail-Impaired Credit Card Receivables "A"	Retail - Outstanding Credit Card Receivables- "B"	Share of "A" in "B"
Mar- 07	All Banks	1520	18317	8%
Mar - 08	All Banks	2852	27437	10%
Mar-09	All Banks	5094	29941	17%
Sep 09	All Banks	5120	26375	19%

The data is sourced from off-site returns submitted by banks and covers only domestic operations of the bank.

(d) RBI as a part of its supervisory process has taken the following measures to check frauds in Credit Card segment:

(i) RBI has issued guidelines to banks on credit card operations which are available on the website of RBI (<http://www.rbi.org.in>). The banks were advised to set up internal control systems to combat frauds and to take pro-active fraud control and enforcement measures. They were also advised to ensure that credit card operations were run on sound, prudent and profitable lines as also fulfill 'Know Your Customer' requirements, assess credit risk of customers, specify terms and conditions in clear and simple language, ensure prompt dispatch of bills, maintain customer confidentiality etc.

(ii) The *modus operandi* adopted by certain criminal elements for perpetrating frauds in credit cards, reported by a bank, was brought to the notice of all commercial banks by RBI in its circular dated July 1, 2005 so as to enable them to exercise due caution while issuing credit cards to new customers.

(iii) RBI had issued a circular to all commercial banks in June, 2006, advising them to take various preventive measures to combat frauds relating to skimming or duplicating of credit cards. The measures include educating customers through hoardings, advertisements, handouts and also posting cautionary messages in the website of card issuing banks.

(iv) Indian Banks' Association had issued "Fair Practice Code for credit card operations" in March 2005.

As regards lucrative marketing and pre-launch schemes, all the banks have been advised that while issuing cards, the Terms and Conditions for issue and usage of a credit card should be mentioned in clear and simple language (preferable in English, Hindi and local language) comprehensible to the card user. The Most Important Terms and Conditions termed as standard set of conditions should be highlighted and advertised/sent separately to the prospective customer at all stages *i.e.* during marketing, at the time of application, at the acceptance stage and in the important subsequent communications.

#### Scrapping of insurance agents

‡480. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering any proposal to discontinue commission of insurance agents;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this proposal will make a direct impact on the employment of insurance agents of Government and non-Government companies of the country; and
- (d) if so, the steps to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

- (a) No, Sir.
- (b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### Commission structure of insurance agents

481. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the commission structure of intermediaries or commission agents handling insurance policies alongwith estimates of commissions paid to such agents for the last three years, year-wise by Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) and private companies separately;
- (b) whether Government is considering scrapping agents commission in cases where insurance policies are directly purchased from companies, either online or by walking into an insurance company;
- (c) if so, by when this provision is likely to come into effect; and
- (d) the manner in which Government propose to reduce risk in premium lapses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

- (a) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that the commission structure of intermediaries/insurance agents handling insurance policies is as follows: **Agents and Corporate Agents:** Section 40A of the Insurance Act, 1938 prescribes the limitation of expenditure on 'commission applicable both to individual and corporate agents. For life policies, other than annuity policies, in general, the commission permissible is thirty five percent of the first year's premium (an insurer, during the first ten years of his business, may pay forty percent), seven and a half percent of the second and the third year's renewal premium, and there after five percent of each renewal premium, payable on the policy. For annuity policies where single premium is payable, two percent of that premium is payable towards commission. In case of deferred annuity with more than one premium, seven and a half percent of the first year's premium and two percent of each renewal premium is payable towards commission.

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Cap on the Insurance Agency Commission:** As per the Section 40(2) of the Insurance Act, 1938, no insurance agent shall be paid or contract to be paid by way of commission or as remuneration in any form an amount exceeding in the case of life insurance business, forty percent of the first years premium payable on any policy or policies effected through him and five percent of a renewal premium, payable on such a policy, or, in the case of business of any other class, fifteen percent of the premium. **Brokers:** The IRDA (Insurance Brokers) Regulations, 2002 specifies the conditions and code for these intermediaries. As per these Regulations, no insurance broker shall be paid or contract to be paid by way of remuneration (including royalty or license fees or administration charges or such other compensation), an amount exceeding 30% of first year's premium and 5% of each renewal premium in respect of individual insurance and 2% of the premium in respect of annuity with single premium. For deferred annuity with more than one premium, 7.5% of first year's premium and 2% of each renewal premium is payable.

Commission paid by Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and private insurance companies for the last three years is as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

	LIC			Private Insurers		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Agents	9153.13	9552.68	10029.72	1848.26	2725.80	2649.85
Brokers	11.25	3.04	0.55	31.41	73.99	130.66
Corporate Agency	4.16	12.22	2.86	801.22	1536.94	1768.64
Referral	0.00	0.00	0.00	293.64	536.27	488.01
Bancassurance	0.52	0.16	0.12	128.28	202.22	205.42

(b) and (c) If a policy purchased through direct marketing or online, the question of payment of agency commission does not arise.

(d) IRDA has put in place specific regulations for the same under relevant intermediary regulations by way of code of conduct.

#### Fake currency rackets at Kolkata

†482 SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Kolkata has become the main centre of fake currency rackets;
- (b) the countries whose nationals have been made found to be involved in these rackets;
- (c) the number of persons against whom action has been taken; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details of places in the country from where sub-centres linked to these Kolkata based rackets are working, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) The circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) is spread over various states/locations, all over India, including Kolkata.

(b) Foreign nationals from Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka have been found to be involved.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Credit to SME sector

483. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that contrary to the advice of Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI), there has been consistent decrease in providing credit to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Sector by Public Sector Banks of their net credit;

(b) if so, the details of credit provided by each Public Sector Banks to SME Sector during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the reasons for the reluctance of the Banks in extending the credit to this vital sector; and

(d) the remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) to (c) As per information compiled by Reserve Bank of India, the outstanding credit to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSB) sector under priority sector lending as on the last reporting Friday of March 2007, 2008 and 2009 by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) is as under:

(Rs. in thousand)		
Year	PSBs advances (outstanding)	% of MSE credit to Net Bank Credit (NBC)
2007	1025502376	7.8%
2008	1511374846	11.1%
2009	1914083188	11.3%

It may be observed from the above table that the credit flow to the MSE Sector (*w.e.f* 30.4.2007, small scale industries have been redefined as MSEs) has shown an increasing trend during the last three years both in absolute terms and as a percentage to NBC of the PSBs.

State-wise and bank-wise statements showing details of credit to the MSE sector during the last three years (as on the last Friday of March 2007, 2008 and 2009) are at Statement-I and II respectively.

(d) Government attaches the highest priority for supporting the MSME Sector which is critical for employment generation. RBI has announced a refinance facility of Rs. 7000 crore for SIDBI, which will be available for supporting incremental lending to MSMEs, Besides this to step up the credit to MSME Sector by expanding the guarantee cover, Government has announced two stimulus packages on 7th December 2008 and 2nd January 2009. In addition, Finance Minister in the Budget 2009-2010 has provided a Special Fund of Rs. 4000 crore to SIDBI to facilitate the flow of credit to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs). This Fund will incentivise banks and State Financial Corporations (SFCs) to lend to MSEs Sector by refinancing 50% of incremental lending to MSEs during the current financial year.

**Statement-I**

*Public Sector Banks advances to the Small Scale Industries as on  
the last Friday of March 2007, 2008 & 2009*

(Amount in Rs. thousand)

State	Mar-07	Mar-08	Mar-09
1	2	3	4
Haryana	43990601	13586308	17157709
Himachal Pradesh	6842171	1767055	1889116
Jammu & Kashmir	3705497	117461	467094
Punjab	73616037	692682	992121
Rajasthan	33900903	408279	1186535
Chandigarh	11657086	594208	687773
Delhi	74224789	1226658	1612702
Northern Region	247937084	18392651	23993050
Assam	8314327	13449257	17903175
Manipur	392040	16645944	33125247
Meghalaya	906457	96536576	118733304
Nagaland	727155	26464197	34079097
Tripura	581537	910996	966174
Arunachal Pradesh	154366	641405	718867
Mizoram	161189	154648375	205525864
Sikkim	253289	113273188	123980925
North Eastern Region	11790360	12956215	19245774
Bihar	8834647	53055788	77695026
Jharkhand	12481930	19670807	19757078
Orissa	18433963	198955998	240678803
West Bengal	61147519	89744813	144975295
Andaman & Nicobar	111751	93180552	105072262



1	2	3	4
Eastern Region	101009810	55214804	61794547
Madhya Pradesh	28931983	13466427	20884835
Chhattisgarh	13964151	6357508	7449676
Uttar Pradesh	76435516	12319982	12910435
Uttaranchal	8781776	64326677	71832503
Central Region	128113426	334610763	424919553
Gujarat	72805379	104604067	122161117
Maharashtra	190158916	286038150	376006254
Daman and Diu	328080	379119	809663
Goa	4532661	6729779	10550165
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	281383	411910	483495
Western Region	268106419	398163025	510010694
Andhra Pradesh	59060436	102824716	126649480
Karnataka	52936475	87992997	116860979
Kerala	30011060	22637	23875
Tamil Nadu	125284830	170917346	206103251
Pondicherry	1248929	42943791	57706756
Lakshadweep	3547	1902547	1610863
Southern Region	268545277	406604034	508955204
All India	1025502376	1511374846	1914083168

**Statement-II**

*Progress Report on SME Credit*

For Quarter Ending Mar., 2009 Outstanding Credit to SME (Rs. in cr.)

+Value		As reported by RBI	As reoorted by banks		Growth (%)	Growth (%)
S.No.	Name of the Bank	As on Mar. 31, 07	As on Mar. 31, 08	As on 31-Mar-09	April 07-Mar., 08	Mar, 08-Mar, 09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Allahabad Bank	3400	4610	5508	35.59	19.48
2	Andhra Bank	3212	3989	5357	24.19	34.29
3	Bank of Baroda	9006	11808	14662	31.11	24.17
4	Bank of India	16211	20400	25443	25.84	24.72
5	Bank of Maharashtra	2047	2643	3074	29.12	16.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	Canara Bank	14245	18600	23823	30.57	28.08
7	Central Bank of India	6514	6063	6644	-6.92	9.58
8	Corporation Bank	3210	4025	5205	25.39	29.32
9	Dena Bank	3141	3885	4775	23.69	22.91
10	Indian Bank	5350	4355	5471	-18.60	25.63
11	Indian Overseas Bank	5778	7541	9395	30.51	24.59
12	Oriental Bank of Commerce	5047	6228	6941	23.40	11.45
13	Punjab National Bank	14511	18198	23700	25.41	30.23
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	1881	3054	4736	62.36	55.08
15	Syndicate Bank	4205	5420	6895	28.89	27.21
16	UCO Bank	4498	7955	8963	76.86	12.67
17	Union Bank of India	8818	12242	16149	38.83	31.91
18	United Bank of India	2091	2881	3705	37.78	28.60
19	Vijaya Bank	1889	3468	4552	83.59	31.26
20	State Bank of India	52269	74324	93808	42.20	26.21
21	State Bank of Bik. & Jaipur	3039	3513	4015	15.60	14.29
22	State Bank of Hyderabad	2647	5042	6288	90.48	24.71
23	State Bank of Indore	1633	3589	5922	119.78	65.00
24	State Bank of Mysore	1317	2261	2620	71.68	15.88
25	State Bank of Patiala	2210	3160	6667	42.99	110.98
26	State Bank of Saurashtra*	1835	2077	0	13.19	0.00
27	State Bank of Travancore	3434	4338	5373	26.32	23.86
28	IDBI	1151	2313	2596	100.96	12.24
TOTAL :		184589	247982	312287	34.34	25.93

\* Merged with State Bank of India since 13.08.2008

#### Discussion at G-20 Summit

484. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India had participated in the recent G 20 Summit at Pittsburgh; and
- (b) if so, the details of the discussion held and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the Pittsburgh Summit the following issues were discussed:

1. Framework for strong, sustainable and balanced growth
2. Progress and priorities on strengthening the International Financial Regulatory Systems
3. Reforms in the International Financial Institutions
4. Food, Fuel and Finance for the poor of the world
5. Energy Efficiency and Climate Change
6. Putting Quality jobs at the heart of the recovery
7. An open Global Economy
8. Future role of the G 20

The G 20 countries agreed for a framework for strong, sustainable and balanced growth and a mutual assessment process to assess whether policies are consistent with the shared objectives. The Leaders tasked the G 20 Finance Ministers to launch the framework and mutual assessment process in November 2009. In addition, the countries agreed to continue the stimulus till recovery is assured.

There was a renewal of the commitment to carry on the strengthening of the International Financial Regulatory System and not return to the scenario of banking as usual. To this end the G 20 countries agreed to act together to raise capital standards, implement strong international compensation standards aimed at ending practices that leads to excessive risk taking, improve over the counter (OTC) derivative markets, and to create powerful tools to hold large global firms having systemic significance to account for the risks that they take.

A major outcome was that the Leaders agreed to at least 5 per cent shift in quotas to dynamic emerging market and developing countries in the IMF by January 2011. The Leaders also agreed for a similar shift of at least 3 per cent in voting power in the World Bank for developing and transition countries by the 2010 Spring Meetings (in addition to the 1.46 per cent that has been committed in the first phase).

The Leaders also agreed to take new steps to increase access of the world's poor to food, fuel and finance and to rationalise and phase out over the medium term inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption while providing targeted support (for fuel) for the poorest. In addition, the Leaders have agreed to promote energy market transparency and market stability as part of a broad effort to avoid excessive volatility.

There was agreement that G 20 countries will fight protectionism and aim for a successful conclusion of the Doha Round in 2010. Also, on the Climate change the Leaders reaffirmed the primacy of the UNFCCC and agreed to cooperate for an agreed outcome at Copenhagen.

The Leaders also committed to implementing recovery plans that support decent work, help preserve employment, and prioritize job growth and to provide income, social protection, and training support for the unemployed and those most at risk of unemployment. One of the other major outcomes of the Pittsburgh Leaders' Summit has been to make the G-20 the premier multilateral forum for discussing international economic issues.

#### **Restructuring rural credit delivery system**

485. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to restructure the institutional architecture for the delivery of rural credit;

(b) whether there is a proposal to make National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), the apex regulator for the rural credit with coverage extending to the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs);

(c) if so, whether Government has instituted any study in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details of the terms of reference of such study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) In order to reposition RRBs as an effective instrument of credit delivery, Government of India, in consultation with NABARD, the State Governments and the sponsor banks initiated a process for structural consolidation of RRBs by amalgamation of RRBs sponsored by the same bank within a State in September 2005. Consequent upon the amalgamation, the number of RRBs has been reduced from 196 to 84 as on date. The structural consolidation of RRBs has resulted in the formation of new RRBs which are financially stronger and bigger in size in terms of business volume and outreach, enabling them to take advantages of the economies of scale and reduce operational costs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

#### **Cooperative and regional rural banks**

†486. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is aware that most of the Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks are running in the country without required licence;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is making efforts to run all Cooperative and Regional Rural Banks as systematic banking institutions;

(c) whether Government had approved an amount of Rs. 6,639 crores in July, 2009 to reorganize the rural cooperative lending institutions; and

(d) whether Government would consider assisting only licence holder Cooperative and Regional Rural Banks in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) to (d) Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) are established under a separate statute viz. RRBs Act, 1976 and do not require licence for the purpose. RRBs, however, require licence from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), for opening of branch/es under section 23 of Banking Regulation Act.

As regards cooperative banks, there are 31 State Cooperative Banks (StCBs) and 371 District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs), at the end October, 2009, in the country, out of which, 17 StCBs and 296 DCCBs are unlicensed. These unlicensed banks are allowed to function as banks under Section 22 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS) till they are granted licence or their applications for licence are rejected in writing by the Reserve Bank of India.

Following measures have been taken to run RRBs as systematic institutions:

- (i) The Reserve Bank has constituted Empowered Committees for RRBs in its Regional Offices with members drawn from NABARD, sponsor banks, convenors of SLBCs and State Government concerned to ensure that the RRBs adhere to good governance and comply with prudential regulations. The Committees would also focus on operational issues and provide clarifications on regulatory issues.
- (ii) In order to reposition RRBs as effective instruments of credit delivery Government of India, in consultation with NABARD, the State Governments and the sponsor banks initiated State-level sponsor bank-wise amalgamation of RRBs. Consequent upon the amalgamation effected since September 12, 2005, the total number of RRBs declined from 196 to 84 as on date. The structural consolidation of RRBs has resulted in the formation of new RRBs which are financially stronger and bigger in size in terms of business volume and outreach, enabling them to take advantages of the economies of scale and reduce operational costs.
- (iii) In terms of the Budget Announcement for the year 2007-08, 27 RRBs were identified for recapitalisation for an amount of Rs. 1795.97 crore. All these 27 RRBs having negative net-worth have been fully recapitalised with an aggregate amount of Rs.1796 crore.

- (iv) RBI had set up two Working Groups for (i) preparing a road map for RRBs to adopt appropriate technology and migrate to Core Banking Solutions and (ii) examining provision of financial assistance to RRBs for defraying cost in implementing information and communication technology (ICT) based solutions for financial inclusion. The implementation of Groups' recommendations is in progress.

Further, the Government of India had set up a Task Force under the chairmanship of Prof. A. Vaidyanathan in August 2004 to formulate a practical and implementable plan of action to rejuvenate short term rural co-operative credit structure comprising State Co-operative Bank at the apex (State) level, Central Co-operative Banks at the intermediate (district) level and Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) at the ground (village) level. Based on the recommendations of the Task Force and in consultation with the State Governments, the Government of India approved a Package in 2006 for revival of the short-term rural co-operative credit structure. The total financial assistance under the Revival Package has been estimated at Rs 13,596 crore to be shared by the Central Government, State Governments and Co-operative Credit Structure. As on September 30, 2009, an amount of Rs.7000.40 crore has been released by NABARD as Government of India's share for recapitalisation of 37,088 PACS in ten States, while the State Governments have released Rs.659.22 crore as their share.

#### **Compensation paid by insurance companies**

†487. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that due to fraud committed by customers and agents, insurance companies have to pay huge compensation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the measures available with Government to check such frauds;
- (d) the reasons for the failure of Government's measures; and
- (e) the further stringent steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

- (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Income tax raids in Gujarat**

488. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of searches and seizures conducted by Government to unearth unaccounted money in Gujarat during the last three years;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the amount collected through these operations, separately for Personal Income Tax and Corporate Income Tax during the above years there;

(c) how these searches and seizures for both Personal Income Tax and Corporate Income Tax compare with those of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu during the above years;

(d) whether Government has any policy or guidelines or direction so far conducting these search and seizure operations in different States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM):

(a) The number of search and seizure warrants executed by the Income Tax Department in Gujarat during last three Financial Years is as under:

F.Y.	No. of warrants executed
2006-07	606
2007-08	158
2008-09	422

(b) and (c) Search and seizure action, which is conducted as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 leads to search assessments. The search assessments involve examination of seized material and post-search enquiries. On completion of the assessment, tax demands are raised against the assesses. The tax demands are subject matter of appeal before judicial authorities such as the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, the High Courts and Supreme Court. The assessments become final after the appeals at various stages are decided. The final tax collection figures would emerge after the above procedure.

The value of assets seized during the search and seizures conducted in Gujarat by the Income Tax Department during the last three Financial Years is as below:

F. Y.	Value of assets seized (Rs. in crores)
2006-07	32.44
2007-08	10.89
2008-09	45.45

The figures in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu with regard to value of assets seized are as follows:-

(Rs. in crores)				
F. Y.	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Tamil Nadu
2006-07	18.9	23.67	107	27.80
2007-08	75.14	60.49	82.23	45.08
2008-09	63.95	35.84	105.43	31.09

(d) and (e) Search and Seizure actions are carried out all over the country as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. These operations are a continuous process based on credible information regarding tax evasion.

#### **Merger of Anyonya Bank with Saraswat Bank**

489. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal of merger of Anyonya Bank with the Saraswat Bank of Mumbai is pending with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI);

(b) if so, the status of the proposal; and

(c) the details of the safeguards being taken for protecting the interest of about thirty thousand shareholders and seventy five thousand deposits of these banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The proposal for merger of the Anyonya Co-operative Bank Ltd., Vadodara with the Saraswat Co-operative Bank Ltd., Mumbai has been received by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and is being examined by them.

(c) The details of safeguards taken by RBI to protect the interests of shareholders and depositors are detailed as under:

(i) Directions under Section 35 A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS) have been imposed on the bank from the close of business on September 14, 2007 to prevent preferential payments and alienation of assets.

(ii) Each depositor in a bank is insured up to a maximum of Rs. 1,00,000 (Rupees one lakh only) by DICGC for both principal and interest held by him in the same right and capacity as on the date of liquidation, under the Deposit Insurance Scheme.

(iii) Further, Memorandum of Understanding has been entered by Reserve Bank of India with the State Government. A Task Force for Co-operative Urban Banks (TAFUCB) has been constituted in the State comprising of representatives from RBI, RCS and Urban Co-operative Bank Federations for identification and drawing up of a time bound action plan for the revival of potentially viable UCBs. The financial position of the bank is reviewed and discussed in the meetings of the TAFUCB periodically and supervisory action as recommended by it is taken.

#### **Tax exemption for A.P. State Sports Development Fund**

490. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested the Centre for 100 per cent income tax exemption to Andhra Pradesh State Sports Development Fund; and

(b) if so, the response of the Centre in this regard?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Not applicable.

However, in Question No. 2377 dated 23.12.2008 by the Hon'ble Member Shri Nandi Yellaiah wherein it was asked that whether a request had been received for 100 per cent income tax exemption under sub section 2(iii) of clause (a) of the Section 80G of the Income Tax Act to the Andhra Pradesh Sports Development Fund and its latest status, it was replied by the Hon'ble Minister of State for Finance that the request was examined and not found acceptable.

#### **Sixth pay commission benefits for Physiotherapists**

491. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that physiotherapists have been kept below in comparison to para-veterinary and nursing scales and have been clubbed with paramedical and had been given a mere replacement scale by the sixth Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps taken to give physiotherapists rational and upgraded scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) and (b) Physiotherapists are part of the common category of Para/Medical staff and as such, Sixth Pay Commission has treated them as a part of this common category. Sixth Pay Commission has granted normal replacement scales to most categories of posts, including Physiotherapists. However, pay scales of certain categories like Nurses have been upgraded as a result of conscious recommendations given by the Commission on account of arduous nature of their duties and to ensure better delivery mechanisms for the citizens. In the case of some categories of Para Veterinarians, Pay Commission has granted upgraded pay scales.

(c) Since the revised pay scales of all these categories are based on the specific recommendations of the Pay Commission, no change is called for.

#### **Problems of farmers of Maharashtra**

†492. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 3392 given in the Rajya Sabha on 4th August and state:

(a) whether a task force has been established to solve the problems of those farmers of Maharashtra who borrow loans from private money lenders and who are not covered under loan relief scheme;

(b) if so, the findings of the investigation made by this task force;

(c) the future action proposed by the task force and the status of implementation thereof; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) whether the suggestions of the task force would be implemented in other States also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) to (d) In pursuance to the announcement made in this regard in the Budget Speech for the year 2009-10, the Ministry of Agriculture has constituted a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Chairman, NABARD to look into the issue of a large number of farmers, who had taken loans from private money lenders, not being covered under the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS). The Task Force is to submit its report by 31 March, 2010.

#### **Accounts of Indian citizens in Liechtenstein Bank**

493. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 363 given in the Rajya Sabha on 21st October, 2008 and to state:

- (a) whether Government pursued with the German authorities the process of securing details of 'secret' accounts held by Indian citizens in Liechtenstein banks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating action taken in pursuance thereof up-to-date;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the current status of the action envisaging disclosure by banks in Switzerland of deposits suspected to be comprising Black Money flowing from Indian depositors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The German tax authorities have provided to the Indian Government information available with them regarding accounts concerning Indian nationals with the LGT Bank of Liechtenstein. The information has been provided by the German authorities under the Article concerning exchange of information of the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between India and Germany read with the Protocol thereto. The disclosure of the same is governed by the confidentiality provision of the said Article of the DTAA.

The information, so obtained, was immediately forwarded to the concerned income-tax authorities for initiating necessary action. Assessments have been reopened under the Income-tax Act, 1961 in all these cases. In appropriate cases, assessments have also been reopened under the Wealth Tax Act, 1957.

(d) The first round of negotiation between India and Switzerland for revision of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement was held at Berne from 10th November, 2009 to 12th November, 2009.

#### **Mechanism to monitor the line of funds**

†494. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the general public do not get the full benefit of funds being provided by the Central Government for the development of States and welfare of the masses under various schemes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has developed any mechanism to fix responsibility of Officers of the Departments concerned and to review and monitor the use of funds provided to States in the public interest;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):  
(a) to (e) Central Government provides funds for Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central assistance for State Plans, with the objective of development of States and provision of benefits to the target groups under various schemes.

The concerned State Governments and Central Ministries review and monitor implementation of schemes for the development of States to ensure effective utilization of funds for the purposes for which these are provided. Relevant laws provide for independent audit of all expenditure of public money for utilization towards the intended purpose.

#### **Commitment charges paid to financial agencies**

495. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of commitment charges paid to different financial agencies like IMF, ADB and other countries for externally aided projects from whom India has taken loan for the last three years, year-wise, institution-wise and country-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that Rs. 125 crores was paid in 2007-08 and Rs. 120 crores was paid in 2008-09 as commitment charges by our country; and

(c) if so, the reasons behind paying huge commitment charges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):  
(a) The details of Commitment Charges paid to different financial agencies and other countries for externally aided projects during the last three years *i.e.* 2006-07 to 2008-2009 is annexed.

(b) As per details available in Statement, during 2007-08 and 2008-09, a sum of Rs. 124.54 Crore and Rs. 117.37 Crore respectively was paid as Commitment Charges.

(c) Payment of commitment charges is an integral part of the general terms and conditions of loan from the World Bank (WB), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and some bilateral agencies. The commitment charge has to be paid as the entire loan amount is not disbursed in one instalment at the commencement of the project. Once the loan becomes effective, disbursement of funds are taken from the lender as per the implementation schedule of the project. Interest starts accruing as soon as disbursement takes place. Commitment charges, where levied, are usually a fraction of interest rate.

**Statement**

*Regarding Commitment Charges paid to Financial Agencies from 2006-07 to 2008-09.*

(Amt in Thousands)						
Donor, Loan	Loan Curr.	Agree. Dt.	Loan Amount (Net of Cancellation)	2006 - 07	2007 - 08	2008 - 09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Normal</b>						
<b>ADB Asian Development Bank</b>						
	<b>USD</b>		63,41,472.66	12,874.66	15,498.17	12,213.41
	<b>INR</b>			5,84,391.84	6,07,798.34	5,58,424.23
1 1415-IND Kamataka Urban Infra.Dev.Project	USD	10/05/1996	76,379.72	0	0	0
	INR			0	0	0
2 1647-IND Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Dev. Project	USD	01/12/1999	2,50,000.00	721.08	620.95	324.64
	INR			32,789.78	25,013.80	14,828.20
3 1704-IND Karnataka Ur. Dev.& Coastal Environment	USD	19/05/2000	1,45,000.00	469.63	321.34	192.35
	INR			21,347.50	12,949.84	8,748.66
4 1803-IND Gujarat Power Sector Development	USD	14/12/2000	1,50,000.00	0	0	0
	INR			0	0	0
5 1804-IND Gujarat Power Sector Development Project	USD	14/12/2000	1,09,063.40	22.13	2.15	0
	INR			1,007.64	87.99	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
6	1813-IND Calcutta Environmental Improvement	USD	18/12/2001	1,77,765.23	1,138.08	960.39	734.57
		INR			51,681.60	38,695.42	33,335.92
7	1826-IND Gujarat Earthquake Rehabilitation and	USD	26/04/2001	3,15,142.53	310.96	186.7	-14.28
		INR			14,133.90	7,547.45	-611.59
8	1839-IND Western Transport Corridor Project	USD	14/12/2001	1,45,601.85	455.94	222.69	69.54
		INR			20,744.06	8,996.74	3,013.17
9	1868-IND MP Power Sector Development Programme	USD	10/12/2001	1,50,000.00	0	0	0
		INR			0	0	0
10	1869-IND M. P. Power Sector Development project	USD	21/03/2002	1,78,991.46	247.71	19.44	0
		INR			11,315.64	815.35	0
11	1870-IND WB Corridor Development Project	USD	10/12/2002	79,206.83	434.39	450.55	353.13
		INR			19,701.30	18,121.02	16,061.31
12	1944-IND East-West Corridor Project	USD	25/08/2003	3,20,000.00	1,468.53	1,043.01	296.09
		INR			66,802.29	41,738.68	13,296.51
13	1958-IND MP State Roads Sector Development	USD	05/12/2002	30,000.00	50.25	0	0
		INR			2,267.35	0	0
14	1959-IND MP State Roads Sector Development	USD	05/12/'2002	1,50,000.00	912.59	647.49	180.62
		INR			41,061.87	26,248.28	7,754.27

15	1974-IND Modernizing Govt. & Fiscal Reform in	USD	16/12/2002	2,00,000.00	0	0	0
		INR			0	0	0
16	1981 -IND Railway Sector Improvement Project	USD	21/04/2004	2,12,300.00	1,495.88	1,378.55	934.58
		INR			67,719.42	55,483.03	42,497.48
17	2018-IND Rural Roads Sector -1 Project	USD	25/11/2004	3,66,442.19	1,081.78	1,319.43	763.13
		INR			49,287.37	52,791.92	34,383.50
18	2029-IND National Highways Sector-I Project	USD	27/10/2004	4,00,000.00	1,128.03	1,357.37	518.42
		INR			51,323.22	54,673.56	22,871.28
19	2036-IND Assam Power Sector Development	USD	10/12/2003	1,50,000.00	0	0	0
		INR			0	0	0
20	2037-IND Assam Power Sector Development Project	USD	10/12/2003	1,00,000.00	546.05	489.09	151.34
		INR			24,839.08	19,575.61	6,839.23
21	2046-IND Urban Water Supply and Environment Imp. in	USD	09/03/2005	1,81,000.00	473.3	926.95	968.4
		INR			21,412.46	36,902.22	44,401.33
22	2050-IND Chhattisgrh State Roads Dev. (Sector)	USD	14/12/2004	1,80,000.00	572.71	1,028.25	1,018.88
		INR			26,015.34	41,025.32	46,651.48
23	2141-IND Assam Governance and Public Resource	USD	16/12/2004	1,25,000.00	269.06	133.68	0
		INR			12,232.23	5,470.07	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
24	2142-IND Assam Governance and Public Resource	USD	16/12/2004	25,000.00	73.86	139.17	158.52
		INR			3,352.29	5,581.89	7,265.64
25	2151-IND Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project in J & K	USD	17/03/2005	2,50,000.00	583.43	1,192.10	1,450.74
		INR			26,379.53	47,641.19	66,590.87
26	2154-IND National Highway Sector-II Project.	USD	15/12/2005	4,00,000.00	377.5	1,066.92	1,725.34
		INR			17,114.00	42,765.52	79,168.56
27	2248-IND Rural Roads Sector II Investment - Program	USD	29/08/2006	1,73,909.44	41.77	352.04	30.48
		INR			1,863.99	-1,203.83	1,493.63
28	2281-IND Rural Cooperative Credit Restr. and Dev.	USD	11/12/2006	10,00,000.00	0	1,550.35	1,875.00
		INR			0	63,335.73	86,988.84
29	2293-IND Kolkata Environmental Imp.	USD	21/02/2007	80,000.00	0	55.26	165.59
		INR			0	2,179.71	7,679.43
30	2308-IND Uttaranchal State Road Investment Prog.	USD	25/10/2007	50,000.00	0	0	23.92
		INR			0	0	1,064.43
31	2309-IND Uttarakhand Power Sector Investment	USD	22/02/2007	41,920.00	0	34.32	107.94
		INR			0	1,361.81	5,015.14

32	2312-IND North Karnataka Urban Sector	USD	23/01/2008	33,000.00	0	0	24.11
		INR			0	0	1,204.30
33	2331-IND Jammu & Kashmir Urban Sector Dev. Inv.	USD	28/12/2007	42,200.00	0	0	75.9
		INR			0	0	3,729.17
34	2414-IND Rural Road Sector II Investment Program -	USD	28/03/2008	53,550.00	0	0	84.47
		INR			0	0	4,153.48
	<b>GODE Germany</b>	<b>EUR</b>		4,34,636.68	330.6	307.26	580.69
		<b>INR</b>			19,304.69	17,199.26	39,178.03
35	113219ENLC III Dt. 27.1.87	EUR	27/01/1987	6,135.50	0.12	0	0
		INR			6.73	0	0
36	1421147E Modernisation of Signaling System-	EUR	01/08/1997	94,589.00	219.35	209.31	193.03
		INR			12,807.84	11,718.26	13,027.82
37	2382239E Minor Irrig.Prog.Maharashtra Dt.31-12- 98	EUR	01/06/2000	23,008.14	42.13	37.72	34.84
		INR			2,460.45	2,110.89	2,351.49
38	290191E Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-IX	EUR	20/12/2007	42,000.00	0	0	40.61
		INR			0	0	2,733.25
39	335767E Rehabilitation Urban Gas Plant	EUR	11/12/1995	6,530.65	0	0	0
		INR			0	0	0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
40	3385263E Pulse Polio Immunization VIII	EUR	12/12/2006	20,000.00	0	9.12	1.81
		INR			0	506.87	121.13
41	3429490E DEM 172.38 M Ramagundam Open Cast	EUR	30/03/1989	44,070.21	0.02	0	0
		INR			0.87	0	0
42	4262255E NLC DT 27.1.87	EUR	27/01/1987	30,677.51	0.06	0	0
		INR			3.5	0	0
43	4500766E NABARD XI-Reform of the Rural	EUR	20/12/2007	1,00,000.00	0	0	258.33
		INR			0	0	17,430.17
44	7349691E Fertilizer Sector Programme VII	EUR	29/10/2001	20,335.58	0.29	-0.15	0
		INR			16.95	-8	0
45	9151975E Rural Water Supply Rajasthan, Ph.I	EUR	17/06/1994	3,000.00	1.62	5.36	4.95
		INR			94.77	299.57	334.17
46	9361337E Rural Water Supply & Sanitation-MH	EUR	28/12/2000	22,445.71	51.33	48.13	47.11
		INR			2,997.24	2,694.27	3,180.01
47	99350E Orissa Lift Irrigation Project	EUR	19/02/1993	21,844.38	15.69	-2.22	0
		INR			916.35	-122.6	0
IBRD I B R D		USD		67,94,298.38	6,837.43	5,578.04	4,184.36
		INR			3,21,494.77	2,25,622.63	1,95,880.89
48	3470-A-IN Second National Highway Project	USD	18/06/1992	1,30,775.87	0	0	0
		INR			0	0	0
49	3907-6-IN Second Chennai Water Supply Project	USD	20/11/1995	75,632.82	0	0	0
		INR			0	0	0

50	3923-A-IN Bombay Sewage Disposal	USD	28/12/1995	1,00,591.78	0	0	0
		INR			0	0	0
51	4014-A-IN Orissa Power Sector Restructuring	USD	10/07/1996	2,08,078.21	0	0	0
		INR			0	0	0
52	4156-IN Andhra Pradesh Hazard Mitigation	USD	03/06/1997	25,890.74	0	0	0
		INR			0	0	0
53	4166-IN Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Project	USD	03/06/1997	1,06,215.33	0	0	0
		INR			0	0	0
54	4192-IN Andhra Pradesh Slate Highway Project	USD	30/07/1997	3,32,540.85	0	0	0
		INR			0	0	0
55	4296-IN National Agricul Technology Project	USD	22/06/1998	78,043.74	-0.37	0	0
		INR			-16.63	0	0
56	4360-IN AP Economic Restructuring Project	USD	04/02/1999	2,87,039.64	25.11	0	0
		INR			1,168.35	0	0
57	4365-INU.P. Diversified Agri. Support Project	USD	30/07/1998	79,020.89	0	0	0
		INR			0	0	0
58	4441-IN A P Power Restructuring Project	USD	05/03/1999	1,69,843.94	0	0	0
		INR			0	0	0
59	4478-IN Second Tamil Nadu Urban Development	USD	14/07/1999	82,440.16	0	0	0
		INR			0	0	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
60	4492-IN Integrated Watershed Dev. (Hills II) Project	USD	14/07/1999	85,000.00	0	0	0
		INR			0	0	0
61	4545-IN U P Power Sector Restructuring Project	USD	19/05/2000	1,40,303.24	0	0	0
		INR			0	0	0
62	4555-IN Telecommunication Sector Reforms Tech.	USD	11/08/2000	28,616.51	4.93	0	0
		INR			226.8	0	0
63	4559-IN Third National Highways Project	USD	11/08/2000	4,03,934.93	366.38	199.06	0
		INR			16,665.10	8,005.15	0
64	4577-IN Gujarat State Highway Project	USD	18/10/2000	2,80,000.00	181.66	45.63	3.06
		INR			8,181.42	1,862.28	121.83
65	4594-IN Rajasthan Power Sector Restructuring	USD	27/02/2001	1,66,187.50	98.7	3.17	0
		INR			4,463.91	135.8	0
66	4606-IN Karnataka State Highways Improvement	USD	26/07/2001	3,60,000.00	207.79	24.85	0
		INR			9,475.87	1,013.47	0
67	4622-IN Grand Trunk Road Improvement Project	USD	27/07/2001	4,87,122.25	523.79	339.68	131.67
		INR			23,765.65	13,753.12	6,027.55
68	4653-IN Kerala State Transport Project	USD	06/05/2002	2,55,000.00	352.84	288.32	261.16
		INR			16,049.67	11,588.95	11,928.04
69	4665-IN Mumbai Urban Transport Project	USD	05/08/2002	4,63,000.00	881.18	833.34	732.81
		INR			39,868.93	33,749.23	35,497.33

70	4684-IN Uttar Pradesh State Road Project	USD	19/02/2003	4,88,000.00	831.96	623.48	372.47
		INR			37,684.93	25,246.22	17,956.77
71	4706-IN Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project	USD	28/08/2003	3,48,000.00	663.85	541.77	328.01
		INR			30,054.75	21,938.78	15,769.73
72	4719-1N Allahabad Bypass Project	USD	16/12/2003	2,40,000.00	453.22	298.59	158.72
		INR			20,519.33	12,310.56	6,896.46
73	4730-IN Karnataka Urban Water Sector Improvement	USD	18/02/2005	39,500.00	69.31	41.69	23.72
		INR			3,154.57	1,677.72	1,083.78
74	4750-1N Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring	USD	30/11/2004	3,94,020.00	928.96	904.05	863.92
		INR			41,807.75	36,519.90	39,403.78
75	4753-IN Rural Road Project	USD	08/11/2004	99,500.00	247.51	247.51	247.54
		INR			11,247.51	9,940.53	11,317.94
76	4764-IN Lucknow-Muzaffarpur National Highway	USD	18/11/2005	6,20,000.00	1,000.63	1,035.60	794.06
		INR			57,176.86	41,936.23	38,407.65
77	4860-IN Himachal Pradesh State Roads Project	USD	07/08/2007	2,20,000.00	0	151.3	267.23
		INR			0	5,944.69	11,470.04
IDAI D A		XDR		68,04,007.13	4,721.41	2,786.96	1,387.02
		INR			3,13,065.75	1,72,616.03	98,603.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
78	2661-IN District Primary Education Project	XDR	22/12/1994	1,66,412.21	0	0	0
		INR			0	0	0
79	2733-IN Assam Rural Infrastructure	XDR	06/06/1995	80,050.46	0	0	0
		INR			0	0	0
80	2745-IN T.N. Water Resources Consolidation	XDR	22/09/1995	1,53,108.86	-18.89	0	0
		INR			-1,218.79	0	0
81	2774-IN Hydrology Project	XDR	22/09/1995	70,790.60	0	0	0
		INR			0	0	0
82	2801-IN Orissa Water Resources Consolidation	XDR	05/01/1996	1,43,427.13	0	0	0
		INR			0	0	0
83	2833-IN Second State Health Systems Dev.	XDR	18/04/1996	2,28,943.81	0	0	0
		INR			0	0	0
84	2876-IN Second District Primary Edu. Project	XDR	15/07/1996	2,91,700.00	0	0	0
		INR			0	0	0
85	2916-IN Ecodevelopment Project	XDR	30/09/1996	13,888.94	0	0	0
		INR			0	0	0
86	2930-IN Capacity Bldg. Tech. Assist	XDR	14/03/1997	31,099.39	0	0	0
		INR			0	0	0
87	2936-IN Tuberculosis Control Project	XDR	14/03/1997	89,174.04	8.98	0.04	0
		INR			625.33	2.27	0

88	2942-IN Rural Women's Dev. & Empowerment	XDR	14/09/1998	6,705.96	2.58	0	0
		INR			179.86	0	0
89	2964-IN Malaria Control Project	XDR	30/07/1997	82,488.39	22.85	3.94	0
		INR			1,490.29	241.7	0
90	3012-IN Third District Primary Education	XDR	23/02/1998	91,903.00	16.81	0	0
		INR			1,087.33	0	0
91	3018-IN U. P. Forestry Project	XDR	30/12/1997	33,148.74	0	0	0
		INR			0	0	0
92	3053-IN Kerala Forestry Project	XDR	13/08/1998	21,660.99	0	0	0
		INR			0	0	0
93	3103-IN AP Economic Restructuring Project	XDR	04/02/1999	1,71,797.54	35.59	-5.7	0
		INR			2,361.74	-350.72	0
94	3149-1N Maharashtra Health Systems Dev.	XDR	14/01/1999	73,762.00	0.5	0	0
		INR			33.41	0	0
95	3152-IN Uttar Pradesh Sodic Land Reclamation	XDR	04/02/1999	1,41,700.00	23.81	1.55	0.11
		INR			1,579.73	95.71	8.01
96	3242-IN Second National HIV/AIDS Control Project	XDR	14/03/1999	1,40,820.00	7.41	0	0
		INR			492.57	0	0
97	3307-IN UP Third district Primary Education Project	XDR	23/02/2000	1,32,300.00	16.8	0	0
		INR			1,116.38	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
98	3332-IN AP District Poverty Initiatives Project	XDR	12/05/2000	82,097.59	43.96	9.17	0
		INR			2,888.86	586.19	0
99	3338-IN UP Health Systems Development Project	XDR	19/05/2000	56,753.62	83.03	41.79	14.26
		INR			5,458.79	2,549.64	1,005.49
100	3339-IN Rajasthan District Poverty Initiatives Project	XDR	12/05/2000	70,343.78	90.21	38.62	3.1
		INR			5,951.00	2,418.46	201.68
101	3340-1-IN Immunization Strengthening Project	XDR	26/02/2004	59,317.07	0.48	0.32	-0.01
		INR			31.91	19.98	-0.32
102	3340-IN immunization Strengthening Project	XDR	19/05/2000	1,05,727.87	0	1.54	-0.02
		INR			0	95.84	-1.35
103	3396-IN Second Renewable Energy Project	XDR	11/08/2000	37,200.00	35.15	12.9	1.13
		INR			2,318.35	805.58	73.24
104	3413-IN Third Technical Education Project	XDR	18/10/2000	48,900.00	22.68	4.24	0
		INR			1,561.20	260.38	0
105	3430-IN MP District Poverty Initiatives Project	XDR	05/12/2000	69,769.97	55.34	9.61	0.6
		INR			3,627.29	609.26	39.25
106	3431-IN Kerala Rural Water Supply & Environmental Project	XDR	04/01/2001	41,776.40	46.11	12.7	3.68
		INR			3,037.77	804.82	252.86

107	3482-IN Second National Leprosy Elimination Project	XDR	19/07/2001	23,294.46	0	0	0
		INR			0	0	0
108	3528-IN Karnataka Watershed Development Project	XDR	26/07/2001	58,957.27	113.04	55.43	16.52
		INR			7,482.44	3,422.15	1,188.07
109	3529-IN Rajasthan Second District Primary Education Project	XDR	27/07/2001	51,759.39	59.52	28.72	3.13
		INR			3,939.85	1,772.89	221.12
110	3590-IN Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply & Environment Project	XDR	08/03/2002	1,09,052.00	183.61	80.02	21.23
		INR			12,152.59	4,941.73	1,527.04
111	3602-IN UP Water Sector Restructuring Project	XDR	08/03/2002	90,471.00	208.83	128.27	57.31
		INR			13,818.71	7,914.87	4,136.31
112	3603-IN Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project	XDR	15/03/2002	93,452.00	181.15	95.82	35
		INR			11,989.98	5,913.76	2,,523.24
113	3618-IN Mizoram State Roads Project	XDR	06/05/2002	47,500.00	55.97	21.95	3.75
		INR			3,778.35	1,373.27	278.21
114	3618-IN Mizoram State Road Project	XDR	01/08/2007	12,100.00	0	5.55	6.19
		INR			0	356.45	459.75



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
115	3635-IN Kamataka Community-Based Tank	XDR	04/06/2002	63,420.00	133.32	72.56	33.93
		INR			8,767.17	4,425.28	2,416.73
116	3637-IN Gujarat Emergency Earthquake Reconstr.	XDR	04/06/2002	2,79,841.00	316.67	154.65	56.03
		INR			20,891.85	9,651.65	3,884.16
117	3662-IN Mumbai Urban Transport Project	XDR	05/08/2002	62,500.00	50.24	30.01	14.63
		INR			3,325.32	1,851.59	1,057.76
118	3692-IN AP Community Forest Management Project	XDR,	08/10/2002	85,500.00	125.18	58.82	19.51
		INR			8,285.32	3,632.40	1,406.08
119	3718-IN Technical/ Engineering Education Quality	XDR	04/02/2003	1,61,883.25	368.55	130.08	13.83
		INR			24,282.15	8,133.48	914.77
120	3732-IN Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction	XDR	03/04/2003	1,14,000.00	83.61	18.63	2.5
		INR			5,682.25	1,145.36	171.36
121	3749-IN Chhattisgarh District Rural Poverty Project	XDR	18/08/2003	68,936.00	185.85	104.18	43.04
		INR			12,276.49	6,471.33	2,973.59
122	3777-IN Food and Drugs Capacity Building Project	XDR	29/09/2003	17,220.71	93.48	51.61	23.58
		INR			6,198.87	3,181.82	1,748.61

123	3821-IN Maharashtra Rural Water Sy & Sanitation Jal Project	XDR	30/09/2003	1,28,800.00	226.72	60.12	4.74
		INR			15,404.26	3,698.94	324.42
124	3867-IN Rajasthan Health Systems Development Project	XDR	03/06/2004	61,000.00	129.02	65.32	16.99
		INR			8,729.46	4,067.47	1,212.23
125	3882-IN Elementary Education Project (Sarva Shiksha)	XDR	03/06/2004	3,34,900.00	271.68	0	0
		INR			17,845.60	0	0
126	3907-IN Uttaranchal Decentralised Watershed	XDR	30/07/2004	47,400.00	130.94	80.61	33.13
		INR			8,568.19	4,966.99	2,376.71
127	3952-IN Integrated Desease Surveillance Project	XDR	23/09/2004	46,900.00	105.69	60.92	18.99
		INR			7,081.61	3,783.84	1,319.77
128	3987-IN Rural Roads Project)	XDR	08/11/2004	2,06,000.00	290.91	99.73	22.78
		INR			19,672.22	6,237.71	1,690.72
129	4013-IN Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project	XDR	14/01/2005	1,05,000.00	288.99	188.04	83.43
		INR			18,913.98	11,583.46	5,995.41
130	4018-IN Tamil Nadu Health System Project	XDR	05/01/2005	60,636.00	167.14	104.28	44.11
		INR			11,058.50	6,435.86	3,184.89
131	4133-IN H.P. Mid Himalayan Watershed Dev. Pr.	XDR	19/01/2006	41,400.00	73.13	69.92	28.88
		INR			4,822.12	4,306.74	2,072.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
132	4161-IN National Agricultural Innovation Project	XDR	24/07/2006	41,100.00	35.9	55.01	17.77
		INR			2,368.17	3,447.70	1,319.15
133	4162-IN National Agricultural Innovation Project	XDR	24/07/2006	97,000.00	84.83	131.24	43.45
		INR			5,595.50	8,225.81	3,225.13
134	4227-IN Reproductive & Child Health Project Phase-II	XDR	16/10/2006	2,45,000.00	81.67	360.64	109.62
		INR			5,454.63	22,283.43	7,510.24
135	4228-IN Tuberculosis Control Project Phase - II	XDR	16/10/2006	1,15,700.00	38.57	154.56	45.11
		INR			2,575.96	9,548.07	3,090.89
136	4232-IN Uttaranchal Rural Water Supply & San. Proj.	XDR	16/10/2006	83,500.00	0	152.86	74.07
		INR			0	9,406.09	5,332.22
137	4299-IN Third National HIV/AIDS Control Project	XDR	05/07/2007	1,67,900.00	0	0	160.53
		INR			0	0	11,036.83
138	4319-IN Vocational Training Improvement Project	XDR	02/11/2007	1,85,100.00	0	0	138.19
		INR			0	0	10,005.69
139	4338-IN Strengthening RURAL credit Co-Op, Project	XDR	02/11/2007	1,96,800.00	0	0	156.51
		INR			0	0	11,301.98

140	4360-IN Himachal Pradesh Development Policy	XDR	19/11/2007	42,500.00	0	6.73	10.63
		INR			0	432.28	788.61
141	N018-1 -IN Reproductive and Child Health Project	XDR	26/03/2003	9,454.05	0	0	0
		INR			0	0	0
142	N018-IN Reproductive & Child Health Project	XDR	30/07/1997	1,79,101.13	0	0	0
		INR			0	0	0
143	N041-IN Orissa Health Systems Development Project	XDR	13/08/1998	56,639.40	15.27	0.04	0
		INR			992.57	2.56	0
144	N042-IN Woman and Child Development Project	XDR	06/07/1999	1,94,489.53	71.5	9.71	0
		INR			4,737.90	605.12	0
145	N044-IN Rajasthan District Primary Education Project	XDR	06/07/1999	60,109.82	17.18	0	0
		INR			1,120.61	0	0
146	N045-IN Economic Reform Tech. Assistant Project	XDR	19/05/2000	20,921.77	39.84	20.21	5.05
		INR			2,630.14	1,256.87	330.32
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<b>ADB Asian Development Bank</b>		<b>USD</b>		6,56,108.00	249.81	444.77	1,465.24
		<b>INR</b>			11,249.85	17,740.83	67,855.77
147	2159-IND Chhattisgarh Irrigation Dev. Project	USD	20/03/2006	46,108.00	29.68	108.46	216.38
		INR			1,331.18	4,324.22	10,049.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
148	2166-IND Tsunami Emergency Assistance (Sector)	USD	12/05/2005	1,00,000.00	220.12	149.64	359
		INR			9,918.67	6,064.47	16,517.62
149	2330-IND M.P. State Roads Sector Project II	USD	23/07/2007	3,20,000.00	0	186.67	707.05
		INR			0	7,352.15	32,289.73
150	2366-IND Rajasthan Urban Sector Development	USD	17/01/2008	60,000.00	0	0	147.07
		INR			0	0	7,148.71
151	2445-IND Rural Road Sector-II Investment Prog.	USD	10/11/2008	1,30,000.00	0	0	35.75
		INR			0	0	1,850.08
	GODE Germany	EUR		65,000.00	0	0	36.56
		INR			0	0	2,486.07
152	1425319E Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure	EUR	09/07/2008	65,000.00	0	0	36.56
		INR			0	0	2,486.07
	IBRD IBRD	USD		19,25,480.00	1,458.34	3,204.44	3,457.23
		INR			82,752.31	1,29,292.86	1,59,702.24
153	4749-IN India: Hydrology Project-Phase II	USD	19/01/2006	1,04,980.00	251.69	232.3	222.96
		INR			11,388.18	9,405.10	10,828.79
154	4796-IN Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project	USD	19/08/2005	3,25,000.00	363.12	730.63	681.81
		INR			33,132.92	29,581.82	33,100.22

155	4798-IN Third Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project	USD	14/09/2005	3,00,000.00	691.55	624.73	544.93
		INR			31,301.03	25,292.89	26,440.25
156	4818-IN Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project	USD	02/05/2006	2,16,000.00	151.98	499.05	473.86
		INR			6,930.19	20,530.44	20,859.05
157	4837-IN IInd Operation under Orissa Socio	USD	28/08/2006	1,50,000.00	0	133.86	81.36
		INR			0	5,516.41	3,405.35
158	4843-IN Punjab State Road Sector Project	USD	26/02/2007	2,50,000.00	0	345.82	424.86
		INR			0	13,749.85	19,366.21
159	4845-IN Third Pradesh Economic Reform	USD	08/02/2007	1,50,000.00	0	116.71	124.73
		INR			0	4,725.82	6,063.07
160	4846-IN Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture	USD	12/02/2007	3,35,000.00	0	417.15	790.89
		INR			0	16,397.15	34,840.01
161	4857-SN Andhra Pradesh Commun. Based Tank	USD	08/06/2007	94,500.00	0	104.18	111.84
		INR			0	4,093.39	4,799.31
<b>IDA I D A</b>		<b>XDR</b>		<b>10,87,600.00</b>	<b>1,100.28</b>	<b>1,214.69</b>	<b>731.91</b>
		<b>INR</b>			<b>72,919.73</b>	<b>75,108.33</b>	<b>51,588.77</b>
162	3635-1-IN Karnataka Community Based Tank	XDR	02/11/2007	21,000.00	0	0	14.82
		INR			0	0	1,099.72
163	3732-1-IN Addl. Financing for Andhra Pradesh Rural	XDR	25/01/2008	42,700.00	0	0	21.07
		INR			0	0	1,588.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
164	4054-IN-PO Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction	XDR	12/05/2005	27,675.00	822	42.86	20.99
		INR			54,308.28	2,660.32	1,462.26
165	4054-IN-TN Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction	XDR	12/05/2005	2,80,725.00	0	492.85	238.75
		INR			0	30,593.72	16,614.59
166	4103-IN TN Empr. and Pov.Reduction Vazhndhu	XDR	14/09/2005	79,400.00	218.49	110.3	34.93
		INR			14,665.18	6,851.34	2,427.25
167	4211-IN Karnataka Panchayats Strengthening Project	XDR	24/07/2006	82,200.00	37.9	140.05	59.62
		INR			2,496.23	8,644.86	4,308.93
168	4225-IN Second Operation under Orissa Socio-	XDR	28/08/2006	50,500.00	21.88	25.28	8.43
		INR			1,450.05	1,560.59	585.55
169	4229-IN Karnataka Health System Dev and Reform	XDR	16/10/2006	96,500.00	0	170.44	39.68
		INR			0	10,501.70	2,718.62
170	4251-IN Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	XDR	26/02/2007	1,04,100.00	0	111.13	99.5
		INR			0	6,770.20	7,159.41
171	4254-IN Third Andhra Pradesh Economic Reform	XDR	08/02/2007	50,800.00	0	23.18	16.96
		INR			0	1,425.25	1,226.00

172	4255-in Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agri Modernization	XDR	12/02/2007	99,800.00	0	98.61	47.01
		INR			0	6,100.34	3,267.29
173	4291-IN Andhra Pradesh Community- Based Tank	XDR	08/06/2007	63,000.00	0	0	72.84
		INR			0	0	4,987.60
174	4323-IN Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (BRLP)	XDR	09/08/2007	41,400.00	0	0	39.19
		INR			0	0	2,821.65
175	4380-IN Bihar Development Policy Operation - 1	XDR	15/01/2008	47,800.00	0	0	18.12
		INR			0	0	1,321.78
Grand Total (INR)					14,05,178.94	12,45,378.28	11.73,719.78



#### **Surplus funds with PSUs**

496. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether to augment its funding resources the Centre may ask the public sector enterprises with a cash surplus of more than Rs. 10,000 crores to pay higher dividends;
- (b) whether cash reserves with many PSUs such as BSNL, Coal India, HAL, NMDC, ONGC, NTPC etc. far exceed the amounts they may need for investment; and
- (c) if so, whether Government would ensure that the idle surplus cash with PSUs are made available to help the Centre to fund social welfare programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

- (a) No, Sir. Centre has no such plan at present to ask the public sector enterprises with a cash surplus of more than Rs. 10,000 crore to pay higher dividend.
- (b) Up-to-date information is not readily available with the Ministry of Finance regarding cash reserves of profit making Public Sector Undertakings. It is being compiled and will be made available shortly.
- (c) The question does not arise.

#### **Selling stakes of PSEs**

497. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has approved a new plan to sell stakes in Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) as reported in the media;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the target of revenue likely to be generated; and
- (d) to what extent it will control budgetary gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM):

- (a) and (b) The policy on disinvestment articulated in the President's Speech to Joint Session of Parliament on 4th June, 2009 and Finance Minister's Budget Speech on 6th July, 2009 requires the development of "people ownership" of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) to share in their wealth and prosperity, with Government retaining majority shareholding and control. This objective is relevant to profit-earning CPSUs as it is only these that will sustain investor-interest for sharing in their prosperity.

In line with this policy announcement, Government has decided that: (i) already listed profitable CPSUs not meeting the mandatory public shareholding of 10% are to be made compliant; and (ii) all CPSUs having positive networth, no accumulated losses and having earned net profit for three preceding consecutive years, are to be listed through public offerings out of Government shareholding or issue of fresh equity by the company or a combination of both.

(c) No target for revenue generation from disinvestment has been fixed.

(d) The proceeds from disinvestment would be channelised into National Investment Fund and during April 2009 to March 2012 would be available in full for meeting the capital expenditure requirements of selected Social Sector Programmes decided by the Planning Commission/Department of Expenditure.

**Rise in circulation of fake currency**

498. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a sharp rise in the circulation of fake currency in our country;

(b) if so, what are the details of the fake currency notes seized by police during the last three years;

(c) how many persons have been arrested and whether any conviction has taken place; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) and (b) As per the information furnished by NCRB, the amount of fake currencies seized from different States/UTs in the country including Delhi, with details of denominations and value, during the last three years and upto March, 2009 is as follows:

Year (Jan-Dec.)	50	100	500	1000	Others	Total Pieces	Value (Rs.)
2006	24203	143427	60347	17328	5638	250943	6,31,16,919
2007	152518	128745	74404	14959	712	231338	6,56,72,375
2008	20107	86948	82767	22487	531	212840	7,35,79,210
2009	7633	23935	29598	9994	122	71282	2,75,70,295
(upto 30.9.09)							

(c) and (d) As per the information furnished by the NCRB, the number of persons arrested is as follows:

Year	No. of persons
2006	2,275
2007	1,779
2008	1,869
2009 (Jan-Sept., 2009)	882

The information pertaining to convictions is not available either by RBI or NCRB.

### JSY in Tamil Nadu

499. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) having special focus on Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Schedule Castes (SC) and Schedule Tribes (ST) pregnant women to promote institutional delivery for them is under implementation in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of BPL, SC and ST women benefitted under JSY in the State during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) how many JSY has helped in reducing maternal deaths in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes.

(b) The State of Tamil Nadu, being a High Performing State (HPS) provides incentives to SC, ST and BPL groups under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY). The total number of beneficiaries under JSY in the State of Tamil Nadu during last four years are as under:-

(Figures in lakhs)			
2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
			(up to 31st August 09)
2.88	2.30	3.87	0.93

Separate data on JSY beneficiaries in the categories of SC, ST and BPL is not maintained.

(c) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) under which cash incentive is provided to the poor pregnant women for institutional delivery. Under this scheme, ASHA/link worker facilitates pregnant women to avail services of maternal care and arranges referral transport.

JSY through its incentives facilitates early registration of pregnancy, Micro-Birth Planning, provision of Quality ANC which includes minimum of 4 ANC's, 2 doses of T.T. Immunization and consumption of IFA tablets for 100 days and institutional delivery. Moreover, the women coming in the institutional fold have an opportunity to receive post-natal care within first 48 hours of delivery. All these factors contribute towards reduction of maternal deaths.

### Ratio between doctors and nurses

†500. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ratio among doctors, nurses and population has been defined by Government;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, whether this ratio is being implemented in rural areas;
- (c) the details of vacant posts of doctors and nurses in the country at present;
- (d) whether any certain date has been fixed to fill these vacant posts; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No. However, in order to provide Quality Health Care services to the community, Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) have been prescribed for implementation in the Country in which requirement of doctors, nurses and other staff has been defined for the health facility.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) As per available records, there are 4068 and 4708 vacancies of doctors at Community Health Centers and Primary Health Centers respectively and 8781 vacancies of Nurses in the country.
- (d) and (e) No date has been fixed to fill the vacant posts.

#### **Treatment and settlement of leprosy patient**

501. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that leprosy related cases are rising in the country while Government statistics show that they are on the decline;
- (b) if so, whether Government has done a fresh survey of leprosy affected people in the country;
- (c) what is State-wise break up and how many fresh cases have come to light in the rural and urban areas separately; and
- (d) what has been response of Government for the settlement and treatment of leprosy patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Leprosy related cases are not rising in the country, on the contrary, the reported cases are declining over the years. The number of new leprosy cases detected during last five year are given below :

2004-2005	-	260036
2005-2006	-	161457
2006-2007	-	139252
2007-2008	-	137685
2008-2009	-	134184

- (b) No.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) Under National Leprosy Eradication Programme, following actions are being taken by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for treatment of leprosy patients and facilitating settlement of leprosy affected persons:-

- (i) Detection and treatment of leprosy by ensuring availability of drugs for Multi Drugs Therapy (MDT) at all PHC/Govt. dispensaries free of cost.
- (ii) Involving Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) in referring suspect cases of leprosy to nearest PHC and follow-up of the cases for treatment completion.
- (iii) Providing funds for dressing materials, appliances and supportive medicines to cases with leprosy reactions/ulcers and microcellular rubber (MCR) footwears to leprosy affected persons with insensitive feet.
- (iv) Providing funds for Re-constructive surgery services to Leprosy Affected Persons free of cost for disability correction.

**Confirmed cases of H1N1 infections**

502. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of confirmed H1N1 infected persons in the country, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;
- (b) the steps taken by Government for isolation and treatment of swine flu infected persons; and
- (c) the number of men, women and children who died of such infection, State-wise and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There have been 16201 laboratory confirmed cases of Influenza A H1N1 [earlier called swine flu] as on 20th November, 2009. State-wise and Union Territory-wise list of cases is at Statement-I (See below).

(b) All States/Union Territory Administrations have identified hospitals to isolate and treat patients of Pandemic Influenza A H1N1 including private hospitals. Government of India has provided about 18 million capsules of oseltamivir and personal protective equipments to all the states/ Union Territory Administrations to treat patients free of cost.

(c) List of men, women and children who died of Pandemic Influenza A H1N1, State-wise and Union Territory-wise is at Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Lab Confirmed Cases of Influenza A H1N1 as on 20 November 2009*

Sl.No.	State	Lab confirmed cases
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	773
2.	Karnataka	1562
3.	Tamil Nadu	1751

1	2	3
4.	Maharashtra	3857
5.	Kerala	1202
6.	Punjab	51
7.	Haryana	951
8.	Goa	56
9.	West Bengal	128
10.	Uttarakhand	80
11.	Himachal Pradesh	6
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	47
13.	Gujarat	261
14.	Manipur	1
15.	Meghalaya	8
16.	Mizoram	4
17.	Assam	45
18.	Jharkhand	1
19.	Rajasthan	687
20.	Bihar	7
21.	Uttar Pradesh	519
22.	Chhattishgarh	17
23.	Madhya Pradesh	8
24.	Orissa	24
25.	Nagaland	2
26.	Tripura	0
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
<b>Union Territories</b>		
28.	Sikkim	0
29.	Delhi	3960
30.	Chandigarh (UT)	107
31.	Puducherry	60
32.	Daman & Diu	1
33.	Andaman & Nicobar	25
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0

**Statement-II**

*Number of Cases of Male, Female and Children who died of H1N1*

*Infection State and UT wise*

Sl.No.	State	Deaths			Total
		Male	Female	Children (15 or Less)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	23	1	46
2.	Karnataka	45	60	14	119
3.	Tamil Nadu	3	2	2	7
4.	Maharashtra	92	85	37	214
5.	Kerala	6	17	2	25
6.	Punjab	1	0	0	1
7.	Haryana	2	3	1	6
8.	Goa	2	3	0	5
9.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0
10.	Uttarakhand	2	3	0	5
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	1
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0
13.	Gujarat	22	20	3	45
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
15.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
16.	Mizoram	1	0	0	1
17.	Assam	0	0	0	0
18.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
19.	Rajasthan	13	13	3	27
20.	Bihar	1	0	0	1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2	1	0	3
22.	Chhattishgarh	1	0	0	1
23.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1	1
24.	Orissa	1	1	0	2
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
27.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
28.	Tripura	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Union Territories</b>					
29.	Delhi	5	10	4	19
30.	Chandigarh (UT)	0	0	0	0
31.	Puducherry	4	0	0	4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
34.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0
35.	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0

#### Adulteration of milk

†503. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of adulterated and synthetic milk, ghee, khoya, paneer etc. came to light from October, 2008 to October, 2009, State-wise;

(b) the number of guilty people arrested during the said period and the number of people punished therefor along with the punishment given State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard for good health of common people?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Rules, 1955 is entrusted to the Food (Health) Authorities of the States/U.Ts. Samples of various foods are taken regularly by the State/U.T. Governments and action is taken from time to time in cases of adulterated food. The details of number of cases of adulterated and synthetic milk etc. and number of guilty people arrested and punished are not maintained centrally.

(c) The Central Government has issued instructions from time to time to Food (Health) Authorities of the States/U.Ts, who are responsible for implementation of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act in their State and U.T to keep a strict vigil on the quality of milk and milk products and take necessary preventive action under the provision of PFA Act, 1954 and Rules 1955 made there under.

#### Testing of medicinal plants

504. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI BALAWANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(a) whether it is a fact that Rupees 100 crores have been provided to be spent for the testing of medicinal plants;

(b) if so, the names of the companies, to whom this project has been assigned; and

(c) the States, where these schemes are operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (c) No. However, there is an outlay of Rs. 100 crores during the 11th Plan for the development of common facilities, including setting up of laboratories for testing of medicinal plants and products under the Central Sector Scheme of Ayush industry clusters.

So far, the following 9 companies have been assigned the work for establishment of AYUSH industry cluster under the scheme:

Name of the Cluster	Grant	Grant-in-aid
	Sanctioned	released
1. Care Keralam Ltd., Thrissur, Kerala	10.00	2.00
2. Herbal Health Research Consortium, Pvt. Ltd., Amritsar, Punjab	10.00	2.00
3. Konkan Ayur Pharma Ltd., Sangameshwar, Maharashtra	7.48	1.50
4. Maharashtra AYUSH Cluster Pvt. Ltd., Pune, Maharashtra	9.49	2.00
5. Ayurpark Healthcare Ltd., Bangalore, Karnataka	10.00	2.00
6. Traditional AYUSH Cluster of Tamilnadu Pvt. Ltd., (TACT), Chennai(TN)	9.65	2.00
7. Rushikulya Ayurvedic Cluster Pvt., Ltd., Ganjam, Orissa	In-principle approved	--
8. Spark Herbotch Pvt., Ltd., Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	-do-	--
9. Maha AYUSH Ltd, Nask, Maharashtra	-do-	--

#### Combating Dengue

505. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN:

SHRI MANGALA KISAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details about dengue fever;

(b) the number of cases of dengue reported from Delhi/all over the country during the last three years, State-wise, including Delhi; and

(c) when Government would ensure proper fogging around Government colonies, hospitals, Jhuggi clusters etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Dengue Fever is an outbreak prone viral disease transmitted by *Aedes aegypti* mosquito. It is a self limiting seasonal disease characterized by fever, headache, muscles & joint pains, rash, nausea and vomiting. Some infections result in Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) and in its severe form Dengue Shock Syndrome (DSS) which threaten the patient's life primarily through increased vascular permeability and shock due to bleeding from internal organs.

(b) State-wise details of number of cases reported during the last three years are given in Statement (See below).

(c) Government of India under its National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme provides technical guidance and financial support to the States/UTs to some extent. The implementation part of the Programme rests with the States/UTs. *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, which transmits Dengue, rests in hard to find dark corners inside human dwellings, therefore, indoor spray with Pyrethrum extract is advised in the houses where dengue cases are detected and the surrounding houses. State Health Authorities are advised by Government of India to carry out ultra low volume fogging with malathion in case of occurrence of clustering of cases in a large area (entire ward/village).

**Statement**

*State-wise dengue cases and deaths in Delhi and all over the country*

Sl. No.	State	2006		2007		2008		2009	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
								(Prov 16th Nov)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Delhi	3366	65	548	1	1312	2	844	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	197	17	587	2	313	2	507	5
3	Bihar	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
4	Chandigarh	182	0	99	0	167	0	16	0
5	Goa	1	0	36	0	43	0	98	4
6	Gujarat	545	5	570	2	1065	2	1500	2
7	Haryana	838	4	365	11	1137	9	104	1
8	Karnataka	109	7	230	0	339	3	1539	7
9	Kerala	981	4	603	11	733	3	1375	4
10	Maharashtra	736	25	614	21	743	22	1252	12
11	Punjab	1166	6	28	0	4349	21	113	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	Rajasthan	1805	26	540	10	682	4	984	14
13	Tamil Nadu	477	2	707	2	530	3	547	2
14	Uttar Pradesh	639	14	132	2	51	2	120	1
15	West Bengal	1230	8	95	4	1038	7	294	0
16	Puducherry	0	0	274	0	35	0	38	0
17	Madhya Pradesh	16	0	51	2	3	0	575	1
18	Orissa	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
19	Jammu & Kashmir	24	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
20	Manipur	0	0	51	1	0	0	0	0
21	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
22	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
TOTAL :		12317	184	5534	69	12561	80	9915	56

#### Recommendations of Valliathan Committee

506. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the faculty members of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) have been resigning;
- (b) if so, the details of such resignations during current year;
- (c) whether the issue was considered by the Valliathan Committee;
- (d) if so, the recommendations of the Valliathan Committee regarding the recruitment rules, services and professional conditions at AIIMS; and
- (e) to what extent these recommendations have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No. Only two faculty members have resigned from the service of the Institute during the current year.

- (b) Dr. Sumit Singh, Associate Professor of Neurology.  
Dr. K.K. Handa, Associate Professor of E.N.T.
- (c) The issue was not considered by the Valliathan Committee.
- (d) and (e) The recommendations are under consideration in this Ministry.

#### Vaccine against swine flu

507. SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) by when a vaccine against swine flu would be available in the country; and
- (b) the reasons for the unavailability in our country when it is already available in some other countries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is working on a two step strategy. Development of pandemic vaccine by indigenous manufacturers is being encouraged. Three companies are working towards this and it is expected that clinical trials would start in January 2010. If all goes well, indigenous vaccine would be available by June 2010.

To cover the interim period, Government of India is importing pandemic vaccine to vaccinate the high risk group. This vaccine would be available by December 2009. It would only be used after a bridging study, to establish their safety and reactogenicity in Indian population hence the time lag as compared to some other countries.

#### **Exodus of faculties from AIIMS**

508. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of faculty members of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) resigned during last three years, discipline-wise;
- (b) whether the issue has been discussed by the Governing body of the AIIMS;
- (c) if so, when it was discussed and what was the outcome of such discussion; and
- (d) if not, the reasons for not discussing such mass exodus of the faculties?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) 11 ( Eleven ) faculty members have resigned from the service of the Institute during the last three years. The details may be seen at Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) No.

(d) Since there was no mass exodus, it was not felt necessary to discuss this by the Governing Body.

#### **Statement**

*List of faculty members who have resigned from the service of AIIMS  
during the last three years from 01.01.2007 till date:*

Sl. No.	Name and designation	Department/Discipline	Date of resignation
1	2	3	4
1.	Dr. S. Dwarkanath, Assistant Professor	Neurosurgery	16.04.2007

1	2	3	4
2.	Dr. S. Ramamurthy, Additional Professor	Cardiology	16.06.2007
3.	Dr. S. Anandaraja, Assistant Professor	Cardiology	24.07.2007
4.	Dr. D. Prabhakaran, Additional Professor	Cardiology	24.09.2007
5.	Dr. V.K. Arora, Professor	Pathology	01.10.2007
6.	Dr. Rakesh Agrawal, Professor	Gastroenterology	08.10.2007
7.	Dr. Rajat Kumar, Professor	Hematology	12.04.2008
8.	Dr. Manju Aron, Associate Professor	Pathology	17.06.2008
9.	Dr. Prasoon Kant Shamsherry, Assistant Professor	Orthopedics	03.10.2008
10.	Dr. Sumit Singh, Associate Professor	Neurology	01.10.2009
11.	Dr. K.K. Handa, Associate Professor	E.N.T.	31.10.2009

#### Expenditure of children healthcare

509. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- what is the status of human health in the country;
- the details of such status, children, women and men-wise; and
- the amount spent on children healthcare in the country as a percentage of GDP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Some of the important indicators that reflect the status of human health in the country include (i) Life expectancy at birth, (ii) Infant Mortality Rate, (iii) Crude Death Rate, (iv) Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR). The Table below captures the latest available data in respect of these parameters for the country:

#### *Selected Indicators reflecting status of Human Health*

Indicators	Status
Life Expectancy at Birth	Male - 62.6
(2002-06)	Female - 64.2
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (per 1000 live births) (2008)	Male - 52
	Female - 55
	Total - 53
Crude Death Rate (CDR) (per 1000 population) (2008)	Male - 8.0
	Female - 6.8
	Total - 7.4
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) (per 100,000 live births) (2004-06)	254

Source: RGI

(c) As per the National Health Accounts India - 2004-05 (with provisional estimate from 2005-06 to 2008-09), the expenditure on health (Public and Private) as a percentage of GDP was 4.13% for the year 2008-09. No separate data on amount spent on child health care is available.

**People affected by endosulphan pesticide**

510. SHRI P.R. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people affected by Endosulphan Pesticide in States other than Kerala; and
- (b) what are the measures taken by Government so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Survey of population affected by endosulphan pesticide in Kasargod district**

511. SHRI P.R. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government is aware of the survey conducted in Kasargod district of Kerala for Endosulphan Pesticide affected population; and
- (b) if so, what are the measures taken by the Central Government to render financial and other assistance to the affected people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (d) Yes. As per the directives of the National Human Right Commission (NHRC), in 2002, the National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad, an institute under Indian Council of Medical Research had conducted a survey titled " Investigation of unusual illness allegedly produced by Endosulfan exposure in Padre village of Kasargod District, North Kerala " and submitted its report to the NHRC.

- (b) The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Cases of Dengue in Delhi**

512. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that cases of Dengue have increased during the last three months in National Capital Territory of Delhi;
- (b) if so, how many cases so far have been reported from various private and government hospitals during the last three months, hospital-wise; and

(c) what measures Government has taken or proposes to take to minimize the cases of Dengue in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes.

(b) A total number of 883 Dengue cases have been reported from National Capital Territory of Delhi from 1st January till 17th November 2009. The number of Dengue cases reported from various private and government hospitals during the last three months (hospital-wise) are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India has been implementing an integrated National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme covering six vector-borne diseases, including Dengue. The implementation of the Programme rests with the State/UT Governments.

The main components of the strategy for prevention, control and treatment of Dengue are:

- Early case reporting
- Case management
- Behaviour change communication
- Integrated vector management (particularly source reduction)

For strengthening monitoring & surveillance, 30 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals and two Apex Referral Laboratories [*viz.*, All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and National Centre for Disease Control, (formerly National Institute of Communicable Diseases)] have been identified to augment the diagnosis facility for Dengue in Delhi.

Dengue testing kits (IgM MAC Elisa kits made by National Institute of Virology, Pune) are being supplied to these Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals and Apex Referral Labs. In 2009, 166 dengue kits (1 kit = 96 tests) have been supplied to these Institutes.

Advisories are also issued to the States/UTs regularly.

As there is neither any vaccine nor drug against Dengue virus infection, cases are managed symptomatically. Guidelines for Clinical Management of Dengue have been developed and sent to the States for wider circulation among the hospitals. Training has been imparted to the medical officers to enhance their skills in management of cases.

Awareness generation messages for prevention and control of Dengue are disseminated through electronic and print media. States/UTs have also been advised for social mobilization of the community through local media. Trainings/workshops are regularly organized to sensitize State Health officials. The Dengue situation in Delhi is regularly reviewed by Government of India through meetings and field visits.

Directorate of NVBDCP is regularly monitoring the situation through daily reports received from the nodal agency for dengue in Delhi, *viz.*, Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The Central Cross Checking Organization (CCCO) of Directorate of NVBDCP monitors the implementation of anti-larval measures in areas of Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee for elimination of Aedes mosquitoes breeding.

**Statement**

*Hospital-wise Dengue cases reported for in mmonths during last three months*

Sl. No.	Name of Hospital	August	September	October	November (till 17th)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>A. Government Hospitals</b>						
1	Aruna Asaf Ali Hospital, Rajpur Road, Delhi			1	3	4
2	Acharaya Bikshu Govt Hospital, Moti Nagar, New Delhi				7	7
3	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi		10	36	33	79
4	Babu Jagjivan Ram Memorial Hospital, Jahangirpuri, Delhi			1	7	8
5	Bhagwan Mahavir Hospital, Pitampura, Delhi			1		1
6	Dr. Baba Shaib Ambedkar Hospital, Sector-6, Rohini, Delhi		2	14	4	20
7	Charak Palika Hospital, Moti Bagh, New Delhi				9	9
8	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital, Hari Nagar, Delhi			3	21	24
9	Dr. Hegdewar Arogya Sansthan, Karkardooma, Shahdara, Delhi			5	10	15
10	ESI Hospital, Basai Darapur, Ring Road, Delhi			3	3	6
11	G.B.Pant Hospital, Delhi			7		7
12	Guru Govind Singh Govt. Hospital, Raghuvir Nagar, Delhi				3	3
13	Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, Shahdara, Delhi		2	16	15	33



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14	Hindu Rao Hospital, Delhi	1	3	17	7	28
15	Jag Parvesh Chander Hospital, Shastri Park, Shahdara, Delhi				1	1
16	Kasturba Hospital, Near Jama Masjid, Delhi				2	2
17	Lai Bahadur Shastri Hospital, Khichiripur, Delhi			8	1	9
18	Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi		4	7	7	18
19	Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan Hospital, Delhi		1	6	50	57
20	Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya Hospital, Malviya Nagar, Delhi				4	4
21	Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi		1		26	27
22	Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi		2	8	1	11
23	Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Mangol Puri, Delhi			5		5
24	Swami Daya Nand Hospital, Dilshad Garden, Shahdara, Delhi			1	3	4
25	Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel Hospital, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi				1	1
<b>B. Private Hospitals</b>						
1	Apollo Hospital		5	63	39	107
2	Batra Hospital			19	48	67
3	Bhagat Hospital			1	4	5

4	City Hospital		2		3	5
5	Deepak Memorial Hospital				1	1
6	Dr. Arora Nursing Home				1	1
7	Fortis Hospital	1	1	41	34	77
8	Jaipur Golden Hospital				4	4
9	Jeewan Hospital				1	1
10	Jivodaya Hospital				5	5
11	Max Hospital				1	1
12	Prashant Nursing Home			1	1	2
13	Sant Parmanand Hospital			4	10	14
14	SGR Hospital			66	65	131
15	St. Stephens Hospital				72	72
16	Tirath Ram Hospital			2		2
<b>C. Other agencies</b>						
1	National Centre for Disease Control (formerly National Institute of Communicable Diseases), Delhi			1	2	3
Total (A+B+C)		2	33	337	509	881

Note: 2 cases were reported prior to August, 2009.

#### **Constitution of Physiotherapy Council**

513. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal for constitution of Physiotherapy Council;
- (b) if so, by when the said council would be constituted;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether it is a fact that despite 80,000 registered physiotherapists at various associations including regional council, no regulatory body has been constituted to look into the affairs; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (e) A Bill namely, 'Paramedical and Physiotherapy Central Councils Bill, 2007 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 04.12.2007 to constitute Paramedical and Physiotherapy Central Council and the same was referred to the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health & Family Welfare for its examination. Through the 31st report of the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health & Family Welfare certain changes were suggested to be made. Meanwhile the bill lapsed with the dissolution of 14th Lok Sabha. Presently, there is no regulatory body at the Central level to look into the affairs of physiotherapists.

#### **Spreading of H1N1 virus**

514. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that H1N1 virus has come to India mainly through foreigners;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any corrective measure to examine the foreign passengers at the airports; and
- (c) the details of steps Government has taken to cure this virus-infected people?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Infection with pandemic influenza was first observed in Mexico in March, 2009 and subsequently spread to 206 countries across the globe, mainly through air travel including India.

Entry screening of passengers was started at all 22 international airports from 1st May, 2009. Twenty eight thermal imaging cameras were installed at seven airports (Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Goa). Passengers from affected countries are subjected to temperature monitoring. On being suspected of having sign and symptoms of H1N1 flu, the patient is isolated and treated in dedicated health facilities attached to the airports. The contacts of such passengers are identified and provided preventive treatment.

(c) Government of India took a series of actions. A comprehensive plan including guidelines and standard operating procedures were put in place. Community surveillance to detect clusters of influenza like illness is being done through Integrated Disease Surveillance Project. Laboratory network has been strengthened. There are forty two laboratories (24 in Government Sector and 18 in Private Sector) testing the clinical samples.

All States have been requested to gear up the state machinery, open large number of screening centres and strengthen isolation facilities including critical care facilities at district level.

Government of India procured 40 million capsules and 4 lakh bottles of Oseltamivir, the drug to treat H1N1 Flu. 18 million have been given to the States/UTs. Restricted sale of Oseltamivir is allowed through retail outlets having license to sell Schedule X drug. Adequate stock of personal protective equipments has been kept. Three Indian manufacturers of vaccine are being supported to manufacture H1N1 vaccine. Four million doses are being imported to vaccinate the high risk group. Training of district level teams is supported by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Indian Medical Association has been provided funds to train private practitioners.

A task force in the I&B Ministry is implementing the media plan, Travel advisory, do's and don'ts and other pertinent information has been widely published to allay fear and avoid panic. Media is kept informed on daily basis. All such information is also available on the website: <http://mohfw-hlnl.nic.in>.

#### **Use of morphine for terminally ill patients**

515. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India as being one of the largest producers and exporters of legal opium in the world, is abysmally failing to use morphine to relieve crippling pain to patients of cancer, AIDS, burns and accidents;

(b) whether Government is aware that developed countries, the importers of opium from India are using morphine as per the doctors' prescriptions; and

(c) the reasons for not following the practice in India and thus showing cruelty to serious and dying patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) In so far as the Central Government hospitals located in Delhi namely, Safdarjung, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and associated hospitals, are concerned, the Morphine injection is used whenever indicated/suggested by the attending doctors to the patients suffering from diseases like cancer, AIDS, burn accidents cases for their relief and at no stages it is denied to such patients.

#### Preventive measures to control swine flu virus

516. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the details of the preventive measures taken by the Central Government to control the swine flu virus State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Government of India took a series of actions. A comprehensive plan including guidelines and standard operating procedures were put in place.

Entry screening of passengers is continuing at 22 international airports and five international checkpoints. 28 Thermal Scanners have been installed at major international airports. Those found to be suspected of H1N1 were isolated and treated. All their contacts were traced and put on chemoprophylaxis to prevent further spread.

Community surveillance to detect clusters of influenza like illness is being done through Integrated Disease Surveillance Project. Laboratory network has been strengthened and States allocated to different laboratories. There are 42 laboratories (24 in Government Sector and 18 in Private Sector) testing the clinical samples. Central teams were deputed to the states of Punjab, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala to contain the disease.

Government of India procured 40 million capsules and 4 lakh bottles of Oseltamivir, the drug to treat H1N1 Flu. 18 million have been given to the States/UTs. State-wise list is at Statement-I (*See below*). The drug is also used for chemoprophylaxis to prevent further spread. Adequate stock of personal protective equipments has been kept. States wise allocation is at Statement (*See below*). Three Indian manufacturers of vaccine are being supported to manufacture H1N1 Vaccine. Four million doses are being imported to vaccinate the high risk group. Training of district level teams is supported by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. IMA has been provided funds to train private practitioners.

All states have been requested to gear up the state machinery, open large number of screening centres and strengthen isolation facilities at district level.

A task force in the I&B Ministry is implementing the media plan. Travel advisory, do's and don'ts and other pertinent information on non pharmaceutical interventions to prevent the spread has been widely published in print media and shown in visual media on regular basis. This has been translated to 14 languages and given to the states. Information is also provided on the website: <http://mohfw-h1n1.nic.in>

#### Statement-I

*Details of supply of Oseltamivir to the States and UTs (As on 16/11/09)*

Sl.No.	States	Oseltamivir Caps	Oseltamivir Syrup
1	2	3	4
1.	Tamil Nadu	997000	9,700
2	Karnataka	882000	7,800
3	Kerala	737000	4,600

1	2	3	4
4	Andhra Pradesh	827000	8,000
5	Goa	42000	600
6	Puducherry	80000	900
7	Maharashtra	2984000	52,700
8	Rajasthan	682000	7,200
9	Uttar Pradesh	1557000	17,800
10	Delhi	622000	6,200
11	West Bengal	7 07000	6,700
12	J&K	462000	4,610
13	Himachal Pradesh	247000	2,500
14	Jharkhand	522000	6,100
15	Gujarat	707000	7,600
16	Uttarakhand	267000	2,800
17	Manipur	197000	1,900
18	Mizoram	172000	2,000
19	Nagaland	222000	2,300
20	Arunachal Pradesh	322000	3,300
21	Meghalaya	142000	1,500
22	Sikkim	82000	900
23	Assam	542000	5,500
24	Tripura	82000	900
25	Punjab	452000	5,440
26	Haryana	442000	4,900
27	Madhya Pradesh	1082000	11,900
28	Bihar	797000	8,300
29	Chhattisgarh	362000	3,700
30	A & N Island	60000	600
31	Daman & Diu	40000	400
32	D & N Haveli	20000	200
33	Chandigarh	20000	200
34	Lakshadweep	20000	200
35	Orissa	612000	6,100

**Statement-II**

*Details of supply of personal protective equipments and masks to  
the States (As on 16/11/09)*

Sl.No.		PPE	N-95	Triple Layer Masks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tamil Nadu	3,000	2,000	38,000
2	Karnataka	2,200	1,000	33,000
3	Kerala	5,500	9,500	53,000
4	Andhra Pradesh	3,000	1000	30,000
5	Goa	800	500	8,000
6	Puducherry	1,000	500	13,000
7	Maharashtra	11,300	11,000	39,000
8	Rajasthan	3,000	1,000	30,000
9	Uttar Pradesh	2,500	1,500	31,000
10	Delhi*	-	-	-
11	West Bengal	3,500	2,500	39,000
12	Jammu & Kashmir	3,000	1,500	40,000
13	Himachal Pradesh	1,500	1,000	16,000
14	Jharkhand	1,000	500	13,000
15	Gujarat	2,500	1,500	29,000
16	Uttarakhand	1,000	500	13,000
17	Manipur	2,000	2,000	62,000
18	Mizoram	2,000	600	53,000
19	Nagaland	1,500	500	53,000
20	Arunachal Pradesh	1,500	500	53,000
21	Meghalaya	1,500	500	53,000
22	Sikkim	1,500	500	53,000
23	Assam	1,500	500	53,000
24	Tripura	1,500	500	53,000
25	Punjab	2,500	10,500	35,000
26	Haryana	1,000	500	13,000

1	2	3	4	5
.27	Madhya Pradesh	2,000	1,500	35,000
28	Bihar	2,500	1,500	33,000
29	Chhattisgarh	1,000	500	15,000
30	A & N Island	800	500	8,000
31	Daman & Dm	800	500	8,000
32	D & N Haveli	800	500	8,000
33	Chandigarh	800	500	8,000
34	Lakshadweep	800	500	8,000
35	Orissa	3,000	2,000	40,000

\* Delhi procured its own stock

#### Decline in girl child sex ratio

517. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that girl child sex ratio in the age group of zero to six has constantly been declining despite enforcement of Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act in the country;

(b) if so, whether the existing law is not being implemented effectively;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken against responsible authority;

(d) whether interim studies on child sex ratio in different States have indicated that the situation has got worse with proliferation of clinics conducting sex determination tests; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereon and the steps Government has taken to cope up with the problem?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Child Sex Ratio (CSR) for the age group of 0-6 years in 2001 had decreased to 927 girls per thousand boys as against 945 recorded in 1991 Census.

In order to check female foeticide, the Government has enacted the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (PC&PNDT Act). The technique of pre-conception sex selection has been brought within the ambit of this Act so as to pre-empt the use of such technologies, which significantly contribute to the declining sex ratio. Use of ultrasound machines has also been brought within the purview of this Act more explicitly so as to curb their misuse for detection and disclosure of sex of the foetus lest it should lead to female foeticide. The sale of ultrasound machines has been regulated through laying down the condition of sale only to the bodies registered under the Act.



(d) and (e) As per the reports received from States/UTs, 36477 bodies using ultrasound imaging scanners etc. have been registered under the Act. 431 ultrasound machines have been sealed and seized for violation of law. There were 603 ongoing cases in the court/police for various violations of the law.

States and UTs have taken the steps to implement the Act including award scheme launch for those giving information on sex selective elimination of girl child, establishment of State/District levels inspection and monitoring team, involvement of Panchayats in the campaign for the cause of girl child, task force under the chairmanship of Chief Secretaries to monitor ultrasound clinics and awareness campaigns for public, service taker and service provider on the legal issues relating to the PC & PNDT Act, 1994.

The step taken by the government include *inter-alia* the Constitution of a National Inspection & monitoring Committee (NIMC) for detecting violation of the Act and conducting of raids, Monitoring through the Central Supervisory Board under the Union Minister of Health & Family Welfare, creating awareness on the issue through various IEC mechanisms, sensitizing stake holders including the judiciary and public prosecutors, holding of workshops/seminars and community awareness through Auxiliary Nursing Midwife (ANM) and Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), as well as facility for on-line filling of Form 'F' by clinics.

#### **Regulation of prices of life-saving drugs**

†518. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any guidelines to control prices of life-saving drugs;

(b) whether Government is contemplating to open Government-owned drug stores in every town of the country to make such medicines available to the common man at reasonable price;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Department of Pharmaceuticals has stated that Life saving drugs are not defined under Drug (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995). Government/National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes/revises the prices of 74 bulk drugs, specified in the First Schedule of DPCO, 1995 and the formulations containing any of these Scheduled drugs. The prices of Scheduled formulations are fixed or revised in accordance with the paragraph 7 of the DPCO, 1995. No one can sell any Scheduled drug/formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Prices of Non-Scheduled formulations are fixed by the manufacturers themselves keeping in view the various factors like cost of production, marketing/selling expenses, R&D expenses, trade commission, market competition, product innovation, product quality etc. However, NPPA monitors the prices of all formulations based on the reports of ORG IMS and the information furnished by the individual manufacturers. Wherever a price increase beyond 10% per annum is noticed, the manufacturer is asked to bring down the price voluntarily, failing which, subject to prescribed conditions action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995 for fixing the price of formulation in public interest. Monitoring of prices is an on-going process.

(b) to (d) Department of Pharmaceuticals in association with Pharma Central Public Sector Enterprises CPSEs has launched Generic Drugs Campaign with the objective of ensuring access to unbranded generic quality medicines at affordable prices to all through "Jan Aushadhi Stores" where inherently less priced unbranded generic drugs would be sold which are equivalent in quality and efficacy as expensive drugs.

The opening of Jan Aushadhi Campaign is being done by Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI) formed by five Pharma CPSEs. At present the Jan Aushadhi Stores are opened with the cooperation of State Governments in District Hospitals. Jan Aushadhi Stores are managed by State Government or an organization nominated by State Governments.

#### **Setting up AIIMS-like institution in West Bengal**

519. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress of the proposed AIIMS-like institution in West Bengal;
- (b) the details of speciality and super speciality healthcare facilities proposed to be provided in the above institution;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the civil construction of the housing complex is proposed to be completed by the end of 2009-10; and
- (d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) It is proposed to set up an AIIMS-like institution in West Bengal, in the second phase of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). Cabinet has approved the proposal on 5.2.2009. The State Government of West Bengal has, agreed to provide 100 acre land. Implementation of the project will be taken up on selection of suitable land in consultation with the State Government.

The institution will have a 960 bedded hospital intended to provide healthcare facilities in 42 speciality/super-speciality disciplines.

(c) and (d) In the first phase of PMSSY, six AIIMS-like institutions are being taken up, one each at Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Bhubaneswar (Orissa), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Patna (Bihar), Raipur (Chhattisgarh) and Rishikesh (Uttarakhand). Construction of housing complex for these institutions has started and is expected to be completed by the end of 2010.

### **Tackling swine flu**

520. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are apprehension that H1N1 or Swine Flu may turn into epidemic during the winter season; and

(b) if so, what preventive measures Government proposes to take to contain the disease and provide prompt treatment to the affected persons throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes.

There are apprehensions that the number of cases of Pandemic Influenza may surge in winter season. This is based on the available data that Pandemic recurs in waves and that the wave pattern is more distinct in geographical areas which experience a winter peak of seasonal flu as observed in northern part of the Country.

(b) A comprehensive plan including guidelines and standard operating procedures were put in place. Officers of the rank of Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries have visited and assessed the preparedness and response.

Community surveillance to detect clusters of influenza like illness is being done through Integrated Disease Surveillance Project. Laboratory network has been strengthened. There are forty one laboratories (23 in Govt. Sector and 18 in Private Sector) testing the clinical samples. The laboratories are keeping track of any mutation in the virus to a more virulent form.

Government of India procured 40 million capsules and 4 lakh bottles of Oseltamivir, the drug to treat H1N1 Flu. 18 million have been given to the States/UTs. Restricted sale of Oseltamivir is allowed through retail outlets having license to sell Schedule X drug. Adequate stock of personal protective equipments has been kept. Three Indian manufacturers of Vaccine are being supported to manufacture H1N1 vaccine. Four million doses are being imported to vaccinate the high risk group. Training of district level teams is supported by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. IMA has been provided funds to train private practitioners.

All States have been requested to gear up the State machinery, open large number of screening centres and strengthen isolation facilities including critical care facilities at district level.

A task force in the I&B Ministry is implementing the media plan. Do's and don'ts and other pertinent information would continue to be published in print media and shown in visual media to create awareness among public. Information is also available on the website: <http://mohfw-h1n1.nic.in> Government of India is monitoring the situation on daily basis.

### Special medical assistance for senior citizens

†521. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any plan to provide special medical assistance to senior citizens in government hospitals including All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS); and

(b) if so, the number of beds reserved for senior citizens in Government hospitals including AIIMS alongwith the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) In so far as the Central Government Hospitals located in Delhi namely, Safdarjung, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated Hospitals, are concerned, separate registration counters/windows/rows are provided for senior citizens in OPDs to avoid standing in long queue. In addition, assistance like wheelchairs/trolleys are also provided for senior citizens in OPDs of Dr. RML Hospital and Safdarjung Hospital. They are attended on priority basis in OPDs. There is a weekly geriatric OPD in Dr. RML Hospital and Safdarjung Hospital.

In so far as All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) is concerned, preference is given to senior citizens with regard to OPD consultation, emergency management as well as patient's hospitalization.

In Safdarjung 104 beds are reserved for senior citizens and in other Hospitals including AIIMS, although there is no special reservation of beds for senior citizens, preference is given to them in admission and bed is allowed to them on priority.

### Cases of Swine Flu

†522. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of Swine Flu registered till date, State-wise;

(b) the number of deaths due to Swine Flu till date, State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government has not been able to check this epidemic;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken so far by Government to check the Swine Flu?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The number of laboratory confirmed cases and deaths of Pandemic influenza A (H1N1) [as on 20.11.2009], State-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) No.

(e) Government of India took a series of actions. A comprehensive plan including guidelines and standard operating procedures were put in place.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Entry screening of passengers is continuing at 22 international airports and five international checkpoints. 28 Thermal Scanners have been installed at major international airports. Those found to be suspected of H1N1 were isolated and treated. All their contacts were traced and put on chemoprophylaxis to prevent further spread.

Community surveillance to detect clusters of influenza like illness is being done through Integrated Disease Surveillance Project. Laboratory network has been strengthened and States allocated to different laboratories. There are 42 laboratories (24 in Govt. Sector and 18 in Private Sector) testing the clinical samples. Central teams were deputed to the States of Punjab, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala to contain the disease.

Government of India procured 40 million capsules and 4 lakh bottles of Oseltamivir, the drug to treat H1N1 Flu. 18 million have been given to the States/UTs. Adequate stock of personal protective equipments has been kept. Three Indian manufacturers of Vaccine are being supported to manufacture H1N1 vaccine. Four million doses are being imported to vaccinate the high risk group. Training of district level teams is supported by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. IMA has been provided funds to train private practitioners.

All States have been requested to gear up the State machinery, open large number of screening centres and strengthen isolation facilities and critical care facilities at district level.

A task force in the I&B Ministry is implementing the media plan. Travel advisory, do's and don'ts and other pertinent information on non pharmaceutical interventions to prevent the spread has been widely published in print media and shown in visual media on regular basis. This has been translated to 14 languages and given to the States. Information is also provided on the website: <http://mohfw-h1n1.nic.in>.

Government of India is monitoring the situation on daily basis.

#### **Statement**

*Lab Confirmed Cases and Deaths of Influenza A H1N1 as on 20 November 2009*

Sl.No.	State	Lab confirmed cases	Death of Lab confirmed cases
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	773	49
2.	Karnataka	1562	119
3.	Tamil Nadu	1751	7
4.	Maharashtra	3857	215
5.	Kerala	1202	25
6.	Punjab	51	2
7.	Haryana	951	8

1	2	3	4
8.	Goa	56	5
9.	West Bengal	128	0
10.	Uttarakhand	80	5
11.	Himachal Pradesh	6	1
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	47	0
13.	Gujarat	261	45
14.	Manipur	1	0
15.	Meghalaya	8	0
16.	Mizoram	4	1
17.	Assam	45	0
18.	Jharkhand	1	0
19.	Rajasthan	687	30
20.	Bihar	7	0
21.	Uttar Pradesh	519	3
22.	Chhattishgarh	17	1
23.	Madhya Pradesh	8	1
24.	Orissa	24	2
25.	Nagaland	2	0
26.	Tripura	0	0
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
28.	Sikkim	0	0
<b>Union Territories</b>			
29.	Delhi	3960	18
30.	Chandigarh (UT)	107	0
31.	Puducherry	60	6
32.	Daman & Diu	1	0
33.	Andaman & Nicobar	25	0
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0

### **Special drive to control epidemics**

523. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplates to launch a special drive to bring under control the epidemics like Dengue, Chikungunya, Swine Flu, Malaria and Cholera;

(b) whether Government has any plan to have separate wards in civil hospitals for such epidemics; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No. For prevention and control of Dengue, Chikungunya and Malaria, Government of India already has a National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme in place.

The main components of the strategy for prevention and control being implemented in the country to check the spread of these diseases are:

#### **1. Disease Management**

- Early case Selection and complete treatment.
- Strengthening of referral Services
- Epidemic preparedness and rapid response

#### **2. Integrated Vector Management**

- Indoor residual spraying in selected high risk areas.
- Use of insecticide treated bednets
- Use of larvivorous fish
- Anti larval measures in urban areas including biolarvicides.

#### **3. Supporting Intervention**

- Behaviour change communications
- Public private partnership & inter-sectoral convergence
- Human resource development through capacity building
- Operational Research including studies on drug resistance and insecticide susceptibility.
- Monitoring and evaluation through periodic reviews field visits and web based Management information system.

For prevention and control of Dengue and Chikungunya, following additional initiatives have been taken by Government:

- Guidelines on clinical management of Dengue/DHF cases sent to the States for wider circulation.
- Identified 13 Apex Referral Laboratories for advanced diagnosis and regular surveillance of Dengue and Chikungunya cases.
- Identified 137 sentinel surveillance hospitals for proactive surveillance for Dengue and Chikungunya.
- Supply of IgM - MC ELISA test kits for detection of Dengue and Chikungunya to Apex Referral Laboratories and Sentinel Surveillance hospitals.
- Intensified Information, Education & Communication/Behaviour Change Communication activities

For controlling Swine Flu, Government of India has taken the following actions:

- (i) Enhanced surveillance is continuing at 22 International Airports, sea ports and International Check points.
- (ii) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has stockpiled 40 million Oseltamivir capsules and four lakh bottles of pediatric syrup has also been procured. About 18 million Oseltamivir capsules have been distributed to the States. Adequate stock of PPEs, three layered surgical masks and N-95 masks are in Central stockpile.
- (iii) As Indian companies have not been able to develop a vaccine, as an interim arrangement, Government is procuring 4 million doses of pandemic H1N1 vaccine from external sources to vaccinate high risk groups.
- (iv) State Rapid Response teams have been trained.
- (v) Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities through print and electronic media are being done extensively.

#### **Cholera**

All diarrhoeal diseases including cholera can be controlled by following the guidelines for cholera control which include verification of the diagnosis, notification of cholera (cholera being a notifiable disease locally, nationally and internationally), early case finding, establishment of treatment centres and rehydration therapy (either oral or intravenous). Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) solution with/without antibiotics is the best treatment for cholera — which is being provided by all the States and UTs.

Provision of safe drinking water and general hygiene is the key to preventing diarrhoeal diseases. The respective State Governments work towards spreading awareness and providing safe drinking water to general population.

For prevention and control of Cholera, following additional steps are being taken by National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) (formerly National Institute of Communicable Diseases). NCDC-



- (i) issues technical guidelines to all the State/UTs from time to time.
- (ii) provides laboratory support for outbreak investigations and establishment of diagnosis.
- (iii) conducts training courses for development of trained manpower issues CD alerts periodically.

(b) and (c) There is no requirement for an isolation ward for these diseases other than Swine Flu, for which all the States have been advised to identify hospitals and strengthen isolation facilities including critical care facilities at district level.

#### **Establishing AIIMS-like institutions**

524. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is going to establish more All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS)-like institutions in the country;

(b) if so, work has begun on how many institutions and how much time it would take to operationalize them;

(c) whether Government has assessed the requirement of desired faculty in these institutions;

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether Government is aware that there are so many posts lying vacant in AIIMS; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and how much time it would take to fill them up?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under Phase I of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), 6 new AIIMS-like institutions, one each at Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Bhubaneswar (Orissa), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Patna (Bihar), Raipur (Chhattisgarh) and Rishikesh (Uttarakhand) are being set up. The construction of residential complex has been taken up and is likely to be completed in all sites in 2010. Tenders have also been issued in November, 2009 for the selection of contractors for the medical college(s) and hospital complexes. The work is likely to commence by February, 2010 and all the institutions will be operationalized by 2012.

In Phase II of PMSSY two more AIIMS-like institutions, one each in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have been approved in March, 2009.

(c) and (d) Manpower requirement for these institutions is being worked out by an Expert Committee constituted for the purpose.

In respect of AIIMS, New Delhi, a total of 190 posts of faculty at various levels are lying vacant at present.

(e) In the year 2006 and 2007, efforts were made to fill up a total number of 131 vacant faculty posts. But the selection process for the advertisement posts could not take place due to administrative reasons. The recruitment for these faculty positions will begin as soon as necessary clarification is issued by the Competent Authority.

#### **Neo-natal mortality in India**

525. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has examined the recent report of the global NGO "Save the Children" ranking India 171 out of 175 countries in public health spending;

(b) whether the survey carried out by the NGO in 14 countries, finds that India has the highest under-five mortality with 2 million children dying before their fifth birthday every year;

(c) whether even the countries like Peru, Bangladesh and Nepal fare much better than India as far as neo-natal mortality is concerned; and

(d) if so, what are Government's comments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) According to the State of the World's Mothers Report 2008, Closing the Survival Gap, published by Save the Children, a US based Organisation, the Basic Report Card has placed India at a rank 27th with Philippines ranked highest at 1 and Ethiopia ranked lowest at 55. Peru is ranked 2 and Bangladesh and Nepal ranked 44. No specific ranking in public health spending is in this report.

The sampling techniques, the methodology of sample collection and data survey have not been shared with the Government nor has the report been presented to the Government.

Under, the umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) the Reproductive and Child Health Programme, aims to improve access to equitable, affordable, accountable and effective primary health care, in the rural areas of the country, especially for poor women and children, with a special focus on 18 States which have weak public health indicators and weak infrastructure. The following activities are taken up besides strengthening of District Hospitals, Community Health Centres, Primary Health Care Centres and Sub-centres to provide basic maternal and child health care.

- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a cash benefit scheme to promote Institutional Delivery with a special focus on Below Poverty Line (BPL) and SC/ST pregnant women.
- Selection, of an Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) for every village to facilitate accessing of health care services by the community including pregnant women.

- Operationalising Community Health Centres as First Referral Units (FRUs) and 50% of all Primary Health Centres for providing 24x7 services.
- Augmenting the availability of skilled manpower by means of different skill-based trainings such as for providing Skilled Attendance at Birth.
- Training of MBBS Doctors in Life Saving Anaesthetic Skills and Emergency Obstetric Care including Caesarean Section.
- Strengthening of CHCs for first referral care -Provision of Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care at FRUs & Training of MBBS Doctors in Life Saving Anaesthetics Skills for Emergency Obstetric Care.
- Supplementary nutrition to pregnant and lactating mothers.
- National nutrition anaemia prophylaxis programme.
- Basic newborn care including care at birth-protection from hypothermia, infection and early initiation of breastfeeding and resuscitation.
- Immunization.
- Infant and young Child Feeding (Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months and timely introduction of complimentary feeding).
- Vitamin A+ supplementation.
- Iron and Folic Acid supplementation.
- Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) and Facility based-IMNCI (F-IMNCI) for early detection and appropriate management of common childhood and neonatal illness as the facility as well as the community.
- Management of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI), Diarrhoea among new born and under five children.

#### **Shortage of qualified doctors**

526. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is acute shortage of qualified doctors in rural areas of the country;
- (b) if so, to what extent;
- (c) whether it is a fact that in India, there is only one doctor for every 1500 patients whereas World Health Organisation (WHO) recommends a doctor for every 250 patients;
- (d) whether any plan has been chalked out for a separate cadre of doctors who will work only in villages; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e)  
There is indeed shortage of critical human resources in the public health delivery system in some states in the country especially in rural areas. The shortages are against the positions of specialists, medical officers, staff nurses and other paramedics. In many states the number of positions sanctioned for various specialities need to be increased to provide optimum numbers at all levels. The Indian Public Health Standards have prescribed higher HR requirements at all levels and under NRHM states have undertaken various measures to overcome these shortages.

As per WHO there are no standards for assessing the sufficiency of health work force and an appropriate skill mix is desirable to ensure numeric and skill adequacy.

As per the World Health Statistics 2009, published by the WHO there are 1.9 service provider (including doctors, nurses and midwifery personal) per 1000 population in India.

The State Governments have taken several steps to compensate the gaps in availability of health human resources. However a separate cadre of doctors who will work only in villages is not being planned by any state.

**Mandatory pictorial warnings on packets of cigarettes and beedies**

527. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has issued orders mandating the manufacturers for pictorial warning on packets of cigarettes and beedies;
- (b) if so, the details of the specifications;
- (c) whether it has come to the notice of his Ministry that many companies are not following the mandatory warning on the 40 per cent of the total area of the packet;
- (d) if so, the details of such instances and action that has been taken on such companies and products; and
- (e) what measures Government is taking to provide smoking zones at various places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) Yes. The Government of India has notified "the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labeling) Rules, 2008" *vide* GSR No. 182 dated 15th March, 2008. These rules came into force from 31st May, 2009. As per these Rules, every package of cigarette or any other tobacco product sold in the country shall *inter-alia* have the Specified Pictorial representation of ill effect of the tobacco use.

The specified health warning should occupy at least forty percent (40%) of the principal display area of the front panel of the pack.

(c) and (d) There are representations received from the Civil Society/NGO's informing about the violations(s) of the aforesaid Rules by a few manufacturers. Ministry of Health has written to all State Governments and to CBEC, Department of Revenue for ensuring strict compliance of aforesaid Rules.

(e) Designated smoking areas are permitted only in Hotels with thirty or more rooms or restaurants having seating capacity of thirty persons or more and airports subject to fulfilment of other technical specifications as laid down in the Rurales notified *vide* GSR No.417(E) dated 30th May, 2008.

#### **Spurious chinese medicines**

†528. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that due to unhindered entry of spurious Chinese medicines in Indian market, health of general public is being affected adversely; and

(b) whether Government is contemplating to impose ban on spurious Chinese medicines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The quality of the drugs imported into the country is monitored at the Ports of entry. Items of doubtful quality are not permitted to be released. The drugs consignment found spurious are recommended for absolute confiscation.

#### **Vacant faculty positions at AIIMS**

529. SHRI MAHMOOD A. MADANI:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of faculty members of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) resigned during last three years, discipline-wise;

(b) the sanctioned strength of the faculty in AIIMS, discipline-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that faculty positions are lying vacant; and

(d) if so, the reasons for leaving faculty under-staffed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) As per Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) At present, 190 faculty positions are lying vacant.

(d) In the years 2006 and 2007, a total of 131 vacant faculty positions were advertised. However, selection process against this advertisement could not take place due to administrative reasons and the same were treated as cancelled/withdrawn. The Governing Body/Institute Body of AIIMS in its meeting held on 13.08.2008 and 18.08.2008 respectively decided to implement 200 point post based roster and consequently, 92 faculty posts were advertised on 04.11.2008 under Special recruitment Drive for SCs/STs/OBCs. Selection against this advertisement could not take place because of objections from Faculty Association of AIIMS regarding improper implementation of Reservation Policy.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement-I**

*List of faculty members who have resigned from the service of AIIMS during the last three years from 01.01.2007 till date:*

Sl. No.	Name and designation	Department/Discipline	Date of resignation
1.	Dr. S. Dwarkanath, Assistant Professor	Neurosurgery	16.04.2007
2.	Dr. S. Ramamurthy, Additional Professor	Cardiology	16.06.2007
3.	Dr. S. Anandaraja, Assistant Professor	Cardiology	24.07.2007
4.	Dr. D. Prabhakaran, Additional Professor	Cardiology	24.09.2007
5.	Dr. V.K. Arora, Professor	Pathology	01.10.2007
6.	Dr. Rakesh Agrawal, Professor	Gastroenterology	08.10.2007
7.	Dr. Rajat Kumar, Professor	Hematology	12.04.2008
8.	Dr. Manju Aron, Associate Professor	Pathology	17.06.2008
9.	Dr. Prasoon Kant Shamsherry, Asst. Professor	Orthopedics	03.10.2008
10.	Dr. Sumit Singh, Associate Professor	Neurology	01.10.2009
11.	Dr. K.K. Handa, Associate Professor	E.N.T.	31.10.2009

**Statement-II**

*Discipline-wise sanctioned strength of faculty in AIIMS*

Sl.No.	Department/Discipline	Name of the post	sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Anatomy	Professor	06
		Additional Professor	03
		Associate Professor	02
		Assistant Professor	05
		(including 2 posts for Elect. Microscopy and 1 for Genetics)	
Sub Total			16

1	2	3	4
2.	Anesthesiology	Professor	02
		Additional Professor	01
		Associate Professor	04
		Assistant Professor	12
Sub Total			19
3.	Biochemistry	Professor	02
		Additional Professor	01
		Associate Professor	03
		Assistant Professor	06
		(including 1 post for Tissue and Organ Culture)	
Sub Total			12
4.	Biostatistics	Professor	01
		Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	01
		Assistant Professor	02
Sub Total			04
5.	Biotechnology	Professor	01
		Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	03
		Assistant Professor	01
Sub total			05
6.	Biophysics	Professor	01
		Additional Professor	01
		Associate Professor	03
		Assistant Professor	03
Sub Total			08
7.	C.T. Centre		
	A. Cardiology	Professor	05
		Additional Professor	02
		Associate Professor	03
		Assistant Professor	10
Sub Total			20

1	2	3	4
	B. C.T.V.S.	Professor	03
		Additional Professor	04
		Associate Professor	03
		Assistant Professor	02
	Sub Total		12
	C. Cardiac	Professor	01
	Anaesthesia	Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	01
		Assistant Professor	08
	Sub Total		10
	D. Cardiac Radiology	Professor	01
		Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	01
		Assistant Professor	02
	Sub Total		04
	E. Hospital Administration	Professor	-
		Additional Professor	01
		Associate Professor	-
		Assistant Professor (for ORBO)	01
	Sub Total		02
	F. Cardiac Biochem.	Professor	-
		Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	01
		Assistant Professor	-
	Sub Total		01
	G. Cardiac Pathology	Professor	01
		Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	-
		Assistant Professor	01
	Sub Total		02



1	2	3	4
	H. Nuclear Medicine		
		Professor	-
		Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	-
		Assistant Professor	01
	Sub total of 7		52
8.	College of Nursing	Principal	01
		Lecturer	09
	Sub Total		10
9.	Community Medicine	Professor	02
		Additional Professor	02
		Associate Professor	01
		Assistant Professor	07
		(including 1 post for Health Education)	
	Sub Total		12
10.	C.D.E.R. (Dental College)	Professor	09
		Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	09
		Assistant Professor	17
	Sub Total		35
11.	Derm. & Vene.	Professor	03
		Additional Professor	01
		Associate Professor	01
		Assistant Professor	03
	Sub Total		08
12.	Endo. & Metab.	Professor	01
		Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	02
		Assistant Professor	04
	Sub Total		07
13.	Emergency Medicine & Casualty	Professor	-
		Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	-
		Assistant Professor	03
		(one each for surgery, medicine & orthopedics)	
	Sub Total		03

1	2	3	4
14.	Forensic Medicine	Professor	01
		Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	01
		Assistant Professor	04
Sub Total			06
15.	Gastroenterology and HNU	Professor	03
		Additional Professor	02
		Associate Professor	02
		Assistant Professor	04
		(including one each for HNU & Mol. Biology)	
Sub Total			11
16.	GI Surgery	Professor	01
		Additional Professor	02
		Associate Professor	-
		Assistant Professor	02
Sub Total			05
17.	Hematology	Professor	03
		Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	02
		Assistant Professor	03
		(including one post for CI Hematology adult)	
Sub Total			08
18.	Transplantation Immunology and Immunogenetics	Professor	01
		Additional Professor	
		Associate Professor	-
		Assistant Professor	01
Sub Total			02
19.	Hospital Admn.	Medical Superintendent	01
		Professor	01
		Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	01
		Assistant Professor	06
Sub Total			09

1	2	3	4
20.	Laboratory Medicine	Professor	01
		Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	-
		Assistant Professor	04
		(one post each for Lab. Med. (Biochem.), (Micro.), (Path.) & (Haem.))	
	Sub Total		05
21.	Medicine	Professor	05
		Additional Professor	02
		Associate Professor	05
		Assistant Professor	04
	Sub Total		16
22.	Microbiology	Professor	03
		Additional Professor	01
		Associate Professor	06
		Assistant Professor	03
		(including one for Entomology)	
	Sub Total		13
23.	Neuro Science Centre		
	A. Neurology	Professor	03
		Additional Professor	01
		Associate Professor	02
		(including one post for clinical neuro-physiology)	
		Assistant Professor	05
		(including one post for clinical neuro-physiology)	
	Sub Total		11
	B. Neurosurgery	Professor	03
		Additional Professor	01
		Associate Professor	01
		Assistant Professor	07
		(including one post for Gamma Knife)	
	Sub Total		12

1	2	3	4
	C. Neuro-radiology	Professor	01
		Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	01
		Assistant Professor	02
	Sub Total		04
	D. Neuropathology	Professor	01
		Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	-
		Assistant Professor	02
	Sub Total		03
	E. Neuro-anaesthesia	Professor	01
		Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	01
		Assistant Professor	05
	Sub Total		07
	F. Neuro-physiology	Professor	-
		Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	02
		Assistant Professor	-
	Sub Total		02
	G. Neuro-biochemistry	Professor	-
		Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	01
		Assistant Professor	-
	Sub Total		01
	Sub Total of 23		40
24.	Nephrology	Professor	02
		Additional Professor	01
		Associate Professor	03
		Assistant Professor	01
	Sub Total		07

1	2	3	4
25.	Nuclear medicine	Professor	02
		Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	03
		Assistant Professor	01
Sub Total			06
26.	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance	Professor	01
		Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	-
		Assistant Professor	04
Sub Total			05
27.	Obst. & Gynae.	Professor	03
		Additional Professor	01
		Associate Professor	03
		Assistant Professor	08
		(including three posts for Obst. & Gynae & one post for Anaesthesia for ART Centre)	
Sub Total			15
28.	Orthopedics	Professor	03
		Additional Professor	01
		Associate Professor	04
		Assistant Professor	03
Sub Total			11
29.	Otorhinolaryngology	Professor	03
		Additional Professor	01
		Associate Professor	01
		Assistant Professor	03
		(including one post for speech pathology/audiology)	
Sub Total			08
30.	Pathology	Professor	04
		Additional Professor	01
		Associate Professor	04
		Assistant Professor	04
		(one for Pathology, BT. Now in Trans. Medicine. Including one for Cyto-pathology)	
Sub Total			13

1	2	3	4
31.	Physiology	Professor	03
		Additional Professor	01
		Associate Professor	07
		Assistant Professor	06
Sub Total			17
32.	Pharmacology	Professor	02
		Additional Professor	01
		Associate Professor	03
		Assistant Professor	04
Sub Total			10
33.	Psychiatry	Professor	02
		Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	04
		Assistant Professor	01
Sub Total			07
34.	N.D.D.T.C.	Professor	-
		Additional Professor	01
		Associate Professor	02
		Assistant Professor	14
		(Including two posts for clinical psychology & one post each for Biostatistics, Epidomology)	
Sub Total			17
35.	Paediatrics	Professor	04
		Additional Professor	01
		Associate Professor	05
		Assistant Professor	04
Sub Total			14
36.	Paediatrics Surgery	Professor	01
		Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	01
		Assistant Professor	04
Sub Total			06

1	2	3	4
37.	Dr. R.P.Centre	Medical	01
		Superintendent Professor	06
		Additional Professor	04
		Associate Professor	09
		Assistant Professor	22
		Including 03 posts for Opthal., 02 for Oc. Path. & one post each for Oc. Biochem., Oc. Pharma, Radio Diagnosis, Comm. Pthal. & Invest. Lab.)	
Sub Total			42
38.	Radio-diagnosis	Professor	03
		Additional Professor	01
		Associate Professor	03
		Assistant Professor	03
Sub Total			10
39.	Dr. B.R.A.I.R.C.H.		
	A. Radiotherapy	Professor	02
		Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	03
		Assistant Professor	10
		(including 5 posts for medical physics)	
Sub Total			15
	B. Med. Oncology	Professor	02
		Additional Professor	01
		Associate Professor	02
		Assistant Professor	14
		(including one post each for Paediatric Oncology & Preventive Oncology)	
Sub Total			19
	C. Surgical Oncology	Professor	01
		Additional Professor	01
		Associate Professor	01
		Assistant Professor	06
Sub Total			09

1	2	3	4
	D. Anaesthesia	Professor	-
		Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	01
		Assistant Professor	06
	Sub Total		07
	E. Haematology	Professor	-
		Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	-
		Assistant Professor	06
		(including 5 posts for Lab. Oncology)	
	Sub Total		06
	F. Pathology	Professor	-
		Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	-
		Assistant Professor	01
	Sub Total		01
	G. Clinical Pharmacology	Professor	-
		Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	-
		Assistant Professor	01
	Sub Total		01
	H. Radio-diagnosis	Professor	-
		Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	01
		Assistant Professor	04
	Sub Total		05
	1. Hospital Admn.	Professor	-
		Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	01
		Assistant Professor	-
	Sub Total		01



1	2	3	4
	J. Medical Physics	Professor	-
		Additional Professor	01
		Associate Professor	-
		Assistant Professor	01
	Sub total		02
	Sub Total of 39		66
40.	Reproductive Biology	Professor	01
		Additional Professor	01
		Associate Professor	01
		Assistant Professor	02
		(including one post for RIA)	
	Sub Total		05
41.	Phy. Medicine and Rehabilitation	Professor	01
		Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	01
		Assistant Professor	02
	Sub Total		04
42.	Surgical Disciplines	Professor	04
		Additional Professor	02
		Associate Professor	02
		Assistant Professor	04
	Sub Total		12
43.	Urology	Professor	02
		Additional Professor	01
		Associate Professor	01
		Assistant Professor	02
	Sub Total		06
44.	Stem Cell	Professor	-
		Additional Professor	-
		Associate Professor	-
		Assistant Professor	01
	Sub Total		01

1	2	3	4
45.	JPNA Trauma Centre		
	A. Anaesthesia	Assistant Professor	03
	B. Neuro-anaesthesia	Assistant Professor	03
	C. Neuro-surgery	Assistant Professor	05
	D. Medicine	Assistant Professor	03
	E. Orthopedics	Assistant Professor	05
	F. General surgery	Assistant Professor	05
	G. Radio Imaging	Assistant Professor	02
	H. Lab. Medicine	Assistant Professor	02
	I. Forensic Medicine	Assistant Professor	02
	J. Hosp. Admn.	Additional Professor of Hosp. Admn./Additional Medical Superintendent	01
	K. Critical and Intensive Care	Assistant Professor	04
	L. Obst. & Gynae.	Assistant Professor	01
	M. Paed. Surgery	Assistant Professor	01
	N. Urology	Assistant Professor	01
	O. Nephrology	Assistant Professor	01
	P. Cardiology	Assistant Professor	01
SUB TOTAL OF 45			40
GRAND TOTAL			628

**Rise in cases of dengue**

530. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that after H1N1 influenza, Dengue is firming its grip in the Capital;
- (b) if so, the exact number of patients affected by Dengue reported in the past two-three months in the Capital;
- (c) whether the Central Government and various State Governments have jointly taken any steps to check the rising cases of Dengue; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILYWELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Delhi is endemic for Dengue, which shows seasonal and cyclic trends. Every year, cases of Dengue rise in post monsoon season and subside by the onset of winter. During 2009, till 17th November, total 883 cases and 2 deaths have been reported from National Capital Territory of Delhi. The number of patients affected by Dengue in Delhi reported during September, October and November, 2009 are given below:

Month, 2009	No. of Dengue cases reported	Cumulative total
Upto August	4	4
September	33	37
October	337	374
November (till 17th)	509	883
TOTAL	883	

The above cumulative total for 2009 is far less than the number of reported cases in 2008 (till October) *i.e.* 1076. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the Dengue is firming its grip in the capital.

(c) and (d) Government of India under its National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) provides technical guidance and financial support to the State/UT governments in the form of cash grants and logistics. It also educates the public for prevention of dengue and other vector borne diseases through advertisements in print and electronic media. The implementation part of the Programme rests with the States/UTs.

The Central Cross Checking Organization (CCCO) of Directorate of NVBDCP monitors the implementation of anti-larval measures in areas of Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee for elimination of Aedes mosquitoes breeding.

Besides, 30 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals and two Apex Referral Laboratories (*viz.*, All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and National Centre for Disease Control, (formerly National Institute of Communicable Diseases) have been identified to augment the diagnosis facility for Dengue in Delhi. Government of India provides test kits to these identified institutes through National Institute of Virology, Pune. In 2009, 166 dengue kits (1 kit - 96 tests) have been supplied to these Institutes.

Government of India regularly reviews the Dengue situation in Delhi and other parts of the country.

#### Discussions in World Medical Association

531. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Assembly of the World Medical Association was inaugurated by Government recently at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of points stated by the personalities in the said Assembly;

(c) whether the question of providing medical care to all the citizens in the country still remains a distant dream; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to address the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes.

(b) Broadly the discussions have been held on issues relating to Child Health, Support for Regulated Stem Cell Research, Conflict of Interest and Relations with Commercial Enterprises, Call for more investment in Public Health and Call for Nicaragua to give up total ban on abortion, etc.

(c) and (d) Medical Council of India Regulations have been reviewed and amended suitably with regard to land requirement, teacher-student ratio, etc. which will facilitate setting up of more medical colleges and also enhance the intake in Post Graduate Courses and Super-Specialities.

Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations have been amended to provide:

- i. 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and
- ii. Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

Besides, other regulations have also been rationalized.

#### **Tackling swine flu surge**

532. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 214 confirmed cases of swine flu were reported till 10 September, 2009 across the country;

(b) whether World Health Organisation (WHO) has warned of a winter surge in viral infection in developing countries, including India and the South-East Asian countries;

(c) whether Government has seriously considered the WHO report of the shortage of vaccine; and

(d) whether Government is looking to build up its stockpile of vaccine to deal with influenza A (H1N1) or swine flu, as the death toll crosses 200 in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, There have been 5611 laboratory confirmed cases of Influenza A H1N1 [swine flu] as on 10th September, 2009.

(b) World Health Organization has advised preparedness for a winter surge in influenza cases.

(c) and (d) Government of India is aware of the Global vaccine position and the WHO report. Government of India constituted a Committee under Secretary (Health Research) to address this issue. Regular meetings were held with potential Indian manufacturers and with those external sources from which vaccine can be imported.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is working on a two step strategy. Development of pandemic vaccine by indigenous manufacturers is being encouraged. Three companies (Serum Institute, Pune; Panacea Biotech; Gurgaon and Bharat Biotech, Hyderabad) are working towards this and it is expected that clinical trials would start in January 2010. If all goes well, indigenous vaccine would be available by June 2010.

To cover the interim period, Government of India is importing four million doses of Pandemic vaccine to vaccinate the high risk group. This vaccine would be available by December 2009.

**Awareness against tobacco consumption among would be mothers**

533. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI:

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tobacco consumption leads to reduced birth weight of the foetus, decreased gestational age leading to premature babies, increased risk of still births and chances of anemia among adult pregnant women;

(b) whether as a part of pre-natal education and during pregnancy check-up, such an awareness will be created in the local language or dialect of the area; and

(c) whether a well co-ordinated programme would be structured through joint efforts of Ministries of Health, Rural Development and Women and Child Development, which should have both vocal and illustrative components?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) Yes, Sir, As per available evidence, tobacco consumption during pregnancy leads to reduced birth weight of the foetus, decreased gestational age leading to premature babies and increased risk of still births.

(b) Counselling on the tobacco consumption has been included in the Guidelines for ante-natal care and Skilled Attendance at Birth for Auxiliary Nurse cum mid wives, Lady Health Visitors and Staff Nurses.

(c) The programme / scheme of the Government of India is conceived after due consultation with all the stake holders, including other Government of India Departments so as to have synergy of efforts. An inter-ministerial task force under the Chairmanship of Secretary (H & FW) has also been constituted to coordinate the program efforts.

**Deteriorating sex-ratio in the country**

534. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in comparison to 98th rank in 2008, India has slipped to 113th position in 2009 with regard to sex-ratio;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of sex-ratio in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether it is also a fact that birth rate of girl children is declining continuously; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of the steps being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, as per World Economic Forum study measuring gender equality around the world places India 113 among 130 countries. It has improved its overall ranking by one position, from 114th last year.

(c) and (d) State/UTs-wise Sex ratio and Child Sex ratio, as per 1991, and 2001 Census is given in the Statement (*See below*). As per Registrar General India (RGI) report, sex wise birth rate is not calculated.

The child sex ratio for the age group of 0-6 years in 2001 is 927 girl per thousand boys against 945 recorded in 1991 Census.

(e) The major reasons for declining sex ratios include Sex Selection followed by Female Foeticide, Female Infanticide, Early Childhood neglect of the girl child, son Preference Dowry, Insecurity and Male bias in Enumeration of Population. The step taken by the government include *inter-alia* the Constitution of a National Inspection & Monitoring Committee (NIMC) for detecting violation of the Act and conducting of raids, Monitoring through the Central Supervisory Board under the Union Minister of Health & Family Welfare, Creating awareness on the issue through various IEC mechanisms, sensitizing stake holders including the judiciary and public prosecutors, holding of workshops/seminars and community awareness through auxiliary Nursing Midwife (ANM) and Accredited Social Health Activist(ASHA), as well as facility for on-line filling of Form 'F' by clinics.

**Statement**

*Sex Ratio - Female per 1000 male population (State/UT wise)*

Sl.No.	States	Sex Ratio (overall population)		Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	
		1991	2001	1991	2001
1.	Punjab	882	874	875	793
2.	Haryana	865	861	879	820
3.	Chandigarh	790	773	899	845
4.	Himachal Pradesh	976	970	951	897
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	896	900	N.A.	937
6.	Delhi	827	821	915	865
7.	Rajasthan	910	922	916	909
8.	U.P.	876	898	927	916
9.	Bihar	907	921	953	938
10.	Orissa	971	972	967	950
11.	Madhya Pradesh	912	920	941	929
12.	Uttaranchal	936	964	948	906
13.	Jharkhand	922	941	979	966
14.	Chhattisgarh	985	990	984	975
15.	Sikkim	878	875	965	986
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	859	901	982	961
17.	Nagaland	886	909	993	975
18.	Manipur	958	978	974	961
19.	Mizoram	921	938	969	971
20.	Tripura	945	950	967	975
21.	Meghalaya	955	975	986	975
22.	Assam	923	932	975	964
23.	West Bengal	917	934	967	963
24.	Gujarat	934	921	928	878
25.	Daman & Diu	969	709	958	925
26.	D & N Haveli	952	811	1013	973
27.	Maharashtra	934	922	946	917
28.	Andhra Pradesh	972	978	975	964
29.	Karnataka	960	964	960	949
30.	Goa	967	960	964	933
31.	Lakshadweep	943	947	941	974
32.	Kerala	1036	1058	958	963
33.	Tamil Nadu	974	986	948	939
34.	Pondicherry	979	1001	963	958
35.	A & N Islands	818	846	973	965
	All India	927	933	945	927

#### Funds for Unani medical facilities

535. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made and the expenditure incurred on Unani colleges, hospitals and dispensaries during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the allocations made for the current year; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase allocation for Unani system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) A statement indicating assistance provided to Unani Colleges during the last three years, year-wise is enclosed at Statement (See below).

Details indicating assistance provided to Hospital and Dispensaries for AYUSH system of Health Care including Unani during the last three years, year-wise is enclosed in the Statement-II (See below). It may be mentioned that no allocation is made exclusively for Unani system under the Hospital and Dispensary Scheme.

(c) The amount for promotion of all system including Unani is being increased in consultation with the Planning Commission as per the budget provision.

#### **Statement-I**

*Details showing assistance provided to Unani Colleges during last three years*

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)				
S.No.	Name of Scheme	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
				2009-10 (upto Oct, 2009)
I	Grants released to Unani Colleges under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Development of AYUSH Institutions"	247.97	232.31	573.64
				--

#### **Statement-II**

*Details of funds released during the last three years under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes "Development of AYUSH Institutions" and "Hospital and Dispensary Scheme of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy".*

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)				
S.No.	Name of Scheme	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
				2009-10 (upto Oct, 2009)
a	Hospital Scheme (for establishment of Speciality Clinic/ Therapy Centre)	9454.99	9454.63	8499.57
b	Dispensary Scheme (Essential Drugs)	4120.82	3423.05	4552.92
				754.50
	TOTAL	13575.81	12877.68	13052.49
				14038.30



#### **Alcohol and Tobacco addiction among youth**

536. SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of youth who have become addicted to alcohol, smoking cigarette and other tobacco products; and

(b) what steps have been taken to protect against moral and material abandonment of children and youth as directed by Article 39 (f) of the Constitution of India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment which is concerned with all "all matters relating to alcoholism and substance (drug) abuse and rehabilitation of addicts/families" as per the Allocation of Business Rules, 1961, has informed that it has not conducted any survey to ascertain the number/percentage of youth who have become addicted to consuming alcohol. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, whose role in the area of durg/alcohol de-addiction has only been supportive in the form of financially augmenting the medical facilities for post-abuse rehabilitation, placed the following Resolution in the last meeting of the Central Council on Health and Family Welfare held on 30.1.2009. which was adopted also:

"Resolved that a national policy be framed to control the consumption of alcohol in order to contain the harmful physiological, social and economic effects on society in general and youth in particular. Further resolved that though alcohol happens to be on the State list (List II) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, the Health and Family Welfare Ministry of India be entrusted with the task to develop such a national policy and to implement the same in consultation with the State Governments in the interest of public health of the nation."

As mentioned in the Resolution, Alcohol being in the State List of the Constitution, the formulation and implementation of a National Alcohol Policy depends largely on the involvement of State Governments.

As regards consumption of cigarette and other tobacco products, the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3) (2005-2006) has indicated an increasing prevalence of tobacco consumption in India, with 57% male and 10.9% female reportedly consuming tobacco in some form. The Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), 2006 indicates that prevalence of tobacco consumption in the age group of 13-15 years is 14.1%.

In this connection, it may further be stated that 'The Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003' is intended to protect Indian citizens with special attention to risk groups such as pregnant women and children in respect of their involuntary exposure to tobacco smoke, discouraging the use of cigarettes and other tobacco products and imposing progressive restriction

and taking concerted action to eventually eliminating all direct and indirect advertisement, promotion and sponsorship concerning tobacco.

**Health facilities in rural areas**

537. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are taken to augment and strengthen the basic health infrastructure in rural areas under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) whether Government would consider providing ambulances and mobile health vans in rural areas in view of the acute shortage of basic health amenities there; and

(c) what steps are being taken to ensure mandatory posting of doctors and paramedical staff in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) For comprehensive rejuvenation of public system for delivery of quality health care services on affordable and equitable basis to citizens health infrastructure at all levels have been taken up for augmentation and strengthening under the National Rural Health Mission [NRHM]. The steps proposed by the states in this regard are appraised and approved by the Govt. of India as part of the Annual Programme Implementation Plans [PIPs] of States under NRHM. Under the mission, States have set up new health facilities, undertaken construction of new buildings besides renovation of existing facilities, installation of modern health care equipments and operationalised local management of services through the Rogi Kalyan Samitis. In order to ensure appropriate referral connectivity, transport and telecommunication facilities have been provided at the health facilities. Mobile Medical Units have been approved to improve the availability of health care services in remote areas where there are shortage of health infrastructure and amenities.

Under NRHM additional Human resource has been positioned by the States and existing staff has been multi-skilled and trained through short courses. Financial and other incentives are provided by various States to Medical Practitioners to encourage them. The gaps in availability of health HR is also being compensated through mainstreaming of AYUSH providers, block pooling of service providers, engagement with non governmental providers through contracting in for services.

**Global hunger index *vis-a-vis* India**

538. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that India has been ranked a poor 65th on Global Hunger Index for 2009 on under nourishment, child malnutrition and child mortality; and

(b) if so, the gist of the report and Government's reaction to the poor performance of the country in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) India is ranked 65th on the Global Hunger Index (GHI), 2009 (as brought out by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) - an alliance of 64 governments, private foundations, and international and regional organizations). The index is based on prevalence of child malnutrition, rates of child mortality and the proportion of people who are calorie deficient. The global hunger index for India has declined from 31.7 to 23.9 for the period 1990 to 2009.

The percentage of children under age three who are underweight has declined from 52 percent, as per the National Family Health Survey 1 (1992-93) to 40 percent, as per the National Family Health Survey 3 (2005-06). The rate of under five mortality has declined from 117 per thousand live births in 1990 to 72 in 2007, as per the State of the World's Children 2009.

(b) As per the Global hunger index 2009 report, released by the International Food Policy Research Institute, 29 countries have levels of hunger that are alarming or extremely alarming. The countries with the highest 2009 GHI scores are Burundi, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Sierra Leone. In most of the countries with high GHI scores, war and violent conflict have given rise to widespread poverty and food insecurity. Nearly all the countries in which the GHI rose since 1990 are in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The government is implementing the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Wheat Based Nutrition Programme (WBNP), Annapurna Scheme, Nutritional Programme for Adolescent Girls, Village Grain Banks Scheme. Under the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programme, Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres are being set up to treat malnourished children.

#### **Availability of life saving drugs**

539. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any report with regard to the shortage of life saving drugs in the Government hospitals in the country, particularly in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure the availability of the life saving drugs in Government hospitals in the country, particularly in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No such report has been received so far in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Health being a state subject the information regarding shortage of the saving drugs in Government Hospitals in the country is not centrally maintained.

So far as Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, namely Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and its associated hospitals are concerned, there is no shortage of essential & life saving medicines in these hospitals. All life-saving & essential medicines are available in these hospitals as per hospital formulary. The provision for local purchase for such essential and life saving drugs, the poor patients in emergency condition, is also available.

#### **Palliative care centres in the country**

540. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of palliative care centres in the country, State-wise; and
- (b) what steps Government has taken to set up more palliative care centres in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, under its National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) has provided financial assistance to 27 Regional Cancer Centers (RCCs) and Government Medical Colleges in the States to provide comprehensive cancer care facilities including palliative care. State-wise distribution of Oncology Wings supported under NCCP in India is given in the Statement (See below).

#### **Statement**

##### *State-wise list of Oncology Wing*

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	No. of Oncology Wing
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6
2.	Assam	4
3	Bihar	1
4	Chandigarh	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	1
6.	Delhi	1
7.	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	3
9.	Haryana	2
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	3

1	2	3
12.	Jharkhand	2
13.	Karnataka	5
14.	Kerala	10
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5
16.	Maharashtra	2
17.	Manipur	1
18.	Meghalaya	1
19.	Mizoram	1
20.	Nagaland	1
21.	Orissa	3
22.	Pondichery	1
23.	Punjab	3
24.	Rajasthan	10
25.	Tamil Nadu	8
26.	Tripura	1
27.	Uttarakhand	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	5
29.	West Bengal	8

**Deaths of children in Eastern Uttar Pradesh**

‡541. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that untimely deaths of hundreds of children are taking place every year due to encephalitis and other similar diseases in eastern Uttar Pradesh especially in Gorakhpur and Basti divisions;

(b) if so, the reasons for not adopting any concrete policy despite the deaths occurring every year;

(c) whether any concrete preventive policy has been formulated or proposed to be formulated with the help of medical experts and World Health Organisation (WHO) to overcome the said diseases before time;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. 23 districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh are endemic for Japanese Encephalitis. During 2009 (till 16.11.2009), 476 deaths due to Japanese Encephalitis (JE)/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) have been reported from these areas. Out these reported deaths, seven districts in Gorakhpur and Basti division (viz., Gorakhpur, Deoria, Maharajganj, Kushinagar, Basti, Sant Kabir Nagar and Siddharth Nagar have reported 440 deaths (*i.e.* 92.4%). The number of deaths reported due to AES/JE from Eastern Uttar Pradesh during the last four years and the current year is given below :

Year	No. of deaths reported
2005	1500
2006	528
2007	645
2008	537
2009 (till 16th November)	476

(b) to (e) There is an integrated National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) being implemented by the Government of India in the country for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases including Japanese Encephalitis. This Programme is based on proven scientific evidence and, therefore, it is not correct to say that the deaths are occurring due to non-adoption of any concrete policy.

Under this Programme, Government of India provides to the States/UTs technical guidelines for strengthening of surveillance and case management and also provides grants-in-aid in the form of cash and commodities as per the States annual action plans approved under National Rural Health Mission.

The main components of strategy towards prevention and control of Japanese Encephalitis in the country are :

- a) Disease and vector surveillance
- b) Vector control
- c) Vaccination
- d) Case management
- e) Laboratory diagnosis through sentinel sites in government/ private medical colleges and hospitals
- f) Capacity building

Under Universal Immunization Programme of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, during 2006, eleven most endemic districts in the country including seven districts from Uttar Pradesh, namely, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Kushinagar, Maharajganj, Kheri, Sant Kabir Nagar and Siddharth Nagar were covered with JE vaccine S A-14-14-2 with an overall coverage of more than 88.39%. During

2007, 28 more districts were covered with 84.28% coverage and during 2008 and 2009, children between 1-15 years in 21 and 23 districts respectively have been vaccinated bringing the total number of vaccinated districts to 83.

GOI is according high priority on prevention and control of Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES)/Japanese Encephalitis (JE). AES/JE situation is being closely monitored at a senior level by Special Director General of Health Services and Director, National Centre for Disease Control (formerly National Institute of Communicable Diseases).

Directorate of NVBDCP in consultation with national and international experts developed revised guidelines for AES/JE treatment and circulated to the state on 1st September, 2009 for use during current transmission season.

In addition to the above strategies which are common to all the JE endemic States, following additional inputs have been provided in the State of Uttar Pradesh as the State contributes 80% of AES/JE cases as well as deaths due to the prevalence of non-JE viruses (entero viruses, strains 89 & 76) which also contributes to the occurrence of large number of Encephalitis cases:

- (a) Established at Gorakhpur
  - (i) a Japanese Encephalitis Sub-office of Regional Office for Health & Family Welfare (ROH&FW) and
  - (ii) a Vector Borne Disease Surveillance Unit (VBDSU)
  - (iii) a field unit of National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune with a senior level officer from NIV, Pune as its in-charge.
- (b) Released an amount of Rs. 5.88 crores to BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur for upgradation of JE epidemic ward.

#### **Incidence of cardiac problem in the country**

542. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that World Health Organisation (WHO) reports that 60 per cent of heart patients in the world would be in India; and
- (b) if so, the major steps taken or being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) A study by Xavier et al in the Medical Journal 'The Lancet' has reported that by 2010, 60% of the world's heart disease is expected to occur in India.

The Government of India has earmarked a sum of Rs.1660.50 crore under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPDCS).

Pilot projects have been launched in 10 districts to facilitate, among other things, health promotion and early detection of the disease through opportunistic screening.

**Proper treatment for swine flu patients**

543. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the measures taken by the Central Government to give proper treatment to patients suffering from Swine Flu; and

(b) what assistance has been given to the States to tackle the Swine Flu situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Government of India took a series of actions. A comprehensive plan including guidelines was provided to the State Government.

Community surveillance to detect clusters of influenza like illness is being done through Integrated Disease Surveillance Project. Laboratory network has been strengthened and States allocated to different laboratories. There are 42 laboratories (24 in Govt. Sector and 18 in Private Sector) testing the clinical samples. Central teams were deputed to the states of Punjab, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala to contain the disease.

Government of India procured 40 million capsules and 4 lakh bottles of Gseltamivir, the drug to treat H1N1 Flu. 18 million have been given to the States/UTs. State-wise list is at Statement-I (*See below*). The drug is also used for chemoprophylaxis to prevent further spread. Adequate stock of personal protective equipments, has been kept. States have also been provided with deterrent stock Statement-II (*See below*). Three Indian manufacturers of Vaccine are being supported to manufacture H1N1 vaccine. Four million doses are being imported to vaccinate the high risk group, to begin with health care workers in all states. Training of district level teams is supported by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. IMA has been provided funds to train private practitioners through their state units.

All States have been requested to gear up the State machinery, open large number of screening centres and strengthen isolation facilities at district level.

A task force in the I&B Ministry is implementing the media plan. Travel advisory, do's and don'ts and other pertinent information on non pharmaceutical interventions to prevent the spread has been widely published in print media and shown in visual media on regular basis. This has been translated to 14 languages and given to the States. Information is also provided on the website: <http://mohfw-hlnl.nic.in>



**Statement-I**

*Details of supply of Oseltamivir to the States and UTs (As on 16/11/09)*

S.N.	States	Oseltamivir Capsules	Oseltamivir Syrup
1	2	3	4
1.	Tamil Nadu	997000	9,700
2	Karnataka	882000	7,800
3	Kerala	737000	4,600
4	Andhra Pr.	827000	8,000
5	Goa	42000	600
6	Puducherry	80000	900
7	Maharashtra	2984000	52,700
8	Rajasthan	682000	7,200
9	Uttar Pradesh	1557000	17,800
10	Delhi	622000	6,200
11	West Bengal	707000	6,700
12	J&K	462000	4,610
13	Himachal Pr.	247000	2,500
14	Jharkhand	522000	6,100
15	Gujarat	707000	7,600
16	Uttarakhand	267000	2,800
17	Manipur	197000	1,900
18	Mizoram	172000	2,000
19	Nagaland	222000	2,300
20	Arunachal Pr.	322000	3,300
21	Meghalaya	142000	1,500
22	Sikkim	82000	900
23	Assam	542000	5,500
24	Tripura	82000	900
25	Punjab	452000	5,440
26	Haryana	442000	4,900
27	Madhya Pradesh	1082000	11,900

1	2	3	4
28	Bihar	797000	8,300
29	Chhattisgarh	362000	3,700
30	A & N Island	60000	600
31	Daman & Diu	40000	400
32	D & N Haveli	20000	200
33	Chandigarh	20000	200
34	Lakshadweep	20000	200
35	Orissa	612000	6,100

**Statement-II**

*Details of supply of Personal Protective Equipments and Masks  
to the States (As on 16/11/09)*

S.No.	States	PPE	N-95	Triple Layer Masks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Tamil Nadu	3,000	2,000	38,000
2	Karnataka	2,200	1,000	33,000
3	Kerala	5,500	9,500	53,000
4	Andhra Pradesh	3,000	1000	30,000
5	Goa	800	500	8,000
6	Puducherry	1,000	500	13,000
7	Maharashtra	11,300	11,000	39,000
8	Rajasthan	3,000	1,000	30,000
9	Uttar Pradesh	2,500	1,500	31,000
10	Delhi*	-	-	-
11	West Bengal	3,500	2,500	39,000
12	Jammu & Kashmir	3,000	1,500	40,000
13	Himachal Pradesh	1,500	1,000	16,000
14	Jharkhand	1,000	500	13,000
15	Gujarat	2,500	1,500	29,000
16	Uttarakhand	1,000	500	13,000
17	Manipur	2,000	2,000	62,000

1	2	3	4	5
18	Mizoram	2,000	600	53,000
19	Nagaland	1,500	500	53,000
20	Arunachal Pr.	1,500	500	53,000
21	Meghalaya	1,500	500	53,000
22	Sikkim	1,500	500	53,000
23	Assam	1,500	500	53,000
24	Tripura	1,500	500	53,000
25	Punjab	2,500	10,500	35,000
26	Haryana	1,000	500	13,000
27	Madhya Pradesh	2,000	1,500	35,000
28	Bihar	2,500	1,500	33,000
29	Chhattisgarh	1,000	500	15,000
30	A & N Island	800	500	8,000
31	Daman & Diu	800	500	8,000
32	D & N Haveli	800	500	8,000
33	Chandigarh	800	500	8,000
34	Lakshadweep	800	500	8,000
35	Orissa	3,000	2,000	40,000

\*Delhi procured its own stock.

#### Public spending on health

544. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) led Government in 2004-09 lagged behind in providing effective health care to the rural population in 18 States of the country when the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) had already started functioning from 2005;

(b) if so, in what manner, the new UPA Government proposes to raise public spending on health as promised from 0.9 per cent of GDP to 2.3 per cent of GDP by 2012;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard till date?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d)  
The Government has operationalised the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) since April, 2005 throughout the country with special focus on 18 states (including the eight erstwhile EAG states, North Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir). There are the states requiring additional support in view of relatively weak public health indicators and/or weak infrastructure.

Under the NRHM- Government envisages significant enhancement in budgetary allocation for the health sector, during the XI Plan. The states are also committed to enhancing their allocation for health sector by at least 10% every year in addition to contributing 15% of the NRHM allocation every year during the XI plan. These steps are in line with goal of the Government to increase the expenditure on health to 2% to 3% of GDP over the Mission period.

#### **Rise in diabetic patients**

†545. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is taking any effective measures to control the number of diabetic patients, which according to available data has increased upto four crores in the country;
- (b) if so, whether any plan has been formulated by Government in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c)  
The Government of India has earmarked a sum of Rs.1660.50 crore under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPDCS).

Pilot projects have been launched in 10 districts to facilitate, among other things, health promotion and early detection of the disease through opportunistic screening.

Flexi pool funds are provided under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to the States for making available drugs for the treatment of diabetes as per laid down standards.

#### **Vaccine and drugs for swine flu**

546. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Swine Flu which suddenly surfaced and created panic and havoc in certain parts of the country compelled it to import drugs from the United States of America (USA);
- (b) whether Government has started manufacturing the necessary vaccine and drugs of Swine Flu in the country; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Yes. There are five indigenous manufacturers of the drug Oseltamivir in India Government of India procurement of forty million capsules was from the indigenous manufacturers.

Development of pandemic vaccine by indigenous manufacturers is being encouraged. Three Indian companies (Serum Institute, Pune, Bharat Biotech, Hyderabad; Panacea Biotech, Gurgaon) are working towards this and it is expected that clinical trials would start in January 2010. If all goes well, indigenous vaccine would be available by May-June 2010.

**Benefits of sixth pay commission to AIIMS faculty members**

547. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that lots of faculty members of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) are leaving institute due to frustration and red tapism as there is lack of research facilities and motivation thereat;

(b) if so, what Government has done to motivate the faculty so that they do not leave the institute;

(c) how many faculty members have left the institute in the last three years;

(d) whether these faculty members are yet to be given the benefits of the Sixth Pay Commission; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) Faculty members are encouraged to undertake research. Intramural research proposal are submitted to the Dean, AIIMS which are screened and evaluated by three sub committees of Senior faculty members. Rs. 50.00 lakh per annum is allocated for Intramural research.

Extramural research in AIIMS is managed under the guidance of the Research Committee of the Institute. As per procedures laid down Research proposals are forwarded to funding agencies by the faculty members/Scientists and upon receipt of financial sanctions from the funding agencies, approval of the competent authority at AIIMS is issued subject to clearances from the Ethics Committee, Animal Ethics Committee, Bio safety Committee Health Ministry Screening Committee, Radiation Safety Committee and the Clinical Trial Registry.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(d) Twenty faculty members have left the institute during the last three years *i.e.* from 01.01.2007 till date on personal grounds.

(e) A revised proposal, as per advice of Cabinet Secretariat, for revision of pay scales of Faculty of autonomous institutions of medical education under the Department of Health and Family Welfare has been set to the Cabinet Secretariat.

**Telephone facilities in CGHS dispensaries**

548. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of CGHS Allopathic, Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries in Delhi which have not been provided with telephone facility;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when the telephone facility will be provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) All the Allopathic Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries functioning under CGHS Delhi have been provided with telephone facility.

**Medicines for swine flu**

549. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any medicine has been discovered to treat Swine Flu or its dreaded virus;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the possibility of its commercialization; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes.

Oseltamivir and Zanamivir are two drugs available for treating Pandemic Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu).

Both drugs have been licensed by Drug Controller General to market in India under Schedule X of Drugs and Cosmetic Act. Retail outlets having Schedule X license are selling these drugs.

(c) Question does not arise.

**Dengue cases in NCR**

550. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of dengue cases reported this year in Delhi and surrounding areas in the National Capital Region (NCR);
- (b) how these figures compare with those of previous two years; and
- (c) what preventive measures are proposed to tackle this disease in an effective manner in the country as a whole?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) During 2009 (up to 17th November) a total of 978 dengue cases were reported in Delhi and surrounding areas.

- (b) The comparative figures for the last two years are given below :

Year	2009		2008		2007	
City	(till 17th November)	(till October)	Total	(till October)	Total	(till October)
Delhi	883	352	1312	1076	548	409
Gurgaon	87	54	608	610	175	125
Faridabad	0	0	101	98	25	4
Gautam	3	3	6	3	24	8
Budha Nagar						
Ghaziabad	5	5	15	12	34	33

- (c) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India has been implementing an integrated National Vector Borne 'Disease Control Programme covering six vector-borne diseases, viz., Malaria, Kala-Azar, Filariasis, Japanese Encephalitis, Dengue and Chikungunya. The implementation of the Programme rests with the State/UT Governments.

The main components of the strategy for prevention, control and treatment of dengue in the country are:

- Early case reporting
- Case management
- Behaviour change communication
- Integrated vector management (particularly source reduction)

As there is neither any vaccine nor drug against Dengue virus infection, cases are managed symptomatically. Guidelines for Clinical Management of Dengue were sent to the States for wider circulation among the hospitals. Training has been imparted to the medical officers to enhance their skills in management of cases.

*Aedes aegypti* mosquito, which transmits Dengue, rests in hard to find dark corners inside human dwellings, therefore, indoor spray with Pyrethrum extract is advised in the houses where dengue cases are detected and the surrounding houses. State Health Authorities are advised by Government of India to carry out ultra low volume fogging with malathion in case of occurrence of clustering of cases in a large area (entire ward/village).

Some other activities under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme for prevention, control and treatment of Dengue as follows:

1. For strengthening monitoring and surveillance, Sentinel Surveillance Centres have been set up in 137 hospitals spread over 20 States and Union Territories. Apart from these Sentinel Surveillance Centres, 13 labs have been identified as Apex Referral Labs spread out in existing hospitals in different parts of the country for the confirmation of Dengue.
2. For Dengue testing, dengue testing kits (IgM MAC Elisa kits made by National Institute of Virology, Pune) are being supplied to the Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals and Apex Referral Labs. These Centres are also being funded to some extent by Government of India. In 2009, 887 dengue test kits (1 kit = 96 tests) have been supplied to identified institutes.
3. Capacity building through training is being done.
4. Awareness generation messages for prevention and control of Dengue through electronic and print media.
5. Advisories are issued to the States/UTs regularly.
6. Regular reviews are done by the Government of India.

#### **Women Chairperson in Panchayats**

551. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that not less than one third of the total number of posts of Chairpersons in Panchayats at each level are reserved for women;
- (b) if so, whether the provision of reservation for women is being implemented aptly in the country, particularly in Himachal Pradesh;
- (c) if so, the number of women sarpanches in Himachal Pradesh; and
- (d) whether Government has ever taken any steps to ensure full implementation of this provision in every State?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Madam. As per the provisions of 243D of the Constitution, not less than one-third of the total number of offices of Chairpersons in Panchayats in each level are reserved for women.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. This Constitutional provision is mandatory for all States cover in Part IX. As per information provided from the State Government, the number of women Sarpanches in the State of Himachal Pradesh is 1147.

(d) As per information available, State Panchayati Raj Acts of all States to whom Part IX of the Constitution applies (except Jharkhand where elections have not been held) provide for reservation of at least one-third of the offices of the Chairpersons in Panchayat at each level for women.



#### Unauthorised sale of bio-diesel

552. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has asked the State Governments to ensure that unauthorized sale and possession of bio-diesel in the market is checked and eliminated;
- (b) if so, whether the Railways and the Brihan Mumbai Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking have floated tenders for purchase of bio-diesel;
- (c) whether lack of clarity on Government policy over bio-diesel has put a number of bio-diesel units in the county in total confusion; and
- (d) whether bio-diesel making units wishing to open up fuel dispensing stations are not able to get clearance certificate from Fire Brigade authorities as bio-diesel finds no mention in Fire Brigade fuel storage manual?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes, Sir. In terms of the Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel (Regulation of Supply, Distribution and Prevention of Malpractices) Order, 2005, all the State Governments/Union Territories have been advised to take suitable action immediately in order to curb unauthorized marketing of bio-diesel for use as transportation fuel.

(b) The Ministry of Railways and the Brihan Mumbai Electric Supply & Transport Undertaking have reported that they have floated tenders for the procurement of bio-diesel.

(c) This Ministry has formulated Bio-diesel Purchase Policy to lend support to the activities for blending of bio-diesel in diesel and marketing of such blended fuel. As per Bio-diesel Purchase Policy, *w.e.f.* 01.01.2006, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) shall purchase bio-diesel (B100), through its selected twenty purchase centres, which meet the fuel quality standard prescribed in the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) specification at a price declared by OMCs periodically.

(d) The Bio-diesel Purchase Policy and the Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel (Regulation of Supply, Distribution and Prevention of Malpractices) Order, 2005 do not allow the manufacturers of biodiesel to resort to direct retail marketing of B-100 product to automobile vehicles fitted with spark ignition engines or compression ignition engines. Biodiesel (B100), complying with IS15607: 2005 is exclusively meant for being blended with HSD (IS 1460), within the prescribed limits. Hence, marketing of bio-diesel (B100) which is basically a blend stock for Automotive Diesel Fuel in pure form is not covered under IS15607: 2005.

Since no person/biodiesel manufacturers are allowed to open up fuel dispensing stations for direct retail marketing of biodiesel to automobile vehicles, the question of getting clearance certificate from Fire Brigade authorities does not arise.

### Fire in IOC depot at Jaipur

†553. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of dead and injured people and the amount of property destroyed by fire which broke out in Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) oil depot in Jaipur;
- (b) whether the family of dead and injured people has been compensated;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the fire was due to human error;
- (e) whether a committee would be constituted to investigate the reasons of the fire; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government for the security of oil depot?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) 11 deaths have been confirmed of which 06 are employees of IOC. 07 persons have suffered serious injuries. 28 persons have suffered minor injuries, in the fire incident of IOC oil depot at Jaipur.

(b) and (c) Details of compensation package are as under:

Types of cases	No. of cases	Announced by State Govt.	Disbursed by State Govt.	Announced by IOC	Disbursed by IOC
Death	11 (includes 6 cases of IOC employees)	Rs.2.0 Lakh/case	1 of public and 6 of IOC	Rs. 10.00 Lakh/case	1 of public
Major injury	7	Rs. 1.0 Lakh /case	7	Rs.2.0 Lakh/case	17
Minor Injury	28	Rs. 0.50 Lakh/case	28	Rs. 1.0 lakh/case	19

Out of 11 cases (including 6 cases of IOC employees) of death, State Govt. has not been able to disburse to the next of kin in 4 cases as one victim is unidentified and in 3 cases, next of kin is not yet finalized.

For the 6 deceased persons of IOC, compensation has been given in line with the corporation policy, which is 100 times of basic pay and dearness allowance.

Out of 28 cases of minor injury cases, IOC could disburse to 19 cases and for the balance 9 cases, due to incomplete / inaccurate address, compensation could not be disbursed. Correct address of these persons to be provided by state government.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) to (f) A seven member inquiry committee under the chairmanship of Shri M.B. Lai, Technical Member (P&NG), Appellate Tribunal for Electricity and Ex-Chairman & Managing Director of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited was constituted by the Ministry on 30.10.2009 to inquire into the causes of the incident and to suggest remedial measures to prevent recurrence of such incidents. The committee will submit its report within 60 days. Preliminary findings have indicated that there was massive leakage of Motor Spirit (MS) from the valve of one of the tank, which led to formation of vapour cloud. Spark from an unknown source resulted in explosion of the vapour cloud, which started the fire in all the 11 tanks of the depot.

In order to take preventive steps so that such incidents do not occur in future, the Ministry had convened a meeting on 3.11.2009, to review the safety and security at oil & gas installations in the country, which was attended by the Chief Executive Officers of all public and major private oil companies having installations in the country. It was decided that the following actions will be taken:

1. All companies shall take measures to promote safety consciousness and training on safety requirement at all levels. The message of zero tolerance in matters of safety has to be conveyed to all concerned.
2. All oil and gas installations and transportation systems in the country will carry out self safety audit conforming to statutory norms and risk assessment, including Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) standards by 31.12.2009. Oil companies will submit the reports to OISD which in turn will submit a consolidated report to MOPNG.
3. The decision taken in the 27th Meeting of safety Council held on 18th September 2009 in MOPNG regarding empowerment of OISD with statutory status would be expedited. OISD will be further strengthened with additional manpower from oil companies.
4. The Safety Council be expanded to include private sector refineries and offshore & other installations.
5. All oil and gas companies in the country must update their standard operating procedures (SOPs) for operations and maintenance practices for all countrywide installations / setups under due technical supervision and attention, availing the benefit of best practices in the country and abroad. A strict implementation of such Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs) will be ensured. All oil and gas companies will submit reports on SOPs and its due implementation to OISD by 31.12.2009.
6. All oil and gas installations will have their safety audit done on quarterly basis. All major as well as minor incidents in any such installations/setups in the country including that of private companies will be reported to OISD.

#### **Safety of oil and gas sites**

554. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in the aftermath of fire in Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) depot at Jaipur in Rajasthan Government has reviewed the safety of oil and gas sites both in private and public sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what safety measures are in place in case of offshore oil installations both in public and private sector;
- (d) whether there is periodic review of safety mechanism in both sectors; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) In order to take preventive steps so that such incidents do not occur in future, the Ministry had convened a meeting on 3.11.2009, to review the safety and security at oil & gas installations in the country, which was attended by the Chief Executive Officers of all public and major private oil companies having installations in the country. It was decided that the following actions will be taken:

1. All companies shall take measures to promote safety consciousness and training on safety requirement at all levels. The message of zero tolerance in matters of safety has to be conveyed to all concerned.
2. All oil and gas installations and transportation systems in the country will carry out self safety audit conforming to statutory norms and risk assessment, including Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) standards by 31.12.2009. Oil companies will submit the reports to OISD which in turn will submit a consolidated report to MOPNG.
3. The decision taken in the 27th Meeting of safety Council held on 18th September 2009 in MOPNG regarding empowerment of OISD with statutory status would be expedited. OISD will be further strengthened with additional manpower from oil companies.
4. The Safety Council be expanded to include private sector refineries and offshore & other installations.
5. All oil and gas companies in the country must update their standard operating procedures (SOPs) for operations and maintenance practices for all countrywide installations / setups under due technical supervision and attention, availing the benefit of best practices in the country and abroad. A strict implementation of such Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs) will be ensured. All oil and gas companies will submit reports on SOPs and its due implementation to OISD by 31.12.2009.

6. All oil and gas installations will have their safety audit done on quarterly basis. All major as well as minor incidents in any such installations/setups in the country including that of private companies will be reported to OISD.

(c) Offshore installations are of two types- production platform and drilling rigs. The following safety measures are in place on the offshore installations:

1. Process safety
2. Emergency shutdown systems
3. Well Control system
4. Fire and gas detection system
5. Fire suppression system
6. Emergency response system
7. Helicopter operations
8. Vessel movement

After notification of the Petroleum and Natural Gas (Safety in Offshore Operations) Rules, 2008, in June, 2008, the operators are required to meet the requirements of these rules which is further enhancing their safety levels.

(d) and (e) OISD has been entrusted with the job of reviewing periodically the safety mechanism in oil sector by way of:

**Development/Revision of standards**

for Fire Fighting Facilities Development of Disaster Management, Layout etc.

- Institutionalized Safety audits
- Pre- Commissioning Audit
- External Safety Audit
- Surprise Safety Audit
- Incident Investigations, Collation and analysis
- Capacity building *i.e.* Training
- Safety Performance Evaluation
- Tie up / association with national / international bodies
- Dissemination of Information

**Fire in IOC depot near Jaipur**

555. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA:

SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated loss suffered by Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) due to massive fire that brokeout and destroyed their depot near Jaipur;

- (b) the number of persons who died and those who were seriously injured due to the mishap, the number out of them who were employees of the Corporation and other, respectively;
- (c) whether any inquiry into this accident has been ordered;
- (d) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken thereon; and
- (e) the ex-gratia compensation, if any, given to the victims of the tragedy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) Due to the massive fire at IOC Depot at Jaipur, it is estimated that petroleum products worth approx. Rs. 191 crore have been lost and the replacement cost of IOC buildings and machinery is estimated to be over Rs. 160 crore. 11 deaths have been confirmed of which 6 are employees of IOC. 7 persons have suffered serious injuries. The blasts in the Depot have damaged the roof, window panes and walls of nearby factories, shopping complex, some residential buildings etc.

A seven member inquiry committee under the chairmanship of Shri M.B. Lal, Technical Member (P&NG), Appellate Tribunal for Electricity and Ex-Chairman & Managing Director of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited was constituted by the Ministry on 30.10.2009 to inquire into the causes of the incident and to suggest remedial measures to prevent recurrence of such incidents. The committee will submit its report within 60 days.

- (e) Details of compensation package are as under:

Types of cases	No. of cases	Announced by State Govt.	Disbursed by State Govt.	Announced by IOC	Disbursed by IOC
Death	11 (includes 6 cases of IOC employees)	Rs. 2.0 Lakh/case	1 of public and 6 of IOC	Rs. 10.00 Lakh /case	1 of public
Major injury	7	Rs. 1.0 Lakh/case	7	Rs. 2.0 Lakh/case	7
Minor Injury	28	Rs.0.50 Lakh/case	28	Rs. 1.0 lakh/case	20

Out of 11 cases (including 6 cases of IOC) of death State Govt. has not been able to disburse to the next of kin of 4 cases as one victim is unidentified and for 3 cases next of kin is not yet finalized.

For the 6 deceased persons of IOC compensation has been given in line with the corporation policy, which is 100 times of basic pay and dearness allowance.

Out of 28 cases of minor injury cases, IOC could disburse to 20 cases and for the balance 8 cases, due to incomplete / inaccurate address, compensation could not be disbursed. Correct address of these persons are being provided by state government.

#### **Deregulation of oil price**

556. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that deregulation of oil prices would give the private firms a free hand to run;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the views of each of the States in this regard; and
- (c) what would be the role of Government in the matter if it is deregularised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) With effect from 1.04.2002, the Administered Pricing Mechanism (APM) for petroleum products was dismantled and it was decided that the pricing of all petroleum products, except PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG, would be market-determined. However, in view of the steep increase and high volatility in the international oil prices since 2004-05, the Government has been modulating the retail selling prices of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG sold by the three Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies; namely, Indian Oil Corporation, Bharat Petroleum Corporation and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation to protect the consumer from the inflationary impact of international oil prices. The other oil marketing companies, including the private sector ones, are not subject to any price controls and are free to fix their retail prices as per market conditions and on commercial considerations.

#### **Tax on petrol and LPG**

557. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the Central Government tax component of petrol and Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG);
- (b) whether Government is willing to reduce this tax component; and
- (c) the price of aviation fuel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The details of Central Government taxes on Petrol and Domestic LPG, as on date, are as under:

Product	Custom Duty Rate	Excise Duty
Petrol (Unbranded)	2.50%	Rs. 13.35 per litre
Domestic LPG	Nil	Nil

\*3% Education Cess is also levied on the above Duties.

(b) The Government has rationalized the Custom Duty and the Excise Duty on Petrol and Domestic LPG, as per the details given below:

(i) Customs Duty on Petrol has been gradually reduced from 15% to 2.5% between August 2004 to June 2008.

(ii) Ad-valorem Excise Duty on unbranded Petrol has been gradually reduced from 26% in June 2004 to Nil in March 2008, and converted to Specific Duty.

(iii) Specific Excise Duty on unbranded Petrol has further been reduced by Re. 1 per litre in June 2008.

(iv) Custom Duty on Domestic LPG, which was 10% in August 2004, has been brought down to NIL in March, 2005.

(v) Excise Duty on Domestic LPG, which was 16% in June 2004, has also been brought down to NIL in March 2005.

(c) The price of Aviation Turbine Fuel, at Delhi, effective 16.11.2009 is Rs.40,422.62 per kilolitre.

**Fire at IOC fuel depot at Jaipur**

558. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a massive fire broke out at the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) fuel depot at Jaipur resulting loss of lives and properties;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the preliminary investigations into the cause of the massive fire at IOC fuel depot have been conducted;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any responsibility has been fixed on major incident and steps taken by Government to avoid such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The fire at POL depot of Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) at Sanganer Jaipur started at around 1915 P.M. on 29 October, 2009. It is estimated that petroleum products worth approx. Rs. 191 crore were lost and the replacement cost of IOC buildings and machinery is estimated to be over Rs. 160 crore. The product is insured and the time frame for rebuilding the infrastructure at the terminal would be about two years. 11 deaths have been confirmed of which 6 are employees of IOC. 7 persons have suffered serious injuries. The blasts in the Depot have damaged the roof, window panes and walls of nearby factories, shopping complex, some residential buildings, etc.

(c) to (e) A seven member inquiry committee under the chairmanship of Shri M.B. Lal, Ex-Chairman & Managing Director of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited was constituted by the Ministry on 30.10.2009 to inquire into the causes of the incident and to suggest remedial measures to



prevent recurrence of such incidents. The committee will submit its report within 60 days. Preliminary findings have indicated that there was massive leakage of Motor Spirit (MS) from the valve of one of the tank, which led to formation of vapor cloud. Spark from an unknown source resulted in explosion of the vapor cloud, which started the fire in all the 11 tanks of the depot.

In order to take preventive steps so that such incidents do not occur in future, the Ministry had convened a meeting on 3.11.2009, to review the safety and security at oil & gas installations in the country, which was attended by the Chief Executive Officers of all public and major private oil companies having installations in the country. It was decided that the following actions will be taken:

1. All companies shall take measures to promote safety consciousness and training on safety requirement at all levels. The message of zero tolerance in matters of safety has to be conveyed to all concerned.

2. All oil and gas installations and transportation systems in the country will carry out self safety audit conforming to statutory norms and risk assessment, including Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) standards by 31.12.2009. Oil companies will submit the reports to OISD which in turn will submit a consolidated report to MOPNG.

3. The decision taken in the 27th Meeting of safety Council held on 18th September 2009 in MOPNG regarding empowerment of OISD with statutory status would be expedited. OISD will be further strengthened with additional manpower from oil companies.

4. The Safety Council be expanded to include private sector refineries and offshore & other installations.

5. All oil and gas companies in the country must update their standard operating procedures (SOPs) for operations and maintenance practices for all countrywide installations / setups under due technical supervision and attention, availing the benefit of best practices in the country and abroad. A strict implementation of such Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs) will be ensured. All oil and gas companies will submit reports on SOPs and its due implementation to OISD by 31.12.2009.

6. All oil and gas installations will have their safety audit done on quarterly basis. All major as well as minor incidents in any such installations/setups in the country including that of private companies will be reported to OISD.

#### **Rural LPG Scheme**

559. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has surpassed targets set for first 100 days of Government by rolling out path breaking rural LPG scheme, raising oil and gas output and laying of road map for expanding city gas services;

(b) whether beginning of production from Mangala oil field in Thar desert of Rajasthan and ramping up of output from Krishna-Godavari (KG) basin gas field have been hallmark of 100 days; and

(c) if so, what are other main achievements made by Ministry in 100 days target for oil production and what are other main steps to make country self-sufficient in gas and petroleum productions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Introduction of Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitarak Yojana, commencement of crude oil production from Mangala oil field in Rajasthan and ramping up of gas output from Krishna-Godavari (KG) basin gas field were major achievements for the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas in the first 100 days of new Government. Road map for extending city gas services to 202 cities/towns by 2015 has also been prepared.

In addition, for easy and efficient way of booking refills, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have launched SMS/IVRS facility in Delhi on 31.8.2009. This facility would cover all the towns having a population of 5 lakh and above in the entire country in a phased manner by 2015.

Further, in order to have a simple, unique and rememberable helpline for all customers across the country to air their complaints relating to marketing of petroleum products, the OMCs have launched on 31.8.2009 a common short code six digit **Toll Free Number 155233** for registration of suggestions and complaints.

Pace of oil and gas exploration was intensified through offering of block under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) VIII and Coal Bed Methane (CBM) IV rounds. Investments have also been made in equity oil abroad.

#### **Productional gas in Krishna-Godavari basin**

†560. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain industrial sectors had been short-listed for selling gas produced in Krishna-Godavari basin;

(b) if so, names of the short-listed sectors;

(c) whether the priority of these sectors was decided keeping in view the needs of the country;

(d) if so, the order of priority of these sectors; and

(e) the allocation of the gas from KG basin made to different industrial sectors alongwith their names?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The following are the priority sectors in terms of Gas Utilization Policy:

1. Existing gas-based fertilizers plants producing subsidized fertilizers.
2. Existing gas-based power plants and those to be commissioned in 2009-10, including liquid fuel plants which are now running on liquid fuel and could switch over to natural gas.
3. Existing gas-based LPG plants.
4. City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities for supply to domestic & transport sectors.
5. Existing gas-based steel plants (only for feedstock & not for captive power requirement)
6. Existing gas-based petrochemicals plants (only for feedstock & not for captive power requirement)
7. Existing refineries
8. Captive power plants
9. CGD entities for supply to commercial & industrial sectors

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The entire allocation to fertilizers sector (15.508 mmcmd), 31.165 mmcmd to power sector, 3 mmcmd to LPG sector, 0.83 mmcmd to CGD entities for supply to domestic & transport sectors, 4.19 mmcmd to steel sector, 1.918 mmcmd to petrochemicals sector and 5 mmcmd to refineries is on firm basis. 12 mmcmd to power sector, 6 mmcmd to refineries, 2 mmcmd to CGD entities for supply to commercial & industrial sectors and 10 mmcmd to captive power plants has been allotted on fallback basis. The unit mmcmd implies million standard cubic metres per day. Among firm allocations, the order of priority is fertilizers, LPG, Power and CGD (domestic & transport sectors) in the mentioned sequence. Amongst all fallback customers, the requirement of power sector would be firstly met and, thereafter, all the remaining customers would be supplied gas on *pro rata* basis.

(e) The quantity of KG D-6 gas allocated to various sectors is as follows:-

Sector	Firm allocations	Fallback allocations	Grand Total
Power	31.165	12	43.165
Fertilizer	15.508		15.508
C G D	0.83	2	2.83
Steel	4.19		4.19
Refineries	5	6	11
Petrochemicals	1.918		1.918
L P G	3		3
Captive Power		10	10
TOTAL	61.611	30	91.611

**Fire in oil depot at Jaipur**

561. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that due to fire in oil depot at Jaipur, there has been smoke all around Jaipur;
- (b) what are the guidelines for having oil depots;
- (c) whether these depots can be installed in the populated areas; and
- (d) if so, the reasons and responsibility for causing health hazards to human lives in the populated areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) It has been reported that black smoke was seen emitting from the site of the incident due to burning of petroleum products.

(b) to (d) The setting up of oil depots depends on the supply- demand situation of the area to be served and the location is determined by factors like various mandatory clearances from Central/ State and local authorities. Generally, the depots are set up in scarcely populated areas. However, it is observed that the density of population increases after the depot is commissioned.

**Strengthening regulatory framework for the petroleum sector**

562. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in view of the recent spate of disputes in the petroleum sector, Government is contemplating a revamp and strengthening of the independent regulatory framework for the petroleum sector; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

**Parking of surplus funds of ONGC with banks**

563. SHRI N. R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has protested the Finance Ministry direction of parking surplus funds with only with the Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) Banks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the rate of interest offered by public sector banks on bulk deposits are less than the rates offered by them on retail deposits for the same period of maturity and ONGC which has cash surplus of about 18,000 crores is losing Rs.200-300 crores in interest revenue annually on this move; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) have expressed difficulty with the implementation of the Government guidelines relating to investment of their surplus funds. They have mainly pointed out that the process of placing deposits with banks without inviting competitive bids is causing loss of interest revenue.

(c) and (d) In order to avoid undesirable competition amongst banks leading to arbitrary hikes in deposit rates, resulting in adverse consequences for the economy, the Government had advised all Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) to invest their surplus funds with Public Sector Banks at their published card rates, without inviting competitive bids.

#### **Project cost of Reliance Industry's KG basin fields**

564. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has approved a hike in project cost of Reliance Industry Krishna Godavari Gas fields;

(b) if so, the details thereto along with the details of the amount approved previously by the Ministry as the project cost;

(c) what was the criteria adopted for assessing the project cost;

(d) whether this increase would result in the increase of retail power tariffs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) The KG-DWN-98/3 (D-6), awarded under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP-1) in the year 2000, had the first discovery of gas in 2002. The initial recoverable reserve was conservatively estimated at 5 TCP (Trillion Cubic Feet) of gas. As required under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) an initial field development plan was proposed by the Contractor to Management Committee for its approval with an investment estimate of US \$ 2.5 billion. The field development plan (FDP) is a tentative plan of the reserve estimate and the work program to exploit the reserve and includes an initial investment estimate. The development plan is updated and improved upon over the field life based on the improved geological knowledge gathered from drilling of more wells. The investment is made by Contractor and Government does not invest its funds.

With the drilling of more wells, it was realized that the field has much higher potential with the recoverable reserves revised to 10.03 TCF. Further the unprecedented spate in global oil prices resulted in substantial increase in demand for oil and gas services resulting in high global prices for these activities. To address these changes a revised development plan was proposed by the Contractor to Management Committee which was approved with an investment estimate of US \$ 8.8 billion.

(d) and (e) Under the Production Sharing Contract, Contractor sell all natural gas produced and saved from the contract area at arms length prices. Further he is required to submit a price formulae / basis, to the Government for approval prior to the sale of gas. The price of gas is not determined on the cost plus basis. Therefore any change in cost does not affect the sale price.

#### **Seepage of crude oil**

565. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the seepage of crude oil from the oil wells run by the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) cause damage to many hectares of agriculture and in the Sivasagar district of Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what remedial measures have been taken by the ONGC;

(d) whether Government has any plan for financial assistance to those farmers whose agricultural land damaged due to the seepage of crude oil;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) No major seepage of crude oil from the wells of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) in the Sivasagar district of Assam has been reported. However, due to old condition of the pipelines/installations and miscreant activities some leakage do occur which are promptly attended to and the spillage over land surface is cleaned.

During the period from 01.03.2009 to 31.10.2009 around 5 hectares of agricultural land have been affected due to leakage of pipelines.

(c) ONGC has already undertaken to revamp installations under Assam Renewal Plan. Gas Gathering Station (GGS) I and II of Rudrasagar have already been revamped. Replacement of old pipelines are being regularly done as per requirement.

(d) to (f) ONGC pays compensation to the affected farmers as per State Government approved rate towards damage of paddy and other crops due to seepage of crude oil from pipeline.

During the period from 01.03.2009 to 31.10.2009, an amount of Rs.78,700/- was paid to 46 affected farmers.

#### **Auction of oil and gas blocks in NELP-VIII**

566. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL:

SHRI R. C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the country's largest ever auction of oil and gas blocks in NELP-VIII received a poor response from private and global players in the hydrocarbon industry;
- (b) if so, the reasons for poor response to the auction of blocks under NELP-VIII;
- (c) whether in view of poor response Government proposes to allocate gas and oil blocks under NELP-VIII to the State owned agencies such as ONGC, Oil etc.; and
- (d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Out of 70 blocks offered under the eighth bid round of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP-VIII), bids were received for 36 blocks. The response can not be considered as poor in view of global economic melt-down and also in comparison to the responses received by several other countries during recent bidding rounds. Accordingly to preliminary estimates, the committed investment in NELP-VIII is about US\$1.34 billion, which is more than the committed investment of US\$ 1.22 billion in NELP-VII.

(c) and (d) Under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP), blocks for exploration of oil and gas are offered through international competitive bidding process. National Oil Companies(NOCs) and private companies bid on a level playing field on transparent Bid Evaluation Criteria(BEC). The blocks are awarded to the eligible company (ies) which gets the maximum points on quantifiable BEC.

#### **Leakage of oil in Sitapur depot at Jaipur**

†567. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that oil in Sitapur depot of Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) had been leaking for many days and no efforts were made to plug it;
  - (b) the total stock of oil that was available in Sitapur depot;
  - (c) whether it is a fact that surrounding area has been engulfed in darkness with black smoke containing poisonous gases like carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide and nitrogen-oxide after the depot caught fire at Sitapur;
  - (d) the number of deaths and the number of injured labourers hospitalized as a result of fire;
- and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) whether a large number of animals and birds have also been killed in the area due to black smoke?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) IOC has reported that a leakage of Motor Spirit (Petrol) from the blind valve of one of MS Tank no. 401A occurred around 1815 hrs on 29.10.2009 causing formation of vapor cloud which spread in the entire area of the oil terminal. As the personnel on duty at that time fell unconscious and the density of vapor cloud prevented others to approach the leakage, subsequent formation of vapor cloud continued.

(b) Total stock of petroleum product (including MS, HSD & SKO) available at the time of fire in the Depot was estimated at around 50,260 Kilo Litres.

(c) and (e) Damage caused to the environment is being investigated by Rajasthan Pollution Control Board.

(d) Death of 11 persons has been confirmed of whom six are employees of IOC. 07 persons have suffered serious injuries. 28 persons have suffered minor injuries.

#### **Joining of IOC with Nuclear Power Corporation**

568. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) is planning to enter nuclear power generation through a joint venture with Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL);

(b) if so, the status of this joint venture regarding establishing and commissioning of such power generation plants;

(c) whether the sources of regular feed stock has been identified as there is a shortage of nuclear fuel even for the existing nuclear power plants; and

(d) if so, what is the likely installed capacity of these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) IOC has signed an MoU on 4.11.2009 with Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) for its venture into Nuclear Power. Various opportunities available in the field of nuclear energy and the role to be played by both the parties with a view to define their participation will be firmed up.

(c) and (d) The Techno-commercial modalities, including source of nuclear fuel and installed capacity shall be firmed up in due course of time.

#### **Allocation of natural gas produced in RIL**

569. SHRI N. R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:



- (a) whether Government has made any decision on allocation of natural gas produced by Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL) to the users in power, petro-chemicals and refinery sectors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether RIL has the capacity to produce at least 65 million cubic meter per day (mmscmd) of gas from its eastern offshore KG D-6 field but is forced to restrict the output under 35 mmscmd for lack of Government identified buyers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) constituted to decide issues of commercial utilization of gas produced under NELP in its meeting held on 27.10.2009 has decided to allocate 13.165 mmscmd (million metric standard cubic meters per day) on firm basis and another 12 mmscmd on fallback basis, over and above the 18 mmscmd earmarked earlier, for power sector to ensure the operation of all power plants, including those to be commissioned in 2009-10, at 90% PLF. 10 mmscmd has been allocated on fallback basis to partially meet the requirement of captive power plants. Further, 1.918 mmscmd has been allocated on firm basis to petrochemicals sector for use as feedstock only. 5 mmscmd on firm basis and 6 mmscmd on fallback basis has been allocated to Refineries to partially meet their requirement of natural gas.

(c) and (d) Production from KG D-6 has started from April 1, 2009 and is presently around 44 mmscmd. Out of this production, fertilizers (urea), power, LPG, City Gas Distribution (CGD) and steel sectors are utilizing around 13.5 mmscmd, 24 mmscmd, 2.5 mmscmd, 0.5 mmscmd and 3 mmscmd respectively. Further, the EGoM in its various meetings has taken decisions regarding commercial utilization of KG D-6 gas till 91.611 mmscmd.

#### **CNG as an alternative of petrol**

570. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is better alternative of petrol specially in our country;
- (b) if so, whether it is also a fact that some companies are working on their engines for better performance with CNG; and
- (c) what are the steps Government is taking to increase the network of CNG supply in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) CNG, being an environment friendly fuel, is considered to be a better alternative compared to petrol. Using CNG also contributes to reducing the dependence on imported crude oil.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities authorized by Central Government, including Joint Ventures of GAIL, are undertaking activities to expand the CNG network. Further, Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) is in the process of authorizing entities for undertaking CGD activities in other cities. 834,631 standard cubic metres per day (SCMD) gas has been allocated from KG D-6 to various CGD entities for supply to transport and domestic sectors. The Government proposes to extend supply of CNG to 200 new towns by 2015.

#### **NREGS for small farmers**

571. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to implement National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) to meet the needs of the small farmers helping them in cultivation of their agricultural land;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The benefits of works on individual lands as given in para I (iv) of Schedule I of NREG Act have been extended to small and marginal farmers *vide* Notification dated 22.7.2009 as per the following amendment:

"Provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities to land owned by households belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes or below poverty line families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awaas Yojana of Government of India or that of the small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008."

#### **Houses built under IAY**

572. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI MOINUL HUSSAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses built so far under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), State-wise; and

(b) the number of such houses which are having proper sanitation and water facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is being implemented as an independent Scheme *w.e.f.* 1.1.1996. Since then 185.19 lakh houses have been constructed under the Scheme. As per the Scheme guidelines, IAY beneficiaries also have to construct sanitary latrine along with house.

Further, since 2006-07, IAY beneficiaries can access Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) funds for construction of sanitary latrine. Since 1996-97, sanitary latrines have been constructed in 67.25 lakh houses. Details showing State-wise number of houses and the sanitary latrines constructed is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Water is a State subject and State Governments are responsible to provide drinking water to the rural areas. To supplement the efforts of the States, technical and financial assistance is provided to the States through the centrally sponsored scheme National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) (erstwhile Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme -ARWSP). Under this programme, State Governments are competent to plan, sanction and implement rural water supply schemes from the funds provided under NRDWP. The coverage of drinking water in rural areas is done habitation-wise. As such house hold coverage details are not maintained at Central level.

**Statement**

*State-wise Number of Houses and Sanitary Latrine  
Constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana since 1996-97*

Unit in No.			
Sl.No.	Name of the States / UTs	Number of Houses Constructed	Sanitary Latrines Provided
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1655985	820743
2	Arunachal Pradesh	52862	8777
3	Assam	1014608	269559
4	Bihar	3450906	141916
5	Chhattisgarh	211835	121402
6	Goa	7264	1206
7	Gujarat	678467	367077
8	Haryana	136236	98169
9	Himachal Pradesh	49407	29686
10	Jammu & Kashmir	113477	6257
11	Jharkhand	546618	22939
12	Karnataka	689855	275219
13	Kerala	394781	271908

1	2	3	4
14	Madhya Pradesh	994484	483166
15	Maharashtra	1180258	744622
16	Manipur	28941	11126
17	Meghalaya	48152	9187
18	Mizoram	25073	6355
19	Nagaland	95852	0
20	Orissa	1600495	258495
21	Punjab	98144	40547
22	Rajasthan	531401	177569
23	Sikkim	17602	3846
24	Tamil Nadu	845480	485839
25	Tripura	145366	1501
26	Uttar Pradesh	2488904	1244664
27	Uttaranchal	160483	109583
28	West Bengal	1247412	711775
29	A & N Islands	3185	313
30	D & N Haveli	926	41
31	Daman & Diu	290	21
32	Lakshadweep	797	351
33	Pondicherry	3166	978
TOTAL		18518712	6724837

**Covering of NREGS beneficiaries under Health Insurance Scheme**

573. SHRI N.K SINGH:

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on a roadmap to cover the beneficiaries of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) under its health insurance scheme for the families below the poverty line;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the views of the State Governments have been sought for the implementation of the scheme; and

(d) if so, to what extent the State Governments have agreed and their proposals have been taken into account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A proposal has been sent to Ministry of Labour and Employment to include NREGA workers under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), a health scheme run by Ministry of Labour and Employment.

(c) and (d) At present, unorganized sector workers of BPL category and their family members are eligible to be covered under RSBY. As the scheme is already in operation and no separate scheme is being formulated for NREGA workers, views of the State Governments have not been sought.

#### **Water crisis in Rajasthan**

574. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages in India particularly in Rajasthan which are affected with excess of fluoride, nitrate, salinity, arsenic additives in ground water;

(b) what is percentage share of Rajasthan thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that largest desert State of Rajasthan, has 10.4 per cent of landmass, 5.4 per cent of population, 18.7 per cent of live stock, and only 1 per cent of ground water of the country is most water-deficient State with only 30 safe blocks out of 237; and

(d) whether in view of above factors, Central Government would make some special financial allocation to Rajasthan to tide over its drinking water crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) and (b) As reported by various States in the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Department, as on 1.4.2009, about 1.80 lakh rural habitations are reported to be affected with various contaminants viz. Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, nitrate, salinity, etc. in groundwater based drinking water sources, out of which 37,658 i.e. about 20.92% are reported from Rajasthan. State-wise details are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Government of India assists the States by providing financial and technical assistance through centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), under which funds are allocated to States based on approved allocation criteria. Accordingly, during 2009-10, Rs. 427.05 crore has been allocated to Rajasthan out of which, Rs. 366.72 crore has already been released. Once, more than 60% of the total available fund is utilized by the State Government and proposal is made fulfilling the prescribed conditions for release of funds, the remaining amount of NRDWP fund can be released.

**Statement**

*Number of quality-affected habitations as reported by the States in the Online Integrated Management Information System (as on 1.4.2009)*

Sl.No.	State Name	Contamination-wise number of habitations					
		Total	Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,097	498	483	2	114	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	274	0	0	274	0	0
3	Assam	26,588	517	810	25,261	0	0
4	Bihar	34,909	5,957	2,510	26,442	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	8,379	51	12	8,158	158	0
6	Gujarat	948	450	0	1	274	223
7	Haryana	179	173	0	0	6	0
8	Himachal Pradesh	88	0	8	8	72	0
9	Jammu and Kashmir	6	0	0	0	6	0
10	Jharkhand	815	83	0	730	1	1
11	Karnataka	8,559	4,152	21	3,127	1,203	56
12	Kerala	1,879	172	0	1,291	335	81
13	Madhya Pradesh	5,385	4,720	0	178	481	6
14	Maharashtra	3,989	1,415	0	922	442	1,210
15	Manipur	5	0	0	5	0	0
16	Meghalaya	107	1	0	106	0	0
17	Nagaland	157	0	0	157	0	0
18	Orissa	23,666	700	2	20,247	2,665	52
19	Puducherry	4	0	0	4	0	0
20	Punjab	864	54	1	51	758	0
21	Rajasthan	37,658	11,775	66	103	24,787	927
22	Tamil Nadu	637	0	14	542	81	0
23	Tripura	7,102	1	2	7,097	2	0
24	Uttar Pradesh	5,911	1,768	873	2,800	455	15
25	Uttarakhand	9	2	7	0	0	0
26	West Bengal	10,773	582	5195	4,339	657	0
TOTAL		1,79,98	33,071	10,004	1,01,845	32,497	2,571

#### Performance of PMGSY

575. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is running behind schedule;
- (b) if so, the percentage of targeted works completed with percentage of funds spent so far;
- (c) what has been the performance in Jharkhand in this regard;
- (d) the reasons for delay in the completion of projects as per schedule;
- (e) whether the National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) has temporarily freezed the release of fund for States; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), out of 1,36,454 eligible habitations, projects have been sanctioned for 95,081(70%) habitations and 64,302 (47%) habitations have been connected till September, 2009. The value of sanctioned projects is Rs. 1,11,362 crore out of which Rs.54,976 crore has been spent till September, 2009. The percentage of expenditure is 42%.

(c) In Jharkhand, the number of eligible habitations to be connected under PMGSY is 7770. Out of this projects for connecting 3,947 have been sanctioned by the Government and 1,539 have been connected with all weather roads till September, 2009. The Ministry of Rural Development has sanctioned 1,930 road works having length of 9190.88 km. The value of the sanctioned projects is Rs,2385.85 crore. Till September, 2009, the State Government has constructed 3,869 Km roads and spent Rs. 903 crore.

- (d) Some of the reasons for delay in completion of works are as under:
- (i) Inadequate institutional capacity in some of the States.
  - (ii) Limited contracting capacity in some States
  - (iii) Non-availability of adequate qualified technical personnel including engineers with contractors.
  - (iv) Inadequate delegation of financial power to the SRRDA and the PIUs causing delay in the award of Projects.
  - (v) Unfavorable weather conditions *i.e.* very long rainy season/flood have adversely affected the implementation of PMGSY projects in some of the States.
  - (vi) Non availability of sufficient number of basic road making equipments such as road roller, crushing plants, dumper/dipper etc. in some areas.

- (vii) Non availability of land and delay in forest clearance for the land required in construction of roads.
- (viii) Law and order problems in some parts of the country.
- (e) No, Sir.
- (f) Does not arise.

#### **Misuse of funds in NREGS**

576. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of cases of the misuse of funds of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) noticed in last year and also current year; and
- (b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) 242 cases of misuse of funds have been received in this Ministry in the last year and during current year so far. State-wise number of cases received is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Implementation of NREGA is done by State Governments. All complaints received in the Ministry are referred to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Enquiry is conducted by the Ministry for serious complaints through National Level Monitors and reports are sent to the State Governments for necessary action.

#### ***Statement***

##### *Details of cases of misuse of funds in NREGS*

Sl.No.	State	No. of complaints relating to misappropriation/ misuse of funds
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	2
2	Assam	4
3	Bihar	22
4	Chhattisgarh	6
5	Gujarat	2
6	Himachal Pradesh	2
7	Haryana	9
8	Jharkhand	13
9	Karnataka	2



1	2	3
10	Madhya Pradesh	37
11	Maharashtra	2
12	Nagaland	1
13	Orissa	5
14	Punjab	2
15	Rajasthan	25
16	Tamil Nadu	11
7	Tripura	1
18	Uttar Pradesh	100
19	West Bengal	6
TOTAL		242

#### **Amendments in Land Acquisition Act**

577. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to amend Land Acquisition Act for implementing resettlement and rehabilitation policy recently adopted by it;
- (b) the essential features of the proposed amendment; and
- (c) by when the amendment Bill is proposed to be introduced in the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) Yes, Sir. Introducing the Rehabilitation & Resettlement Bill, 2009 and the L.A. (Amendment) Bill, 2009 in the Parliament is under consideration.

- (b) The details of the Bills would become known once they are introduced in the Parliament.
- (c) The date by which the Bills would be introduced is not yet known.

#### **Adarsh Gram in Himachal Pradesh**

578. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his Ministry had received any representation in August, 2009 from Prime Minister's office for development of village Nandla in Tehsil Chirgaon under Shimla District of Himachal Pradesh as 'Adrash Gram'; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

#### **NREGS in agricultural intensive area**

579. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a demand and pressure from the farming community to stop National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) in agricultural intensive areas on the ground that NREGS has negative impact upon the farming community as it causes labour shortage and it will hit economic development of the country;

(b) the measures that could be taken to mitigate the problems of farmers faced by them on account of implementation of NREGS; and

(c) whether there would be a time-frame for this process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No reference has been received in the Ministry indicating the negative impact of NREGA on the farming community caused due to any labour shortage. The primary objective of NREGA is to provide a supplementary wage employment to the rural households on demand. It should operate in a way that other forms of employment opportunities are also available to the people and promote an overall economic development of the country.

(b) and (c) The benefits of works on individual lands as given in para 1 (iv) of Schedule I of NREG Act have been extended to small and marginal farmers *vide* Notification dated 22.7.2009 as per the following amendment:

"Provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities to land owned by households belonging to the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes or below poverty line families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awaas Yojana of Government of India or that of the small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debit Relief Scheme, 2008."

#### **National authority for rural job Schemes**

580. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a national authority for rural job schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Ministry to set up a National Authority for rural job schemes.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### Improving the implements of MGREGS

†581. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGREGS) that was started with a view of providing employment in rural areas needs comprehensive improvement in its implementation;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;

(c) whether suggestions for improvement from various sources have also been received; and

(d) if so, the main suggestions and the decisions of Government regarding their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was implemented in 200 districts from 2nd February, 2006. 130 additional districts were covered under the Act during 2007-08 and all the remaining rural areas in the country have been brought under the purview of NREGA with effect from 1.4.2008. Since inception, 13.52 crore households have been provided employment and 632,11 crore persondays generated by spending an amount of Rs.70499.72 crore. More than 50% works were undertaken in water conservation sector. The share of SC/ST was 61% and women 40% in total employment generation in 2006-07. Similarly, in 2007-08, the share of SC/ST was 56% and women 43%, in 2008-09, share of SC/ST was 54% and women 48% and in 2009-10 (October, 2009), share of SC/ST was 51% and women 51%.

NREGA is demand based. It has been the constant endeavour of the Government to take up programmes relating to awareness generation among the rural population about their legal rights under the Act through IEC activities, which includes both print as well as electronic media.

(c) and (d) The following measures have been taken to improve upon the implementation of NREGA:

- (i) Permissible administrative expenditure limit has been enhanced from 4% to 6% for deployment of dedicated staff for NREGA, strengthening of management and administrative support structures for social audit, grievance redressal and ICT infrastructure.
- (ii) Payment through institutional accounts of NREGA workers has been made mandatory to infuse transparency in wage disbursement.
- (iii) Instructions have been issued on 7.9.09 directing all States to appoint ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal.
- (iv) Social audit: Modifications have been made in the Act on 31.12.08 for laying down the procedures for social audit.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (v) Independent appraisal by professional institutions including IITs and IIMs and Agricultural Universities.
- (vi) Independent Monitoring by NLM.
- (vii) ICT based MIS to make data available to public scrutiny, inclusive of Job Cards, employment demanded and allocated, days worked, Muster Rolls, shelf of works, Funds available/spent and fund to various implementing agencies, Social Audit findings, registering grievances and generating alerts for corrective action.
- (viii) Periodic reviews with State Governments.
- (ix) National Helpline now being upgraded to ICT based network of national helpline. Toll free Helpline No. is 1800110707.
- (x) To cover gaps in financial services and outreach and also to ensure greater transparency in wage disbursement, Rural ATM, hand held devices, smart cards, biometrics have been initiated.

#### **Survey of implementation of NREGA**

582. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey to find out to what percentage of the maximum requirement laid down under the NREGA per individual have been met in different States and Union Territories during the last three years and the current year so far;

(b) if so, the details of the outcome thereof; and

(c) the per individual payment of wages there under?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No such survey has been conducted by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Average wage paid per person/day during 2006-07 was Rs.65; during 2007-08 was Rs.75, during 2008-09 was Rs.84 and during the current year (upto October, 2009) is Rs.88.

#### **NREGS in drought affected districts**

583. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in nearly 200 of the country's 600 districts affected by drought, Government plans to fall back on the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) to provide relief to people in the affected areas;

(b) whether an 11-member expert committee has been set up to clear the obstructions of Government's approach for widening the NREGS;

(c) whether NREGS would fulfil aim of providing minimum livelihood support to drought affected families; and

(d) if so, by what time a final decision will be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) This Ministry has issued advisories to drought-affected States to meet employment demand in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

(b) There had been no obstructions to the Government's approach for widening the scope of NREGS. So no 11 member expert committee has been set up to clear obstructions.

(c) and (d) Aim of NREGA is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household for doing unskilled manual work on demand. Drought affected households can avail of employment provided under NREGA.

#### **Merging of rural schemes**

584. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to merge all rural schemes into one comprehensive district plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

#### **Modification in NREGS**

585. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has felt that there is an urgent need to remove the limit of 100 days limitation under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme(NREGS) in view of the drought situation in the county;

(b) whether Government is committed to ensure to pay at least Rs.100 per day as minimum wages under NREGS; and

(c) if so, what efforts it made to achieve the above objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) NREGA is demand based. The Act provides a legal guarantee for 100 days of wage

employment to every rural household in every financial year for doing unskilled manual work on demand. The primary objective of NREGA is to provide a supplementary wage employment to the rural households on demand. It should operate in a way that other forms of employment opportunities are also available to the people and promote an overall economic development of the country. For drought-affected areas, funds are provided from the CRF/NCCF by the Ministry of Home Affairs for employment generation and other measures. In view of this, it is desirable to continue for the present with the existing guarantee of 100 days of employment as provided under the Act.

(b) and (c) Hon'ble Finance Minister in his Budget Speech had announced to pay a real wage of Rs.100 per day under NREGS. The policy decided in this regard is as follows:

(i) Ministry may revise wage rate under Section 6(1) of States approaching Centre to revise their notified wage rate as per their suggestion based on their proposal.

(ii) However, this revision may be capped at Rs. 100 per day. Anything more than this will be paid by the States. However, States with wage rate above Rs. 100 per day, as notified on 1.1.2009, will continue to be reimbursed that wage rate though it is above Rs. 100 per day.

(iii) The date of effectiveness of revision of wage rate under Section 6(1) of NREGA may be from retrospective effect but should not be from a date prior to the date of actual disbursement of revised wages by the concerned State Government.

#### **Implementation of NREGS**

586. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is fully convinced with proper implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, how does it proposes to implement it successfully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was launched on 2nd February, 2006. The Act has been extended to all the rural areas in the country in a phased manner. Since inception, 13.52 crore households have been provided employment and 632.11 crore persondays generated by spending an amount of Rs.70499.72 crore. More than 50% works were undertaken in water conservation sector. The share of SC/ST was 61% and women 40% in total employment generation in 2006-07. Similarly, in 2007-08, the share of SC/ST was 56% and women 43%, in 2008-09, share of SC/ST was 54% and women 48% and in 2009-10 (October, 2009), share of SC/ST was 51% and women 51%.

The Ministry has given emphasis on awareness generation in the rural population about their legal rights under the Act; strict vigilance and monitoring, people's participation and transparency & accountability for implementation of NREGA.

**Quality of roads constructed under PMGSY**

†587. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has received any quality related complaints about these roads;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (d) the details of the measures taken by Government to deal with these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The details of the roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), State-wise, during the last three years are in statement-I (See below).

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) 296 quality related complaints have been received in respect of roads constructed under PMGSY during the last 3 year and the current year (upto July, 2009). The State-wise details are in Statement-II. (See below).

(d) 110 complaints have been sent to the concerned states for suitable action. Independent Quality Monitors were deputed for enquiry into 186 complaints.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of Roads constructed under PMGSY*

Sl. No.	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
		Road Length	Road Length	Road Length
		completed under PMGSY	completed under PMGSY	completed under PMGSY
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	2194.94	1656.8	1885.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	272.05	271.9	317.43
3	Assam	1546.97	1141	1985.11
4	Bihar	142.22	61.05	45.05
	Bihar (NEAs)	936.32	1604.3	2487.15
5	Chhattisgarh	2988.89	2719.36	2427.08

1	2	3	4	5
6	Goa	0	0	0.00
7	Gujarat	585.8	830.24	1262.07
8	Haryana	373.55	670.21	969.87
9	Himachal Pradesh	1502.925	1555.2	1360.10
10	Jammu & Kashmir	46.82	140.69	469.80
11	Jharkhand	308.6	277.15	214.97
12	Karnataka	366.45	1427.01	2099.13
13	Kerala	77.27	100.54	240.22
14	Madhya Pradesh	3788.496	5231.454	7893.72
15	Maharashtra	1599.23	2942.19	4138.65
16	Manipur	199.55	265.99	78.95
17	Meghalaya	38.352	52.468	30.80
18	Mizoram	146.81	207.43	195.18
19	Nagaland	9.5	398.42	298.53
20	Orissa	2069.85	1836.04	2641.00
21	Punjab	440.5	1036.49	751.62
22	Rajasthan	6216.63	9887.5	10349.93
23	Sikkim	204.222	142.468	308.57
24	Tamil Nadu	519.025	747.895	609.59
25	Tripura	175.605	59.505	361.27
26	Uttar Pradesh	2656.39	3551.98	6461.02
27	Uttaranchal	105.89	842.08	645.60
28	West Bengal	1197.58	1573.81	1877.11

NEAs: Nominated Executing Agencies

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of complaints in respect of Roads constructed under PMGSY*

Sl. No.	State	Nos. of Complaints received
1	2	3
1	Arunachal Pradesh	4
2	Assam	10
3	Bihar (NEAs)	107
4	Chhattisgarh	33
5	Haryana	1



1	2	3
6	Himachal Pradesh	3
7	Jharkhand	3
8	Karnataka	7
9	Kerala	5
10	Madhya Pradesh	37
11	Maharashtra	24
12	Manipur	5
13	Meghalaya	2
14	Mizoram	0
15	Nagaland	3
16	Orissa	4
17	Punjab	7
18	Rajasthan	6
19	Sikkim	3
20	Tamil Nadu	2
21	Tripura	3
22	Uttar Pradesh	24
23	Uttarakhand	1
24	West Bengal	2
TOTAL :		296

#### Recommendations of major ports

588. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Panel which was constituted in January, 2009, for increasing efficiency in major ports has submitted important policy recommendations for areas like port corporation, delegation of power, land use and captive use of port facilities, public-private partnership, dredging, environment and security clearance besides organizational matters;

(b) if so, what are the other recommendations and to what extent Government has implemented them;

(c) whether the panel had recommended to bar rival private ports from bidding; and

(d) if so, whether this would promote competition and check diversion of cargo?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The other recommendations are Berthing policy, Equipment policy, Stevedoring policy, IT policy, Standardisation .policy, Investment policy. The recommendations have been examined and those found fit are being implemented.

(c) and (d) One of the recommendation of the Committee is that "A policy may be formulated not to allow a competitor private port to bid for terminals within a major port if such private port exists within a radius of 100 kms." As per the Report, 'In the wake of liberalization and privatization many ports in the private sector have sprung up. These private ports, though commenced with small volume of cargo, have been emerging as big entities and posing direct threat to the major ports in close proximity. Further, these private ports are also competing for terminals within a major port under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) policy. This situation may ultimately lead to capturing of high value cargo by these private ports by operating within a major port and outside. This ultimately may entail monopolistic tendencies and act in a manner detrimental to the major port and general trade.'

**Cost of commissioning hired Harbour Tugs by Mumbai Port Trust**

589. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mumbai Port Trust Flotilla Workers Association has made out a detailed petition to the Board of Trustees of the Mumbai Port, wherein it has been pointed out that the cost of port operations by commissioning hired harbour tugs on contract basis would be more than that of commissioning the Port's own tugs and ongoing regular employees of the port;

(b) if so, whether the management of the port rejected the prayers of the Association; and

(c) if so, on which grounds?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Mumbai Port Trust Flotilla Workers' Association has made out a petition to the trustees wherein they have claimed that the cost of operation of hired harbour tugs would be more than the cost of operation by purchase of the tug by the Port and operating them with regular employees. However, it is seen that the working given by the unions is not correct. This has been explained to them during the meetings held on this proposal and the correct working of comparative cost made by the Port's Financial Advisor & Chief Accounts Officer provided to them. The comparative cost clearly indicates hire of tugs is cheaper man the Port investing in new tugs and recruiting personnel to man and operate them. Further, the availability of hired tugs is higher and assured for 353 days in a year as compared to the Port's owned tugs and hence preferred to enable the port to provide competitive and quality services to the shipping.

(b) and (c) The views of the Association and that of the Management alongwith the comparative costs and availability have been placed before the board for consideration.

**Public sector shipyard**

590. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of ship-yard in the country;
- (b) out of these, how many are in the public sector; and
- (c) what is the share of public sector ship-yards in the overall ship-building business in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) and (b) There are about 27 shipyards in the country of which, 8 shipyards are in the Public Sector. There are three shipyards under the administrative control of the Ministry of Shipping viz, Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Kochi, Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam and Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd., Kolkata and three shipyards under the administrative control of Ministry of Defence viz. Mazagaon Dock Ltd., Mumbai. Garden Reach Ship Builders and Engineers Ltd., Kolkata and Goa Shipyard Ltd., Goa. Two shipyards viz. Alcock Ashdown & (Co Gujarat Ltd.) & Shalimar Works Ltd. (1980) are under the administrative control of State Government of Gujarat and State Government of West Bengal respectively.

(c) Shipbuilding industry is not a licensed industry. There is no audited and authenticated data available to calculate the share of Public Sector Shipyards in the overall ship building business in the country. However, from published data on turn over etc. it can be stated that the Central Public Sector shipyards under the Ministry of Shipping have a market share of about 35% in the commercial ship building market excluding defence ship building.

**Hiring of Harbour tugs by Mumbai Port Trust**

591. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mumbai Port Trust administration has decided to commission four hired harbour tugs on contract basis for the Port operations like towing operations for shipping movements of the ships called at Mumbai Port and for its future requirements;

(b) whether this said decision of the Port management has been opposed by the labour unions at Mumbai Port on the grounds that contracted labour of outside private agencies should not be engaged for discharging the regular and perennial nature of job like shipping movements in the port area which would be contrary to the provisions of labour law; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal recommending hire of four harbor tugs is under consideration of the Board of Trustees of the Mumbai Port Trust.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The issue has been discussed with the three trade unions by the management of Mumbai Port Trust. During discussion, the unions have recorded their objections to the proposal on various grounds including the ground that private agencies should not be engaged in to wage work which is of perennial nature. The views of the Unions and that of Management along with the comparative costs and availability of tugs have been placed before the Board for consideration.

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The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock,

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MUKUL ROY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:

- (1) G.S.R. 684 (E), dated the 17th September, 2009, publishing the Madras Port Trust Employees' (Retirement) Amendment Regulations, 2009.
- (2) G.S.R. 689 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2009, publishing the Tuticorin Port Trust Employees' (Retirement) Amendment Regulations, 2009.
- (3) G.S.R. 766 (E), dated the 20th October, 2009, publishing the Kandla Port Trust Employees' (Retirement) Amendment Regulations, 2009.
- (4) G.S.R. 685 (E), dated the 17th September, 2009, publishing the Cochin Port Trust Employees' (Retirement) Amendment Regulations, 2009.
- (5) G.S.R. 601 (E), dated the 27th August, 2009, publishing the Visakhapatnam Port Trust Employees' (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2009.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 758/15/09]

##### I Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

##### II Report and Accounts (2008-09) of IDBI, Mumbai and related papers

##### III Report and Accounts (2008-09) of various Public Sector Bank and related papers

##### IV Report (2008-09) of SEBI, Mumbai and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):  
Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I (a) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under sub-section (3) of Section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1906:
- (1) G.S.R. 570 (E), dated the 12th August, 2009, publishing the Coinage of the One Hundred Rupees and Five Rupees coined to commemorate the occasion of SAINT ALPHONSA BIRTH CENTENARY Rules, 2009.
  - (2) G.S.R. 577 (E), dated the 17th August, 2009, publishing the Coinage of the One Hundred Rupees and Ten Rupees coined on the occasion of HOMI BHABHA BIRTH CENTENARY YEAR Rules, 2009. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 744/15/09]
- (b) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999:
- (1) G.S.R. 298 (E), dated the 1st May, 2009, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Guarantees) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2009.
  - (2) G.S.R. 547 (E), dated the 24th July, 2009, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing or Lending in Foreign Exchange) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2009.
  - (3) G.S.R. 548 (E), dated the 24th July, 2009, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Export and Import of Currency) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009.
  - (4) G.S.R. 609 (E), dated the 28th August, 2009, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or issue of any Foreign Security) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2009. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 741/15/09]
  - (5) G.S.R. 610 (E), dated the 28 August, 2009, publishing Corrigendum to G.S.R. 13 (E), dated the 5th January, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
  - (6) G.S.R. 611 (E), dated the 28th August, 2009, publishing Corrigendum to G.S.R. 209 (E), dated the 25th March, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
  - (7) G.S.R. 612 (E), dated the 28th August, 2009, publishing Corrigendum to G.S.R. 91 (E), dated the 15th February, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 742/15/09]
- (c) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 31 of Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:

- (1) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2009-10/12/169546, dated the 14th July, 2009, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Intermediaries) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 995/15/09]
  - (2) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2009-10/13/172730, dated the 11th August, 2009, regarding Notification under Regulation 3 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Certification of Associated Persons in the Securities Markets) Regulations, 2007. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 996/15/09]
  - (3) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2009-10/15/174471, dated the 26 August, 2009, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 995/15/09]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 619(A) of the Companies Act, 1956:
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Mumbai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Bank. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 978/15/09]
- III.1 A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Reports of the following Banks for the year 2008-09, together with the Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon, under sub-section (8) of Section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970:
- (a) Central Bank of India; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 982/15/09]
  - (b) Syndicate Bank; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 984/15/09]
  - (c) Punjab and Sind Bank; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 985/15/09]
  - (d) United Bank of India; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 987/15/09]
  - (e) Bank of India; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 983/15/09]
  - (f) Bank of Maharashtra; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 981/15/09]
  - (g) Union Bank of India; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 986/15/09]
  - (h) Allahabad Bank; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 979/15/09]
  - (i) Andhra Bank. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 980/15/09]
- (2) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 30 of the Small Industries Development Bank of India, Act, 1989:

- (a) Nineteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), Lucknow, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditors Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Bank. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 964/15/09]
- (3) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report on the working and activities of the State Bank of India for the year 2008-09, together with the Accounts and Auditors Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 40 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 988/15/09]
- (4) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report on the working and activities of the following Banks for the year 2008-09, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon, under sub-section (3) of Section 43 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959.
  - (a) State Bank of Mysore; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 990/15/09]
  - (b) State Bank of Hyderabad; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 993/15/09]
  - (c) State Bank of Patiala; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 988/15/09]
  - (d) State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 992/15/09]
  - (e) State Bank of Indore; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 991/15/09]
  - (f) State Bank of Travancore. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 994/15/09]
- IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:
  - (a) Annual Report of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Mumbai, for the year 2008-09.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

#### **Notifications of the Ministry of Finance**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM):

Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- I (a) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, together with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:
  - (1) G.S.R. 776 (E), dated the 23 October, 2009, seeking to exempt certain taxable services in relation to execution of a works contract in respect of canals, other than those primarily used for the purposes of commerce and industry.

- (2) G.S.R. 712 (E), dated the 30th September, 2009, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 489 (E), dated 7th July, 2009 to insert certain entries therein.
- (3) G.S.R. 694 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2009, publishing the Taxation of Services (Provided from outside India and received in India) Rules, 2009.
- (4) G.S.R. 695 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2009, publishing the Export of Services (Second Amendment) Rules, 2009.
- (5) G.S.R. 696 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2009, seeking to exempt certain taxable services provided by a person to any other person during the course of manufacture or processing of alcoholic beverages by the service provider.
- (6) G.S.R. 654 (E), dated the 9th September, 2009, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 617 (E), dated the 31st August 2009, except as respects thing done or omitted to be done before such rescission.
- (7) G.S.R. 634 (E), dated the 3rd September, 2009, amending G.S.R. 488 (E) dated the 7th July, 2009 to insert certain entries therein.
- (8) G.S.R. 625 (E), dated the 1st September, 2009, seeking to exempt taxable service provided by sub-broker to stock-broker in relation to sale of purchase of securities listed on a registered stock exchange.
- (9) G.S.R. 626 (E), dated the 1st September, 2009, seeking to exempt taxable service in relation to the manufacture of pharmaceutical products, medicines, perfumery, cosmetics or toilet preparations containing alcohol.
- (10) G.S.R. 627 (E), dated the 1st September, 2009, seeking to exempt the taxable service provided to any person in relation to transport of goods by rail.
- (11) G.S.R. 628 (E), dated the 1st September, 2009, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 115 (E), dated 1st March, 2006 to substitute certain entries therein.
- (12) G.S.R. 617 (E), dated the 31st August, 2009, seeking to exempt the taxable service provided to any person in relation to transport of certain goods by rail.
- (13) G.S.R. 618 (E), dated the 31st August, 2009, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 115 (E), dated the 1st March, 2006 to substitute certain entries therein.
- (14) G.S.R. 619 (E), dated the 31st August, 2009, seeking to exempt transport of certain goods through national waterway, inland water and coastal shipping from taxable service.



- (15) G.S.R. 583 (E), dated the 19th August, 2009, publishing the Export of Services (Second Amendment) Rules, 2009. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 745/15/09]
  - (16) G.S.R. 584 (E), dated the 19 August, 2009, appointing 1st September, 2009 as the date on which the provisions of the Finance Act, 2009 shall come into force. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 746/15/09]
  - (17) G.S.R. 551 (E), dated the 27 July, 2009, seeking to exempt certain service provided or to be provided in relation to management, maintenance or repair of roads from Service Tax.
- (b) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, together with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications :
- (1) G.S.R. 571 (E), dated the 12th August, 2009, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 94 (E), dated the 1st March, 2006 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
  - (2) G.S.R. 578 (E), dated the 18th August, 2009, exempting duty of excise on Dough for preparation of Baker's wares of Heading No. 1905 during the period from the 28th February, 2005 to 27th May, 2008.
  - (3) G.S.R. 623 (E), dated the 31st August, 2009, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 266 (E), dated the 31st March, 2003 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
  - (4) G.S.R. 645 (E), dated the 7th September, 2009, publishing the CENVAT Credit (Second Amendment) Rules, 2009. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 751/15/09]
- (c) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, together with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:-
- (1) G.S.R. 557 (E), dated the 30th July, 2009, seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on all imports of Polypropylene, originating in, or exported from Oman, Saudi Arabia and Singapore at the specified rates.
  - (2) G.S.R. 558 (E), dated the 30th July, 2009, seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on all imports of Carbon Black used in rubber applications, originating in, or exported from Australia, People's Republic of China, Russia and Thailand at the specified rates.

- (3) G.S.R. 564 (E), dated the 4th August, 2009, seeking to continue the imposition of anti-dumping duty on all imports of Titanium dioxide, Anatase grade, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China at the specified rates for a period of five years.
- (4) G.S.R. 604 (E), dated the 27th August, 2009, seeking to impose final safeguard duty on import of Dimethoate Technical at the specified rates.
- (5) G.S.R. 605 (E), dated the 27th August, 2009, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 186 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2009.
- (6) G.S.R. 621 (E), dated the 31st August, 2009, seeking to impose final anti-dumping duty on imports of Flexible Slabstock Polyol, originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea and Chinese Taipei for the period of five years consequent upon a sunset review by the Designated Authority.
- (7) G.S.R. 702 (E), dated the 24th September, 2009, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 430 (E), dated the 19th July, 2006.
- (8) G.S.R. 709 (E), dated the 29th September, 2009, seeking to continue the imposition of final anti-dumping duty on imports of Sun/Dust Control Polyester Film, originating in or exported from the Chinese Taipei (Taiwan) and United Arab Emirate (UAE) for the period of five years, consequent upon a sunset review by the Designated Authority.
- (9) G.S.R. 713 (E), dated the 30th September, 2009, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 751 (E), dated the 17th November, 2004.
- (10) G.S.R. 720 (E), dated the 1st October, 2009, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 748 (E), dated the 16th November, 2004, to add certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) G.S.R. 724 (E), dated the 6th October, 2009, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 659 (E), dated the 7th October, 2004, to add certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) G.S.R. 734 (E), dated the 8th October, 2009, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Plain Medium Density Fibre Board' originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China, Thailand and Sri Lanka based on the final findings in second Sunset review investigations being conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- (13) G.S.R. 749 (E), dated the 13th October, 2009, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 663 (E), dated the 8th October, 2004, to add certain entries in the original Notification.

- (14) G.S.R. 758 (E), dated the 16th October, 2009, seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of Phosphorus Pentachloride (PCL5), originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China at the specified rates.
  - (15) G.S.R. 759 (E), dated the 16th October, 2009, amending G.S.R. 647 (E), dated the 28th September, 2004 to add certain entries in the original Notification.
  - (16) G.S.R. 792 (E), dated the 30th October, 2009, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on import of Nylon Tyre Cord Fabric (NTCF), originating in, or exported from, Belarus at the specified rates for a period of five years from 29th April, 2009, in pursuance of the findings of the Designated Authority.
  - (17) G.S.R. 797 (E), dated the 5th November, 2009, seeking to impose definitive safeguard duty on imports of Soda Ash at the rate of 20% *ad valorem* when imported into India from the People's Republic of China. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 747/15/09]
- (d) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:-
- (1) G.S.R. 710 (E), dated the 29th September, 2009, exempting certain materials imported under the Advance Authorization Scheme.
  - (2) G.S.R. 674 (E), dated the 14th September, 2009, exempting certain goods imported into India against a duty credit scrip.
  - (3) G.S.R. 751 (E), dated the 14th October, 2009, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 118(E), dated the 1st March, 2002 to insert certain entries therein.
  - (4) G.S.R. 675 (E), dated the 14th September, 2009, amending Notification Nos. G.S.R. 277 (E), dated the 1st April, 2003, G.S.R. 222 (E), dated the 8th April, 2005 and G.S.R. 408 (E), dated the 10th July, 2006 to substitute certain entries therein.
  - (5) G.S.R. 669 (E), dated the 11th September, 2009, exempting certain imports under 3% Export Promotion Capital Goods scheme.
  - (6) G.S.R. 668 (E), dated the 11th September, 2009, exempting imports of certain capital goods under Zero duty EPCG scheme.
  - (7) G.S.R. 667 (E), dated the 11th September, 2009, exempting certain imports under Zero duty Export Promoting Capital Goods scheme for common service providers.

- (8) G.S.R. 666 (E), dated the 11th September, 2009, exempting certain imports under 3% Export Promoting Capital Goods scheme for common service providers.
- (9) G.S.R. 665 (E), dated the 11th September, 2009, exempting certain imports under Advance Authorization scheme for Annual Requirement.
- (10) G.S.R. 664 (E), dated the 11th September, 2009, exempting certain imports under Duty Free Import Authorization scheme.
- (11) G.S.R. 663 (E), dated the 11th September, 2009, exempting certain imports under Duty Exemption Pass Book Scheme.
- (12) G.S.R. 662 (E), dated the 11th September, 2009, exempting certain imports under Advance Authorization scheme.
- (13) G.S.R. 661 (E), dated the 11th September, 2009, exempting certain imports under Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (Para 3.13.2 of FTP).
- (14) G.S.R. 660 (E), dated the 11th September, 2009, exempting certain imports under Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (Para of 3.13.4 of FTP).
- (15) G.S.R. 659 (E), dated the 11th September, 2009, regarding exempting certain imports under Focus Market Scheme.
- (16) G.S.R. 658 (E), dated the 11th September, 2009, exempting certain imports under Focus Product Scheme.
- (17) G.S.R. 657 (E), dated the 11th September, 2009, exempting certain specified goods imported by the service providers against the duty credit scrip issued under the Served From India Scheme (SFIS).
- (18) G.S.R. 559 (E), dated the 31st July, 2009, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 118 (E), dated the 1st March, 2002, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (19) G.S.R. 567 (E), dated the 6th August, 2009, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 590 (E), dated the 13th August, 2008, to add certain entries in the original Notification.
- (20) G.S.R. 644 (E), dated the 7th September, 2009, seeking to provide the exemption from the whole of the customs duties and the additional customs duties to all goods imported from Antarctica into India.
- (21) G.S.R. 697 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2009, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 393 (E), dated the 30th June, 2006 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (22) G.S.R. 698 (E), dated the 23 September, 2009, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 394 (E), dated the 30th June, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (23) G.S.R. 701 (E), dated the 24th September, 2009, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 583 (E), dated the 13th July, 1994, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 748/15/09]
- (e) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, together with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:
- (1) S.O. 2227 (E), dated the 2nd September, 2009, publishing the Income-tax (12th Amendment) Rules, 2009. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 749/15/09]
  - (2) S.O. 2292 (E), dated the 9th September, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 709 (E) dated the 20th August, 1998 to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
  - (3) S.O. 2413 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2009, amending the Notification No. S.O. 1281 (E) dated the 27th July, 2007 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
  - (4) S.O. 2480 (E), dated the 30th September, 2009, regarding appointment of the Chief Commissioner (Centralised Processing Centre, Bengaluru) as Chief Commissioner of Income-tax.
  - (5) S.O. 2481 (E), dated the 30th September, 2009, regarding appointment of Commissioner (Centralised Processing Centre) Bengaluru, as subordinate to the Chief Commissioner of Income-tax (Centralised Processing Centre) Bengaluru.
  - (6) S.O. 2482 (E), dated the 30th September, 2009, regarding authorizing Chief Commissioner (Centralised Processing Centre), Bengaluru for exercising powers and perform the function in respect of Commissioner of Income-tax (Centralised Processing Centre), Bengaluru.
  - (7) S.O. 2483 (E), dated the 30th September, 2009, regarding authorizing Commissioner of Income-tax (Centralised Processing Centre), Bengaluru, for exercising limited concurrent jurisdiction in respect of all cases where the return of income has been furnished. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 750/15/09]
- (f) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 77 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, together with Explanatory Memoranda and delay statement on the Notifications:

- (1) G.S.R. 12 (E), dated the 6th January, 2009, amending the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Regulation of Controlled Substances) Order, 1993 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) S.O. 2862 (E), dated the 11th December, 2008, empowering the officers of the Coast Guard (Gazetted Rank) constituted under the Coast Guard Act, 1978 to exercise the powers and perform the duties specified in Section 42 of the Act.
- (3) S.O. 2863 (E), dated the 11th December, 2008, empowering the officers of the Coast Guard (Gazetted Rank) constituted under the Coast Guard Act, 1978 to exercise the powers and perform the duties specified in sub-section (2) of Section 41 of the Act.
- (4) S.O. 2864 (E), dated the 11 December, 2008, empowering the officers of the Coast Guard (Gazetted Rank) constituted under the Coast Guard Act, 1978 to exercise the powers and perform the duties specified in Section 53(1) of the Act. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 752/15/09]

**Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- (a) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, under Section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006:
  - (1) G.S.R. 273 (E), dated the 21st April, 2009, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Guiding Principles for Declaring or Authorizing Natural Gas Pipeline as Common Carrier or Contract Carrier) Regulations, 2009.
  - (2) G.S.R. 274 (E), dated the 21st April, 2009, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Access Code for Common Carrier or Contract Carrier Natural Gas Pipelines) Amendment Regulations, 2009.
  - (3) G.S.R. 295 (E), dated the 30th April, 2009, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Authorizing Entities to Lay, Build, Operate or Expand City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks) Amendment Regulations, 2009.
  - (4) G.S.R. 323 (E), dated the 14th May, 2009, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Procedure for development of Technical Standards and Specifications including Safety Standards) Regulations, 2009. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 851/15/09]

- (b) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Notification G.S.R. 655 (E), dated the 10th September, 2009, publishing Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Amendment Order, 2009, under sub-section (3) of Section 6 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 852/15/09]

**Report and Accounts (2007-08) of IMPCL, Almora and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:
- (a) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (IMPCL), Mohan, Almora, for the year 2007-08, 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) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 755/15/09]

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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,  
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I present the Two Hundred and Third Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on the National Green Tribunal Bill, 2009.

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**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF  
MEDICAL SCIENCES (AIIMS), NEW DELHI**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I move the following Motion:

That in pursuance of clause (g) of Section 4, read with sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956 (25 of 1956), this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from among the Members of the House to be a member of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS).

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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**RE: DEMAND FOR LAYING RANGANATHAN MISRA COMMISSION'S  
REPORT ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE  
AND FOR HOME MINISTER'S STATEMENT ON ASSAM'S  
LAW AND ORDER SITUATION**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Calling Attention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): We want a statement on Assam.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, what happened to the statement?

...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री एम. वेंकट नायडु** (कर्नाटक) : सर, आप clarify कीजिए कि मिनिस्टर असम, रंगनाथ मिश्रा रिपोर्ट और झारखंड के मुद्दे को कब लेने वाले हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sir, there is a way to resolve the issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats. We will solve the issue ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी** (बिहार) : महोदय, आज सुबह की मीटिंग में यह तय हुआ था कि पहले हम लोग बोलेंगे, तब मंत्री महोदय इसका जवाब देंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए पहले हम लोगों को बोलने दिया जाए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: As far as Assam is concerned ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, I want a statement from the Minister ...*(Interruptions)*... It was assured that he will make a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will ask the Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, the Home Minister will make a statement today on Assam.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Home Minister is going to make a statement on Assam before the House rises today.

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया** : सर, यह तय हुआ था कि पहले हम बोलेंगे, तब मंत्री जी बोलेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति** : आपको बोलने तो दिया गया ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया** : सर, पहले मेम्बर को तो सुन लीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

Sir, they ask for permission to make a submission on the floor of the House, but you do not allow, and simply say that the Minister will come back. ...*(Interruptions)*...



**श्री उपसभापति :** नहीं, नहीं, जवाब देने की बात तय नहीं हुई थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए अंसारी साहब, यह तय हुआ था कि दो मिनट बोलने दीजिए, लेकिन हाउस डिस्टर्ब हो गया तो क्या करें? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको बात करने के लिए चेयरमैन साहब ने दो मिनट तो दिए हैं! ...**(व्यवधान)**... किसके लिए? ...**(व्यवधान)**... असम पर स्टेटमेंट तो गवर्नमेंट कर रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, नहीं, ऐसे नहीं होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए, there is no notice. *(Interruptions)*.. देखिए, क्वेश्चन ऑवर सस्पेंड नहीं हुआ है। There is no notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी :** हमने नोटिस दिया है... हमने नोटिस दिया है। सर, हमें बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Suspension of Question Hour is not notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** इतनी देर में तो वे अपनी बात रख देते ! ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति :** अब एक साथ तीन-चार लोग बोलेंगे तो मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग अपनी सीटों पर जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has said that a statement would be made before the House rises for the day.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, the statement is ready. Whenever you fix the time, we will make the statement.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, before the Minister makes a statement, let the hon. Member, who has given notice bring it to the notice of the House and then the Minister can make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naiduji, they gave the notice yesterday. The Home Minister agreed yesterday that he would make a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is over. Now the Minister will make a statement. I will allow clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति :** प्लीज़... कुमार दीपक दास जी, आपका काम हो गया, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Even about Ranganath Mishra report also.

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी :** रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन पर हमें दो मिनट बोलने दीजिए।

**श्री उपसभापति :** हाँ, दो मिनट बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्लैरिफिकेशन्स स्टेटमेंट के बाद पूछिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अंसारी जी, बोलिए।

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी :** महोदय, रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को आए दो साल हो गए। यह कमीशन ऑफ इनक्वायरी ऐक्ट के तहत गठित है। इसकी legal validity है और सरकार को छः माह के अंदर हाउस में ATR के साथ आना है। हर सेशन में हमने स्पेशल मेशन के ज़रिए, ज़ीरो ऑवर में इस सवाल को उठाया कि उसको हाउस में lay कीजिए, लेकिन lay नहीं किया गया। एक आदमी जाता है, आर.टी.आई. के तहत आवेदन लगा देता है और आर.टी.आई. ऑफिसर ऑर्डर देता है कि उस रिपोर्ट को दीजिए। हमारे स्पेशल मेशन का, हमारे ज़ीरो ऑवर का

मंत्री जवाब नहीं देते हैं और अब एक अखबार, "चौथी दुनिया" में पूरी रिपोर्ट छप गई है, तो हम लोग किस बात के लिए यहां हैं? यह हाउस की अवमानना का सवाल है। हम लोग चीखते रहे, चिल्लाते रहे, आपकी जो प्रक्रिया है, उसके तहत ही हम सवाल उठा रहे हैं। हमारा यह शौक नहीं है, हमें वैल में जाना खराब लगता है, लेकिन आप उसको allow नहीं करते हैं। मंत्री जी बताएं, यह दलित मुसलमानों का और दलित ईसाइयों का सवाल है, मजहब की बुनियाद पर...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपने अपनी बात कह दी।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी :** इसलिए कि वे मुसलमान हैं, इसलिए कि वे ईसाई हैं। क्या गुनाह किया है उन लोगों ने? इसलिए इस बात का मंत्री जी जवाब दें कि कब वे इसको हाउस में lay करेंगे और इसकी सिफारिशों को लागू करेंगे? जब तक वे यह आश्वासन नहीं देंगे, तब तक हम लोग इसी तरह से इस सवाल पर बोलते रहेंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री एन.के. सिंह (बिहार) :** सर, मैं इनसे पूर्णतः सहमत हूं।

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS : Sir, there is a serious situation to note that the State of Assam has proved to be a total failure in providing security to the life and property of the people of Assam.

Sir, a day before yesterday, very sad incident took place, In a twin bomb blast at Nalbari, Assam, seven people died and 50 innocent people got severely injured.

During the last week, the situation became more volatile. There were a number of incidents of killings, abductions, extortions, etc., that took place in various districts of the State. On 14th November, one Munna Brahma was shot dead at Thuribari, Kokrajhar. Tulsi Ram Rai was abducted at Missamari, Sonitpur. On 7th November, a school teacher Ghanshyan Sarma was abducted at Sindhrihora, Udaiguri. On 16th November, the Uttar Pradesh-bound NRL oil tanker was damaged, the loss of which was about Rs.10 crores. On the same day, one Surya Brahma, ex-BLT member, was shot dead at Salakati. On 17th November, a lecturer of Law College, Kokrajhar Someswar Brahma, was shot dead at Molandubi, Kabi Ranjan Brahama and five others were injured in an attack by an unknown gunman, when two others were killed in a similar incident on the same day. Again, on the same day, Rs.2.87 lakhs were looted from a businessman at Bongaigaon...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't go into the details.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: It is a serious situation...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your two minutes are over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: So, what is happening in Assam is that the Government has failed to protect the life and property of the people of Assam.

SHRI AMAR SINGH (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When the Home Minister makes a statement, I will allow clarifications then. Why are you all agitating now? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal) : Sir, it was agreed that every party will make a one-line statement on the Dr. Ranganath Misra Commission Report. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very serious issue. Sir, kindly allow it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What I understand is that the hon. Chairman said that those Members, who had given the Notice for the suspension of the Question Hour, would be given two minutes each.

**श्री अमर सिंह** : सर, यह तय हुआ था कि रंगनाथ मिश्र की रिपोर्ट के बारे में सारे नेता एक-एक मिनट बोलेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... चेयरमैन साहब के यहां यह तय हुआ था।

**श्री उपसभापति** : जिन्होंने नोटिस दिया है, उनके बारे में था।

**श्री अमर सिंह** : नहीं सर। यह तय हुआ था, तभी हाउस ठीक से चला। जितनी देर बहस हो रही है, उतनी देर में तो हो जाता। वही बात तय हुई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्रीमती वृंदा कारत** : वही बात तय हुई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री अमर सिंह** : वही बात तय हुई है। हम लोग एक मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं बोलेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति** : इसके ऊपर डिसकशन नहीं है। सस्पेंशन ऑफ क्वेश्चन ऑवर का नोटिस दिया गया था। इस पर यह तय हुआ था कि जो भी तीन नोटिसेज आए थे, उनको बोलने दिया जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री अमर सिंह** : इस मामले में हम सबने कहा था कि हम लोग एक-एक मिनट बोलेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम यहां भाषण देने के लिए खड़े नहीं हुए हैं। मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि जितनी कमेटीज बनी हैं, चाहे रंगनाथ मिश्र कमेटी हो, चाहे लिब्रहान कमीशन हो, चाहे सच्चर कमेटी हो या श्रीकृष्ण आयोग हो, ये सारी कमेटीज सरकार ने बनायी हैं, लेकिन बनाकर इनको संग्रहालय में रखा दिया, इनका अनुपालन नहीं हो रहा है। अगर लिब्रहान कमीशन की रिपोर्ट इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में जारी होने के बाद सरकार एक मजबूरी रखे, तो आज "चौथी दुनिया" में रंगनाथ मिश्र कमेटी की रिपोर्ट भी लागू हो गई, निकल गई है। इसे भी अगर सरकार अपने मन से दो-चार दिन में पेश नहीं करती है तो फिर वही दृश्य होगा, जो इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में लिब्रहान कमीशन के बाद हुआ है। इसके लिए फिर हम लोगों को जिम्मेदार न ठहराया जाए। अगर "चौथी दुनिया" के हिन्दी के अखबार में निकला है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति** : आपका प्वाइंट हो गया। मैंने आपको एक मिनट दे दिया है।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the entire issue. We seek your protection on this. The Government establishes Commissions of Inquiry. Firstly, these Commissions take inordinately long time, and even when the Reports come, we only get to know of these from other sources. Now, this is not a healthy practice in our democracy. As for the Ranganath Misra Commission Report, this is something which has been agitating the people, all of us, for a long time. Apparently, the Report was ready many, many months ago. Why is it that we have to learn of the Reports from the media? And, this Report deals with very sensitive matters about the Dalit Christians, Minorities, etc. The Report must be made available to us so that we can formulate a proper policy ...*(Interruptions)*... One final sentence, Sir. We call upon the Government to assure us that the Report will be tabled at the earliest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now I have identified Jayanthiji. *...(Interruptions)...* On behalf of the Congress (I) Party, she will speak. The leaders alone will speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu) : I was looking for my leaders. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I would like to join her in looking for the leaders.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN : Sir, I would like to associate myself with the request that whatever Report, the Government has, that should be tabled in Parliament. However, Sir, I have one additional point to make. The hon. Member who spoke before me has said that the same thing that happened after Liberhan Commission will happen in the House. This does not reflect well on the House that you get up and say that the House proceedings will be stalled on every occasion. Already, we have lost three days of the working of this House because of this attitude. *...(Interruptions)...* I think that the Report should be tabled and we should discuss it and. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is her opinion. Please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Don't threaten the House. *...(Interruptions)...* Don't threaten the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Tariq Anwar. *...(Interruptions)...* One minute. *...(Interruptions)...* Amar Singhji. *...(Interruptions)...* Amar Singhji. *...(Interruptions)...* हो गया। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN : You cannot threaten and disturb the House. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, they are not ready for parliamentary deomcarcy. *...(Interruptions)...*

**श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र) :** सर, *...(व्यवधान)...*

**श्री उपसभापति :** अमर सिंह जी, हो गया। *...(व्यवधान)...* आप बैठिए, आप बैठिए *...(व्यवधान)...* प्लीज, यह ठीक नहीं है। *...(व्यवधान)...* अनवर साहब, आप बैठिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* प्लीज सिट डाउन। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI AMAR SINGH: 'Papa don't preach'. *...(Interruptions)...* 'Papa don't preach'. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Please, sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* मि. तारिक अनवर।

**श्री तारिक अनवर :** महोदय, रंगनाथ मिश्र की रिपोर्ट के संबंध में जो हमारे साथियों ने यहां रखा, मैं उससे अपने आपको जोड़ते हुए मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को रंगनाथ मिश्र की रिपोर्ट को जल्द से जल्द टेबिल करना चाहिए, क्योंकि पूरे देश के अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय का ध्यान उस ओर है और यह मांग लगातार होती रही है कि रंगनाथ मिश्र रिपोर्ट को जल्द से जल्द पेश किया जाए तथा इसको पेश ही नहीं किया जाए, बल्कि उसकी जो रिकमंडेशंस हैं, उस पर अमल भी होना चाहिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

सरकार की नीयत यह थी कि रंगनाथ मिश्र की रिपोर्ट बहाल करने के पीछे जो इस देश का अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय और विशेष रूप से मुस्लिम समुदाय की जो बात है, उस पर विचार करने के लिए और उस पर रिकमंडेशन करने के लिए यह रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन बनाया गया था। अब जब वह रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन की रिपोर्ट अखबार में छप चुकी है तो मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब और सरकार से यह चाहूंगा कि जल्द से जल्द उसको टेबिल किया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, it is 12.15 p.m. I will request the Home Minister to lay the Report. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Report be laid. I will call you.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, it will take only one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is about Jharkhand, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall do that. Let the Report be laid first. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You can allow him for one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... He can respond and then lay the Report. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is 12:15.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What is so sacrosanct about 12:15? Sir, my point is, we had given notice for suspension of Question Hour. It was not to suspend the Question Hour but to discuss the issue and seek assurance from the hon. Minister. The Minister is very much here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. For that, you need to give a separate notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the hon. Home Minister is here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, there is President's Rule in Jharkhand. And there has been widespread corruption charges against the former Chief Minister, Mr. Koda.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not going anywhere. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am saying I am not going anywhere.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: We wanted to know your stand, from you. What is your stand? ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you going to stay here?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Yes, I told you.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री साबिर अली (बिहार) :** डिप्टी चेयरमेन सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपको बुलाऊंगा, बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please sit down. I will call you. क्या बात है, आप बैठिए न। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री साबिर अली :** सर, मुझे भी बोलने दिया जाए, क्योंकि मैं भी अपनी पार्टी का लीडर हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आपको बुलाऊंगा। आप सुन रहे हैं ना। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको मैं कौन सी जुबान में बोलूँ। बैठिए न, प्लीज। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं कह रहा हूँ, आपको बुलाऊंगा। आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको और कौन सी जुबान में बोलूँ। इंगलिश में बोला, उर्दू में बोला, हिन्दी में बोला। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE - *Contd.*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. A copy (in English) of the Report of the Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry constituted to inquire into a definite matter of public importance, namely, the destruction of the Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid structure at Ayodhya on the 6th December, 1992, along with the memorandum of action taken thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 3 of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952.
- II. Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the Report. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 805/15/09]

...*(Interruptions)*

श्री अमर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : यह बहुत गलत काम कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, यह बहुत गलत काम है। ये जय श्रीराम का नारा हाउस में क्यों लगा रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 2 o'clock.

The House then adjourned at twenty minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at two of the clock,

[MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

## OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, what happened in the House earlier today has caused me a great anguish and I am sure the whole House would share it. An unsavoury incident does not bring any credit to this House which has its own traditions and conventions which all the Members are aware of. As the House of Elders, we are expected by the public to set certain standards. I hope, all of us will think about it and try to find better ways of conducting our business. Since we have lost some time, we will sit late today to complete the business of the House.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, the Government shares the sentiments expressed by Mr. Chairman about what happened today morning. Sir, it is together that we all have to preserve, maintain and enhance the dignity and prestige of the House through our conduct in the House. Sir, there will always be occasions when difference of opinion may arise, they manifest themselves, or, they may exist already amongst different Members, different sections of the society and the political spectrum. But, it is again together that we have to resolve those through democratic means, through

the accepted parliamentary norms and I am sure, Sir, all sections of the House would regret on what has happened today. We share your anguish and this should be an occasion for all of us to rededicate ourselves for upholding the noble and lofty principles of Parliamentary democracy.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we share the sentiments, as expressed by you, in its entirety. This House is a forum where even conflicting opinion, and at times viciously conflicting opinion, have to be resolved by the forum of debate and that debate has to be carried on keeping in mind all norms of Parliamentary practices and dignity. What happened today seems to deviate from that. I share the sense of regret which the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister has expressed. I assure you, on this side, that we will do our utmost to keep those norms of dignified behaviour in mind while debating.

श्री अमर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके क्षोभ से सहमत हूँ और जो माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी ने कहा है, उससे भी सहमत हूँ तथा भाई अरुण जेटली जी ने भी कहा है, उससे भी सहमत हूँ। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि संसद में यह मेरा चौदहवां वर्ष है, मुझ से इस तरह की कोई घटना नहीं हुई है। आज सदन में जो कुछ भी हुआ है, वह भावनाओं के अतिरेक में हुआ। वह इसलिए हुआ कि कभी भी हमारे माइनोरिटीज के ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज-प्लीज, बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बोलने दीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग अलग हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग अलग हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : पाणि जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज ...**(व्यवधान)**... पाणि जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग जरा मेहरबानी करके बैठ जाइए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : आप लोग ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अमर सिंह : हम ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कहेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**... शर्मा जी, ऐसी कोई बात हम नहीं कहेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा : अपनी सीट छोड़कर कौन आया था? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अमर सिंह : आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कहूँगा जिससे और गड़बड़ हो। आप हमें सुन लीजिए, उसके बाद आप हमें प्रताड़ना देना चाहें तो दे लीजिएगा। मैं यह नहीं चाहता था कि सदन में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : अब आप उसमें मत जाइए, आपको जो कुछ कहना है, जल्दी से कह दीजिए, हमारे और भी लोग हैं।

श्री अमर सिंह : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि जो हमारे संसदीय कार्य मंत्री ने कहा, जो हमारे नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने कहा कि हम लोग आपस में बैठकर बात कर लें, मैं सुरेंद्र जी के पास इसलिए गया था, क्योंकि सुरेंद्र जी हमारे सहपाठी रहे हैं। हम लोग साथ पढ़े हैं, वे हमारे पुराने मित्र हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं इन्हें ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मेरी बात सुनिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने इसलिए जगह छोड़ी, मैं अधिकार के साथ गया था कि ये नारे मत लगावाओ, बात ज्यादा बढ़

गई, लेकिन मैं अपने पुराने मित्र से, जो हमारे सहपाठी रहे हैं, हम लोग एक साथ कांग्रेस में रहे, छात्र आंदोलन में साथ रहे, हमने एक साथ पढ़ाई-लिखाई की है ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं साफ कह रहा हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने अपने व्यक्तिगत निजी संबंधों का उपयोग करते हुए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्रीमती वृंदा कारत (पश्चिमी बंगाल) :** सर, इनका यह मतलब है कि ट्रेनिंग एक ही जगह पर हुई।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please don't...

**श्री अमर सिंह :** मैं उन्हें समझाने गया था, लेकिन एक दुखद घटना हो गई। अगर इस घटना से कुछ रोष पैदा हुआ है तो मैं इसके लिए अपने पुराने मित्र से, सहपाठी से, सुरेंद्र से कहता हूँ कि उसे भूल जाए। उनसे कहता हूँ कि "बीती ताहि बिसार के आगे कि सुधि ले।" मैं अपनी भावनाओं से पहली बार भटका हूँ। मैं उन पर नियंत्रण रखने की कोशिश करूंगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं खेद व्यक्त करता हूँ और आप लोगों से भी अनुरोध करता हूँ कि ऐसा प्रोवोकेशन मत कीजिए। मैं आपसे ऐसा अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आप नारे मत लगाइए, चाहे और कुछ कीजिए।

**श्री सभापति :** ठीक है अमर सिंह जी। अहलुवालिया जी, आप कुछ कहना चाहते हैं?

**श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया:** सभापति जी, आपने पीठासीन अधिकारी के रूप में जो क्षोभ व्यक्त किया है, वह स्वाभाविक है। मेरा संसद में यह बाइसवां वर्ष है। मैंने बहुत सारे पतझड़, बहुत सारी वर्षा ऋतु, बहुत सारी वसंत ऋतु, सभी कुछ यहां गुजारा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज जो कुछ हुआ, यह दुर्भाग्यजनक है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए था। यह बात सही है कि अमर और मैं, दोनों एक साथ कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़े हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... कलकत्ता से पढ़े हैं। वे उत्तर प्रदेश में बस गए, मैं बिहार में बस गया। मैं बिहार से सांसद हुआ, वे उत्तर प्रदेश से सांसद हुए। हम लोग छात्र राजनीति ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक बात सुन लीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम लोगों ने छात्र राजनीति एक साथ शुरू की थी, मताविरोध हो सकता है, मत पार्थक्य भी हो सकता है, हम दोनों का लक्ष्य भी दूसरा हो सकता है, पर आज जो कुछ हुआ, वह नहीं होता तो बहुत अच्छा होता। ऐसा आइन्दा से न हो तो और अच्छा हो, यही कल्पना करते हुए मैं आप लोगों से इजाजत चाहूंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Can we now get on with the business of the day?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Definitely Sir. It is very easy to say sorry and then move ahead. But already the damage has been done. I am not going into that. Sir, my point is, sometimes it really pains us. When, we senior Members of the House give a notice on a burning issue, you must at least have the courtesy that some response has to be given. You have been kind enough in the morning. The Chair has been kind enough to permit me to...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I rose to give a response, Sir, but at that time I was not perhaps permitted to say a word.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: That is what I am saying. My point is, we do not normally raise an issue every time and then ask for permission. When we raise an issue concerning the Council of States and that too a burning problem, after all, the Government is expected to respond in whatever manner it feels and then, the House can decide. This is an important issue. I request you to please



tell the Government to see that it is discussed at the earliest and fix up some time on this. Suppose, had this Report been placed on the Table of the House on the first day of the Session, all this would not have happened. Why is the Government doing like this? I am not able to understand.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sure, the Government will take it seriously.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, at least, even now, the hon. Minister can respond what is happening on Mr. Madhu Koda.

**श्री पवन कुमार बंसल** : सर, उन्होंने prompt कर दिया। अगर साथ के शब्द वे नहीं लगाते, तो मुझे पता नहीं लगता कि वे किस बात के लिए कह रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... शायद नजमा जी ने prompt किया है। मैं इतना बताना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने काउंसिल ऑफ स्टेट्स का जिक्र करके शायद उसमें कोई distinction करने की कोशिश की है। मैं उस बात में नहीं जाना चाहता कि पार्लियामेंट को किन बातों के ऊपर आपस में चर्चा करनी है, लेकिन मधु कोड़ा के विषय पर मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त वह Income Tax और Directorate of Enforcement के तहत investigation की स्टेज पर है और वह स्टेज नहीं है कि उस पर पार्लियामेंट किसी तरह discuss करे, लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि law will take its own course. बिल्कुल ठीक ढंग से उसमें जिस चीज की जरूरत है, उस हिसाब से होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र)** : आप anti corruption में FIR करेंगे, तो वे गिरफ्तार हो जाएंगे।

**श्री पवन कुमार बंसल** : आप न्यूज आइटम पर ज्यादा जा रहे हैं। मैं आपको जो बात कह रहा हूँ, वह हाउस में कह रहा हूँ कि that is under investigation and please let the investigation proceed impartially and fairly which we would do ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री बलबीर पुंज (उड़ीसा)** : सर, क्वात्रोच्ची वाले मामले में भी तो law was taking its own course.

**श्री पवन कुमार बंसल** : वैसे तो कई मामले और निकलते रहेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am not going into the details. My request to the Chair is: please fix up time to discuss this particular issue in a structured manner. We have given a specific notice on this. Surely, our...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Venkaiah Naidu, the Business Advisory Committee has discussed this and we have agreed in the BAG...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. It is discussed. It is one of the subjects.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, that discussion was under corruption. Sir, we are not interested to discuss corruption right from Kanyakumari to Kashmir and Kutch to Kohima. We can discuss that separately. But, this is a State matter. I belong to Jharkhand State. The corruption has taken place in Jharkhand. Sir, taking plea from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs saying that it is under

investigation. *...(Interruptions)...* When Harshad Mehta's case and Kethan Parekh's case were under investigation, the discussion was started on the floor of the House and a JPC was constituted. It is not like that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwaliaji, please listen to me.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, it is not like we never discussed such matters. It is a matter of serious concern for a tribal State *...(Interruptions)...* This is to be discussed first. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, Rs. 12,000 crores have been siphoned. *...(Interruptions)...* All the newspapers and magazines are coming out with copies of the diary. *...(Interruptions)...* We wanted to know who are those beneficiaries. The point is simple.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, please.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the point is very simple. Copies of diaries are produced by magazines and the names have been mentioned about the senior leaders of the main political parties and officers. We want to know that. We want to know who the beneficiaries of this scam are.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, I would like to remind you. You are a Member of the BAC. I would not like to divulge whatever has transpired in the BAG. But, after a detailed discussion, including on this issue which you have raised, a consensus was arrived at the BAG that we will discuss on the overall issue of corruption in which this matter can also be taken up.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal) : Sir, to assist you, I would like to say that in the BAC...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: How a photocopy of the diary seized by the Enforcement Department is appearing in magazine and newspaper? I would like to know the names of senior political leaders or Ministers. I want to know. This is the right of the Council of the States. The House wants to know the facts and whom they wanted to protect. I have an apprehension that before you detect something, they are going to eliminate him. That is why I want to raise this issue. Why don't you discuss this matter first?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, in the BAC, if you remember, four issues were raised regarding corruption. One, of course, was with regard to Madhu Koda and this whole thing. The other one was dropping of the case against Quattrocchi and sealing the Bofors scandal. Third one was on Spectrum scandal and the fourth one was on the mining scandal that is taking place in various parts of Karnataka. So, all these four issues are important. And, therefore, we have decided to have a discussion on these four issues.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, it is not possible to discuss all these issues under one discussion, because four different Ministers are involved in this. How can you do it under one discussion?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So, you decide, Sir, which way these four issues should be discussed. But these need to be discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Short Duration Discussion on 'corruption' has been admitted. It has been decided. I would only urge upon the hon. Members to participate in it when it is listed.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: How can we discuss all the four issues in one go? How many hours. ...*(Interruptions)*... Jharkhand is under President's rule and we are duty-bound to discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can discuss it when the Jharkhand Budget comes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: We would not like to discuss with the Jharkhand Budget. We will not pass the Jharkhand Budget unless. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: This is a very serious discussion. We will be failing in our duty if we do not discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I only urge upon the Chair not to. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naidu, you are a very senior Member. You must cooperate with the Chair to see that some business is also transacted. Any amount of this sort of thing would not help. Let us transact some business. We have other platform and we will definitely discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*... We discussed it in our daily meeting. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Right now this business is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I don't want that I should be allowed to speak right now. But there should be a specific and structured debate on what has happened in Jharkhand.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will definitely take it up. We will discuss it with the Chairman and will take it up accordingly. Now, let us take up Calling Attention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in the morning, it was agreed that each party would be given some time to have its say on the Ranganath Misra Report.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has already been discussed sufficiently. Almost everything has been said.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I would go by the decision of the Chair. But it was decided like that only.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am requesting that we should close this matter now and take up the business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) :** सर, पहले मिनिस्टर को जवाब देना था ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ansari, your point is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your point is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी** : पहले मिनिस्टर साहब से जवाब दिलवाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ansari, this is not the way. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी** : पहले वह जवाब दे रहे थे ...*(व्यवधान)*... पॉलिटिकल पार्टिज़ के मैम्बर दो-दो मिनट बोल लें, उसके बाद वे जवाब दे दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Mr. Raj'a, you speak in one line whatever you want to say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, you have allowed everybody. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी** : सर, आप ही ने कहा था कि पहले वह जवाब देंगे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. I cannot force the Government to give a reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... नहीं-नहीं, आप ठीक नहीं बोल रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: It is not that this issue has been raised today only. It has been raised on several occasions in this august House. It is all the more necessary for the Government to come out as to when it is going to table the Report in the House because this issue is related to *dalit* Christians and *dalit* Muslims. This is agitating the minds of the minority community all over the country. Why is the Government not coming forward to place the Report? That is what we are asking. Let the Government come out with a concrete assurance in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, your one minute is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी** : सर, आप ही ने कहा था कि पहले वह जवाब देंगे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति** : नहीं-नहीं, आप ठीक नहीं बोल रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया** : उपसभापति महोदय, सुबह से रंगनाथ मिश्र की रिपोर्ट National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities के बारे में चर्चा हो रही है। कई वर्ष पहले यह रिपोर्ट सरकार को दी गई है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद वह सभा पटल पर नहीं रखी गई है। लेकिन एक अखबार - चौथी दुनिया में आरटीआई के तहत यह पूरी रिपोर्ट ले कर उसे छाप दिया गया है। दुर्भाग्यजनक यह है कि यह जो सदन की कार्यवाही, विंटर सेशन शुरू हुआ है, वहां पर रिपोर्ट लीक हो रही है और उसी को लेकर यह हंगामा हुआ है। रिपोर्ट पहले सदन में आनी चाहिए, उसके बाद ही कहीं और उस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। इस पर पहले सदन में चर्चा होनी चाहिए थी।

हमारी पार्टी का पक्ष इस रिपोर्ट के कंटेंट्स के खिलाफ है, क्योंकि हम इस चीज़ के पक्षधर हैं कि इससे धर्मांतरण को बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा। फिर भी मैं मांग करता हूँ कि यह रिपोर्ट सभा पटल पर रखी जाए और उस पर पूरी बहस हो कि सरकार की मंशा क्या है? सरकार की मंशा धर्मांतरण को बढ़ावा देने की है या उसको रोकने की है - इस विषय को सामने लाकर उस पर चर्चा की जानी चाहिए।

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार)** : सर, मैं अपनी बात एक मिनट में ही खत्म कर दूंगा। क्या यह जरूरी है कि पूरा हंगामा होने के बाद ही आप उसको टेबल करें? क्या यह जरूरी है कि अखबार में निकलने के बाद ही आप उसे टेबल करें? सर, रंगनाथ मिश्र कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आए दो वर्ष हो गए। उसे टेबल पर क्यों नहीं रखा गया? यह एक दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है। उसको टेबल करने के बारे में ही नहीं, बल्कि उसमें जो action taken है, उसके बारे में भी हम लोगों को निर्णय करना चाहिए। ...*(समय की घंटी)*... यह बहुत जरूरी है।

## CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

### Government's changing position on Climate change

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Environment and Forests to the Government's changing position on Climate Change.

**पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयराम रमेश):** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत जी का, श्री मोइनुल हसन जी का और श्री एन.के. सिंह जी का शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि उन्होंने यह Calling Attention Motion की नोटिस दी है। मैं पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्री होने के नाते किसी भी प्रकार की बहस के लिए तैयार हूँ। चाहे वह Calling Attention या, Short Duration या Long Duration हो, कुछ भी duration हो...

**श्री उपसभापति :** उन्होंने Calling Attention के लिए दिया है, तो Calling Attention पर ही बोलिए।

**श्री जयराम रमेश :** कुछ भी duration हो, मैं तैयार हूँ। आज के संदर्भ में सिर्फ Calling Attention है। इस Calling Attention Motion के procedure के तहत एक statement तैयार किया गया है। वह statement यहां आप सब को बांटा जा रहा है। मैं जानता हूँ कि...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप उसे पढ़िए।

**श्री जयराम रमेश :** सर, मैं उसे सिर्फ पढ़ना नहीं चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि मेरा यह कहना है कि यह एक गम्भीर विषय है। कई चीजें लिखी भी नहीं जाती हैं, बल्कि वे बहस में सामने आती हैं। तो मैं सभी सदस्यों को आश्वासन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं पूरी तरह से तैयार हूँ। जो कोई शक है, आशंका है, कोई doubt है, कोई भय है, मैं उसको पूरी तरह से साफ करूँगा।

**श्री उपसभापति :** नहीं, नहीं। यह Calling Attention है। We have to follow the rules. आप तैयार हैं, लेकिन...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I do not want to go through the formality of reading the Statement because it is not in my habit to read out prepared Statements.

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप उसे पढ़ दीजिए।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Let me read it out, but I want to reassure the hon. Members that I am prepared for any debate at any point of time. I have written letters to 72 Members of Parliament, to 30 Chief Ministers explaining the Government's position on climate change and it is in this background that I will read out the Statement.

Sir, I rise to address this august House in response to the Calling Attention Motion concerning the Government's changing position on climate change.

The impacts of climate change due to the manmade accumulation of green house gases such as carbon dioxide are indeed a critical global issue which has been highlighted at almost all international forums since 2007 after the submission of the 4th assessment report of the Inter-Governmental panel on Climate Change and the initiation of the Bali Action Plan, leading to the 15th Conference of Parties at Copenhagen in December, 2009.

The internationally-agreed regime for climate change is laid down in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. UNFCCC as it is called, 1992, under which all industrialized countries have binding commitments to reduce their emissions due to their historical responsibility. The parties to the UNFCCC signed the Kyoto Protocol in 1997 to agree on quantified and specific emission reduction targets for each of the 37 industrialised countries that are listed in the Annexure-I of the Convention.

In December 2007, parties adopted the Bali Action Plan to enhance the implementation of the Convention. Negotiations are currently underway to determine the quantified emission reduction targets of the parties to Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period beginning from 2013 and also define the targets of emission reduction for US, comparable with other Kyoto parties, in pursuance of the Bali Action Plan which calls for full, effective and sustained implementation of the UNFCCC through long-term cooperative action now and beyond 2012. It is a comprehensive dialogue to address the four major building blocks of climate change, namely, mitigation, adaptation, technology and finance.

As per the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities of the UNFCCC, developing countries including India have no obligation to reduce their green house gas emissions. The UNFCCC recognises that economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of the developing countries parties. In course of meeting the developmental needs, the emissions of the developing countries are bound to rise. In recent international negotiations conducted under the UNFCCC, the industrialized countries have called upon developing countries to contribute to the global effort to address climate change. They have suggested that while the developed countries will take appropriate emission reduction targets in the mid term, the developing countries should follow a low carbon development path and deviate in terms of Green House Gas (GHG) emission from the business as usual scenario. It has been suggested that the developing countries should place their domestic mitigation actions at the same level of international review as the mitigation commitments of developed countries.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, India's position in the on-going climate change agreement negotiations is clear, credible and consistent. India's approach to these negotiations is fully anchored in the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol. India has argued in international negotiating fora that the developed country parties must take action in accordance with the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities' in order to achieve the objectives of the Convention.

India is acutely conscious of the local impacts of climate change within our own country. Embedded in the UNFCCC and the Bali Action Plan, India is fully alive to its global responsibilities as well. The Prime Minister has already stated that India will never allow its per capita emissions of

Green House Gases to exceed that of the developed countries. Even with 8-9 per cent GDP growth every year for the next two decades, India's per capita emissions is likely to be well below the developed country averages. There is simply no case for the pressure that India, which has among the lowest emissions per capita, has to face to actually reduce its emissions.

While India is willing to accept measurement, reporting and verification or MRV, as it is called, as per agreed procedures for those actions that are supported by the international community in terms of finance and technology through agreed channels, its voluntary actions financed from its own domestic resources cannot be subjected to international review. While India has already taken a number of steps, on its own, to adapt to climate change and mitigate its emission in the interest of its energy security and sustainable development, India will take further voluntary and nationally appropriate actions for addressing climate change strictly in accordance with the priorities and objectives laid down under the National Action Plan on Climate Change. India is engaged in the international negotiations on climate change as a responsible member of the international community. In the recent negotiations in multilateral and bilateral fora, India has articulated its position along the above lines.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, let me assure through you that the views, opinions and advice of the hon. Members of this august House are indeed invaluable and we will be guided by them. Let me also assure the House that we will continue to play a positive role in the international negotiations at Copenhagen without compromising on our national endeavour of social and economic development and eradication of poverty in accordance with the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC, the Bali Action Plan and the Kyoto Protocol.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Members will seek clarifications. Mrs. Brinda Karat.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, in the Chairman's chamber today, we had made a request that the time for discussion on this should be slightly extended because it is a very important matter.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Madam, one second, please. Normally, the Chair will be saying, 'No discussion, clarification', but, here, the Minister is saying, 'let us have a discussion.' But the Chair is saying, 'clarification'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is because the Chair has to control the House.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, should I request, kindly be a little flexible as far as ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; I only ...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I don't want to take any more time; I want to start. My only request is, please be a bit flexible.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My only request is, please also keep the 'time' in mind.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, the only thing is, this is an extremely technical issue and to grapple with these issues, it does take a bit of time. But since this Calling Attention is limited very specifically to the Government's changing policy, I will try and confine myself to those major points. However, it is necessary, Sir, to also go back to what the agreed policies of the Government's have been ....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please keep the time.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: ... because unless you understand what the agreed policy is, how can you understand what the change is? Therefore, Sir, one point that I would like to make right at the outset is that at present the hon. Prime Minister is in the United States of America and what we learnt from the newspapers today, which is not reflected in your statement at all, is that what the Prime Minister is signing — according to the number of bilateral agreements which are to be signed between the Prime Minister of India and the President of the United States or between the two countries — is an agreement relating precisely to this issue of climate change. What the parameters of that Agreement are, you would know best; the Parliament certainly has not been taken into confidence. So, the first question that arises is, since we are heading towards the Copenhagen Summit and since there are such clearly differentiated positions and responsibilities as far as the discussions in Copenhagen Summit are concerned, what is the haste for India now to rush into a bilateral agreement precisely with that country with which we have the gravest of differences?

So, my first suggestion would be — and I am sure all hon. Members of the House would agree with me — that pending the understanding and discussions of the Copenhagen Summit, it would be much more appropriate to keep pending any such bilateral agreement with the United States of America which concerns any aspect of climate change which is to be discussed in Copenhagen. So, that, I think, is the first point that requires to be made. Why does this point require to be made? Obviously, the Prime Minister, according to the Constitution of India, can go and sign any agreement. But the fact is that the spirit which pervades the entire political sphere is, a breakdown of consensus, and, unfortunately, in the past, on certain issues we have succeeded in having a consensus in spite of deep differences amongst us. One of the areas of consensus was that of national sovereignty. Now, there are different interpretations today of national sovereignty. Some people think that hitching our wagon to that of the United States of America is the best way to defend national sovereignty. My party and I disagree with this, but there are two different positions on this. When you talk about something like climate change, signing agreements and making statements which are binding on India, in the present breakdown of consensus on these issues vis-a-vis our strategic relationship with America, which is leading the charge of the developed capitalist countries against that of the developing countries on issues which are of prime concern to them, I would say,



please, do not do anything without taking Parliament into confidence. I think this is a very important issue. The Government of India should not take Parliament for granted. I want to put on record that there is no consensus, and the reason why there is no consensus, I regret to say, is the unilateral statements and the changing stances, which would put a chameleon to shame, as far as the issue of climate change is concerned. Now, why do I say this?

Sir, on the issue of climate change, there has been much debate. There were Ministers earlier in the BJP Government and there were discussions in the last UPA Government with Left support. And there were certain building blocks which were absolutely incontrovertible and on which there was no controversy. The first thing is that today, in this entire issue of emission of Greenhouse gases, the responsibility of the developed capitalist world has been recognised by the Kyoto Protocol, and by the subsequent agreements and discussions which the Minister has very kindly reminded us of in his statement. So, one thing is the responsibility of the developed capitalist world. There is this predatory nature of capitalism to grab the largest share of the common space. Today, 75 per cent of that entire space has been captured by the developed capitalist world; where they have a population of only 20 per cent, they have captured 80 per cent; there is very little Carbon space left. And, therefore, the agreed position that the Government had taken was that (1) The control of emissions by the developed world has to be the basis for any further action; (2) Whatever actions developing countries like India take are linked to that, and in all these negotiations the pressure was to delink, saying, you are equally responsible, particularly the growing economies like China and India. We are being blamed for the higher emissions. And, therefore, the entire effort of the industrialised and developed world is to delink what they have done in the past, the crimes they have committed in capturing that space in the past, and the actions that are required today. Therefore, the issue of linking our domestic actions with that of the actions of the industrialised countries are also key to the consensus which are developed in this country.

The third very important point was that they had to pay; the Kyoto Protocol had common but differentiated responsibilities, and linked to this was that the polluters had to pay, both in terms of money as well as technology transfer. These were some of the basic blocks on which there was a consensus and the political strategy emanating from that, as far as India is concerned, was always in coordination with the Group of 77 countries, more recently with the five other countries within that Group. So, this was the political strategy which India had adopted and this had a wide consensus. Now, we find that there is a major shift on this. There are three notes which were circulated. I was the fortunate recipient of the Minister's letter to selected Members of Parliament and Chief Ministers. I was very happy to receive that letter, in that letter, he has said the same thing that he is saying here that we are committed to Kyoto, we are committed to the positions that we have had, etc., etc. Very

soon after that letter reached us was a Report published in a national newspaper, The Times of India, by a very, I would say, committed reporter who follows these things and that Report was concerning a so-called Discussion Note sent by the hon. Minister, Jairam Rameshji, supposedly to the Prime Minister, and that became a calling attention motion for the entire country because we all read that what the Minister was writing to MPs is something entirely different from what the Minister was writing to the Prime Minister. So, that, of course, itself was a red alert. At that time, the Congress managers and others in the PMO said, "No, this is his individual opinion. This has got nothing to do with Government policy." They tried to assuage the apprehensions and fears. But on November 16, when the Minister made his official Statement to the pre-Copenhagen Summit, we found exactly those same shifts clearly stated in the Minister's Statement. Now, what are these? That is what I want to come to.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How much do you need?

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I have five points to make. ...*(Interruptions)*... Since I have already given the background, with your kind permission I am just going to delineate to you and to this House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How much time do you need?

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Maybe ten to fifteen minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Already you have taken ten minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, in the Statement here ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Others also need that much time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: I will finish it quickly. In the Statement here he said, "The Prime Minister has already stated that India will never allow its per capita emissions to exceed that of the developed countries." Exactly the Prime Minister had made that Statement earlier in Germany in 2007 and then again when you released the National Action Plan. And what did he say? He said, "We will not exceed." What did the Minister say in the pre-Copenhagen meeting? I will read it out from his Statement. "India is prepared to reflect in any Agreement its commitment to keep its per capita emissions below that of the developing countries." The Prime Minister says, "We will not exceed." The national consensus is on conversion. And what does the Minister say, "We will keep per capita emissions below that of the developing countries." If this is not a major shift in our policy, then what constitutes a shift? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: This is a shift in language. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: This is a major shift. What is the shift in language? We are not talking about semantics here. In your Statement, you are talking about 'exceeding', and in this Statement you are saying that you will not go 'below'. What does it mean? It constitutes a major shift. India is prepared to reflect ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: She is confused herself. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Please Jairamji. Let me read it out again. This is Prime Minister's Statement: "In the meantime, I have already declared, as India's Prime Minister, that despite of developmental imperatives, our per capita GHG emissions will not exceed the per capita GHG emissions of the developed countries."

What does the Minister say? "India is prepared to reflect in any agreement its commitment to keep its per capita emissions below that of the developed countries." Undoubtedly, that is not an issue of language. It is an issue of making a commitment that you are going below that of the developed countries. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Brindaji, please conclude.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: The second point, Sir.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Let her place her points. The Minister is also agreeing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not the Minister agreeing. Please, let us not argue. It is not the Minister agreeing. It is the House; the time allocated. Please conclude.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: The second point is about delinking. This is what he says. In this statement which he has made, he has made certain unilateral commitments in an international forum which are delinked from the actions that the developed countries are expected to take. And, not only that, our domestically financed action plans are now going to be open for international consultations. What does his statement say?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Brindaji, this is not the way.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, please, this is a very important point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, this is not. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, listen to me for a minute. If you are taking fifteen minutes, how can I deny fifteen minutes to the other Members? Please tell me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Kerala): Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't support. It is between me and Member. I don't want your support. I am requesting Brindaji to conclude. How can I refuse fifteen minutes to other Members if I give that much time to you?

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I will just read it out.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: I will not make any comments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It does not mean that you can take all the time.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: I will read it without any comments. Sir, this is another statement which he has made. "India has several nationally appropriate mitigation actions which it is considering to convert into nationally accountable mitigation outcomes." And, this he has prepared to put under a basis for international consultations. ...(Time-bell rings)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. N.K. Singh.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: In other words, Sir, a national action plan, which is domestically financed, is now going to be open for international consultation; it does allow an international intervention in our domestic affairs. This is another significant change in it. And, third the most important aspect is. ...(Time-bell rings)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Brindaji, will it help us? This is not the way of helping.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Please, let me complete this point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will leave to you, whatever time you want.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: The third most important aspect is, in this entire...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If hon. Members don't understand, what can we do?

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: In this entire statement, the important issue of India insisting on transfer of technology and funds from the industrialised country has not been mentioned at all. In other words, what we are now stating is. ...(Time-bell rings)... exactly in this paragraph of the Minister in which he has delineated the demands of the industrialised countries. The Minister's statement on November 16th signals an acceptance and acquiescence by India to all those demands of the industrialised countries.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. N.K. Singh.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: And, the last point I want to make is that in his letter, the last point in his letter to the Prime Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already made that point.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: The Minister has said, "We should. ...(Time-bell rings)... distance ourselves. India must not stick to G-77 alone." ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, this is not the way of. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: We must realise that it is now embedded to G-20. ...(Interruptions) Sir, the entire political strategy. ...(Time-bell rings)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Brindaji, do you want. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: ...which the United States wants to impose on India, isolate India. ...(Time-bell rings)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, conclude.

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड)** : सर, इनको बोलने दीजिए।

**श्री उपसभापति** : अब देखिए, ये कहते हैं कि बोलने दीजिए। We have so much legislative business. We have not completed any legislative business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: ...isolate India from the developing world and thereby strengthen its own strategy. It is exactly the strategy which is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let this time be allocated to other Members.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: How can I make a point? This is not correct. Please let me complete. Sir, please understand when he has said in his letter to the Prime Minister, he wants to shift...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever you want to say, you have said.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: ...shift from G-77 countries.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are repeating. Everytime, you are referring to the letter to the Prime Minister.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, there are ten points. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not necessary that every point should be repeated. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are a senior Member. You are an experienced Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AMAR SINGH (Uttar Pradesh): For an ignorant Member like us, it is very important that she speaks. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I would like to mention that the Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, she is repeatedly referring to my letter to the Prime Minister. I want her to authenticate that letter. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want her to authenticate that letter. I am challenging her, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am challenging her.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, this entire approach of the Government of India is in tune. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Brinda ji, you have taken sufficient time. Please understand.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, it is in tune with the. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your point is not the only point which should go on in the House.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, it is in tune with the strategic alliance, which is being pushed by the United States of America; ...*(Time-bell rings)*... the shift in the climate change negotiations signalled by various statements of the Environment Minister is clearly reflected in that weakening before the United States of America.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. N.K. Singh.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: And, therefore, Sir, we strongly reject this. We demand a full-fledged discussion on this, and, before going to Copenhagen, the Government should take the sense of the House and only that sense should inform our discussions and interventions in Copenhagen.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, henceforth, the individual member will not give the name. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not a general discussion. It is a Calling Attention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a Calling Attention. You read the rules. It is not that all the Members who give the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Next time, individual member will not give name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is only party-wise; Notice by any number of Members can be given. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time is fixed, and, within that time, we have to do it. Read the rules regarding Calling Attention. Please go through the Rules. Mr. N.K. Singh.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in view of the brevity of time, I am going to raise only a couple of important issues. Brinda ji has touched on some important issues. I do not share her perception on some of them but she has certainly highlighted some very critical issues on which there is an emerging national consensus, which we need to protect.

First of all, I must thank the Secretariat for rightly placing this subject, hopefully, under the domain of the Minister for Environment and Forests. I hope that whereas he is incharge, he has the mandate to be able to commit the country's negotiating position, considering the multiplicity of organisations, the conflicts which have emanated between them, considering that the Prime Minister has a Special Group with a Special Envoy whose views are often at variance with the views expressed by the Minister for Forests and Environment, Therefore, we hope very much that in the thirteen days to go before Copenhagen, more than thirteen contradictions which are evident, will be resolved in some credible manner.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) in the chair.

We also hope that the Minister, when he has listed the six critical issues, namely, the issue of adaptation, namely, to adapt to the inevitable consequences of climate change; the issue of mitigation on what can be done to avert the kind of prospect which looks inevitable; the issue of technology, namely, availability of technology at costs which are affordable to countries like India; the issue of finance on the burden sharing in managing climate change; the issue of technology; and the issue of management verification, are issues on which, Sir, there will be parallel negotiations, many

parallel activities, and, we will need to bind them together in an overarching framework. So, my first suggestion to the hon. Minister is not to regard Copenhagen to be an event, please regard it as a process. And, from the point of view, I share the view which Brindaji has expressed that while the G-2, perhaps, in China has already, to some extent, poured a lot of cold water, lowering expectations on what can happen from Copenhagen, we should also be in no hurry to enter into arrangements which are not in our long-term interest.

Having said this, Sir, I have some important considerations which India should have. First and foremost that for a country like India, it is only ethical and it is only expeditious that per capita income and per capita emission must be the credible basis for making commitments. Having said this, we must not be unmindful of the fact that whereas we may not have been a contributor to the global stock of pollution, we are an important contributor to the flow of pollution. Therefore, when we are taking on obligations, we need to view these obligations in a manner of historicity between stocks and flows. The second important consideration, Sir, which we need to have is common and differentiated responsibility is a well-accepted principle. But, having said this, let us know that we must not allow our shoulders to be used for being firing the guns of others. Common and differentiated responsibility, Sir, in today's context helps really a very important neighbour of ours which is having one power station being fired every week. Therefore, we need to view the common and differentiated responsibility in a manner which is flexible enough, an astringent view on Annexe-I countries and Annexe-II countries would mitigate against long-term advantages.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please put your question and then finish.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Yes, I am going to ask the questions only, Sir. I will require about 5-7 minutes for your indulgence. Third, Sir, considering that the Chair had been fairly indulgent, and for good reasons, to the very important points made by Brindaji, I hope, you will be able to take some measure of indulgence, perhaps not of the same extent.

Third, Sir, on voluntary action on energy intensity, something which even the Chinese have agreed, the proposals of the Environment Minister, in my view, are credible enough to lure the energy intensity, and some of the suggestions, therefore, embedded on a letter, written or not written by him, but reported in the newspaper, look to be efforts in the same direction and are credible. They are reasonable and we should try and encourage greater national dialogue on that. Fourth, consistent with international disclosures, I agree that its international disclosures must be confined for those areas where technology and finance have been exogenously available. And, that must be a guiding principle. Having said this, we must also recognise that in today's inter-dependent world, technology and finance are both fungible, and, therefore, you cannot push this button beyond a point. Fifth, Sir, investment approach to mitigation recognises that there is a historicity of opportunity

to invest in infrastructure for low carbon growth. There is nothing deterministic about the relationship between emission and growth, between emission and poverty reduction. India is about to lock in to a high-growth trajectory. ...**(Time-bell rings)**... Let it be a low carbon growth trajectory.

Sir, being not very reasonable, if I may say so, and I think this House must accept consistent norms. My preceding Speaker has spoken for exactly 22 minutes. I am not seeking 22 minutes. But I will expect you to take a reasonable and a fair view.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Singh, as per the rules ..*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, I am not contesting that. You are the final arbiter of the rules. But the rules were just interpreted a few minutes ago in a particular way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Since you raised it, the first Speaker can ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI N.K. SINGH: You are the final arbiter of the rules, Sir. Nobody will question that, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Listen please ...*(Interruptions)*... One second ...*(Interruptions)*... The first speaker is always allowed to take more time. Other Speakers take less time.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: I am not seeking any of that measure of time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, no. You please put your question.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: That is what I am doing, Sir.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Questions are very difficult and lengthy questions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow him to speak.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: We must distinguish between who adjusts and who pays for it. Developed countries like India have a historic opportunity to leapfrog than retrofit. These may be expensive but does not mean that India must pay for it. We must show imagination, innovate, create jobs and bargain that the burden of payment does not rest upon our shoulders. Finally, Sir, the dynamics of international negotiations always need flexibility. Developed countries have yet to demonstrate, I entirely agree with Brindaji, seriousness of intent and coherence of action to persuade poorer countries like India in accepting concomitant obligations.

National interest must be paramount. However, boxing ourselves in a corner cannot augur well for negotiating outcomes. Rising economic clout of India has concomitant international obligations. We need to show vision and leadership qualities at Copenhagen, And you can do that, Minister, if



you educate us a little more and have flexibility and an approach which protects India's paramount interest and is consistent with India showing leadership abilities in 13 days from now in Copenhagen. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy, please confine yourself to five minutes.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): Sir, such important issues should not be confined to a calling attention, I think it should have been a bigger debate.

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विषय पर चर्चा पिछली बार भी सदन में बहुत विस्तार से हुई थी और मुझे स्मरण है कि जब प्रधान मंत्री जी मेजर इकोनामिक फोरम की बैठक में गए थे, तो वहीं से उन्होंने एक रूप दिया था, स्वरूप दिया था और उन्होंने कहा था कि, 'We will accept two degree cap' और जब हम लोगों ने पिछली बार सदन में चर्चा के दौरान सवाल उठाया कि प्रधान मंत्री ने किस उद्देश्य के तहत यह घोषणा कर दी कि हम two degree cap स्वीकार करेंगे। इसी सदन में मंत्री जी ने इसको कहीं न कहीं घुमा-फिराकर कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो मेजर इकोनामिक फोरम में बातें रखी थीं और जिस दस्तावेज पर हस्ताक्षर किया था, it was an aspiration मतलब वह हमारी सोच थी और उसी समय से यह contradiction शुरू हुआ और दुनियाभर के लोग, जब इतने बड़े forum पर प्रधान मंत्री जी गए, तो उन्होंने कहा कि भारत के साथ कोई कठिनाई नहीं है। भारत तैयार है और भारत दुनिया के साथ कदम से कदम मिलाकर चलने के लिए तैयार है और हम टू डिग्री कैपिंग के लिए तैयार हैं। जब सदन में हम लोगों ने इस विषय को उठाया, तो मंत्री जी बिल्कुल उलट गए और कहा कि जब प्रधान मंत्री जी वहां गए थे, तो सोच रहे थे कि हमारी कल्पना है। एक तरफ हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री हस्ताक्षर करके आते हैं और दूसरी तरफ सदन में मंत्री कहते हैं कि वह सिर्फ प्रधान मंत्री जी की एक कल्पना थी। अब हम उस बात को वहीं से शुरू करें, जिस कल्पना के बारे में चर्चा हुई और आज हम किस स्थिति तक वहां पहुंच गए हैं।

महोदय, विरोधाभास इस देश के वरिष्ठ मंत्रियों के माध्यम से, प्रधान मंत्री का बयान, मंत्री का बयान और आजकल तो यह भी पता चलने लगा है कि मंत्री जी को कि इस सरकार में बहुत पढ़े-लिखे मंत्री हैं, कुछ अच्छे काम कर रहे हैं और कुछ और भी अच्छे काम करना चाह रहे हैं, कुछ विदेश का काम देख रहे हैं, तो सरकार में कुछ बोलने की परम्परा बन गई है। महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि आपने अध्ययन किया है। आप थोड़ा तारतम्य अपने विभाग से बैठाएं, कई ऐसे समाचार प्रकाशित हो रहे हैं, जिसमें प्रधान मंत्री जी की सोच कुछ और है, मंत्री जी की सोच कुछ और तथा विभाग की सोच कुछ और है। इसमें अगर आप सामंजस्य नहीं बैठाएंगे, तो दुनिया के लोग पूरी चीज को देख रहे हैं। आपका बयान, आपके निगोशिएटर का बयान और प्रधान मंत्री का बयान और जब भी आप अंतर्राष्ट्रीय फोरम पर बैठते हैं, तो वे सभी कागजों को आपके सामने रख देते हैं और आपको अपना सिर झुकाना पड़ता है। हमने इस विषय को इसलिए देखा है कि कोपेनहेगन में जाने से पहले जो बाली एक्शन प्लान था, बाली एक्शन प्लान में आपने कहा कि लिटिगेशन होगा, अडॉप्टेशन होगा, हम अपनी कैपेसिटी बिल्डिंग करेंगे और 2007 से क्योटो प्रोटोकाल से आप चलते आ रहे थे। आपने लगातार चलकर तय किया कि दुनिया के सामने कि हम इस स्वरूप में, इस अपने क्लाइमेट चेंज के दस्तावेज को पूरा करेंगे, लेकिन कहीं न कहीं बड़े देशों का, मुझे क्षमा

करेंगे, लेफ्ट पार्टिज़ का obsession अमेरिका है। मैं इसमें यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सिर्फ अमेरिकीनिज़्म नहीं है, सिर्फ अमेरिका के कारण नहीं है, जितने विकसित देश हैं, वे कमजोर देश को, विकासशील देशों को दबाना चाहते हैं, सिर्फ अमेरिका का यह प्रयास नहीं है। क्योंकि अमेरिका वामपंथियों के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय होता है, इसलिए अमेरिका तक सीमित है। लेकिन उसमें सारे विकसित देश हैं, जो दुनियाभर में उत्सर्जन कर रहे हैं, पॉल्यूशन कर रहे हैं, लेकिन भारत और भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों पर वे दबाव बनाना चाह रहे हैं।

महोदय, हम आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से क्योटो प्रोटोकाल के बारे में पूछना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि अमेरिका और विकसित देश कहते हैं कि अब उसे वहीं समाप्त कर दिया जाए। क्योटो प्रोटोकाल के तहत मैं आपसे पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्योटो प्रोटोकाल में कुछ कमिटमेंट्स थे, The developed nations have to meet these commitments. अब वे चाहते हैं कि आप उस बात को भुला दें और नये सिरे से नया समझौता करके दुनिया को फिर एक बार उस समझौते के तहत लाओ, यह एक विंता का विषय है, जिसके बारे में, हम जानना चाहते हैं। शब्दों का उपयोग अंतर्राष्ट्रीय माहौल में किया जाता है, 'common but differential responsibility' अब इन शब्दों का उपयोग किस देश द्वारा किस तरह से किया जाएगा और कौन-सा दायित्व आपको सौंपा जाएगा, यह हमेशा एक प्रश्न बना रहता है।

महोदय, जब हम उत्सर्जन की बात कहते हैं, तो हम बार-बार कह देते हैं कि जो हमारा carbon emission है, वह अभी 1.4 टन है, जबकि अमेरिका जैसे देश का 20 टन है और वर्ल्ड एवरेज लगभग 4 टन के आसपास है। कोई भी आदमी स्वाभाविक तौर से यह कहेगा कि जब हमने इस दुनिया में आज तक ऐसा उत्सर्जन नहीं किया, पॉल्यूशन नहीं किया, तो आखिर हम उसका भुगतान क्यों करें? आखिर हम उसकी भागीदारी क्यों करें? जब हम भागीदारी करेंगे, तो एक तरफ जब आप इस भागीदारी में भाग लेने की बात कर रहे हैं, तो आप चाहते हैं कि हम पर कुछ binding commitments हों। हम यह कहना चाहेंगे कि जो binding commitments की चर्चा आती है, तो आखिर यह बार-बार क्यों आती है? विशेषकर भारत के ऊपर बार-बार यह दबाव क्यों डाला जाता है कि भारत ही एक कमजोर देश दिखता है, जिस पर कहा जाता है कि आप binding commitments कर लें, आखिर, ऐसा क्यों होता है? यह ऐसी स्थिति क्यों है विकासशील देशों में बार-बार यह दबाव भारत पर डाला जाता है क्योंकि पूरी दुनिया भारत की तरफ देखती है। सभी विकसित देश भारत पर दबाव डालते हैं, ऐसा क्यों होता है? क्या आप बहुत ज्यादा अमेरिका और विकसित देशों की गुड़विल के लिए अपने आप अपनी स्वायत्ता समाप्त कर देना चाहते हैं? ऐसा क्या कमी है, जो भारत को ही सबसे कमजोर देखा जाता है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी बार-बार यह कहते हैं कि भारत को आठ से नौ प्रतिशत तक का विकास करना है। जब आपको नौ प्रतिशत विकास करना है, तो आपको निश्चित रूप से बिजली की आवश्यकता होगी। भारत में थर्मल पावर है, जिनसे हम कोयले से बिजली का उत्पादन करते हैं। जब आप यह कहते हैं कि इससे emission सबसे अधिक होता है, तो एक तरफ आपके सामने गरीबी है, दूसरी तरफ विकास है, औद्योगीकरण है। आज भी हम अपने आपको गरीब मानते हैं, क्योंकि इस देश में बहुत सारी ऐसी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना है। आप कहते हैं कि इसमें शिफ्ट होना है, We should look for an alternative source of energy. हम इसको कैसे करेंगे? हमारे पास साधन कहां है? आज

अगर भारत में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति, हर उद्योगपति यह तय भी कर ले कि सबसे अधिक उत्सर्जन करेंगे, पॉल्युशन करेंगे, तो फिर हम दुनिया के अनुपात में पहुंच ही नहीं सकते हैं, क्योंकि हमारे पास साधन ही नहीं हैं, चाहे हम अपनी पूरी ताकत लगा दें। यदि हम अगले सौ वर्षों तक अपनी ताकत लगा देंगे, फिर भी सबसे ज्यादा पॉल्युशन करेंगे। आज हमारे पास साधन कहाँ हैं? आज हमारे पास पैसे कहाँ हैं? हम साधनों के अभाव में उस हद तक कैसे पहुंच सकते हैं? महोदय, कहीं न कहीं इसमें यह जरूरी है कि हम इस विषय का सामंजस्य स्थापित करें, जबकि हम वहां जा रहे हैं। दुनिया के विकसित देशों ने अपने यहां गरीबी की लड़ाई लड़ ली है। They have become happy, they are good. आज अमेरिका में जिस प्रकार से उपभोक्तावाद है, भौतिकवाद है, हम उसमें उनके सामने कहीं भी नहीं हैं। महोदय, दुनिया के लोगों में हम यह चर्चा करते हैं कि विकसित देशों को कल की चिंता है। अगले सौ साल में उसका असर हमारे बच्चों पर क्या होगा? हमें कल की भी चिंता है और हमें आज की भी चिंता है। हमें आज की भूख की चिंता है और कल के भविष्य की चिंता है, इसमें कहीं न कहीं सामंजस्य लाने की आवश्यकता है। जो विकसित देश हैं, वे सौ साल आगे की सोच रहे हैं, हम वर्तमान की सोच रहे हैं। हम आज भूख की सोच रहे हैं। आज हम गरीबी की सोच रहे हैं। जिस प्रकार से हमारे देश ने इन समस्याओं का सामना करना है, हमें कहीं न कहीं इस बड़ी पेचीदा समस्या पर ध्यान देना होगा। कोई ऐसा कमिटमेंट न हो, कल को हम यह तय न करें कि अगर हमें बिहार में कोई फैक्ट्री लगानी हो, मध्य प्रदेश में कोई फैक्ट्री लगानी हो, तो इसको अमेरिका तय करेगा, आस्ट्रेलिया करेगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... कहीं न कहीं एक बड़ी साजिश बन सकती है, जिससे हमें सचेत होना पड़ेगा। महोदय, आप क्या चाहेंगे?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have taken six minutes. Take one or two minutes and conclude. Put your questions.

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी :** महोदय, मेरा सवाल यह है कि मंत्री जी कोपेनहेगन में जाएंगे और इस समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर करके आएंगे। हमने भारतवर्ष में पॉपुलेशन पर, अपनी जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण किया है। इस पूरे समझौते में जो व्यक्ति जिस प्रकार से अपनी जीवन शैली को रखता है, उपयोग करता है, उपभोग करता है, उससे carbon foot print बनता है। हमारा carbon foot print दुनिया में सबसे कमजोर है, क्योंकि हमारे पास साधन नहीं हैं। आज भी जब हम अपनी संख्या को कम करने की बात करते हैं, तो आज भारत अपने सामने आबादी की चुनौती को स्वीकार करता है। जब हम इस आबादी की चुनौती को स्वीकार करते हुए, उसे कम करना चाहते हैं, तो क्या अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर, उस चुनौती को जो हम अपने देश के भीतर लगा रहे हैं, हम अपनी आबादी को नियंत्रित कर रहे हैं, क्या अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर इसकी कोई पहचान बन रही है? बहुत से ऐसे पैमाने हैं, आज आप यह सहमति प्रदान कर रहे हैं कि उत्सर्जन में कटौती की जाए, लेकिन पिछले 55-60 वर्षों में भारत के भीतर जितना हमने पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से प्रयास किया है, क्या उसको अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर कोई अहमियत मिल सकेगी। अगर इन सभी विषयों को समेकित ढंग से विचार करके अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर रखें तो शायद एक पहलू बन सकता है। आप कदम बढ़ा रहे हैं, उस कदम बढ़ाने में एक सामंजस्य बनाकर, यदि इस देश की आवश्यकताओं, गरीबी, भुखमरी, विकास और आने वाले भविष्य की चिंता करते हुए इस समझौते पर बढ़ें तो निश्चित रूप से हमारा समर्थन आपके साथ रहेगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Mr. Rudy, Shri Syed Azeez Pasha.

He is not here. Shri Sanjay Raut.

**श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस सदन में कोपेनहेगन के बारे में चर्चा हो रही है। चर्चा तो होती है, आज कोपेनहेगन है, कल दूसरा देश होगा, दूसरी आर्गुमेंट होगी, लेकिन मुंबई जैसे शहर, जिसको ग्लोबल वार्मिंग का सबसे ज्यादा खतरा है, उसके बारे में मैं सिर्फ दो-तीन क्लैरिफिकेशन्स पूछना चाहूंगा। Sir, it will not be wrong if we say that Mumbai is sinking and that is due to global warming and large-scale reclamation. But, Sir, I am sorry to say that such an important issue is quite neglected and also, not much planning is being done about it. Sir, there is no preventive solution or a prior notice to climate effect or any specific change expected in the time to come. अभी फयान हो गया, "फयान" से ज्यादा नुकसान मुंबई को हो गया। मुंबई के आसपास जो समुद्री तट है, उनको हो गया। उसके बारे में कोई जानकारी न पहले मिली थी, न जो कुछ नुकसान हुआ, उसके बारे में भी हमें सचेत किया गया था। मेरा सिर्फ एक क्लैरिफिकेशन है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब हमें इस प्रकार की जो वार्निंग मिलती है, दो महीने पहले फयान की बात होती थी कि फयान आने वाला है, लेकिन न मुंबई को किसी ने सचेत किया था, न ही हमारे कॉकण के जो समुद्री तट हैं, उनको सचेत किया था, इसलिए लगभग दो सौ से ज्यादा मछुआरे आज भी लापता हैं। उनका सबसे बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है। दूसरी बात यह है कि मुंबई महाराष्ट्र की कैपिटल सिटी है, मुंबई देश को सबसे ज्यादा योगदान देती है, हम मुंबई को देश का फाइनेंशियल सेंटर कहते हैं। अगर आज हम मुंबई को ग्लोबल वार्मिंग से खत्म होने का डर है, डूबने का संशय है, तो मैं आपसे सिर्फ इतना पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मुंबई को बचाने के लिए आपके पास क्या ऐक्शन प्लान है? आप मुझे बताइए कि आप मुंबई के लिए क्या करना चाहते हैं? यह मुंबई और देश की जनता भी जानना चाहती है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. JURIEN): Thank you, Mr. Raut.

**श्री अमर सिंह :** सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से अपने मित्र जयराम जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... अखबारों में मैंने पढ़ा है, मैं आपसे कोई चुनौती नहीं चाहता हूँ, जैसा आपने ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** जयराम जी के बीच में श्री जोड़ देते तो बात खत्म हो जाती।

**श्री अमर सिंह :** जैसाकि उन्होंने मेरी साथी वृंदा जी को दिया कि पत्र के बारे में बताओ, सच्चा है कि झूठा है, लेकिन मैं सिर्फ जानकारी चाहता हूँ, मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा कि इस महत्वपूर्ण मसले पर, कार्बन एमिशन के मसले पर, प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय में और इनके इस विषय पर जो सलाहकार हैं उनमें और आप में गंभीर मतभेद है। हम अभी तक आपकी सरकार के समर्थक दल हैं। आप मानें न मानें हम अभी तक तो हैं। हम लोगों से प्रश्न पूछा जाता है कि आपके वन और पर्यावरण मंत्री का एक विचार है और इस विषय पर प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय के जो उनके नियुक्त सलाहकार हैं, उनका एक विचार है। मेरा एक सीधा-सरल प्रश्न है कि यह जो मतों की विभिन्नता है, वह आपकी कोपेनहेगन की संभावित यात्रा के पहले समरसता पर आ जाएगी या नहीं, या इसमें विषमता रहेगी? यह जो समाचार पत्रों में चित्रण है, यह चित्रण उतना ही सच है। जितनी कमेटी की रिपोर्टें सच्ची हैं, जो लीक हो जाती हैं, क्योंकि आजकल तो समाचार पत्रों की credibility सदन से ज्यादा हो गई है। समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ कर पता चलता है कि सदन में अगले दिन क्या होगा। इसलिए समाचार पत्रों की प्रामाणिकता पर विश्वास करते हुए, विश्वसनीय

मानते हुए, क्योंकि दो-दो रिपोर्टें वहां अग्रिम रूप से आ गईं और वही सत्यापित हुईं, इस मत की विभिन्नता को भी सत्य मान कर, क्योंकि मैंने समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ा है, मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि कृपया बताइए कि यह विषमता है या समता है - प्रधान मंत्री के आपसे संबंधित मंत्रालय के सलाहकार में और आदरणीय मंत्री महोदय, मेरे माननीय मित्र श्री जयराम जी, आपमें, क्योंकि अगर विषमता है, तब तो बड़ी मुश्किल है और अगर समता है, तो आप बता दीजिए कि समता है? मैं कोई चुनौती नहीं दे रहा हूँ। प्रामाणिक समाचार पत्र, जो सदन से पहले अग्रिम सूचनाएं देते हैं, उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री के सलाहकार और माननीय मंत्री जी के आपसी वैचारिक द्वंद्व की अग्रिम सूचना दी है। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Thank you, Amar Singhji. Shri D. Raja. He is not there. Shri Azeez Pasha.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I completely agree with what Mrs. Brinda Karat has said in regard to the change of stand of the Government. The very same Government had put up a very stiff fight in Kyoto by signing the Protocol. Now we are suspicious whether we are going to stick to the same thing or whether we are going to be pressurised under the bilateral agreement which we are going to sign. There is some change. Mr. Rajeev Pratap Rudy was saying that the Communists are obsessed with the US. It is not a question of obsession with the US because the US is the leader of all developed countries. They are the main polluters. जैसे कहा जाता है, "उल्टा चोर कोतवाल को डाँटे।" ये जितने भी developed countries हैं, वे असल polluters हैं। जब हम अमेरिका बोलते हैं, तो इसका मतलब है कि we are concerned about all the developed countries. So, keeping in view the vital interests of our country we should be over cautious while going to Copenhagen. While endorsing the views of my colleague, Mrs. Brinda Karat, my party and I also want to express the same sort of caution that we should take into consideration the interests of our nation, and we should not be carried away by any sort of pressure from any corner as is happening in the bilateral agreement. Thank you very much.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, the climate issue is taken as an environmental issue some time. I would like to remind the hon. Minister that there is a taluka known as Canacona in Goa which he has visited recently in some other connection. Now in that taluka, all of a sudden, there was constant rain for five hours. After five hours the entire taluka was flooded. Nobody had seen such a flood for centuries. But the surprising part is this. Even after two months, no technical man, whether weather chief or the NIO or anybody, could say what the reason is. Now the NIO is stating that because there were rains earlier and the soil was soaked in water, the soil could not take in any additional water, and, therefore, there was flood. The technicians said this after two months. The weather chief was saying that he was holidaying on that day and his people were also holidaying on that day. This is the sort of weathermen in Panaji. I would urge the hon. Minister that in such circumstances criminal prosecution should be launched against the persons who have been negligent.

Secondly, climate has become a weapon today. We can understand snow melting. Now that is going to be used as a weapon by our enemies. They want to melt the snows in the Himalayas and destroy the country. Reports are emanating from different angles. Kindly throw some light on that.

Lastly, if we had to believe our TV channels, nobody would have survived at this point of time. They have given 2012 as the date when we all would be finished. Some other channels have given five dates of different years when we all would be finished; the entire world would be finished. Are you allowing such predictions? Are you allowing such telecast to create havoc among the masses? This issue does not concern the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, It concerns you. You have to take up this matter at the highest level to find a solution to this problem. Thank you.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we are discussing a very important subject, which in the last few years, has almost brought to the fore the desire of the developed countries like India as also the poorer countries, to get their own share of a cleaner environment. We are also concerned, as the opening speaker, Shrimati Brinda Karat, has mentioned, that the whole world has accepted the principle that the polluter must pay. The genesis of this negotiation has been that the nature was supposed to be fair and equal for all, but today the nature is becoming an instrument of unfairness. The developed countries have polluted it to such an extent that the developing and the poorer countries will now have to pay the cost and face the consequences for the pollution caused by the developed world. The key to this negotiation really is, as mentioned by some of the preceding speakers, the cost of switchover of this technology, the cost of capping our own emission norms. We are one of those countries which have still not developed enough. Therefore, if our emission norms are capped to such an unreasonable extent and we do not have the resources for the changed technology, our norms itself would be capped and our growth itself would be capped. Our entire fight against poverty and for removal of that poverty itself will suffer. The statement of the hon. Minister very rightly mentions today that we have had a consistent position. He has also written to some of the Members of Parliament where he had said that we have a very clear and consistent position on this. Why is it that doubts have arisen about the consistency of our position? One doubt is very clear as to what happened a few months ago to which my friend, Shri Rudy, has referred. When we were almost compelled to accept the position, which the Minister himself, in the presence of the US Secretary of State, had to dilute the position which we had accepted, a question was raised: "Are we diluting our position under pressure from some of the developed countries?"

But the second issue seems to be more serious today. That is an issue which my friend, Shri Amar Singh, has just now referred to. We live in a Parliamentary System, where the Cabinet and the Government are responsible, to the Parliament. Every Minister is part of the collective responsibility of that Cabinet. Even when we speak in terms of a consistent and a clear stand, which we have had —

on which, at least, for the last decade and a half, there has been consistency irrespective of change of Governments — there are, today, some doubts being raised and these are those doubts which the opening speaker, Shrimati Brinda Karat, has referred to, that there is an uneasy feeling — we would like the Minister to be candid about it — which all of us have reflected, the media occasionally reflects and various sections in the Government reflect that somewhat the Minister is not a part, and is not in full agreement and in tandem with that consistent stand which the Government of India has had for all these years. There have been references that India has been one of the leading nations as far as the developing countries are concerned. We are amongst the leaders of the G-77, which is a group of 131 countries. Not only in the climate change negotiations, in WTO and also in other negotiations, we along with Brazil, along with South Africa and along with China, are amongst the leaders of those negotiations. Now it appears that the Minister has views that we must no longer continue to lead this group of G-77; we must have our own independent position. On emission norms, is he in agreement with the consistent stand which he has evolved? Thirdly, instead of accepting internationally binding emission cuts, which the Minister has consistently said that they would oppose, I will be fair to him in acknowledging that fact he has said, "We will have a domestic legislation under which we will impose cuts on ourselves and open that out for international review or international consultations." Now, is that another way of reaching the same position which the Minister seeks to deny? Now, the question is: Is there a consistent stand that we have? The Prime Minister's Office has a Special Envoy. You have a set of negotiators. You have statements emanating from the Minister, coming from time to time, and at times, those statements are no longer consistent with what our negotiators on the international fora are arguing. It has happened more than once that our negotiators are putting across a particular viewpoint at the international negotiations, and exactly at the same time, a statement to the contrary emanates from the Minister, and that embarrasses the position of our negotiators. So much so, our negotiators have put it down in writing, and have acknowledged this embarrassment, which they have had, in writing, that these statements are inconsistent with the consistent stand that the Government of India has had. For example, I will just read out one or two paragraphs. The Key Negotiator writes to the Government of India saying. Every time we put across our Indian position, either the Americans or somebody else waves off the Minister's statement to us and tells us to clarify which the Indian position is, whether it is what we are arguing there, or, what the Minister had said elsewhere. When confronted with this situation, there are legitimate doubts which arise as to what happens to this principle of collective responsibility. After all, even in a system of collective responsibility, a Minister is an instrument, who represents the Government of India. Sir, I would just read what the negotiator writes. He says, "Earlier, in this Session, I had an occasion to point a verification of independent NAMAs, in the line of our brief. The U.S. Delegate, Jonathan

Pershing, took the floor to question my statement claiming that it was at variance with the recent statement of our Minister in New York. I responded by suggesting that the Delegates should speak on behalf of their own Government as they represent, and refrain from seeking to interpret the position of other Governments. I said that the Indian Delegation required no assistance in this regard. Mr. Persian has tendered a personal apology, but his initial off-the-cuff comment provided a clear clue of the United States' assessment of our stand that even though I was arguing something, the Minister's statement was something else." He then goes on to add, "This was confirmed during a subsequent bilateral meeting with the U.S. Delegation. We were informed in clear terms, that the U.S. interprets our Minister's offer of a WTO-like dialogue, as covering all the essential elements of the negotiations. On yet another occasion, the Chairman of the Annual Working Group (AWG) on the Kyoto Protocol invited us for consultations to sound us on the proposal of the developed countries to create a common forum for discussing the U.N.F.C.C.C and the Kyoto Protocol issues. The object of the proposal was to ensure the early demise of the Kyoto Protocol. Before commencing our negotiations, the Chairman handed over to me a copy of our Minister's interview in The Mint and invited me to read it. After politely glancing at the title, I passed it on the paper to another Member of the Delegation signalling thereby that we receive our instructions directly from our Minister and have no need to seek Ministerial guidance through columns of the newspapers. Obviously, however, the Chairman of the AWG was under the impression that the contents of the Press Report was such that they cause us to reconsider our position in the consultations." So, twice this has happened that in the course of consultations, our negotiators are confronted with Ministerial statements to the contrary. We then have the Report of the Times of India which Brindaji referred to. The Report may have exaggerated certain positions, but it does refer to a very important document. So, even in a Cabinet form of Government where international negotiations are at stake, the Minister's views are divergent from the consistent stand of the Government of India. We now have, the Times of India interview. Of course, the Minister almost dared the Member to verify the contents; but, let us see what happens thereafter, after that report in the Times of India. Now, this is a statement, which is in inverted commas, by our negotiator to The Economic Times after that report appeared, based on the Minister's document to the Prime Minister's Office.

The negotiator gives this interview in quotes: "In my view, the Prime Minister's Office has clarified the position in a more timely and welcome manner. It is now clear that the document in question is only a note for discussion and not official policy. It has been clarified that there will be no shift in stand on the basis of consensus and with the sanction of Parliament. This is most appropriate since climate change policy has always been on national consensus. It is anybody's privilege to suggest a radical or fundamental change. But people should avoid airing their views outside till it becomes official policy".



Sir, our concern today — and this is precisely what my friend, Amar Singhji, just now mentioned in his own customary style — is: how can we have such key negotiations going on on this issue where there has been a consistent stand of the Government of India and somewhat divergent view of the Minister? The Minister may fall in discipline and say that he will pursue whatever the stand of the Government of India is but, at the end of the day, others are also clever, if not cleverer; they see through our stand falling apart.

So, I would like the Minister to clarify in the course of his reply whether he is fully in agreement with the consistent stand that we have had in the last decade and a half or whether he feels that this requires a serious change and, therefore, if it requires a serious change, it is for the Government to consider whether we are following that stand or we require somebody who is ideologically committed to the stand to negotiate on behalf of the Government of India. Thank you very much.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN : Sir...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Put one question only.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: I will take one and-a-half minute only, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): One minute only.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, I refer to the note that has been circulated by the Minister to different departments and I will quote two sentences here. It says, "India will make low carbon sustainable growth, a central element of its Twelfth Plan growth strategy. This will mean taking on commitments to reduce energy to GDP intensity and corresponding emission reduction outcomes for the year 2020". My question is: what is the basis of making a commitment for reducing the energy intensity of GDP for the entire economy as a whole? I will not go into the details of my first question.

My second question is: so far as global emissions are concerned, India's part is only 4 per cent, even less than 4 per cent. In per capita terms, India's position is 137th. So, we are not responsible for global warming.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Put your question.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: India did not create this problem of global warming. Therefore, what is our responsibility? It is the responsibility of the polluters, those who are polluting our world by the use of technology and emissions.

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) :** सर, मैं सिर्फ एक ही question पूछना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय के जिस पत्र को लेकर इतना सारा विवाद हुआ, मैंने कभी-भी नहीं देखा है कि मंत्री महोदय ने उस पत्र को डिनाई किया हो या पेपर पर defamation का केस डाला हो। इतने बड़े अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मंच तक यह केस जाता है, इसलिए कायदे से तो इनको नोटिस देना चाहिए था। क्या इन्होंने नोटिस दिया?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Minister, please.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am grateful for the opportunity for having this Calling Attention Motion called. We have had nine speakers and the tenth one who asked a question. And, rather than respond to each individual speaker, I will just take some of the main issues that have been raised.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair )

I would like to reiterate, once again, Sir, that as the Minister for Environment and Forests, I stand prepared for any form of discussion at any point of time on any issue relating to climate change before the Copenhagen process starts on the 7th of December. I also want to reiterate two other points, Sir, as a reflection of the transparency with which I believe we should conduct the running of any Ministry, but particularly the Ministry that I have been holding since the 29th of May. As I said, I have written to all the Chief Ministers; I have written to 72 Members of Parliament. Admittedly, some Members of Parliament have been left out; an anomaly which I will rectify; and in that letter, I have tried to explain in as detailed a manner as possible what the Government's thinking is on climate change.

Sir, I have also at different points of time put on the website of our Ministry all the documentation that we have been bringing out from time to time on climate change, both the on technical aspects of climate change as well as the negotiating aspects of climate change. Sir, I have nothing to hide, and whatever criticism has been made, I will try to respond in as effective manner as possible. I just want to recall, Sir, that on the 18th of July, I was hailed by this very House as the great defender of India's sovereignty, when I, in front of the visiting U.S. Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton said that India will not take on legally binding emission reduction cuts. The Leader of the Opposition was gracious enough to compliment me personally. Four months later, I stand here being accused of having undermined India's sovereignty and in to American pressure. Sir, in four months, I don't think that I could have changed my position this dramatically. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me, Sir. I have listened very carefully, please listen to me. As I said, you may disagree with me. I am prepared to have a discussion with you. So, Sir, in four month's time, have not made any deviation from what remains a non-negotiable position for me personally and for the Government of India that under no circumstances will the Government of India accept a legally binding emission reduction cut as part of any international agreement. This is written in stone; this is cast in stone. This remains a fundamental non-negotiable for me personally; it remains the non-negotiable for all of us who are entrusted with the responsibility of negotiating the international agreement. India, under no circumstances, will take on legally binding emission reduction cuts, which we believe is the obligation of the developed countries, including the United States.

Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition raised a very pertinent question and so did the opening speaker, Mrs. Brinda Karat that why have these doubts surfaced now, and it is my duty to respond

to this question clearly and categorically. Sir, what I have been trying to do in the last six months is to introduce an element of flexibility in our position while we remained anchored in the basic principles of the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol and the Bali Action Plan. I have never, never — and I would like to make this clear to my friend, my colleague, Mrs. Brinda Karat advocated India's abdication of its position on the Kyoto Protocol. I have never said this. I have always believed that Annex-I countries have a historical responsibility for fulfilling legally binding emission cuts and that the developing countries like India are obligated to take on nationally appropriate mitigation actions.

Sir, my only purpose has been to open up windows of flexibility for India because the world is changing; different countries are taking different positions. Brazil has announced emission reduction cuts; South Korea has announced emission reduction cuts; Indonesia has announced emission reduction cuts. And, my whole purpose is that India should not be isolated. That is my whole objective that the finger-pointing game should not start and the finger, the blame should not be put on India's door. So, flexibility is what I have been advocating.

Sir, hon. Member, Smt. Brinda Karat, said that I advocated giving up G-77. I have not said that, Sir. I have said that while we have one foot in G-77, we have to be mindful of other responsibilities that India has as an emerging, rising industrial power. In fact, Sir, if I may be permitted a personal word here, I went out of my way to negotiate a partnership agreement with China. The environment in our country was not conducive to an agreement with China. But, on 21st October, India and China signed a partnership agreement for collaboration on climate change. Why would I want to do it if I was an American stooge? Why would I want to sign an agreement with China knowing full well that China today is the world's largest emitter? It accounts for 23 per cent of the greenhouse gases and India is at number 5, at less than 5 per cent. Yet, I went to China, I spent 3 days in China; I and my Chinese counterpart negotiated an agreement. This was the first agreement for China, it was the first agreement for India; because we believed that China and India have common cause to resist the pressure of the developed countries to take on legally binding emission cuts.

Sir, I would like to recount a very interesting episode that had happened when we signed the memorandum of understanding or the partnership agreement with China on the 21st of October. The Chinese Vice-Chairman of the National Commission and Reforms Development, Shri Xie Zhenhua, was coming out after signing; and, the television journalists asked him, 'What is China going to do to ward off the pressure from America, to take on legally binding cuts?' Sir, to my surprise and to the surprise of the TV interviewer, Mr. Xie Zhenhua's reply was, "'Ward off pressure' is the wrong word. China seeks to engage the world." Sir, that is what we are trying to do. We are not here trying to

isolate ourselves or box ourselves into a corner, we would like a country of India's size, a country of India's aspirations to have its options open while clearly recognising the red line that we will never compromise on the issue of legally binding emission cuts. But we have to have the option open to have some flexibility. And we need to negotiate internationally not from a defensive position, but from a position of strength.

Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition spoke about my proposal for domestic legislation. Sir, I have no hesitation in saying that this is a different position than what India's position was one year ago. Yes, it is a different position. It is a new idea, and my idea is that what we do domestically should be determined by us domestically in Parliament. What commitments we take on internationally is an entirely separate issue.

Sir, Mr. Sanjay Raut is not here; oh, he has just come back, Sir; he spoke about Mumbai. There is no country in the world which is as vulnerable to climate change as India, We are vulnerable because of our coastline. We are vulnerable because of the south-west and north-east monsoon. We are vulnerable because of the Himalayan glaciers. We are vulnerable because of our forest cover. There is no country in the world which is as vulnerable to climate change as India is. My position before I became a Minister and as Minister remains that it is in India's self-interest to respond creatively and aggressively to climate change as part of a domestic agenda. Sir, that is why I would like to remind the hon. Leader of the Opposition, with whom I have spent some time to explain to him this thinking, that I put forward the concept of a nationally accountable mitigation outcome. What does it mean by nationally accountable? To whom? To the Parliament.

I am saying, let Parliament decide what these mitigation outcomes are. Parliament in its collective wisdom could pass a law, if that is what the Government wants and if that is what the Parliament wants. Let it pass a law. Let it enforce performance standards in transportation industry, in agriculture, in buildings, in forestry, in different sectors of the economy and let us be accountable to Parliament. Sir, I do not have to remind you — there are two distinguished Ministers of the previous to previous Government present here it is your Government that passed the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act. The FRBM Act of 2003 was passed by the NDA Government and I am saying is do a climate change conversion of the FRBM Act. That is all I am saying. Take domestic obligations, report to Parliament and whatever gets reported to Parliament come in the public domain. Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition said that now we are opening up whatever we are doing for international review. No, Sir. That is not the proposal. Whatever actions are supported by international finance and international technology will be open for international review. All those actions that are not supported by international finance and technology which we do domestically,

unilaterally on our own, we will make it open for international discussion, international consideration, international consultations. We are an open society. We are a democratic society. We have a media that is holding us accountable. We have a civil society that holds us accountable. We do not need monitoring, reporting and verification with some international body. Any Government in India goes through this monitoring, reporting and verification everyday in Parliament, in civil society and in the media. So, all I am saying is, as an open society, as a democratic society, as a Government accountable to Parliament, let us have the courage of our convictions. If we think that climate change is a serious issue which I believe it is, let us take on performance outcomes for ourselves. Sir, I must say here that we are great at producing plans in our country. But, we are very poor in converting plans into outcomes. Sir, you ask an Indian Government or an Indian civil servant or an Indian politician to produce an action plan. We will produce it very easily but what does it mean at the end? That is where China scores over us and that is what I want us to do. I want us to have the discipline to convert an action into an outcome and that outcome gets accountable to Parliament. Sir, for me Parliament is supreme. If I am accountable to Parliament I am accountable to no other body, national or international. Sir, the answer to the hon. Leader of the Opposition is — the domestic norms and idea of mine — it is up to the Government to accept the idea of domestic legislation. That is being discussed now. Maybe we will have a comprehensive legislation. May be we will have part legislation. That process of discussion is on but the idea is that we convert the nationally appropriate mitigation actions which are very general in nature to nationally accountable mitigation outcomes which are very specific, which are accountable and which can be monitored easily. Sir, lot of references have been made to differing voices in the Government. Sir, I cannot deny that perceptions are different. I cannot deny that there has been a certain continuity of thought and I cannot deny that some of these ideas that I have tried to bring into the public domain — not in a back handed manner — I have tried to do it with a purpose, to create a new body of thinking which will give us some flexibility, some room for manoeuvre in the international sphere and it cannot be anybody's case, Sir, that we do not need this flexibility. We need this flexibility. We need this room for manoeuvre because frankly, Sir, I am under no illusions. We have huge problems of poverty. We have huge problems of unemployment but at the same time the world recognises India as an emerging power.

We are the fourth largest economy in the world. We will soon become the third largest economy of the world. We are a soft power growing for ourselves. We have aspirations for sitting in the international community of nations in a respectable manner. If we want to be accepted internationally, we should also be prepared to engage the rest of the world internationally. We should not smell a conspiracy in every attempt at engagement. This is only my request to you. If I were to do something in a hidden manner, if I were to do as a subterfuge, if I were to do in a backhanded way

with nobody knowing, with the hon. Prime Minister not knowing — there have been reports in the newspapers recently, my positions have deviated from what the hon. Prime Minister's directive was — there is nothing further from the truth in this. As a Minister in the Council of Ministers, if I flout the hon. Prime Minister's directive, I will not last for more than two minutes. I am bound by what the hon. Prime Minister tells me. The ultimate authority for me, as a Minister, is the Prime Minister. So, for any newspaper item and for any hon. Member to believe a newspaper item which says that I have flouted the hon. Prime Minister's directive, I categorically and comprehensively deny that. There is absolutely no truth in this rumour. But, at the same time, the caution that Mr. Amar Singh and Mr. Arun Jaitley have given, I would say that I am well aware of this that the domestic differences could be used internationally to weaken our negotiating position. I take full cognizance of this. I have, in my own way, in the last couple of weeks, tried to bring about greater coherence in our presentation and I assure the hon. Members that there will be no private enterprise in the Copenhagen negotiations. We are going as representatives of the Government of India. And, Sir, as a mark of my respect for Parliament, five months ago, I wrote a letter to the hon. Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha asking both of them to nominate four hon. Members of Parliament to join me in the delegation to Copenhagen. If I have something to hide, if I have to capitulate to the Americans in Copenhagen, will I take Members of Parliament with me and capitulate? I would capitulate in solitude. I would not capitulate with Members of Parliament breathing down my neck. So, I would humbly request the hon. Members to please look at what I have said in the context of trying to introduce a small element of flexibility and to ensure that India does not earn the reputation of a deal-breaker. The hon. Prime Minister's words to me, when I took over this Ministry on 29th May, were, 'We did not cause the problem of global warming. But, make sure that we are a part of the solution to global warming.' And that is what I have tried to do. We have not caused the problem of global warming. But, increasingly, as Mr. NK Singh pointed out, if you look at the incremental emissions, India is, in absolute terms, not in per capita terms, an increasing contributor to the new stock of Co2 in the atmosphere. So, without getting into questions of who is responsible, I entirely agree that the polluter must pay. We do not have the 'polluter must pay principle' within India. How can we argue for polluter must pay internationally? Madam, for your information, I am trying to institute that the polluter must pay principle within India to begin with.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: With retrospective effect?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, today, the hon. Chairman of the Standing Committee on S & T has presented the Report on the National Green Tribunal. We are going to soon come forward with a National Environmental Protection Authority. What is all this for? This is to ensure that the polluter must pay domestically. The short point is, India must negotiate from a position of strength. India

must negotiate from a position of leadership and not negotiate from a position of defensiveness. We have nothing to feel defensive about. I would like to end here. I would like to respond, in writing, to each of the individual, specific points that have been raised. I will be responding to each hon. Member individually. But, let me reiterate that I stand prepared, at any point of time, to have a discussion on any issue open in as manner as possible. I have nothing to hide. I can assure Shri Amar Singh, Shri Arun Jaitley and all others that it will be my endeavour to ensure that the fears, which they have expressed on the lack of coherence or cohesiveness in the Government's view, will be addressed sooner or later.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us take up the legislative business, that is, Bills to be withdrawn. Lotteries (Prohibition) Bill, 1999.

## GOVERNMENT BILL

### The Lotteries (Prohibition) Bill 1999

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) :** उपसभापति महोदय, सरकार ने जब आज लेजिस्लेटिव बिजनेस रखा, उसमें Lotteries (Prohibition) Bill को देख मुझे लगा कि इसको पास करने के लिए कह रहे हैं, लेकिन यह तो वापिस लेने के लिए कह रहे हैं। इसलिए मुझे बड़ा दुख हुआ और मैं विरोध के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैंने स्टेटमेंट देखा reasons for withdrawal of Lotteries (Prohibition) Bill. उसमें सबसे बड़ा कारण क्या लिखा है,

"Since there was no unanimity on the aforesaid Bill in the Standing Committee, the Committee had suggested that the Government should explore the possibility of evolving a larger political consensus in the matter".

अब इसके आधार पर वे कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने एक दूसरे शब्द का भी उपयोग किया कि 're-look' करें। 're-look' का मतलब, वापिस लें, ऐसा नहीं कहा है। 1999 का यह बिल पास हो, जिसमें लॉटरी पर पाबंदी लगनी है। यह बिल पास होने के लिए कमेटी कह रही है कि यह पास होना चाहिए। कहीं भी कमेटी की प्रोसिडिंग्स में ऐसा नहीं आया कि यह बिल पास नहीं होना चाहिए, विद्बो होना चाहिए। कमेटी की यह रिकमेंडेशन है ही नहीं। तो कमेटी ने यह कहा है कि इसमें जो भिन्न राय है, तो इसको एक करना चाहिए, यह उन्होंने कहा है। अब मुझे कभी-कभी ऐसा आश्चर्य होता है पोलिटिकल कंसेंसस का। पोलिटिकल कंसेंसस की बात कहां से पैदा हुई? कोई जरूरी नहीं है, लोकतंत्र का मतलब मैजॉरिटी भी है। अगर मैजॉरिटी से सरकार बनती है, मैजॉरिटी से बिल भी बनते हैं, तो क्या जरूरत है लॉटरी जैसे एक ऐसे विषय पर कि जो समाज का विनाश कर रहा है उसके लिए पोलिटिकल कंसेंसस बने और एक आदमी को या छोटे ग्रुप को एक ऐसा अधिकार मिले कि वह वीटो कर सके सामाजिक सुधार को? लॉटरी चलाना अच्छा है, ऐसा कौन कहेगा, आप भी नहीं कहेंगे। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह कहने के लिए तैयार हैं कि समाज के लिए लॉटरी बड़ी अच्छी चीज है, लॉटरी बड़ी अच्छी चीज है समाज हित के लिए? क्या आप यह कहेंगे कि सब के लिए अच्छा है, इसलिए आप लॉटरी खेलें? मुझे यकीन है कि आप ऐसा तो

नहीं कहोगे। लॉटरी को अच्छा तो कोई कह नहीं रहा है। जो चीज अच्छी नहीं है, जिसकी मान्यता नहीं है वह चीज अगर पॉलिटिकल कंसेंसस से नहीं हो रही है और इसके लिए यह कहना कि हम इसको वापिस ले रहे हैं, यह मुझे लगता है कि बहुत दुखद है और शर्मनाक है। क्योंकि पॉलिटिकल कंसेंसस का क्या मतलब है, इसके लिए आप बिल रखते। तो वही तो मैं कह रहा हूँ कि जो पॉलिटिकल कंसेंसस बनाना था उसकी आड़ में आप बिल वापिस लेने जाओगे, ऐसा स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने नहीं सोचा था। उपसभापति महोदय, 1998 में जो बिल बना वह सिंगल डिजिट लॉटरी को बैन करने वाला बिल था, वह लॉटरी रेग्यूलेशन बिल है। 1999 में बहुत लोगों के कहने के बाद एक नया बिल आया जो Lotteries (Prohibition) Bill है, जिसमें सभी प्रकार की लॉटरीज़ पर बैन है। लेकिन उसकी आड़ में आज एक कंसेंसस की बात कह कर फिर से वापिस जाने के लिए कह रहे हैं, तो मुझे लगता है कि यह बहुत गलत है।

मंत्री महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि सोशल रिफॉर्म जो होता है, समाज की भलाई का जो काम है, यह आज महिलाएं देश में पढ़ रही हैं, लेकिन क्या महिलाओं को जिन्होंने पढ़ाने का काम शुरू किया, मैं महाराष्ट्र से आता हूँ, वहाँ छत्रपति साहू महाराज थे या महात्मा फुले थे, जिन्होंने यह काम करवाना शुरू किया, लोगों ने उनको पत्थर मारे, अगर उस समय पॉलिटिकल कंसेंसस की बात करके कोई सोशल रिफॉर्म करना चाहेगा, तो ऐसा कभी नहीं होगा। सोशल रिफॉर्म के लिए सरकार को आगे आना पड़ता है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से मुझे कहना पड़ रहा है कि इसमें माफिया का दबाव हुआ है। लाटरी माफिया है, जिसका लाटरी में बहुत इन्टरेस्ट है और जिनका हज़ारों करोड़ों का कारोबार है, उन लाटरी माफिया के दबाव में यह काम होता है, इसलिए आज सरकार केवल नियमों की बात कर रही है तथा 1999 के कानून को वापिस ले रही है। इसमें भी बहुत खामियाँ हैं, अगर मंत्री जी इसको पढ़ते, तो उन्हें पता चल जाता। इसमें लिखा है कि यह जो स्टडी ग्रुप था, जिसने रिकमंडेशन दी है, उसके मुताबिक हम ये रूल वापिस लेकर 1998 के बिल के अनुसार जल्दी रूल बनायेंगे। उसमें लिखा है — Double-digit lottery should be banned. 1998 के लाटरी बिल में Double-digit पर बैन नहीं है, तो Without amending the law, how will you introduce this? यह रूल कैसे बनेगा, वह तो सिंगल डिजिट लाटरी बैन का बिल था, यानी इस पर कुछ काम नहीं किया है। आपसे मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप इसको वापिस लेने का जो प्रस्ताव लाए हो, इस पर पुनर्विचार करो, क्योंकि यह समाज की भलाई के लिए नहीं है।

महोदय, मैं आखिर में एक मुद्दा और बताना चाहता हूँ। लोग कहते हैं कि लाटरी में बहुत सारे लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट है, सरकारों को रेवेन्यू मिलता है, यह कोई आर्गुमेंट है? अगर चरस-गांजा, ड्रग्स को भी आफिसिलय करोगे, जो युवा पीढ़ी का सत्यानाश कर रही है, ऐसे ड्रग्स को मान्यता दोगे, तो भी रेवेन्यू बढ़ेगा। क्या रेवेन्यू बढ़ाने का सरकार के पास यही रास्ता बचा है? सरकार के पास रेवेन्यू के बहुत सारे रास्ते हैं, लेकिन आप लोग वैसा नहीं कर रहे हैं। अंत में, एक मुद्दा और है कि सोशल बैलेंसशीट नाम की कोई कल्पना है या नहीं है? सोशल बैलेंसशीट का मतलब यह होता है कि एक चीज़ के निर्णय से क्या समाज को लाभ हुआ, क्या समाज को नुकसान हुआ? मैं सरकार को बताना चाहता हूँ, आह्वान करता हूँ, चुनौती देता हूँ कि वह देश को यह समझाए कि लॉटरी से समाज का क्या-क्या फायदा होता है। मैं यह सब बताने को तैयार हूँ कि लॉटरी से समाज का क्या-क्या नुकसान होता है। इस समाज के हर गरीब परिवार की महिला, हर गरीब परिवार की माता और हर गरीब परिवार की बहन यह कहेगी कि लॉटरी जैसा कोई दुश्मन नहीं है। आप इसको बढ़ावा देने निकले हैं, इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।



4.00 P.M.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, as a matter of principle, we are opposed to these kinds of lotteries, but it has to be seen in the practical context in which we are. This Bill is one of the oldest Bills. As I understand, it is a very old Bill. I think the Government has a point in withdrawing this Bill, that is, the Lotteries Prohibition Bill, 1999. But, at the same time, the Government of India will have to give an assurance that the Government will come before the House with a fresh Bill, comprehensively addressing all the concerns. The Government will also have to consult with the State Governments. Without proper consultation with the State Governments and taking their views, I do not think that it is proper on the part of the Union Government to push through this in such a manner.

So, I wish the Government gives an assurance that it will come forward before this House with a fresh Bill, addressing all the concerns. Sir, there are State Governments which themselves run the lotteries and there are private companies which run the lotteries.

I agree with my friend, Mr. Javadekar, that many families are ruined by participating in such lotteries. The consumerism is promoted in various ways. If you see, everywhere you will find this consumerist element, trapping the people into some kind of gamble. This is bad for the society. But, at the same time, the point is, how the Government is going to address the practical questions?

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to give an assurance that it would come before the House with a fresh new Bill, addressing all the concerns. That is what I want to say. It is an old Bill and it cannot stand as it is brought today. I don't find anything wrong if the Government wants to withdraw it but you must give an assurance that you are for another Bill, a fresh Bill, which will address the concerns of everyone. That is how I look at this Bill.

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Kerala): Sir, at the time of the withdrawal, I would also like to raise some difference of opinion with regard to this process.

Sir, when this Bill was brought in the year 1999, at that time also during the discussion, we had expressed our difference of opinion. The defect in this Bill is that it is generalising all kind of lotteries whether it is single digit lotteries or whether it is on-line lotteries or whether it is State-run lotteries. They have generalised all these lotteries. Here, Sir, I agree with the fact that there are on-line lotteries, there are single-digit lotteries and there are lotteries run by mafia, etc. All of them are there. Some of the States are utilizing this for strengthening the lottery mafia. That thing is also there.

But, Sir, we have to understand the fact that there are some States where the State Governments are running it in a proper way. I am representing a State where we have a State Government lottery since 1969. During all these forty years, the State lottery is there and it is providing employment to the poor man, the differentially-able people in Kerala. Sir, lakhs of differentially-able people are using the paper lottery for their livelihood. If there is a blanket ban, they

will all become beggars the next day. Then, there are women, who are destitute women. What would be their future, Sir, if there is a blanket ban on it? So, we have to take note of this. Therefore, the defect in the Bill is that we are generalising all these lotteries. So, you have to differentiate between all these lotteries, namely, the lotteries run by the mafia, the on-line lotteries, the computer-lotteries, the single-digit lotteries, double-digit lotteries, etc. There are malpractices in this. My suggestion is, try to avoid all these malpractices and also take into account all those State Governments which are providing employment to the destitute and differentially-abled people. Their rights should be ensured. I think, this House should be unanimous in this regard.

Sir, I expect an assurance from the Minister concerned that when he comes with a comprehensive Bill, he will take note of all these aspects. Thank you.

**श्री अमार सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों ने सदन में इस बिल पर विस्तार से चर्चा की है। अभी पिछले दिनों एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण किसानों के मुद्दे पर, सम्पूर्ण विपक्ष ने एक साथ होकर, सरकार को घुटने टेकने पर मजबूर किया है। मैं गन्ना किसानों के बारे में संदर्भित कर रहा हूँ, सरकार द्वारा कुछ ऐसे प्रावधान लाए गए थे, जो उनके हितों के प्रतिकूल थे। मैं यह बात नहीं कहूंगा कि सरकार एकदम खराब काम करती है। सरकार कभी-कभी अच्छा काम भी करती है, जैसे इसने एक अच्छा काम यह किया कि यह लॉटरी के विरोध में यहां पर एक बिल लाई है। यह लॉटरी समाज में बहुत बड़ी प्रतिकूलता और विषमता लाती है। मुझे अनुभव है कि लॉटरी के कारण कई परिवारों ने आत्महत्या भी की है। यह लॉटरी एक जुए की तरह है। लॉटरी की बुराईयों और कुरीतियों से ही प्रभावित होकर सम्भवतः हमारे ईमानदार, योग्य और प्रतिभावान गृह मंत्री चिदम्बरम जी यह बिल यहां लेकर आए।

अब यह बिल इस हाउस की संपत्ति हो गई है। एक अच्छी चीज आई है। यह हमारे हाउस की संपत्ति हो गई है। एकाएक यह अच्छा काम हुआ है, हम इसके लिए गृह मंत्रालय और सरकार को साधुवाद देना चाहते थे कि गन्ना किसानों के हितों के प्रतिकूल आचरण करने के बाद एक गरीब आदमी, जो लॉटरी खेलते-खेलते आत्महत्या कर लेता है, उस लॉटरी की बुराई और कुरीति को खत्म करने के लिए आप एक बिल लेकर आए हैं। हमारी ये जो सुखद अनुभूति थी, यह क्षणिक रही। आज जब हमने सदन का कागज देखा तो पता चला कि आम आदमी के लिए यह जो अच्छा काम करने का निर्णय लिया था, इसके लिए भी इनका मन बदल गया। अब कहते हैं कि नहीं, नहीं आत्महत्या करो, भूखो मरो, पत्नी के जेवरात बेचो, लेकिन लॉटरी खेलो। इन्होंने लॉटरी बैन करने के लिए जो काम किया था, अब इसको वापस ले रहे हैं। अब यह हमारी संपत्ति है, हमारा अपना मामला है, हाउस की संपत्ति को हम हाउस से वापस नहीं जाने देंगे। बड़ी मुश्किल से यह पकड़ में आया है, एक अच्छा काम हुआ है, यह मेरा मानना है। विपक्ष के नेता माननीय अरुण जेटली जी से हम अनुरोध करेंगे कि यह जो अच्छी चीज आई है, इसको पकड़ लें, जकड़ लें। हम भी पकड़ते-जकड़ते हैं। अभी हमारे वामपंथी साथी कह रहे थे, Destitute women की बात कर रहे थे, मैं यह मानता हूँ, विशेष रूप से वामपंथी साथियों के लिए मानता हूँ कि अंधाधुंध पैसे की कमाई के लिए वहां की सरकार

लॉटरी नहीं करेगी। आप इसको बैन न करें, संशोधन कर दें कि स्टेट वाले करेंगे, केरल वाले करेंगे, बंगाल वाले करेंगे, असम वाले करेंगे और उसमें एक स्ट्रिक्चर कर दें कि उससे जो कमाई होगी, वह कमाई वेलफेयर के लिए जाएगी। आप वह कर दें। हम आपको साधुवाद दे रहे हैं कि आप कीजिए, लेकिन इसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि असम का कोई व्यक्ति है, हम नाम नहीं लेंगे, सत्ताधारी दल से संबद्ध है, उसका बहुत नाम है, हम नाम नहीं लेंगे, नाम नहीं लेना चाहिए, वे इस सदन में नहीं है, वे बहुत जोर से कर रहे हैं, कोई बहुत बड़ा न्यूज मेग्नेट है, उसके पास पता नहीं कितने चैनल्स हैं, वह भी बहुत interested है, हमारे पास भी तरह-तरह के लोग आए हैं कि बोलना मत, गांधी के बंदर की तरह चुप रहना, न देखना, न सुनना, न बोलना, गांधी के तीन बंदरों को याद करो और राज्य सभा में जाकर तीन बंदरों को याद करके न देखो, न बोलो और न सुनो। गृह मंत्री जी यह काम हम नहीं कर सकते हैं। आपने एक अच्छा काम किया है, इस अच्छे काम को बुराई में बदलने के लिए हम आपको सहयोग नहीं दे सकते हैं। अब यह बिल आ गया है, हम इसे पकड़ेंगे, जकड़ेंगे, अपने पास रखेंगे और अगर आपको कोई संशोधन करना है तो संशोधन कीजिए। हम संशोधन करने का स्वागत करेंगे ताकि केरल वाले हमारे वामपंथी साथियों का जो एक संशय है वह ठीक हो जाए और बाकी मामले में हम वामपंथी साथियों से भी सविनय अनुरोध करेंगे कि यह जो कुरीति है, इसका विरोध करें।

DR. K. MALAISAMY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I shall take only a minute to seek clarifications, it is seen from the statement of the Minister that the Bill was introduced as early as in 1999. Now, the Bill is being withdrawn after ten years. I would like to say that before withdrawing the Bill they should have applied their minds. He has explained the circumstances under which the Bill is being withdrawn. Sir, in bureaucracy, there is a light-hearted saying: If you want to kill a decision, appoint a committee! After appointing a committee and after going through several exercises they have decided to withdraw the Bill. My point is, before withdrawing the Bill they should have applied their minds and then arrived at a conclusion. My point is, you introduced the Bill as early as in 1999. You should have thought over all the implications and worked out details. You should have done all that when you brought the Bill in 1999. After ten years now you think over the implications. In other words, you brought a half-baked bill and you have not applied your mind. Sir, in the statement you have said that the future needs would be taken care of by the rules. If that be the case, I would like to ask whether the rules that you propose would take care of all the implications and contingencies. Are they going to be effective or adequate? Not at all.

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) :** उपसभापति महोदय, मेरे माननीय विद्वान सांसदों ने Lotteries Bill के withdrawal के खिलाफ अपने विचार रखे हैं। मैं सिर्फ यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है — Reasons for withdrawal of Lotteries (Prohibition) Bill, 1999 "However, since there was no unanimity on the aforesaid Bill in the Committee, the Committee suggests that the Government should explore the possibility of evolving a larger political consensus in the matter." अगर Standing Committee किसी भी विधेयक पर unanimous report देती है, तो क्या सरकार उसे मान लेती है? उस वक्त वह कहती है कि it is not a mandatory recommendation. When there is no unanimity, you are saying that you are not going to proceed further because there is no unanimity. Now you are

proposing that you will constitute a Committee of Secretaries headed by the Union Home Minister and the Finance Secretary and other State Governments as Members to examine the suggestions made by various political parties and the State Governments and to make suitable recommendations. आपने जो recommendations लिखी है, जिनमें double-digit lottery should be banned, और बहुत सारी चीजें लिखी हैं। वहां पर आपने प्वाइंट 4 में एक और बात लिखी है कि "There should be no draws on national holidays." Do you know that on the salary day, whether it is a marginal farmer's salary day, or, an unorganised sector worker's salary day, or, a factory worker's salary day, when he comes out of the cashier's counter the next place he reaches is the lottery-ticket seller. A poor man buys or purchases the ticket and is provoked or attracted to big, big prizes to fulfil the dreams of his family members. He spends half of his day's or month's salary to purchase tickets thinking that he may get the prize. He starts day-dreaming that he will get this prize, or, he can get rid of all his debts, or, he can fulfil the demands of his wife and children, or, he can fulfil the demands of his parents and every month he buys tickets. But at the end of the month when the result comes, out of frustration he goes to a liquor shop and purchases liquor. He wanted to forget that. But again the month starts with all this. As our learned friend, Mr. Vijayaraghavan said, Kerala and other States are doing this. They are providing employment to unemployed youths and young boys and girls. Many families are running after selling the tickets and earning their commission. That is correct. There should be a proper regulatory authority to regulate the system. There are cheats and big mafias in private sector. They are doing it in every nook and corner of the country; they are running lotteries in the name of committees, in the name of chit fund, etc. They provoke people, they attract people, they force people to buy their things and ultimately they cheat people. Who is the sufferer? The lower-middle class and the poor section of the society. So for the protection of their rights, we must have a comprehensive Bill. Till the Government brings a comprehensive Bill, let it be there. Otherwise, you bring amendment on this Bill. There is a Standing Committee Report. A detailed Report is there. You bring your amendment and whatever fine-tuning you want to do in this Bill, you do it. But you cannot withdraw this Bill from the House. Once the Bill is introduced with good intention, let it be there. However, there are some smaller States; they are improving their economy for social service sector and they are earning their money. You bring a comprehensive Bill and then come to the House. Then if you want to interchange it, do it. Otherwise, bring amendment in this Bill itself and pass this Bill.

**डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (राजस्थान) :** महिलाओं का बिल ये नहीं ला रहे हैं, यह कह कर कि यूनानिमिटी नहीं है...(व्यवधान)...

**गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजय माकन) :** उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों ने बड़े विस्तार से अपनी बातें रखीं। मेरे सीनियर कुलीग श्री चिदम्बरम जी के ऑथेंटिकेटेड स्टेटमेंट में इसके डिटेल्ड रीजन्स दिए गए हैं और वह सबको सर्कुलेट किया गया है। मैं केवल उसमें से कुछ बातों को दोबारा से दोहराना चाहूंगा।

इससे पहले कि मैं अपनी बात को आगे रखूं, जैसा कि अभी प्रकाश जी ने बताया कि स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने कहा कि इसको लार्जर पॉलिटिकल कंसेंसस के लिए रखा जाए, लेकिन इसके बाद सीधे के सीधे इसे विद्वद्धों क्यों किया जा रहा है। इसमें सरकार सीधे के सीधे स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के बाद इसको विद्वद्धों नहीं कर रही है, इसके बीच में बहुत सारे स्टेप्स भी लिए गए हैं। कुछ स्टेप्स ऐसे भी लिए गए, जब सत्ता में हमारी सरकार नहीं थी, पुरानी सरकार थी, लेकिन तब भी किसी तरीके से कोई कंसेंसस या यूनानिमिटी रीच नहीं किया जा सका।

जब 23 दिसम्बर, 1999 को यह स्टैंडिंग कमेटी को भेजा गया, उस समय 14 फरवरी 2000 को वापस सरकार ने कहा कि इसमें लार्जर पॉलिटिकल कंसेंसस इवॉल्व किया जाए। उसके बाद 8 फरवरी, 2003 को जब All India Chief Ministers की कॉन्फरेंस हुई, उसमें भी यह विषय उठाया गया, लेकिन चीफ मिनिस्टर्स की कॉन्फरेंस में भी इसमें किसी तरीके से यूनानिमिटी नहीं आई। 6 फरवरी, 2006 को तत्कालीन होम मिनिस्टर ने पार्लियामेंट में हमारी सारी पॉलिटिकल पार्टियों के जितने भी लीडर्स हैं, उन सबको बुला करके फिर से इसके ऊपर चर्चा की। उस समय overwhelming view यह निकला कि लॉटरीज को प्रोहिबिट नहीं किया जाना चाहिए, लेकिन इसमें एक स्ट्रॉंग और इफैक्टिव रैगुलेशन की जरूरत है, जिससे उसको रैगुलेट किया जा सके।

उसके बाद उसकी वजह से और उसके फॉल आउट से 6 फरवरी को सब लीडर्स के साथ में एच.एम. की मीटिंग हुई, तो यूनियन होम सैक्रेटरी के नेतृत्व में 24 फरवरी को एक कमेटी फॉर्म की गई, जिसमें सभी स्टेट्स के फाइनांस सेक्रेटरीज डाले गए। 4 अप्रैल, 2006 को, केवल डेढ़-दो महीने के बाद ही सभी स्टेट्स के फाइनांस सेक्रेटरीज के होम सेक्रेटरी के साथ मीटिंग की और उस मीटिंग के अंदर केवल त्रिपुरा ने कहा कि इस पर बैन होना चाहिए, यह प्रोहिबिट होना चाहिए। इसके अलावा बाकी सब के सब स्टेट्स के फाइनांस सेक्रेटरीज ने कहा कि इसे बैन करने की जरूरत नहीं है, बल्कि इसे बेहतर तरीके से नियंत्रित करने के लिए बेहतर रैगुलेशन्स को लेकर आने की जरूरत है। उसके बाद 27 नवम्बर, 2006 को इसके ऊपर एक स्टडी ग्रुप बनाया गया। उस स्टडी ग्रुप के अंदर कुछ सिलैक्टड स्टेट्स के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स थे, Ministry of Law and Justice के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स थे और Ministry of Finance के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स भी थे। उस स्टडी ग्रुप को दो प्वाइंट्स देखने के लिए कहे गए थे। एक प्वाइंट था - "Whether the Lottery should be continued" और दूसरा प्वाइंट था, "If so, then make suitable recommendations for better regulation and operation."

स्टडी ग्रुप ने, जिसके अंदर Ministry of Law and Justice के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स भी थे, 18 जुलाई, 2009 को अपनी एक रिपोर्ट समिट की और कहा कि इसके अंदर 'The Lotteries (Prohibition) Bill, 1999' को विद्वद्धों करना चाहिए और उसकी जगह rules under 'The Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998' को ला कर हम इसको बेहतर तरीके से रैगुलेट कर सकते हैं। इसलिए जैसा कि प्रकाश जी ने कहा कि इसमें कैसे बेहतर तरीके से रैगुलेट कर सकते हैं, मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूं कि जिस स्टडी ग्रुप में Ministry of Law and Justice के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स थे, उन्होंने कहा कि हम केवल रैगुलेशन्स के माध्यम से ही डबल डिजिट को बैन कर सकते हैं। श्री चिदम्बरम जी ने इसमें जो स्टेटमेंट दी है, उसमें भी उन्होंने कहा है कि "double digit lottery should be banned". तीसरे नम्बर पर यह लिखा हुआ है।

इसके अलावा यह भी पूछा गया कि on-line लॉटरीज को किस तरीके से रैगुलेट किया जाए, वह भी रैगुलेशन्स के माध्यम से ही हो सकता है।

अंत में मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि दस साल से यह बिल लगातार इसी तरके से मैं हाउस में पेडिंग पड़ा हुआ है और इसके ऊपर कोई फाइनल डिजीज नहीं हो रहा है। हम लोग इसे वापस ले करके, जो The Lotteries (Regulations) Act, 1998 इस हाउस में पास हुआ था, उसके माध्यम से वह सब चीज़ें अचीव कर सकते हैं, जो आप लोग चाहते हैं और जो लोगों के विचार हैं। हम लोग कोशिश करेंगे कि रैगुलेशन्स के माध्यम से हम उसको ठीक करें और वे रैगुलेशन्स सदन के पटल पर भी रखे जाते हैं। अगर किसी भी तरीके से उन रैगुलेशन्स के ऊपर आप लोगों की असहमति है या उसमें किसी भी प्रकार की कमी नज़र आती है, तो सरकार फिर से उसके ऊपर ओपन है और हम इसके ऊपर फिर विचार कर सकते हैं। अगर हाउस की इसके ऊपर कोई यूनानिमिटी नहीं है, तो हम इसे विदज़ा नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन अगर यूनानिमिटी है, तो मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आप हमें इजाजत दें कि हम इसको विदज़ॉ करें। रैगुलेशन्स के माध्यम से हम लॉटरीज़ के अंदर जो भी इम्पूवमेंट कर सकते हैं, हम आप लोगों के विचारों को उसमें incorporate करने की पूरी कोशिश करेंगे।

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** आप regulation ले आइए, Bill को withdraw कर लीजिए। You can show up, there is no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्री तथा जल संसाधन मंत्री (श्री पवन कुमार बंसल) :** सर, श्री अजय माकन ने उसमें सारा कुछ विस्तारपूर्वक बता दिया है। कौन-सा कानून बनाना है या नहीं बनाना है, यह बात हमारे साथ आप मानेंगे कि इसका फैसला सरकार को करना होता है। यह 10 वर्षों से पड़ा है और इसमें आगे कोई काम नहीं हो पाया है। यह इसी कारण से हुआ, क्योंकि इसमें मतभेद थे। अलग-अलग प्रांत की जो लॉटरीज़ हैं, उनके अपने-अपने विचार कुछ और थे। उन सभी बातों को देखते हुए आज सुबह ही अहलुवालिया जी हमें बार-बार याद दिला रहे थे कि this is the Council of States. इस प्रकार जो स्टेट्स हैं, उनके इस पर अलग-अलग विचार हैं। वे यह नहीं चाहते कि आप इसे prohibit करो या इस पर टोटल पाबंदी लगा दो। इसलिए मैं यह दरखास्त करूंगा कि इस पर हमें इजाजत दी जाए, ताकि उस regulation में और जो संशोधन करने हैं, वह जल्दी से ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** आप वह regulation ले आइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री अमर सिंह :** वह regulation आप ले आइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री पवन कुमार बंसल :** वह हम ले आएंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** नया बिल लाने में कोई रुकावट नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप वह ले आइए।

**श्री पवन कुमार बंसल :** इसके लिए Standing Committee है। वह मसला Standing Committee में चला जाता है। Standing Committee किसी भी मसले को उठाकर विचार कर सकती है। उसके तहत किसी भी वक्त जो भी Subordinate Legislation के रूल्स होते हैं, वे Subordinate Legislation Committee में जाते हैं और जो विषय की समिति होती है, उसमें चले जाते हैं। इसलिए सर, मेरी दरखास्त एक बार फिर होगी कि हमारी जो परम्पराएं हैं कि सरकार कौन सा बिल लाना चाहती है, कौन सा विधेयक रखना चाहती है, कौन सा विधेयक किस हालात में, किस शक्ल में लाना चाहती है, वह सरकार के पास रहना चाहिए। मेरी यह दरखास्त है कि आप इस बात को मानें, आगे आपकी मरजी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा हेपतुल्ला :** आप विदज़ा कर लेंगे, तो Sub-ordinate Legislation कैसे आएगा? When the Act is withdrawn, then, the subordinate legislation ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : No, no. There is another Act. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA : Then you bring another Act and withdraw it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री अजय माकन** : सर, यह 1999 का Lotteries (Prohibition) Bill है, इसमें एक साल पहले 1998 का Lotteries Regulation Act आ चुका है। जो regulations हैं, Sub-ordinate Legislation, उस एक्ट के तहत, जो 1998 में Lotteries Regulations Act यहां पर संसद से पास हुआ था, उसके तहत हम लेकर आना चाहते हैं। Regulations के अन्दर हम कोशिश करेंगे कि हमारे सदस्यों की जो भावनाएं हैं, उनको हम incorporate करें। यह बिल पड़ा रहे इसके अन्दर लगभग इतने सालों से, उसमें ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sky is not going to fall on our head. Bring a new Bill, and, withdraw it. What is wrong in it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Ahluwalia ji, I would request you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया** : नहीं, आप Parliamentary Affairs Minister हैं। आप जरा लिस्ट में से देख कर यह बताइए कि कितने बिल ऐसे हैं। मैं आपको दिखा दूँ कि कितने बिल ऐसे हैं, तो पिछले 15 सालों से या 20 सालों से pending हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री पवन कुमार बंसल** : हम वही प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि वह नहीं रहें।

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया** : आप at one stage withdraw कर लीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... There are obsolete Acts in the country which should be repealed but are not repealed. What does it mean?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : There is an exercise for it.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: The point is either you do not send this or. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you have two standards for two Committees or two Bills? When we send a unanimous Report from the Standing Committee, you say, it is not mandatory. Here, there is no unanimity; because it fits you, you say something else. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will not accept it. That is not fair, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Sir, it is not a question of what suits us or what does not suit us. It is not that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: My point is simple. I am not opposed to the Regulatory Authority for the Lotteries. You bring it. Stop the lottery mafia. Bring a Bill, come back to the House, and, the same day, you can withdraw. There is no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति** : अहलुवालिया जी, उनका कहना है कि 1998 को जो एक्ट है, उसमें वह एक regulation बनाएंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वह उसे बनाने का assurance दे रहे हैं।

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया** : 1998 का Lotteries Regulation Act बना हुआ है, उसमें आप संशोधन ले आइए। यह कल ले आइए और कल ही withdraw कर लीजिए। आप वह ले तो आइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: It is a simultaneous decision. This Bill was taken up for consideration again, and, therefore, the opinion was that instead of going in for another Act, those changes can be brought about through the regulations under the other Act. ...*(Interruptions)*... इसमें कुछ भी गलत नहीं है। There is nothing wrong in it, Sir.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka) : Under the 1998 Act, let them frame the regulations to regulate Lotteries. Because it has to be laid on the Table of the House, let them place those regulations and then withdraw. The Bill which is proposed to be withdrawn.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: These are the precedents being set that the Government wants to introduce a Bill or the Government wants to withdraw a Bill, and, it is being obstructed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. Fine, Sir. It is fine, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: There is a provision in the Rule Book. There is a provision to object to it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: These are the precedents which are being set. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is all right. ...*(Interruptions)*... These are the precedents which you are setting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you moving it?

**श्री अजय माकन** : सर, अगर इसमें opposition की रजामंदी नहीं है, तो मैं प्रेस नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन मैं फिर से यह कहना चाहूँगी कि ये दोनों चीजें अपने आप में विरोधाभासी हैं। एक तरफ हम लोग Regulations लेकर आना चाह रहे हैं और बिल already पार्लियामेंट के अंदर रखा हुआ है। इस तरह इन दोनों चीजों में विरोधाभास है। मैं सिर्फ यही कहना चाहूँगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, the Bill is not pressed.

We will now take up the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 2008.

#### **The Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 2008**

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): Sir, I beg to move that the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, be taken into consideration.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in a Parliamentary democracy, the process of election has to be free, fair and equitable. We are very proud to say that our Parliamentary democracy is the largest and the most successful one. But, at the same time, we have to acknowledge the fact that there is some deterioration in the standards and practices. And also the elections, the perception is, are sometimes influenced by money power, muscle power, caste power, corrupt practices and also unfair means. Over the years, we have seen that our Acts, regulations and the laws of the country will have to be



strengthened to provide for contingencies, to provide to sustain the democracy, to provide any kind of an accident which can overtake the free and fair election process. There are several negative influences which creep in to destroy the system, to distort the system. These things have been debated outside, debated on the floor of the House. Even the political parties many a time come together, deliberate on that and also suggest a number of measures to remedy. In July 2004, the Election Commission forwarded about 22 proposals from out of the experience of the discussions held with political parties and also because of the practical experiences which are being felt by them. We have now brought in only 5 components out of those 22 proposals and others are under process. But I do not say that this is quite exhaustive; I do not say that even the 22 proposals will meet the requirement of the time. That is why I have been thinking that there should be a national consultation to have a comprehensive electoral reform and the state-of-art election process to be set in this country so that we remove all the distortions. That is what we would like to do at a later time. But as far as these 5 components are concerned which are the subject matter of the amendment presently presented here, these have been examined by the Departmental-related Parliamentary Standing Committee. They have examined it in their 33rd Report which is before the House. We have examined it. One of the components is 'appointment of appellate authority in districts against orders of electoral registration officer'. This is amendment to section 24 of the RPI Act, 1950. All of us have witnessed names of voters missing from the electoral roll. This is a big issue. Initially, they find their names in the list. But when they go to cast their vote, they find that their names have been erased. It does not happen just with one voter. Sometimes the number is so substantial that it is definitely a factor in the failure or success of a candidate. We have witnessed that. What role does an administration play at the district level? Many a time it is influenced and this is done on a physical verification. There is no systemic approach to have a clean electoral roll. The officer's job is to ensure that an eligible person's name is included and retained in the electoral roll. It is a matter of right to him. It cannot be denied to him. He cannot be deprived of that right. Right to vote is the right vested in the electorate. But that is denied. He is not responsible for that. It is because of the system which prepares electoral roll. We are now with an amendment wherein we have proposed to appoint an appellate authority in the district itself instead of Chief Electoral Officer to simplify the procedure to redress the grievances of the electorate in the preparation of electoral roll. In addition to that, it has been proposed to add a new clause empowering the Chief Electoral Officer for revision of the order passed by the District Election Officer. It will be done in a time-bound programme, not after the election. I don't think on this measure, there will be much dispute.

Second component of this Bill is simplification of procedure for disqualifying a person found guilty of corrupt practices. Many a time to arrive at a decision takes a lot of time and then one election is over. That is why we thought that we have to specify the time in section 8A of the Representation of the People Act. If a person is found guilty of corrupt practices, the current procedure for disqualification is that the High Court pronounces the judgement in an election petition. Many a time, after the decision of the High Court, it goes to the Supreme Court. While it is pending, another election comes. It is no justice at all. It is negation of justice. We need to work on this. That is why through the concerned State Legislature Secretary or the Secretary-General of the Rajya Sabha or the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha, as the case may be, the recommendation goes to the President. Then it goes to the Election Commission under Section 8A (3) where a judicial hearing is given to the affected party. Its opinion in this regard is communicated to the President who thereupon decides the period of disqualification according to such opinion. We are actually capsuling it with a time-bound programme. This is a very important thing and the circuitous route consists *inter alia* the registry of the High Court, Secretary of the concerned House of legislature and the President of India before reaching the Election Commission of India to enable it to render its opinion to the President. The journey is horrendous. It never ends. It does not get any termination. So this is important.

In fact, Section 8A is sought to be modified to provide a time-limit of three months within which the specified authority will have to submit the case of a person found guilty of corrupt practices to the President. It will have a far-reaching impact on having a fair and free election.

The third component of this Bill is the increase in security deposit of candidates. This is sought to be done by seeking an amendment of section 34 of the Representation of the People Act.

Sub-section 1 of section 34 containing the requirement of security deposit was substituted by the Representation of the People Act of 1996, and each candidate for election to the House of People is required to deposit an amount of Rs. 10,000/- as security deposit and for State Assembly, Rs. 5,000/-, and the amount of security deposit was last revised in 1996. As the time has come to increase it, the Election Commission of India had sent a proposal regarding the increase in security deposit of candidates to Rs. 20,000/- in case of election to the House of People and Rs. 10,000/- for Legislative Assembly. For candidates belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, the deposit amount would be half of the respective amounts.

The fourth component is amendment of section 123(7) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. Section 123 deals with certain practices which are deemed to be corrupt practices for the purpose of the said Act. Clause 7 of the said section mentions the categories of the officials of the

Government whose involvement in furtherance of the electoral prospects of any candidates at an election is to be treated as a corrupt practice for the purpose of the Act. Sir, this covers how to discipline the bureaucracy. They play havoc many a time. We need to discipline them. We can catch them with a proper claw of the law. This is what is intended. It is a question of furthering accountability among the officers on election duty.

The last component is to restrict the publication and dissemination of exit polls conducted during elections to Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies. This is a matter which the House will have to deliberate properly. Many a time, the exit polls are held. Nowadays, elections are spread over to one month, sometimes, to two months, and exit polls keep coming on the same day, and that has an influence over the electorate. It will give advantage to some people. I do not want to attribute any motive to the media or any person as it is. But the question is, that will definitely give an advantage to persons, advantage to political parties. That is why I said that the election should not only be free and fair, elections should also be equitable. Equitable treatment will have to be given to the respective political parties and the persons who are standing for the elections. I have seen it in many countries. For example, U.K., Germany and many other countries, they do not allow the exit polls before the announcement of the results. Yes, they can announce it before the last polling. These are few components that we have selected. Of course, this is not the end of the journey in the electoral reforms. I am again reiterating the matter that we will come out with comprehensive reforms for elections because we are credited to be the largest Parliamentary Democracy. We continue to be there in future also. That means we should always revisit, revisit every step they take so that our Parliamentary Democracy is the best in the world. With this, I commend the Bill for consideration of the House.

*The question was proposed.*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am speaking on the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 2008. The Bill seeks certain amendments in the principal Act, the Representation of the People Act, 1951. Sir, we have got roughly about 201 sections in the principal Act, the Representation of the People Act of 1950 and 1951.

In the last 59 years, we amended many sections because with the passage of time, so many developments had taken place in the electoral process. The constituency also has become big; the number of polling booths also has increased. When the principal Act was enacted, at that time, the country's size was 35 crores. Now, we are more than a billion. We are working on the same Act. At that point of time, electronic media was not there. Now, there is an electronic media. At that point of time, so much of print media was not there. Telephones or communication systems were not so

strong. Just to get a trunk call connected, you had to wait for hours together, for days together, to connect. But, now, you can send an SMS within the fraction of a second and you can communicate to anybody right from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and from Kohima to Kutch. There are different political parties. Although regional political parties are there, some of them contest elections in the whole of India. With these developments, don't you feel that we should come out with a new comprehensive version of the Representation of the People Act?

Now, Sir, what is the lacuna? I give you a small example. A person who is in the judicial custody cannot vote. A person who is in the jail cannot vote, but a person who is in the jail can contest! A person in the judicial custody can contest an election but a person who is in the jail cannot vote! If a person is not entitled to vote, how can he contest? It is a simple thing. But the point is, when you change, you must apply your mind. Time and again, the Election Commission has given you a lot of suggestions that you should bring forward this amendment in the principal Act. Time and again, we have found, through the judgments of High Courts and Supreme Court, that many suggestions have appeared, and we have discussed them. But we have not incorporated them in the principal Act. We have not amended that. Again, we have brought this Bill in a piecemeal manner. If you see, just now, the hon. Minister and my learned friend, my elder brother, Veerappa Moilyji, was explaining that there are five elements; five amendments are to be made in the Bill. Now, what are those five amendments? With these five different fields, there is no connectivity. If you see, number one is 'exit poll'. 'Exit poll' is connected with the electronic media and the print media. Appeal process. 'Appeal process' for what? For inclusion or deletion of a voter's name from the voters' list. The day before yesterday, I was reading a news-item. What is the procedure to get your name included in the voters' list? A simple process. You must have a ration card, and for having a ration card, you must have a residence proof, That is enough for getting your name included in the voters' list. The day before yesterday, I was reading a news-item; that was from Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh. One ration card was issued in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, son of Nathuram Godse! Sir, would you like to see a name appearing in the voters' list as "Mahatma Gandhi, son of Nathuram Godse?

The other day I read that in the names of some national leaders job cards were issued under NREGA. You know, Moilyji, during the Emergency the names of senior leaders appeared under the birth control operation and the money was released. There was an Inquiry Commission and it appeared in the Shah Commission inquiry also. So, our system is not foolproof. Now you have brought it that for deletion and inclusion, instead of the Chief Electoral Officer, the District Magistrate or the ADM should be there. It is fine. Normally, the District Electoral Officer also sits in the same

campus where the District Deputy Commissioner or the District Magistrate or the ADM sits. One of the ADMs ultimately becomes the District Electoral Officer. Now you have brought in this process and you are saying that this is a big achievement. I don't understand how you are going to protect the rights because you know that to get your name included, you need a PAN card, you need residential proof and you need a ration card.

I read another report where it was stated that there were about 3.5 million false ration cards in a particular State. It is strange. It means that by using the 3.5 million false cards you can make 3.5 million false voters also. Recently, one terrorist with Taliban link was caught in Lucknow. He had a PAN card; he had a ration card and he had a voter ID card. He had everything. It means that you don't need an Appellate Committee. But you need a foolproof system at the ground level where these cards are made, where they can check the genuineness of the person whether he or she is a citizen of the country or not, whether he or she is a bona fide resident of the country or not, whether he or she is a voter of any other State or not. There is the issue of Bangladeshi infiltrators. The Delhi High Court has given you a direction to deport them. Their names are appearing in the electoral list. Election after election, whether it is the municipal election or the general election or the Assembly election, they are participating. Despite the order of the High Court they were not deported. So, how are we going to function? That is why, again and again, I am making the request.

Then, you are bringing in the corrupt practices, disqualification, election procedure and the Mizoram aspect. In 1998 and in 1999, the Election Commission of India attempted to bar the publication of opinion polls. They went to court. They went to court quoting article 19 (1) of the Constitution. A civil writ petition was filed in the Supreme Court stating that the ECI ban was violation of article 19(1) of the Constitution. The Supreme Court later ruled that under article 324 of the Constitution the ECI had no power to impose such guidelines, but did not address the issue whether this was a Constitutional violation. Then another writ petition was filed in 2004 which is pending before the Supreme Court. The judgement has not yet come. But in the meantime, in 2008, the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill was brought forward and it went to the Standing Committee, and the Standing Committee called the stakeholders and they had discussed it. They have discussed everything. I have nothing against the media. I have nothing against the print media or the electronic media. But you cannot raise the question of fundamental right everywhere. If you have a fundamental right, I also have a fundamental right. Canada requires the publication of any election survey to include details of the survey. In Canada, if you are publishing a survey, you must have to give the formula of the survey; how many people you have surveyed and what was the

answer given by them. You have to disclose all this. But here nobody does that. Canada prohibits publishing any new survey results on the election date and before the poll closes. France bans the publication of opinion polls on a day before the ballot and the day of the ballot. It requires individuals who publish opinion surveys to also release information on data collection. It is done in France which is more advanced in the communication system than India. Italy allows the conduct of opinion polls but forbids publication and diffusion of these fifteen days prior to election. Exceptions are allowed if the publication is released with an information note about the poll and it is recorded on a website. They have to give the details as to what was the sample of the survey; how many people responded; what was the question and what was the response.

In the United States of America, of course, there is no restriction. But the United Kingdom forbids publication of exit polls on the election day and any forecast before the elections are over. Punishment includes fines up to level 5 on the standard scale or imprisonment up to six months. South Africa prohibits any person from printing, publishing or distributing the results of exit polls during the prescribed hours for an election. These are the points. You have addressed these issues. You have discussed these matters.

Now there is the issue of multi-phase election process. I belong to the State Jharkhand, a small State with 81 Members of Legislative Assembly. But here election is conducted in five phases. Tomorrow, there will be phase-I and the last phase will be on 18th of December. If tomorrow there is an exit poll, will it not affect the rest of the election process? Same political parties are contesting.

The Election Commission recommended many things. They have said that prohibit the person accused of an offence which is punishable with imprisonment for five years from standing in elections. There is no mention of any amendment in this regard from the Government side. That is why I have raised this issue. A person who is in jail is not entitled to vote, but a person who is in jail is entitled to contest an election. That means a person who is not entitled to vote can contest an election. You have brought in this clause of increase in security deposit.

Then comes the issue of contesting from multiple seats. The Election Commission has requested that one candidate should not contest an election from more than one constituencies. The candidate, who wins from multiple constituencies, must bear an expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs for Lok Sabha by-election and Rs. 5 lakhs for Assembly by-election.

Now, what happens is that in every political party, some people want to contest from two or even three constituencies. After elections, they resign. And, due to their resignation, there is by-

election. Now, by-election means more expenditure. Who bears this cost! It is borne by the National Exchequer. So, the Election Commission requested you to amend the law. But no action has been taken. Then, regarding disqualification of offences, they requested you to simplify the procedure. You have done that. As regards campaign accounts, they wanted that political parties should get their accounts audited by Government-approved auditors and make these available to the general public. Again, no action. As regards advertisements, they wanted that advertisements, on behalf of a political party or a candidate, by a surrogate, should be accompanied by the name and details of the surrogate. Then, it was suggested that Government advertisements should be prohibited six months prior to the date of dissolution or expiry of the term of the House, except in case of giving public information or announcing Government schemes. No action in both these cases. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री शान्तराम लक्ष्मण नायक (गोवा) :** इसकी जरूरत नहीं है।

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** जरूरत नहीं है, आपके हिसाब से जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि चुनाव की तिथि घोषित होने के बारे में सरकार को मालूम होता है। उसके छह महीने के पहले से सरकार के सभी विभागों को बोलते हैं कि प्रचार करो, सरकारी खाजाने से पैसे निकालकर टी.वी., रेडियो पर प्रचार होता रहता है। एक मिनट के प्रचार पर लाखों रुपये का खर्च आता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप तो इस पर बोलने वाले हैं। आप बीच में मत बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) :** Sir, I also wanted to give my name.

**श्री उपसभापति :** ऐसा है कि डिबेट शुरू होने के पहले नाम देना चाहिए।

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद :** मैं आपकी बात मान लेता हूँ। सर, क्या करें? हाउस चलेगा नहीं, इसलिए नाम नहीं दिया।

**श्री उपसभापति :** ऐसा नहीं होता है। आप हाउस में बैठे थे, आपको नाम देना चाहिए था।

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद :** चलने की उम्मीद नहीं थी, इसलिए हमने नाम नहीं दिया।

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA :** I am just reading out the recommendations sent by the Election Commission of India, which the Government has either not accepted, or, where no action has been taken while bringing in the Amendment to the RPI Act. Again, there was a suggestion regarding removal of the Election Commissioners. Currently, the Chief Election Commissioner can be removed only in a manner similar to the impeachment of a Judge of the Supreme Court. It was sought that the same protection should be extended to other Election Commissioners. Here, no action. No action means that it has neither been accepted nor rejected. Then, it was suggested that the expenditure of the Commission should be charged to the Consolidated Fund of India. No action. Then, transfer of Election Officers should not be made without the approval of the Commission once the General Election or by-election has been called. Then, they wanted imposition of a six-month ban on transfer of officers prior to the date of term of expiry or dissolution of the House. No action. They further

5.00 P.M.

wanted that the authority to make rules should rest with the Election Commission. No action. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether they had any consultation with the various political parties on the various recommendations made by the Election Commission. Did you do any such exercise? If so, what was the response?

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to intervene on this. No action does not mean inaction. No action, sometimes, denotes that no further amendment is necessary or that those proposals may be under the consideration of the Governments. These are the only two answers. Then, so far as these five proposals are concerned, you may kindly recall that in 2004, there was an all-party meeting called by the Chief Election Commissioner, and these have been agreed to. Whatever has been agreed to by them, the same has been brought about. In respect of other proposals out of 22, we will, definitely, discuss with you, and if you arrive at a consensus, we will not hesitate to bring them before Parliament.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: That is the reason. Instead of bringing forward amendments in the Representation of the People Act in a piecemeal manner, you should have brought in a comprehensive Bill.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sometimes, it is not possible to wait for the last amendment to be agreed upon.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I don't know from where you have the pressure. Now, you want to change the Companies Act of 1956. You are bringing in a new Bill. You are changing about 400 Sections. Here, there are only 200, and these relate to the basic concept of democracy in our country. The same voters are voting for Panchayats, your mini-Parliaments, Zilla Parishads, Municipal Corporations, Legislative Assemblies, Legislative Councils and, then, the Parliament. That is the base. Now, you want to change the Tax Codes, the Income-Tax Act. You want to change the entire Tax Code. You are the architect of that blueprint, I know.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: I can just assure the House that tomorrow or the day after, after you pass this Bill, we will take up the rest of the 17. If you are in a position to arrive at a consensus, I am prepared to call for a meeting. We will arrive at a consensus. We will also involve the Election Commission. We will go by that. We have no problem. But, at the same time, it cannot stop somewhere. Things should move on. That is what is our *bona fide* intention is.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I am not saying that you repeal this Bill today and, tomorrow, bring a new Bill. There shouldn't be a vacuum. But have you started the process? You were the Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission where you dealt with ten or twelve reports.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Fifteen reports.



SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: So, you dealt with fifteen reports in the ARC before becoming the Law Minister of this country. You have dealt with so many things. You must have seen the procedure relating to the Representation of the People Act and you must have felt that it needs change.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Yes, there is a chapter on that.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: There is a chapter. So, it needs change. Now, implement it. Now, bring a comprehensive background note. Call an all-party meeting.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has just now given the assurance. After this, he is going to have a meeting and, if there is a consensus, he doesn't mind bringing a Bill.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I can tell you, Sir, why I am saying this. There is a clause relating to corrupt officers, corrupt practices and disqualification. You waited till the Madras High Court gave the judgement in 2000; and they might have gone to the Supreme Court; and, from the Supreme Court, when they came back, then only our eyes were opened. Then only we came to know about the corruption. That is why I have given that small example of Chittoor district where a ration card was issued in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, son of Nathuram Godse and with the help of the ration card, he will get his name included in the voters' list and the voter's name will be Mahatma Gandhi, son of Nathuram Godse. Is it correct? But a man with the name of Mahatma Gandhi, son of Nathuram Godse does not exist at all. ...*(Interruptions)*... हो नहीं सकता, ऐसा हो रहा है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इन चीजों को रोकने के लिए foolproof system होना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: That is why, we have brought it in here. There should be a sense of accountability on those officers. That is why, punishment is provided for here. One cannot do it. An appellate authority is also provided now. That all shows that a lot of accountability has been ensured in the whole system. That is why, we brought this amendment.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: This appellate authority is to take care of only the registration and inclusion and correction of names in the Electoral Rolls. If my name is not included, then only the appellate authority comes into the picture. But I am saying the basic requirement to get your name included is the ration card and, if ration card is fictitious, what will you do? Now, my learned friend, the hon. Home Minister, is fortunately here and he is in-charge of internal security also. He should be aware of these facts.

He should be aware of these facts that one ration card, a fictitious ration card can create havoc. And a fictitious man, in that name, can claim so many benefits. When you contest an election, you need to have your name in the voters' list. It does not matter whether you have an ID or a photo ID, but you must have a certified copy of the voters' list. So, tomorrow, we will find that a

person who is not a citizen of India at all has contested elections. As you know, in Lucknow, a person was caught, you must be aware of that case, who had PAN Card, bank account, Voter ID Card, ration card and everything. So, he can contest election, and tomorrow he can also become a Minister of our country. If I go by the spirit of articles 74 and 75, the President of India can nominate a Prime Minister, and on the advice of the Prime Minister a person can become a member of the Council of Ministers.

SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Maybe the Prime Minister.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Maybe, under certain circumstances, when no party is getting a majority, with the help of somebody, he can become the Prime Minister. So, one should have a serious thought over it. So, my submission is this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Moilyji, please listen to me.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: I am listening to you.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You are taking brief of the Home Minister. So, the point is, we are certainly going to support these five options. But, after getting this support, the Government should come forward with a comprehensive Bill so that we can give a good framework to our people. We could not give a foolproof democratic system to our forefathers, at least, we can give it to our future generation. To have a good democratic system, there should be a good election management system. So, it can be done through the Representation of the People Act. Thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Shantaram Naik. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I have to make the statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; the debate is going on. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, the Bill which has been circulated to us has the name of Shri Hansraj Bhardwaj. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to know whether the Law Minister is Shri Hansraj Bhardwaj or Shri Veerappa Moily. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the Bill circulated to us. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is in the statement of the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is in the Bill which has been circulated to the Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is how it was introduced here. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Rajya Sabha does not dissolve. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, the hon. Home Minister is here. He has to make a statement on Assam blasts. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will make a statement, but the clarifications will be on some other day.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: No, Sir. Why, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is because the debate is going on. ...*(Interruptions)*... The debate is going on and, in between, it is difficult to allow clarifications on the statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Baishya, I am ready for clarifications. But, since the debate has started, I will make the statement today, and tomorrow you seek the clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Tomorrow will never come. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, give me just one minute to speak on this. Sir, the situation in Assam is very critical. Since yesterday we have been raising it in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... We want to seek certain clarifications from the hon. Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, the debate will go on up to 5.30. Then, the Statement of the Home Minister will be at 5.30, and we will continue the debate on the Bill tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... Four hours are fixed for this Bill. Now, Shri Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK : Sir, I would like to begin by agreeing to some extent with my learned friend, Shri Ahluwaliaji, in the sense that he has said that the Bill is not exhaustive. That has been rightly answered by the Law Minister that in case there is a consensus on various issues, then, a comprehensive Bill can be brought in. But, one of the sections which needs immediate attention is Section 29 of the Representation of People Act, 1951, which deals with the registration of political parties.

As the section today stands, you register a party submitting the constitution of every party. Every political party has to submit a copy of its constitution to the Election Commission and there it is registered.

After the Liberhan Commission Report, I do not think the BJP has got any right to remain in the Statute Book. Therefore, its registration needs to be cancelled. If there is any flaw in section 29, it has got to be amended. The spirit of section 29, the spirit that requires political parties to be registered is after giving a commitment and that commitment has been shattered into pieces. It has come to light now. Each and every leader is identified as a violator. Therefore, what right do you have to remain as a political party? When a nomination is filed before the Returning Officer, what do you do? You would take an oath saying that you would protect the Constitution. When you get elected,

again you take that oath of protecting the Constitution. When you become a Minister, there also you take that oath that you would protect the secularism and the Constitution. But, when you go for public meetings, you would say that secularism is of the Congress party and that you do not believe in -secularism. This is your commitment as a political party. Therefore, I say that while you are making certain changes, make a commitment to yourself and to your political party.

I would like to say that there are 22 proposals submitted by the Election Commission. But the Election Commission should be asked, 'You are submitting these 22 proposals. What happened in the past? Instead of submitting proposals, without caring for Parliament, under article 324, in the guise of article 324, various laws have been created left and right.' If these 22 proposals cannot be used, what about the hundred laws that have been created?

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: They are guidelines, not laws!

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: I would say that they are laws because they are enforceable. I could have brought a volume to show how many pages of laws are passed by Parliament and how many pages are created under article 324. Therefore, the Election Commission should be asked. I would even go to the extent of saying that if there are any good aspects of law covered by those notifications issued under article 324, let us incorporate them into the law. Let us go to that extent even. But, let them not remain in the form of notifications or orders issued day in and day out under article 324. Why do they issue those? Because, every candidate has got only fifteen days. Only during the election time they would issue. No candidate can go to a court, he does not have the patience nor the time. So, you issue any order under article 324! In fact, this started happening during the time of Mr. Seshan. Mr. Seshan said, 'My powers are under article 324 and these are far more powerful than the powers vested under Representation of the People's Act, 1951.' Therefore, Sir, the task is with you and this is a serious task. I would say time and again, let us restore the powers back to Parliament. Our powers have been taken away partly by the Supreme Court and partly by the Election Commission. You know in the case of Lyngdoh Committee. What happened? The Supreme Court constituted the Lyngdoh Committee for governing election to universities and colleges. Fine! The Lyngdoh Committee gave its report. They gave several recommendations making the elections very restrictive. After five years, what did the Supreme Court itself say? This constitution of the Lyngdoh Committee by the Supreme Court amounts to the judicial legislation.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, they then referred it to a five-judge Bench. They have realised one instance. But there are so many other cases where through interpretation they have encroached upon our powers for which we have not done anything. Same thing is with the Election Commission. Therefore, I have always said that we passed 20 per cent laws and 80 per cent laws are created by

the Election Commission and by the Supreme Court. Now, Sir, as far as the Appellate Authority is concerned, it is a good idea that registration of electorate should be there. But, what about Appellate Authority on certain issues other than elector which crop up during filing of nomination? The present law is that there is no remedy. You can only file election petition. If this law is allowed to be retained or some remedy is to be given and supposing I file some assessment of my wealth and property and I give a wrong statement. What is the remedy? The other party's remedy is election petition after the results are over. Is there no remedy in between just like you are giving remedy as far as registration of electorate is concerned? Secondly, if the Muslim voters are in substantial number, say thousands of voters which may impact elections, will this authority have a right to stay the election in that particular constituency? If this right is not vested, then, this power of Appellate Authority has no meaning. Kindly give a thought to this aspect. Then, as far as exit poll is concerned, it was required that this should be covered under a statute. We are speaking of guidelines etc. Now, you have done the right thing by bringing this. Now, I would like to know whether the definition of company includes a society registered under a Society Act and a trust registered under a Trust Act because there may be a trust which may manage a television channel. So, I would like to know whether those people will be covered under this. Then, Sir, you have given powers. As it is, they have taken powers of Parliament under article 324. Now, here also under clause 7, you are giving powers to specifying dates etc. for exit poll, for notification. All those powers have been given to Election Commission to issue orders, Why don't you frame rules? If you want to do some detailing under exit polls, then, that detailing should be done under rules rather than the orders issued by the Election Commission. One may argue that for exigency, power is required to be given to Election Commission. There is no exigency. You may well decide what is to be done and include in the form of rules. Then, another aspect, Sir, which has not been touched in this, and, which I would like you to touch at any future date is the entire staff which is given to by Election Commission is deemed to be on deputation. This is well understood because unless you say it is deemed to be on deputation they will have no control. It is correct. The law says — I do not have the RP Act now, but, a particular section in the RP Act clearly mentions it that this power is limited till the process- of election is over. But, Election Commission has, time and again, taken a stand that their power extends beyond that. How it is possible? How do they act against a particular section and the provision is specifically mentioned. Suppose, if a case is filed against an officer for some indiscipline during elections, how can an election Commission monitor even after the process is over? That is the duty of the prosecuting machinery of the State. They cannot say, you show me the charge sheet, you show me the evidence. I will guide, I will

monitor. The Election Commission cannot say this, but, they have been doing this. Therefore, let this be very specific and clear. There is no need of an amendment. It only requires to be brought to the notice of the Election Commission that you do not have the power to monitor cases of Government servants whenever disciplinary action is there after the election process is over.

The Election Commission sends observers. There is a clear-cut provision for observers. I fully agree with it. There is no point on that. But, the instructions given to them are so vague that in each State the election observers frame their own laws. They will list out various things. Supposing, people, in an election campaign office, are eating Samosas or Butter Nans. They say, 'I will decide the rate of what you are eating.' They say, the rate of Samosa is Rs. 10 and Butter Nan, Rs. 5 or whatever it is. Although the workers of the party have brought the same from hotel for Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 or whatever it is, still they decide the rate. Suppose, if we buy caps for workers, they decide the rate, although he might have brought caps for triple the rate of what the observers decided. If you are holding a rally and wish to bring chairs, they will say, 'I will decide how many chairs have to be brought and account them.' So, these are the vague things which need to be controlled. I remember, a lady leader of ours went to the Election Commission. I also accompanied. She said, 'If I put 'Hand' symbol on my sari, is it permissible.' He said, 'No. It is not permissible. How is it permissible?' She asked, 'What will you do?' He said, 'I will charge money for that sari.' She asked again, 'If I don't pay, what will you do.' He said, 'I will confiscate sari.' What does it mean? It means, first, they will ascertain whether you are wearing sari with the permission of the candidate. If there is a permission of the candidate, then charges will be included in the account of the candidate. If candidate says that he has not given the permission, then, the sari will be confiscated. It may appear exaggeration. But, the 'law' of observers and their concept is similar to this. I have explained this because I was with that lady when this exchange of words took place with the Member of the Election Commission. Suppose, in a VIP rally, if we notify that 40 persons will be our main campaigners — of course, there is a difference of opinion on this — sometimes, they say that expenditure of this rally will be on candidate if that candidate is brought on the dais and present himself before voters with folded hands. But, if candidate sits on chair down below, then expenditure goes to the account of the party. These sort of funny equations, Sir, are not proper. And, again, it is not uniform. In some States they say it is different. If candidate sits even down below the dais, the expenditure is put in the account of candidate. So, this creates a problem as, ultimately, the expenditure goes beyond certain limit on account of such kind of illogical interpretation. You have referred that the expenditure being increased from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000. Kindly see that the

expenditure of the candidate also increased similarly. Otherwise, Rs. 10,000 more will go from candidate's account. They will do this. You have hardly any power. As far as increasing the expenditure is concerned, they will issue their own notification.

Another issue which applies to Goa, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and many States, particularly Kerala, is several seamen work on ships and other people go to Gulf for jobs. The Election Commission officials go to their houses and if they find that those people are not available, they will delete their names from the electoral list. Actually, they will go either to Gulf for one or two years for work or work on ship for one or two years. The ship is not his house. He is just working in that. But, because he is working in ship or in Gulf, as the case may be, and not present at home, his name is removed from the electoral rolls. To remove this anomaly, the Ministry of Law and Justice introduced a Bill. I wanted to know what the status of the Bill. It had lapsed two years back. It is absolutely essential. Since it is linked with NRI thing, I think, it has not been introduced again. Forget about NRIs. We are not concerned with that. But, the interests of this category of people who are working on-ships or in Gulf countries need to be protected... so that, whenever they are here, they can vote.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: It is under active consideration.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Thank you, Sir, Lastly, I would like to mention that our electoral system, we can proudly say, is a very foolproof system. We have got a legislation, called, RPF, 1950, another legislation, called, RPF 1951; similarly, we have got other rules too. These entire things, when put together, make perfect machinery and, therefore, we have been successful all these years. But, Sir, kindly see to it that Parliament's power to legislate on election is not taken away. It is your job to see that the Election Commission is told that their powers, under section, 24 are restricted. Similarly, the Supreme Court has to be told that its powers of creating laws, in the name of interpretation, are also limited. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will take up further discussion on the Bill tomorrow. Now, a statement by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs.

## **STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

### **Bomb blasts in Nalbari district of Assam**

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is with a deep sense of anguish that I have to inform this House about the unfortunate incidents of two bomb blasts in Nalbari district of Assam on November 22, 2009 which have resulted in the loss of 6 lives and injuries to 52. The preliminary reports indicate that the perpetrators of these crimes belong to the United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA). In the past few weeks, we had received intelligence

reports about the plans of the ULFA to engineer bomb blasts in Nalbari and Guwahati districts. These reports were promptly shared with the Government of Assam and the State Police. The State Government had also issued alerts. The State Government had also put out a lookout notice for 9 ULFA militants who were suspected to have infiltrated into the State. While strict vigilance was maintained in the two districts and elsewhere, unfortunately, the incident in Nalbari could not be averted. Search operations are continuing in Nalbari and the neighbouring districts. The operational Group of Unified Headquarters met on November 23, 2009 and has taken stock of the situation.

The State Government has informed us that one person, suspected to be involved in the bomb blasts, has been apprehended.

The State Police and the security forces have maintained intense pressure on the ULFA and the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) (anti-talks faction) since January 2009. In the current year up to 15 November, 2009, as a result of counter insurgency operations, a total number of 1196 insurgents have been neutralised by way of arrests/surrender or being killed in action. Besides, 282 kgs of explosives and 630 weapons had been seized from insurgents till 22 November, 2009. The State Government and security forces have been taking all possible steps to contain the insurgency and, it will be apparent from the facts, stated above, that they have met with a considerable degree of success.

Owing to the counter insurgency operations, the ULFA has come under tremendous pressure. Its leadership is in disarray. Key ULFA leaders are in prison. Recently, 2 ULFA leaders surrendered to the Indian security forces. Three ULFA leaders are believed to be abroad and there are reports of serious differences among them. In this background, it is our assessment that the recent incidents manifest the desperation of the banned organisation ULFA. The State Government and the security forces are determined to intensify the counter insurgency operations against the ULFA and the NDFB (anti-talks faction).

The Government of India strongly condemns the acts of violence of November 22, 2009, even while it regrets that it was not possible for the security forces, despite their best efforts, to pre-empt and prevent the incident. On behalf of the Government of India, I offer my sincere condolences to the families of the deceased and to the injured.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, the situation of Assam is very, very critical. Killings are taking place daily in Assam, Sir, I am very happy that after the incident in Bombay, due to the measures taken by the Government of India, there has not been a single incident in Bombay. I really congratulate the Government for this thing. After destruction of the World Trade Centre in the



USA, not a single incident has occurred in the USA. But, Sir, in Assam, it is a continuous process, Day by day, the law and order situation is deteriorating. Frankly speaking, Sir, from October till today, in Assam, more than 30 persons have been killed and more than 100 people seriously injured. Sir, on 4th October, in Bhimajuli, a Biswanath Chariali sub-division in the Sonitpur district, 13 people were killed and more than 42 people injured. On 16th November, railway communication between the Upper Assam and the rest of India was totally disrupted for 12 hours. There was a stoppage of the running of Rajdhani Express. Again, day-before-yesterday, eight persons were killed in Assam. Sir, day by day, the situation is getting worsened. Three Cabinet Ministers of the Government of Assam publicly staged a dharna asking the Government to provide security to the people. This is the situation, Sir. The Cabinet Minister himself staged a dharna seeking security of the people.

Secondly, Sir, the Chief of the Bodoland Autonomous Council also staged a dharna demanding security for the people. Sir, I am very sorry to say that in the Bodoland area, on an average, daily two to five people are being killed. Sir, this is the situation in Assam.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please seek your clarification.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Please try to understand the situation, Sir. Enough is enough. Always, our people are killed. They are killed by extremists, they are killed by the military. Always, our people are killed. We should identify what the basic reason behind this is. It is high time for the Government of India to identify the basic reason. We want a permanent solution, Sir. We do not want a temporary solution. We want a permanent solution for the insurgency problem in Assam. Sir, the hon. Home Minister is sitting here. The hon. Minister in his statement said that ULFA is in disarray. ULFA is now in a weak position.,Sir our suggestion is this. We appeal to the ULFA, we appeal to the Government of India to immediately start a political dialogue. Without a political dialogue, the insurgency problem cannot be solved. We request the hon. Minister, Sir, that a political dialogue with ULFA, NDFB and other extremist organisations should be started immediately in order to save Assam. This is the agony of the people of Assam. Assam is burning, Sir. It is the duty of the Government of India to save life and property of the innocent people of Assam. I seek this clarification, Sir. I need support from the entire House. A political dialogue with ULFA, NDFB and other militant organisations should start immediately. So, we want a permanent solution of the insurgency problem in Assam. Sir, I thank you for having allowed me to speak.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Prime Minister comes from that State, Assam. He represents that State in the Rajya Sabha and he is the Leader of the House also. It has a special status; and that is the reason why when the UPA was formed, one Peace Committee Group, PCG, was formed under the chairmanship of Indira Goswami along with about 10-12 members to negotiate with ULFA, and the National Security Adviser was regularly talking to them through this Group. What is the status of that PCG? I want to know whether we have come to a conclusion on that issue or not.

Then, I have seen that you have deputed one Interlocutor, Mr. P.C. Haldar, the former Director of IB, to discuss with NDFB. Now, I want to know whether they have started talks with the NDFB or not.

Then, Sir, the third thing is, in Bodo area — this Nalbari is also in that area — we have found that there is lot of infiltration of Bangaldeshi migrants, illegal migrants, and that is the reason, we have seen, this year, they hoisted a Pakistani Flag in a ground of Darang district and there was a lot of problem on this. There was a wild riot started and the houses of a lot of tribal people were burnt by these illegal migrants ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): The issue of hoisting of Pakistani Flag has been resolved. That issue has been clarified because it was the Eid day after Republic Day. So, that Flag was Eid Flag. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No; Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PARASD BAISHYA: No; Sir. It was a Pakistani Flag. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री प्रकाश जाचडेकर (महाराष्ट्र):** सर, यह टी.वी. चैनल्स पर भी दिखाया गया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He wanted to clarify. That is all. Please sit down. Yes, Mr. Ahluwalia ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: That is an allegation. It has been resolved. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, there was a Peace Committee between the illegal migrants and the rest of the tribal people. Just to pacify them, they made a Peace Committee and that was resolved. But it is a fact that a Pakistani Flag was hoisted there and after the Pakistani Flag, there were widespread riots between the illegal migrants and the tribal population of that area. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Please sit down. Mr. Baishya, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: It is the Mohanpur village of Udalguri district.  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baishya, you had your chance. Please sit down.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, then the other political parties including the Congress, BJP, AGP and others joined hands together. They went in a big rally to the same village and hoisted the National Flag. In this way, it was resolved. It is not that the Pakistani Flag was not hoisted. My point is, ULFA is there. The ULFA leaders are taking shelter either in Bhutan or in Bangladesh. Now, these illegal migrants are coming from Bangladesh and encroaching the land, even the river bed; and they have spread on the entire river bed. They are cultivating there; they are living there. There is nobody to check them and they have become the legal migrants of that area. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: One minute; I am not asking you.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: It is an imagination. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I am not talking about imaginary things. I know the facts. I have spent my childhood. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, this is not a debate. Please seek only clarifications.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: My point is, you are appointing an Interlocutor, Mr. P.C. Haldar, to deal with NDFB and here it says, 'anti-talks faction'. Now, when the ceasefire was declared and there was agreement with NDFB, there was only one faction which was in favour of peace talks and in ULFA also there was only one faction. Under the chairmanship of Indira Goswami, there was a PCG constituted and that PCG was directly talking to the National Security Adviser.

What is the status of these two committees and what is the status of the illegal migrants in these areas? What is their role in the anti-national and anti-social activities that are taking place and ultimately costing the poor tribal people of Nalbari their lives?

**श्री विश्वजीत दैमासी (असम) :** सर, असम के बम ब्लास्ट्स के बारे में हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने यहां जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उस पर मैं कुछ क्लैरिफिकेशन्स चाहूंगा क्योंकि Nalbari मेरा इलाका है, मैं उसी जगह से आता हूं और Nalbari ही आधा बोडोलैंड में गया है, जिसको Baksa डिस्ट्रिक्ट के नाम से जाना जाता है। अभी वैश्य जी ने भी कहा कि असम की हालत बहुत खराब हो गई है, specially बोडोलैंड एरिया में। वहां आम आदमी के लिए सिक्योरिटी की बहुत प्रॉब्लम हो गई है। असम सरकार की जो पुलिस है, उसकी बहुत शॉर्टेज है। मेरा Baksa डिस्ट्रिक्ट है और सारे extremists वहां पर हैं - ULFA भी है, NDFB है। वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट भूटान के साथ लगा हुआ है, उस डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जो पुलिस प्रशासन है, वहां लोगों की सिक्योरिटी के लिए सिर्फ 12 ए.के. 47 राइफल्स हैं। पुलिस हमें arms दे नहीं सकती है, थाने में कोई vehicle नहीं है, magistrate के पास भी कोई vehicle नहीं है। SDPO के पास खुद का भी vehicle नहीं है, जो DSP होता है, उनके पास भी vehicle नहीं है - ऐसी हालत है! वहां की जो आर्मी है, शायद इलैक्शन में वे कुछ withdraw करके ले आए, तो वहां कोई सिक्योरिटी नहीं है। हर दिन आदमी मर

रहा है। इसके लिए जिन तीन मिनिस्टर्स ने वहां धरना दिया, यह सही है कि वे मेरी पार्टी बी.पी.एफ. से ही हैं। वहां alliance की सरकार है, यहां यू.पी.ए. में है, लेकिन मेरा seat (••••••) unfortunately एन.डी.ए. के साथ हो गया, पता नहीं... मैं भी यू.पी.ए. का ही हूं। तो वहां हालत ऐसी हो गई है कि सिक्कोरिटी के लिए हमें सड़क पर आना पड़ रहा है। हम लोग जब घर जाते हैं तो कभी घर में शांति से बैठ नहीं सकते, सो नहीं सकते। अगर हम लोग भूटान जाएं तो वहां अच्छी तरह सो सकेंगे, बैठ सकेंगे, इसलिए कहीं ऐसी हालत न हो जाए कि हम लोगों को भूटान जाकर शेल्टर लेना पड़े, चीन जाकर शेल्टर लेना पड़े। वहां बोडोलैण्ड में लॉ एंड ऑर्डर नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है। NDFB को जो यहां anti-faction दिखाया है, ऐसा कोई anti-faction हमने नहीं देखा। जो NDFB के लोग एक-साथ सीज़फायर के designated camp से निकलते हैं, पहचान जाते हैं, तब उनको anti faction बताया जाता है, लेकिन एक दिन पहले ये लोग एक साथ घूमते हैं, और एक-साथ extortion करते हैं। हमारे असम में हालत ज्यादा खराब हो गई है और सारे extremist groups को होम मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से सीज़फायर कर दिया गया और इसके बाद extremists के वहां की पुलिस और वहां के आर्मी ऑफिसर्स के साथ अच्छे रिलेशंस बन गए हैं। अब हालत यह हो गई है कि extremists के बारे में अगर कोई कमेंट करेगा, तो वे उल्टे on behalf of extremists यह क्लैरिफिकेशन दे देते हैं कि वे लोग ऐसे नहीं हैं, वे लोग ऐसा नहीं करते हैं। तो इस प्रकार वहां उलटा हो गया है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि वहां की सिक्कोरिटी के लिए कुछ व्यवस्था करें और खुद के लिए भी मैं एम.पी. होने के नाते होम मिनिस्टर साहब से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वहां मुझे थोड़ी सिक्कोरिटी की समस्या हो गई है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट मुझे सिक्कोरिटी दे नहीं सकती है। कम से कम अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की ओर से न हो तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की ओर से हमारे घर की सिक्कोरिटी का कोई इंतजाम होना चाहिए। वहां ऐसी हालत है कि जब आप देखेंगे, तब पता चलेगा। अगर आज दिल्ली में extremists होते, सीज़फायर होता, अगर पार्लियामेंट के सामने आर्म्स लेकर कोई घूमता, तो आप कैसा फील करते? ऐसा हम हर दिन वहां सामना करते हैं। वहां हर दिन extremists openly markets में घूमते रहते हैं, कहीं भी जाओ, वहीं घूमते दिखाई देते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA : Sir, this is a very serious matter. A sitting Member of the Rajya Sabha from Assam is saying that he is not feeling secure in the State and the State Government is not providing him security. We all appeal, on his behalf, to the Home Minister that the Home Minister must provide him security so that he can live there safely.

**श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी :** थैंक यू सर, अगर ऐसा होगा तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। तो इस तरह की हालत है, आप थोड़ा महसूस कीजिए कि हर दिन extremists खुले आर्म्स लेकर सीज़फायर के नाम पर घूमते रहेंगे, तो रोज़ ऐसा कैसे चल सकता है? अगर आपने डायलॉग किया है तो अच्छी बात है, जल्दी डायलॉग करके, जल्दी बात करके उनकी समस्या का समाधान करना चाहिए, नहीं तो उनको किसी भी तरह से कंट्रोल करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्थिति बतायी है, उसके संबंध में मेरा एक ही प्वाइंटेड क्वेश्चन है कि पिछले पांच साल में असम की insurgency के बारे में सिक्कोरिटी एजेंसीज़ ने जो विभिन्न रिपोर्ट्स गृह मंत्रालय को दी है, उन रिपोर्ट्स में पॉलिटिकल लीडर्स का tacit support to insurgents and some of them holding Governments offices, उनका सपोर्ट extremists को है। उसके बारे में जो सिक्कोरिटी एजेंसीज़ की रिपोर्ट आई है, उसको बाहर भी पब्लिसिटी मिलती है - उनको भी मालूम है क्योंकि रिपोर्ट उनके पास है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके बारे में सरकार क्या करने जा रही है?

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR (Tripura): Sir, first of all, I strongly condemn the brutal killings in Nalbari district of Assam on behalf of my Party CPI(M), and I urge upon the Government to render all sorts of help that is possible to that area and to those who are injured. Nearly during the same period, some days earlier, in our State also there was brutal killings. In some border area Kanchanpur, Reang people were brutally killed by NLFT. I also condemn that killing also. I think the hon. Home Minister will take note of these incidents in Pasparan, Kanchanpur sub-division in Tripura. Sir, I have seen in the Statement that the State Government had also put out a look-out notice for nine ULFA militants who were suspected to have infiltrated into the State. Which is the country from where they have infiltrated? How long will that continue? We have seen that our State is surrounded by Bangladesh. Though the present Bangladesh Government is taking some steps to oust militants, even then my question is: What steps are the Government of India taking to see that these militants cannot infiltrate into the Indian territory maybe Assam, maybe Tripura, maybe Manipur and maybe other States? They are taking shelter in other countries — maybe Bangladesh, maybe Pakistan, maybe Burma and other countries. They are taking shelter in other countries and again entering into the Indian territory. How can this be curbed? What are the steps the Government are taking? What kind of relations the Government is maintaining with other countries? Sir, the militants shift their place from one State to another. When there is any operation in Tripura, they hide in Mizoram; when there is any operation in Mizoram, they shift to Nagaland. So, they go on shifting from one State to another. I think, there should be coordination among the States. There should be an inter-State cooperation among the North-Eastern States so that they can move jointly against these militant activities and curb them. If all the States come together and sit together and see which are the places they are in hiding then they can be rooted out.

All the State Governments should move together in co-operation with each other. This is my third point.

My fourth point is that we must have some political will against the militants. In our State, this NLFT group has killed our 1700 Party activists, including leaders, including Ministers, including ex-MLAs, etc. They have laid down their lives in the hands of the militants, that is, NLFT and some other groups. These are banned organisations. Due to their attacks, our people have lost their lives; they could not survive. Sir, our Party has been made the target. For the last 22-25 years, we have fought these militants of NLFT. Now, we have brought the State into a very peaceful situation. I think, the hon. Home Minister would appreciate the fact that we have brought peace at the cost of blood. The groups like NLFT are underground groups. Then, there are over-ground groups like INPT, and it is getting support from the Opposition parties in the State.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not a debate. Please, seek the clarification.

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: I am seeking clarification, Sir. If militants do not get any political support from whatever quarter, they cannot do these operations freely. So, directly or indirectly, they are getting political support. I would not go into the details as to from which party and in which State they are getting this support. You can easily understand from the atmosphere. In our State, we have the experience that this NLFT group is getting political support.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not about Tripura. He will not be able to.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: I appreciate the steps being taken by the State Government. The steps being taken by the Government should be fully supported by the Centre and the Centre should extend all sorts of co-operation to the State Governments. Sir, I have seen that if there is some disorder in Assam, we also feel the loss of security because...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sarkar, this is only for clarifications on the statement. You are making it a debate.

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: My earnest request to the Central Government is to take serious note of the incidents, and come to the help of the State Governments to strengthen democratic forces there irrespective of the party.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : This incident is unfortunate. But, I do not agree with the assessment that the situation in Assam is deteriorating. On the contrary, several groups have been contained and they have been brought to the negotiating table. The most recent one is the DHD-J, after Jewel Gorlosa was arrested and another leader was neutralised in an encounter. Today, we have moved forward where we can appoint an interlocutor to hold talks with these groups. We have NDFB (pro-talk faction). We have the DHD-J, both groups, and we have some other small groups such as the UPDS which have come forward to hold talks.

We have made it clear that the talks can be within the framework of the Indian Constitution, and, they cannot put forward any demand for sovereignty, I think, the talks will go forward. So, there has been a distinct improvement in the political situation in Assam.

6.00 P.M.

As far as violence is concerned, the two major organizations, which are responsible for the violence, are ULFA and the NDFB (anti-talks faction). As far as ULFA is concerned, the Government of India has, from time to time, held talks with ULFA. We know that talks were held in 1992. ULFA backed out and nothing came out of it. In 2005-06, the People's Consultative Group was set up. Three rounds of talks were held. The Government agreed to favourably consider the request of ULFA for release of five ULFA detainees provided ULFA made a formal approach for holding direct talks,

6.00 P.M.

nominated a delegation for these talks, indicated a time-frame and abjured violence. The People's Consultative Group representatives continued to help. The Government declared a unilateral suspension of operation from 13th of August, 2006 to 20th of September, 2009. However, ULFA did not respond, and, instead, used this period to raise new cadres, to acquire new weapons and to indulge in violence and extortions. So, those talks also did not lead us anywhere.

As you know, some companies of ULFA have now split. The A and C companies of ULFA have declared a unilateral ceasefire. The A and C companies have submitted a charter of demands to the State Government, and, we are working with the State Government to see whether the A and C companies can be brought to the table for talks.

Frankly, in my assessment of the situation, talks with ULFA are leading nowhere and the reason is obvious. The reason is that Paresh Baruah, Arvind Rajkhowa and Raju Baruah are outside India. There are serious differences among them. We hope that those differences multiply and we hope that some of them will see reason. Recently, two senior ULFA leaders surrendered to our forces, and, that has completely demoralized the ULFA leadership.

Our position regarding militant groups in the North East is very simple and straight forward — give up violence, give up arms, give up any claim for sovereignty, we are willing to hold talks. I do not think that the ULFA leadership today is in a position to accept these conditions; this is what we gather through intelligence reports about Paresh Baruah's speeches, statements and movements. But I am confident that with the recent surrender of the two ULFA leaders and the growing differences among the remaining three or four leaders of ULFA, it is only a matter of time that there will be further dissensions and ULFA will be weakened, and, eventually, they will see reason and come to talks. But, in the meanwhile — both the State Government and Central Government are clear that we will continue to maintain intense pressure on ULFA. ULFA is a very violent organisation. For example, day before yesterday's incident has been denied by ULFA, but the footprint of ULFA is seen in the way the bicycle bomb blast was carried out.

As far as NDFB is concerned, that is also split now — there is an anti-talks faction and there is a pro-talks faction — after Ranjan Daimary was expelled, and, Dhiren Bodo was elected as the leader. We are engaging the NDFB and we are willing to hold talks with them.

We are willing to hold talks with it. If the other faction also wants to hold talks, we are willing to hold talks with that. That again is a chequered history. A Suspension of Operations Agreement started on 1st of June 2005 and was extended from time to time. It will now expire in December 2009. They have submitted a Charter of Demands. We will look into that. If they give up violence, give up arms, give up the claim for sovereignty, we are willing to talk to them. In fact, an interlocutor has

been appointed. But in the meanwhile, we will not commit the mistake that during the interregnum we will not maintain pressure on them. That was a mistake. Once talks begin, we can think of suspending operations. But until then, subject to an SoO which they observe, we will continue to maintain intense pressure on these forces so that they do not recruit new cadres, they do not indulge in extortion, do not indulge in violence.

Sir, many of these leaders take shelter in Bangladesh. But, I must say after Sheikh Hasina's Government has taken over, we have received splendid cooperation from the Government of Bangladesh. Sheikh Hasina is visiting us next month. I am sure the cooperation between our two countries will be further strengthened especially in matters relating to militants who take shelter in Bangladesh and commit atrocities in India.

Sir, I have regretted this incident. For every one incident that has occurred in Assam in the last 11 months, please remember there are dozens of incidents which Assam Police has prevented. In fact, Assam Police has done an exemplary job in the last year. It is because of the intense pressure maintained by the Assam Police and the security forces that we have been able to force splits in the organisations, and one faction of each organisation is coming for talks. I think, they have done a remarkable job as far as NDFB is concerned, as far as the DHT (J) is concerned. Much remains to be done. We offer talks on the conditions that I have mentioned. We are willing to engage in a political dialogue. But, in the meanwhile, security forces will continue to maintain intense pressure on any militant group which indulges in violence or extortion.

Sir, while I regret this incident, the operational command has taken stock of the situation. I am confident that they will continue to improve the law and order situation. Hopefully, some day peace will return to Assam and everybody can feel secure and at peace in Assam.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at three minutes past six of the clock till  
eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 25th November 2009.