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12 Phalguna, 1931 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 3rd March, 2010/12 Phalguna, 1931 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Pravinchandra Raghunathji Naik (Gujarat)

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shri M.S. Abdul Khader and Shri Nana Deshmukh, former Members of this House.

Shri M. S. Abdul Khader passed away on the 3rd of October, 2009 at the age of 78 years.

Born at Chennai in May, 1931, Shri Khader had his education at Presidency College, Chennai.

A businessman by vocation, Shri Khader was associated with several social welfare organizations. He was a Member of the Advisory Committee of Tamil Nadu Government for Backward Classes, Tamil Nadu Wakf Board and Madras Corporation from 1959 to 1964. He was also the Mayor of Madras from 1959 to 1960.

Shri M.S. Abdul Khader represented the State of Tamil Nadu in this House from April 1972 to April, 1978.

In the passing away of Shri M. S. Abdul Khader, the country has lost an able parliamentarian.

Shri Nana Deshmukh passed away on the 27th of February, 2010 at the age of 93 years.

Born in Kadoli in Parbhani District of Maharashtra in October, 1916, Shri Deshmukh had his education at Government High School, Washim in Akola District and Inter Commerce from Birla College, Pilani.

An agriculturist by vocation, Shri Deshmukh was a renowned social worker, who worked for the realization of the dream of total transformation through total development with people's initiative and participation in a number of villages of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

Shri Deshmukh founded the Saraswati Shishu Mandir, a chain of pre-primary and primary schools spread across India in 1950. He had set up the Deen Dayal Research Institute in 1969 with the primary objective of finding innovative, eco-friendly and sustainable models of development. He also established the Chitrakoot Gramodaya Vishwavidyalaya in Madhya Pradesh, India's first Rural University in 1991, and was its first Chancellor.

Shri Nana Deshmukh was honoured with many awards including the Padma Vibhushan in 1999, National Citizen Award in 2001, Jeevan Gaurav Puraskar in 2003 and the Doctor of Letters by several universities for social service.

Shri Nana Deshmukh was a Nominated Member of this House from November, 1999 to November, 2005. He was also a Member of the Sixth Lok Sabha.

In the passing away of Shri Nana Deshmukh, the country has lost an eminent social activist and an able parliamentarian.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri M. S. Abdul Khader and Shri Nana Deshmukh.

I request the Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved families our deep sense of sorrow and sympathy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 81. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I have given a notice for suspension of the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Union Government is not worried about the *aam aadmi*. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सभापति जी, पेट्रोल और डीज़ल के दाम ...**(व्यवधान)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 81. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the Union Government is not serious about the *aam aadmi*....*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have given a notice for suspension of the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Government is not serious about the *aam aadmi*. The increase in the prices of petrol and diesel will grievously hurt the *aam aadmi*.

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

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we want that the Question Hour should be suspended. ...*(Interruptions)*... The hike in the prices of petrol and diesel should be rolled back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सभापति जी, यह बहुत ही अलोकतांत्रिक कदम है। महंगाई पर चर्चा के बाद इस तरह से पेट्रोल और डीज़ल की कीमतें बढ़ाई गई हैं**(व्यवधान)**

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, petrol and diesel price-hike is the most important question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : प्रधान मंत्री जी को इस पर सदन में आकर बयान देना चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your supplementary, please.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सभापति जी, सारे हिंदुस्तान की गरीब जनता चाहती है कि डीज़ल के दाम कम किए जाएं। गरीब की कमर टूट रही है, कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है ...(व्यवधान) इनको जवाब देना चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your supplementary, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, petrol and diesel price hike is the most important question. ...*(Interruptions)*... We want that this price-hike should be rolled back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : यह अत्याचार गरीब जनता कब तक बरदाश्त करेगी ...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 12 o'clock.

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

The House re-assembled at twelve noon of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN in the Chair

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTION

Minimum hourly wage for domestic workers

*81. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recommended a minimum hourly wage for domestic workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the leave, insurance and other entitlements have also been included; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both the Central and State Governments are the appropriate Governments to fix/revise minimum wages in the Schedule employment in their respective spheres. Since domestic workers fall under the purview of State sphere, some of the States have included domestic workers as a schedule employment. These States include Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. On the basis of information available, the hourly/daily/monthly rates of wages fixed for domestic workers by these States are as under:

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Minimum Wage (in Rs.)			
	State Sphere	Per hour	Per day	Per month	Effective date
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.50	100.00	2600.00	10.12.2007
2.	Bihar	11.92	95.30	2478.00	01.10.2009
3.	Karnataka	9.13 (for 45 minutes)	97.44	2533.00	01.04.2009
4.	Rajasthan	10.15	81.00	2106.00	24.05.2008
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	117.80	—	25.09.2007

(c) and (d) The Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 for the social security and welfare of unorganised workers which includes domestic workers. The National Social Security Board constituted under the Act has constituted a Sub-Committee of the Board to explore the extension of Social Security Schemes for unorganized workers. The said Sub-Committee recommended domestic workers as one of the categories to be considered for social security. Accordingly, the Government has set-up a Task Force to evolve a policy frame work for domestic workers in the context of regulatory mechanism and providing social security. The Task Force has been examining various issues such as extending coverage of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), health and maternity benefits, life and disability benefit, old age pension, etc., to domestic workers. It has held three meetings on 13th January, 2010, 1st February, 2010 and 25th February, 2010. The Task Force is likely to submit its Report soon.

Widening of NH-24 beyond Ghazipur

*82. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that National Highway No. 24, which is being widened upto Ghazipur in connection with the Commonwealth Games 2010, also requires widening beyond that point, as many new housing complexes being constructed/already constructed beyond that point in Ghaziabad Municipal Corporation area do not have proper connectivity;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to widen the Highway beyond Ghazipur check post;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir, the Government is aware that NH-24 needs to be widened beyond Ghazipur.

(b) to (d) The section of NH-24 from Delhi to Hapur, which includes stretch of NH-24 beyond Ghazipur on Uttar Pradesh side, is included under National Highway Development Project (NHDP) Phase V for widening to six-lanes. Feasibility Studies for the project were carried out, which indicated the requirement of a higher Viability Gap Funding (VGF) than the limit approved by Government. Now, a higher VGF limit has been approved by the Government and the feasibility studies will be updated and project would be considered afresh.

Pakistani nationals staying illegally

† *83. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals who came to India during the last three years and how many of them are staying illegally in India;

(b) whether any Pakistani national who had come to India illegally during the last three years has been caught living illegally here; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per information available, the total number of Pakistani nationals who visited India during the last three years and who were found to be overstaying is as under:-

Year	Number of Pakistani nationals who visited India	Number of Pakistani nationals who were found to be overstaying
2006	83,426	5,392
2007	1,07,906	6,038
2008	85,529	7,547

As per information available, a total number of 677 Pakistani nationals are staying illegally in the country.

(b) and (c) Arrest of Pakistani nationals who are found to be staying illegally and registration of cases against them comes within the purview of police stations and State Governments/UT Administrations concerned. The powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals, including Pakistani nationals, under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946 have also been delegated to the State Governments/UT Administrations. As such, data of this nature is not centrally maintained.

Increasing incidents of kidnapping in Delhi

† *84. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is aware that Delhi is now being given the title of kidnapping capital owing to increasing number of incidents of kidnapping of women taking place in the city;

(b) whether Government is also aware that girls are kidnapped and forced to marry and then pushed into the world of crime;

(c) the number of cases of kidnapping of women registered in Delhi during the last three years and the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the steps being taken by Government to check the incidents of kidnapping of women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There had been a substantial increase of kidnapping incidents in the year 2009, but it was mainly due to the fact that a large number of cases were registered pertaining to cases of missing minors (both boys and girls) pursuant to an affidavit filed by Delhi Police in the Hon'ble High Court in 2009. This was in compliance of Hon'ble High Court's order taking *suo moto* cognizance of a news item, and directing Delhi Police to file an affidavit relating to the children missing and traced in Delhi, and the decision to register cases of kidnapping mandatorily in cases of missing minors of the age of 16 and below. Standing Order No.252 which is in respect of duties of police personnel in cases of missing persons and unidentified dead bodies was revised accordingly. However, no case regarding girls being kidnapped and forced to marry and then pushed into the world of crime has been reported during the period.

(c) The details of cases of kidnapping of women registered during the years 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 are as under:-

Year	Cases registered	Cancelled	Admitted
2007	974	432	542
2008	935	356	579
2009	1504*	520	984
2010 (upto 15.02.2010)	157	12	145

*the increase was due to the affidavit filed in the High Court.

(d) Steps taken by the Delhi Police for the safety of women are as follows:

1. As Anti-Obscene Calls Cell has been set up in the Crime Branch with a dedicated help line, e-mail, SMS and FAX numbers.
2. A unique experiment 'Parivartan' has been carried out by involving and educating teachers, students, youths, NGOs and other key persons to facilitate handling of women grievances and complaints in the area. 'Parivartan' has been awarded ISO

9001-2000 certification from STQC (Standardization Testing and Quality Certification, Ministry of Information Technology).

3. Deployment of PCR vans and police staff in the vicinity of women's educational institutions.
4. Placing complaint/suggestion boxes in women's colleges.
5. Deployment of special teams in plain clothes.
6. Gender sensitization and legal awareness programme for police personnel is being run to bring gender sensitivity in organizational behaviour.
7. Self-Defence training programme has been conducted in various schools/colleges and other institutions.
8. Rape Crisis Intervention Centres set up. Delhi Police convenes periodic meetings of its members (doctors, psychologists, lawyers, volunteer organizations etc.) to facilitate them to provide professional counseling to the rape victims.

Maintenance of roads by NHAI

*85. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has a clear policy for maintenance of existing roads by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) during construction phase of four laning/six laning;
- (b) if so, what is the said policy; and
- (c) why NHAI is not maintaining the Jaipur-Delhi Road (NH-8) as per prescribed policy?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Maintenance of the existing two/four lane roads are being carried out through the respective civil Contractors/Concessionaires under the supervision of Consultants as part of contract/concession Agreement. The Jaipur-Delhi section of NH-8 is being maintained in traffic worthy condition by the Concessionaire as per provisions of concession agreement.

Private sector participation in defence production

*86. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently decided to promote private sector participation in manufacturing of arms and is also formulating a new Defence Production Policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the promotion of private sector participation and formulating a new Defence Production Policy will have any impact on the imports for armed forces; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to further promote private sector participation in developing defence equipment and platforms, a new chapter under “Buy and Make Indian” has been added to Defence Procurement Procedure. The Government is also in the process of formulating a new Defence Production Policy to enhance indigenous manufacture of defence equipment and platforms.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The above steps are aimed at reducing the quantum of import of defence equipment by developing indigenous capabilities.

Air Enclave in Kerala

*87. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal to set up an Air Enclave dedicated to Coast Guard in Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, Government has recently approved setting up of Coast Guard Air Enclave at Kochi for effective aerial surveillance of coastline of Kerala and adjoining sea areas.

Regiments operating in the country

*88. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of regiments operating in the country and the personnel working in each of the regiments;

(b) the number of persons recruited from Orissa to different regiments during the last three years;

(c) whether there is any plan to establish any more regiments for the Indian Army; and

(d) whether there is any plan to establish Kalinga regiment based in Orissa, which is the longstanding demand of the people of the State?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) There are 23 Infantry Regiments with varying number of personnel based on constituent units.

(b) During 2006-07 to 2008-09, 2311 persons from Orissa have been recruited in the Indian Army.

(c) There is no plan to raise any new regiment in the Indian Army.

(d) No, Sir.

Terror strike in Pune

*89. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in a major terror strike, a large number of persons were killed and injured at a famous Bakery in Pune (Maharashtra) on the evening of 13 February, 2010;
- (b) if so, the exact number of casualties and loss to properties etc.;
- (c) whether the various intelligence agencies had any clue of such terror strike;
- (d) the reports of CBI forensic group and NIA teams which visited the site; and
- (e) the steps taken by Union Government to tackle such terror strikes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) and (b) As per available information, as on 2.3.2010 (at 0600 hours), 17 persons have died in the terrorist incident in German Bakery in Pune, that occurred on 13.2.2010. Out of the above 17 persons, 5 are foreign nationals and 12 are Indian nationals. 47 injured persons have been discharged after indoor and outdoor treatment. Apart from the above, 09 injured persons are still admitted in the hospitals. Property valued at approximately Rs.5 lakh was damaged in the bomb blast.

(c) There were Intelligence inputs to indicate that certain places in Pune were on the target of terrorist outfits. Accordingly, on 9.10.2009, the State Police had issued detailed security measures to be employed by the major commercial establishments as a preventive step.

(d) A team of National Investigation Agency (NIA) and forensic experts examined the scene of incidence and shared its inference etc. with ATS, Maharashtra which is investigating the case.

(e) The Government has been, on a continuing basis, reviewing the security arrangements in the light of the emerging challenges, and a number of important decisions and measures have been taken. These measures, *inter alia*, include augmenting the strength of Central Para-Military Forces, amendment of the CISF Act to enable deployment of CISF in joint venture of private industrial undertaking; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; empowerment of DG, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; strengthening and re-organizing of Multi-Agency Centre to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence and security agencies; tighter immigration control, effective border management through border fencing, flood lighting, deployment of surveillance equipment and coastal security. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended and notified in 2008 to strengthen measures to combat terrorism. The National Investigation Agency has been constituted under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule.

Funds under NCCF to States

*90. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has released any funds under National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) to States;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(c) the actual demands of each State, especially Andhra Pradesh in this regard, year-wise and work-wise; and

(d) the future action plan of Government for the remaining period of Eleventh Five Year Plan in co-ordination with the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Schemes of National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) and Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) are formulated by Government of India on the recommendations of successive Finance Commissions. The present schemes are based on the recommendations of the 12th Finance Commission and are in operation from fiscal year 2005-06 till the end of 2009-10. Details of funds released to States from the NCCF from 2005-06 to 2009-10 is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) To meet the demand of States, a Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) has been constituted for each State to ensure ready availability of funds for immediate relief operations. The corpus of CRF is contributed by the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio 3:1.

Additional Central assistance from NCCF is considered in the event of a calamity of 'severe nature' and is fully funded by the Government of India. The assistance from NCCF is provided on case to case basis in terms of norms and guidelines uniformly applied to all States and, therefore, State-wise, year-wise or work-wise provisions under NCCF are not made.

Statement

*State-wise details of releases from NCCF during the years
2005-06 to 2009-10*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Released from NCCF				
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100.00	203.06	37.51	29.82	685.81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68.44	44.38	0.00	26.40	32.29
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.04
6.	Gujarat	304.31	545.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	112.97	25.14	24.59	40.33	14.58
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	309.77	0.00	13.51	0.00	0.00
9.	Karnataka	358.85	384.97	68.89	189.11	1594.36
10.	Kerala	17.94	0.00	50.81	9.48	0.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	30.85	0.00	0.00	40.53
12.	Maharashtra	657.25	589.90	168.92	0.00	182.10
13.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.45	0.91
14.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	8.81	49.60	0.00
15.	Nagaland	0.00	0.81	0.00	0.00	8.47
16.	Orissa	0.00	25.00	0.00	98.87	0.00
17.	Rajasthan	0.00	100.00	0.34	0.00	115.12
18.	Sikkim	0.00	5.20	0.00	8.36	0.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	1131.91	0.00	0.00	522.51	0.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	148.96
21.	Uttarakhand	0.00	7.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	166.869
TOTAL		3061.44	1962.06	373.38	2279.92	2994.039

Search Committee for Chairman of NHAI

*91. SHRI SAYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) does not have a full time Chairman presently;

(b) if so, whether Government has set up a Search Committee to find a Chairman for the NHAI;

(c) if so, the details of this Search Committee, its members and their background;

(d) the steps taken to ensure that the new Chairman has the ability to meet the challenges of displacement, road safety and counter harsh perceptions of the public; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that NHAI is led by a socially conscious person with broad administrative capabilities?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) NHAI (the term of office and other conditions of Service of Members) Rules, 2003 prescribe the qualification and term of office for appointment as Chairman. These rules have been amended *vide* notification No. GSR-549(E) dated 24th July, 2009 providing for appointment of the Chairman after obtaining the recommendations of a Search Committee headed by the Cabinet Secretary. The Search Committee also includes Secretary, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Secretary, Planning Commission, Director of one of the Indian Institute of Management and Chairman-cum-Managing Director of one of the Financial Institutions as Members. Applications have accordingly been invited for the post of Chairman, NHAI for being filled up in accordance with the Rules. However, the exercise has not yet been completed.

(d) and (e) As per the NHAI (the term of office and other conditions of service of Members) Rules, 2003, a person shall not be qualified for appointment as a Chairman unless he holds the post of a Secretary to the Government of India and possesses professional knowledge and experience in all or any of the areas pertaining to management, Administration, Law, Finance and highways engineering.

Persons died and injured in Pune blast

*92. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of the persons died and injured separately in German Bakery blast in Pune;

(b) the details of *ex-gratia* payments made to the kins of deceased and injured;

(c) whether intelligence agencies had informed his Ministry about such terror attack;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for failure of Government to check this incident of terror; and

(e) if not, the details of the reasons for failure of intelligence agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) As per available information, as on 02.03.2010 (at 0600 hours), 17 persons have died in the terrorist incident in German Bakery in Pune. Out of these 17 deceased, 5 are foreign nationals and 12 are Indian nationals. 47 injured persons have been discharged after indoor and outdoor treatment and 09 injured persons are still admitted in the hospitals.

The State Government of Maharashtra has announced *ex-gratia* payment of Rs.5 lakh to the next of kin of those deceased, and Rs.50,000/- to each injured person, and Rs.5,000/- to

each person with minor injuries (immediately discharged after first-aid). Further, all the hospital expenses of the deceased and the injured persons have been borne by the State Government of Maharashtra. As per available information, a total amount of Rs.26,90,000/- has been disbursed to the next of kin of 08 deceased persons. Further, an amount of Rs.19,50,000/- have been disbursed to 39 injured persons and Rs.70,000/- have been disbursed to 14 persons who have suffered minor injuries.

There were intelligence inputs to indicate that certain places in Pune and some other cities in India, were on the target list of terrorist outfits. Accordingly, on 9.10.2009 as a preventive step, the State Police had issued detailed security guidelines to major commercial establishments including the German Bakery. The suspected main targets in Pune were put under protection by deployment of force including pickets. However, due to obvious limitations of manpower etc., it was not possible to bring all public places under police security cover. The terrorists succeeded in attacking a "soft" target.

Strengthening police forces in States

*93. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) to what extent there has been a shortage of forces in the States;
- (b) whether in the meeting of the Chief Ministers he had urged the States to strengthen police forces, recruit new forces and provide modern facilities and training to all the forces;
- (c) if so, whether Centre has agreed to provide funds for the purpose;
- (d) whether Centre has also provided them the training and latest models of weapons to meet the security threats; and
- (e) if so, to what extent this has helped in meeting the terror threats in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per data compiled in the Ministry, the sanctioned strength and vacancies of State police forces on all-India basis, as on 30.9.2009, is 19,74,400 and 3,93,816 respectively.

(b) and (c) The Chief Ministers in the Conference on Internal Security held on 7.2.2010 at New Delhi were requested to fill up the vacancies expeditiously by adopting the Transparent Recruitment Procedure (TRP), and provide them modern equipment and training.

(d) and (e) It was agreed that the Central Government would continue to fund States under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces in the year 2010.11 also. Under the MPF Scheme, funds have been provided to States for acquisition of modern weaponry such as AK 47, AK 56, INSAS Rifles, MP 5 machine guns, Glock pistols, Under barrel grenade launcher, Automatic grenade launcher, 9 mm carbine etc.

'Police' being a State subject, imparting training programmes to State police personnel is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. Nevertheless, Government of India attaches great importance to police training. Training programmes have been organised in the SVP National Police Academy. In addition some of the police personnel of the States have been sent abroad for training in aspects of modern techniques of crime prevention, detection, investigation, combat of terrorism etc. Training programmes for police personnel of all ranks from States/UTs are also organised by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D). BPR&D has also given various advisory to States regarding training to the force to bring it to modern standards. Training facilities are also made available to them at training institutions of Central Police Forces at various training establishments run by the Indian Army. The Government has provided financial assistance for setting up Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorism schools (CIAT), in the States of Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Orissa, with a view to provide training to police personnel on tackling the menace of left-wing extremism/terrorism. The Intelligence Bureau also trains state police officers of various ranks at the Regional Training Centres at Thiruvananthapuram and Kolkata as well as in the IB Central Training School, New Delhi.

All these measures of training and weaponry have contributed to an improvement in the capability of response of the State Police Forces.

Conversion of NHs into four lanes

*94. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the stretches of National Highways (NHs) converted/proposed to be converted into four lanes, State-wise, during the Eleventh Plan;

(b) the details of funds allocated and spent during each year of the Plan period for the said purpose; and

(c) by when the works are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (c) National Highways Authority of India is developing National Highways into four lanes under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) scheme in various phases. The State-wise details of stretches constructed/proposed to be constructed into four lanes as well as details regarding funds allocated and spent during the Eleventh five year plan are given in the Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

*Details of stretches under implementation/completed during Eleventh plan period
(April 2007-March 2012)*

Sl. No.	Stretch	NH No.	Length (km)	Completed Length (km)	Present Status	Date of anticipated completion/ completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh						
1.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-12)	7	42.6	33.88	Under Implementation	Jun-10
2.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-13)	7	40	32.6	Under Implementation	Jun-10
3.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-14)	7	42	40.75	Under Implementation	Apr-10
4.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-15)	7	45.6	39.97	Under Implementation	Apr-10
5.	MH/AP border to Islam Nagar (NS-2/BOT/AP-6)	7	55	49	Under Implementation	Mar-10
6.	Gundla Pochampalli to Bowenpalli Shivarampalli to Thondapalli (NS-23/AP)	7	23.1	16.2	Under Implementation	Jun-10
7.	Islam Nagar to Kadthal (NS-2/BOT/AP-7)	7	48	46.06	Under Implementation	Jul-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Armur to Kadloor Yellareddy (NS-2/AP-1) (Approved Length 60.25)	7	59	0	Under Implementation	Feb-12
9.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-10)	7	40	35.7	Under Implementation	Apr-10
10.	Hyderabad Bangalore section (ADB-11/C-11)	7	42.4	38.74	Under Implementation	Apr-10
11.	Hyderabad-Vijayawada	9	181.63	0	Under Implementation	Oct-12
12.	Kadal to Armur (NS-2/BOT/AP-8)	7	31	31	4 LANED	Nov-09
13.	Palasa-Srikakulam (AP-2)	5	74	74	4 LANED	Mar-09
14.	Champawati-Vishakhapatnam (AP-3)	5	46.2	46.2	4 LANED	Feb-09
15.	Farukhanagar to Kotakatta (AP 4)	7	46.162	46.162	4 LANED	Mar-09
Assam						
16.	Construction of 10 km service road and one 2 lane Flyover on Guwahati Bypass (As-14A)	37	10	10	4 LANED	Jan-09
17.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-6)	31	25	1	Under Implementation	Dec-10
18.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-7)	31	27.3	0	Under Implementation	Dec-10
19.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-8)	31	30	14	Under Implementation	Jul-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-9)	31	21.5	11.1	Under Implementation	Dec-10
21.	Brahmputra Bridge (AS-28)	31	5	0	Under Implementation	Dec-10
22.	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-10)	31C	33	0	Under Implementation	Dec-10
23.	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-11)	31C	30	0	Under Implementation	Dec-10
24.	Bijni to Assam/WB Border (AS-12)	31C	30	0	Under Implementation	Dec-10
25.	Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-4)	31	28	2	Under Implementation	Dec-10
26.	Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-5)	31	28	3	Under Implementation	Dec-10
27.	Silchar-Udarband (AS-1)	54	32	10.64	Under Implementation	Jun-10
28.	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-21)	54	26	0	Under Implementation	Dec-10
29.	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-22)	54	24	0	Under Implementation	Dec-10
30.	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-23)	54	16	0	Under Implementation	Dec-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Maibang to Lumding (AS-27)	54	21	0	Under Implementation	Dec-10
32.	Lanka to Daboka (AS-16)	54	24	16.8	Under Implementation	Aug-10
33.	Maibang to Lumding (AS-26)	54	23	0	Under Implementation	Dec-10
34.	Maibang to Lumding (AS-25)	54	28	0	Under Implementation	Dec-10
35.	Maibang to Lumding (AS-24)	54	15	0	Under Implementation	Dec-10
36.	Lumding to Daboka (AS-15)	54	18.5	1.15	Under Implementation	Sep-10
37.	Daboka to Nagaon (AS-17)	36	30.5	14.5	Under Implementation	Dec-10
38.	Dharamtul to Sonapur (AS-19)	37	25	5.4	Under Implementation	Dec-10
39.	Dharamtul to Sonapur (AS-20)	37	22	0	Under Implementation	Dec-10
40.	Sonapur to Guwahati (AS-3)	37	19	4	Under Implementation	Dec-10
41.	Nagaon bypass (AS-18)	37	23	20.12	Under Implementation	Mar-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
42.	Nagaon to Dharmatul (AS-2)	37	25	1.2	Under Implementation	Dec-10
		Bihar				
43.	Purnea-Gayakota (EW-12/BR)	31	28	26.4	Under Implementation	Jun-10
44.	Forbesganj-Simrahi (BR-3)	57	34.87	3	Under Implementation	Mar-11
45.	Kotwa to Dewapur (LMNHP-10)	28	38	7	Under Implementation	Mar-11
46.	Deewapur to UP/Bihar Border (LMNHP-9)	28	41.085	0	Under Implementation	Terminated
47.	Simrahi to Ring bund (missing link) (BR-4)	57	15.15	12.5	Under Implementation	Mar-10
48.	Kosi Bridge including approaches and Guide Bond and Afflux Bond (BR-5)	57	10.63	0	Under Implementation	Jun-11
49.	Ring bunds to Jhanjhapur (BR-6)	57	38.55	22	Under Implementation	Jun-10
50.	Jhanjhapur to Darbanga (BR-7)	57	37.59	4.5	Under Implementation	Dec-11
51.	Darbanga to Muzzaffarpur (BR-8)	57	32.05	19.5	Under Implementation	Jun-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
52.	Darbanga to Muzzaffarpur (BR-9)	57	37.75	33	Under Implementation	Jun-10
53.	Muzzaffarpur to Mehshi (LMNHP-12)	28	40	12.5	Under Implementation	Mar-11
54.	Mehshi to Kotwa (LMNHP-11)	28	40	27	Under Implementation	Mar-11
55.	Purnea-Forbesganj (BR-1)	57	42.5	41	Under Implementation	Mar-10
56.	Purnea-Forbesganj (BR-2)	57	36.7	35.5	Under Implementation	Mar-10
57.	Sasaram-Dehri on-sone (GTRIP/IV-C)	2	30	30	4 LANED	Jul-08
58.	Aurangabad-Barachatti (TNHP/V-A)	2	60	60	4 LANED	Jul-07
59.	Purnea-Gayakota (EW/4)	31	15.15	15.15	4 LANED	May-08
Chhattisgarh						
60.	End of Durg Bypass-Chhattisgarh/ Maharashtra Border	6	82.685	33	Under Implementation	Jan-11
61.	Aurang-Raipur	6	45	22.75	Under Implementation	May-10
Gujarat						
62.	Gagodhar to Garamore (Package-IV)	15, 8A	90.3	49.36	Under Implementation	Jun-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
63.	Rajkot Bypass and Gondal Jetpur (Package-VII)	8B	36	36	4 LANED	Mar-08
64.	Bhiladi to Porbandar (Package-I)	8B	50.5	50.5	4 LANED	May-07
65.	Jetpur to Bhiladi (Package-II)	8B	64.5	64.5	4 LANED	Jan-09
66.	Garamore to Bamanbore (Package-III)	8A	71.4	71.4	4 LANED	Jul-09
67.	Radhanpur to Gagodhar (Package-V)	15	106.2	106.2	4 LANED	May-08
68.	Deesa to Radhanpur (Package-VI)	14	85.4	85.4	4 LANED	Sep-08
Haryana						
69.	Delhi/Haryana Border to Rohtak	10	63.49	0	Under Implementation	May-10
Haryana[20]/Himachal Pradesh[6.69]/Punjab[2]						
70.	Zirakpur-Parwanoo	22	28.69	10	Under Implementation	Aug-10
Haryana[6]/Punjab[30]						
71.	Ambala-Zirakpur	21, 22	36	36	4 LANED	May-09
Jammu-Kashmir						
72.	Kunjwani to Vijaypur (NS-15/J&K)	1A	17.2	4	Under Implementation	Dec-10
73.	Srinagar Bypass (Road Portion)(NS-30)	1A	17.8	15.1	Under Implementation	Dec-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
74.	Srinagar Bypass (Bridge Portion)(NS-30A)	1A	1.23	0	Under Implementation	Apr-10
75.	Jammu to Kunjwani (Jammu Bypass) NS-33/J&K	1A	15	11.5	Under Implementation	May-10
76.	Vijaypur to Pathankot (NS-34/J&K)	1A	33.65	18.9	Under Implementation	May-10
77.	Vijaypur to Pathankot (NS-35/J&K)	1A	30	17.2	Under Implementation	May-10
78.	Pathankot to Jammu and Kashmir Border (NS-36/J&K)	1A	19.65	2.5	Under Implementation	Dec-10
Jharkhand						
79.	Gorhar-Barwa Adda (TNHP/V-C)	2	78.75	6.445	Under Implementation	Mar-10
Bihar[10]/Jharkhand[70]						
80.	Barachatti-Gorhar (GTRIP/V-B)	2	80	0.31	4 LANED	Jul-07
Karnataka						
81.	New Mangalore Port	13, 17 and 48	37	14.51	Under Implementation	Jun-10
82.	Haveri-Harihar	4	56	2.503	Under Implementation	Jul-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
83.	Harihar-Chitradurga	4	77	6.2	Under Implementation	Jun-10
84.	Chitradurga Bypass	4	18	14.14	Under Implementation	May-10
85.	Tumkur Bypass	4	13	0.67	Under Implementation	Sep-10
86.	Banglore-Hoskote-Mudbagal Section	4	79.724	39.14	Under Implementation	Jul-10
87.	Neelamangala Junction on NH 4 with NH 48 to Devihalli	48	81	10.28	Under Implementation	Jul-10
88.	Belgaum-Dharwad	4	62	62	4 LANED	Jun-07
89.	Hubli-Haveri	4	64.5	64.5	4 LANED	Mar-08
90.	Chitradurga-Sira	4	66.7	66.7	4 LANED	May-08
91.	AP/Karnataka border-Nandi Hill crossing and Devenhalli to Meenu Kunte Village	7	61.38	61.38	4 LANED	Dec-09
Kerala						
92.	Cochin Port	47	10	6.7	Under Implementation	Apr-10
93.	Thrissur to Angamali (KL-I)	47	40	28.2	Under Implementation	Jun-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
94.	NH Connectivity to ICTT Vallarpadam	47C	17.2	0	Under Implementation	Feb-10
Madhya Pradesh						
95.	Khalghat-MP/Maharashtra Border	3	82.8	38	Under Implementation	May-11
96.	Gwalior Bypass (NS-1/BOT/MP-1)	75, 3	42	10	Under Implementation	Oct-10
97.	Sagar-Rajmarg Choraha (ADB-II/C-6)	26	44	9.35	Under Implementation	Dec-10
98.	Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhandon (ADB-II/C-8)	26	54	26.5	Under Implementation	Dec-10
99.	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-1/BOT/MP-3)	7	56.475	26.22	Under Implementation	Jun-10
100.	Lalitpur-Sagar (ADB-II/C-4)	26	55	30.97	Under Implementation	May-10
101.	Sagar Bypass (ADB-II/C-5)	26	26	17.34	Under Implementation	Dec-10
102.	Rajmarg Choraha to Lakhandon (ADB-II/C-9)	26	54.7	35.12	Under Implementation	Dec-10
103.	Sagar Rajmarg choraha (ADB-II/C-7)	26	42	42	Under Implementation	Mar-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
104.	Lakhnadon to MP/MH Border (NS-1/BOT/MP-2)	7	49.35	40	Under	Sep-10 Implementation
105.	Jhansi-Shivpuri (EW-II-MP-2)	25	35	35	4 LANED	Nov-08
106.	Shivpuri Bypass and upto MP/RJ Border (EW-II-MP-I)	25, 76	53	53	4 LANED	Oct-08
107.	Guna Bypass	3	14	14	4 LANED	Dec-07
108.	Indore-Khalghat	3	80	80	4 LANED	Sep-09
Madhya Pradesh [1]/Rajasthan [9]						
109.	Dholpur-Morena Section (including chambal bridge) NS-1/RJ-MP/1	3	10	0	Under Implementation	Mar-11
Madhya Pradesh[68.5]/Uttar Pradesh[11.5]						
110.	Gwalior-Jhansi	75	80	0	Under	Dec-10 Implementation
Maharashtra						
111.	Borkhedi-Jam (NS-22/MH)	7	27.4	25.9	Under	Mar-10 Implementation
112.	Jam-Wadner (NS-59/MH)	7	30	28.605	Under	Dec-10 Implementation
113.	Butibori ROB (NS-29/MH)	7	1.8	0	Under	Mar-10 Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
114.	Dhule-Pimpalgaon	3	118	116	Under	Mar-10 Implementation
115.	Gonde-Vadape (Thane)	3	100	83	Under	May-10 Implementation
116.	Nagpur-Kondhali	6	40	16	Under	Apr-10 Implementation
117.	Chhattisgarh/Maharashtra Border-Wainganga Bridge	6	80.055	50	Under	Sep-10 Implementation
118.	Wadner-Devdhari (NS-60/MH)	7	29	0	Under	Terminated Implementation
119.	Devdhari-Kalapur (NS-61/MH)	7	30	28.27	Under	Mar-10 Implementation
120.	Kelapur-Pimpalkhatti (NS-62)	7	22	6	Under	Jul-11 Implementation
121.	Jawaharlal Nehru Port Phase-II	SH 54	14.35	14.35	4 LANED	Oct-09
122.	Kondhali-Telegaon	6	50	50	4 LANED	Mar-09
Orissa						
123.	Balasore-Bhadrak (OR-III)	5	62.64	6.02	Under	Dec-10 Implementation
124.	Bhubaneswar-Khurda (OR-I)	5	26.3	0	Under	Mar-10 Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
125.	Sunakhala-Ganjam OR-VII)	5	55.713	0	Under	Oct-11 Implementation
126.	Ganjam-Icchapuram (OR-VIII)	5	50.8	36.085	Under	Jun-10 Implementation
127.	Laxmannath-Baleshwar (OR-4)	60	53.41	53.41	4 LANED	May-07
128.	Paradip Port	5A	77	77	4 LANED	Jun-09
Punjab						
129.	Kurali-Kiratpur	21	42.9	34	Under	Jun-10 Implementation
130.	Pathankot to Bhogpur (NS-38/PB)	1A	44	0.15	Under	Terminated Implementation
131.	Amritsar-Wagha border	1	36.22	24	Under	Jun-10 Implementation
132.	Jalandhar-Amritsar	1	49	45.84	Under	Mar-10 Implementation
Punjab[29]/Himachal Pradesh[11]						
133.	Pathankot to Bhogpur (NS-37/PB)	1A	40	29.45	Under	Dec-10 Implementation
Rajasthan						
134.	Kota Bypass (RJ-4)	76	25	18.57	Under	Jun-10 Implementati

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
135.	Chambal Bridge (RJ-5)	76	1.4	0	Under	Dec-10 Implementation
136.	Kishangarh-Ajmer-Beawar	8	82	0	Under	May-12 Implementation
137.	RJ/MP Border to Kota (RJ-10)	76	59.85	59.85	4 LANED	Jun-09
138.	RJ/MP Border to Kota (RJ-9)	76	43.15	43.15	4 LANED	Jun-09
139.	RJ/MP Border to Kota (RJ-11)	76	70	70	4 LANED	Oct-08
140.	Kota to Chittorgarh (RJ-8)	76	65	65	4 LANED	Dec-08
141.	Kota to Chittorgarh (RJ-7)	76	63	63	4 LANED	Dec-08
142.	Chittorgarh Bypass (RJ-6)	76	40	40	4 LANED	Dec-08
143.	Bakaria to Gogunda (RJ-2)	76	44	44	4 LANED	Mar-09
144.	Swaroopganj to Bakaria (RJ-1)	76, 14	43	43	4 LANED	May-09
145.	Gogunda to Udaipur (RJ-3)	76	31	31	4 LANED	Dec-09
146.	Bharatpur-Mahua	11	57	57	4 LANED	Mar-09
147.	Mahua-Jaipur	11	108	108	4 LANED	Sep-09
148.	Chittorgarh Bypass	79, 76	30	30	4 LANED	Oct-09
Rajasthan [42]/Gujarat [34]						
149.	Palanpur to Swaroopganj (Rajasthan-42 km. and Gujarat-34 km.)	14	76	76	4 LANED	May-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu						
150.	Karur to Kangayam (KC-1)	67, KG1	59.2	57.29	Under	Feb-10 Implementation
151.	Kangayam to Coimbatore (KC-2)	67, KC2	55.2	52.21	Under	Feb-10 Implementation
152.	Chennai Bypass Phase-II	45, 4 & 5	32	30.26	Under	Jun-10 Implementation
153.	Tuticorin Port	7A	47.2	0	Under	Terminated Implementation
154.	Chennai-Ennore Express Way	SR	9	0	Under	Terminated Implementation
155.	Trichy Bypass end to Tovaramkurchi	45B (Package-VIIA)	60.95	57.45	Under	Mar-10 Implementation
156.	Thumpipadi to Salem (NS-26/TN)	7	19.2	1.18	Under	Jun-10 Implementation
157.	Madurai-Kanniyakumari Section (NS-41/TN)	7	39.51	39.23	Under	Mar-10 Implementation
158.	Salem to Kerala Border Sectio (TN-6)	47	53.525	47.5	Under	Mar-10 Implementation
159.	Madurai-Kanniyakumari Section (NS-42/TN)	7	42.7	28.99	Under	Mar-10 Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
160.	Kanniyakumari-Panagudi (NS-32)	7	30.6	6	Under	Oct-10 Implementation
161.	Improvement of Access of GQ within Chennai City including Construction of 4 grade Separators	205, 4 and 45	4	4	Under Implementation	Dec-10
162.	Pondicherry-Tindivanam	66	38.61	13.77	Under	Jul-10 Implementation
163.	Trichy-Karur	67	79.7	12.5	Under	Jul-10 Implementation
164.	Trichy-Dindigul	45	88.273	36.1	Under	Jan-11 Implementation
165.	Madurai-Arupukottai-Tuticorin	45B	128.157	87	Under	Jun-10 Implementation
166.	Salem-Ulundrupet (BOT-1/TN-06)	68	136.357	49.48	Under	Jan-11 Implementation
167.	Thanjarur-Trichy	67	56	37.92	Under	Jun-10 Implementation
168.	Padalur - Trichy (Pkg - VI-C)	45	40	35.43	Under	Feb-10 Implementation
169.	Chennai-Ennore Express Way	SR	15	0	Under	Terminated Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
170.	New 4-Lane Elevated Road from Chennai Port - Maduravoyal	4	19	0	Under Implementation	
171.	Tindivanam - Ulundurpet (Pkg-VI-A)	45	72.9	72.9	4 LANED	Jul-09
172.	Tovaramkurchi to Madurai (Package-VIIB)	45B	63.89	63.89	4 LANED	Dec-09
173.	Thopurghat to Thumpipadi (NS-25/TN)	7	16.6	16.6	4 LANED	Jan-10
174.	Kanchipuram-Poonamalee	4	56.4	56.4	4 LANED	May-07
175.	Krishnagiri to Thopurghat (NS-2/TN1)	7	62.5	62.5	4 LANED	Jan-09
176.	Salem to Karur (NS-2/TN-2)	7	41.55	41.55	4 LANED	Aug-09
177.	Salem to Karur (NS-2/TN-3)	7	33.48	33.48	4 LANED	Aug-09
178.	Karur to Madurai (TN-4)	7	68.125	68.13	4 LANED	Nov-09
179.	Karur to Madurai (TN-5)	7	53.025	53.03	4 LANED	Sep-09
180.	Madurai to km 120 of Madurai-Tirunelveli Section including Madurai Bypass (NS-39)	7	42	42	4 LANED	Sep-09
181.	Madurai-Kanniyakumari Section (NS-40/TN)	7	38.86	38.86	4 LANED	Sep-09
182.	Km. 120 of Madurai-Tirunelveli Section to Panagudi (km 203) (NS-43)	7	43	43	4 LANED	Aug-09
183.	Salem to Kerala Border Section (TN-7)	47	48.51	48.51	4 LANED	Aug-09
184.	Ulundurpet-Padalur (Pkg. VI-B)	45	93.89	93.89	4 LANED	Sep-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh						
185.	Ganga Bridge to Rama Devi Crossing (UP-6)	25	5.6	0	Under	Jun-11 Implementation
186.	Lucknow Bypass (EW-15/UP)	56A and B	22.85	7.5	Under	Sep-10 Implementation
187.	Agra-Shikohabad (GTRIP/I-A)	2	50.83	2.96	Under	Mar-10 Implementation
188.	Fatehpur-Khaga (TNHP/II-C)	2	77	19.99	Under	Mar-10 Implementation
189.	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-6)	28	43.7	37	Under	Jun-10 Implementation
190.	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-5)	28	44	16.5	Under	Dec-10 Implementation
191.	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-4)	28	29	16	Under	Jun-10 Implementation
192.	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-3)	28	41.925	34	Under	Jun-10 Implementation
193.	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-2)	28	47	41	Under	Jun-10 Implementation
194.	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-1)	28	36	27	Under	Jun-10 Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
195.	Gorakhpur Bypass	28	32.6	0	Under	Dec-10 Implementation
196.	Bara to Orai	2, 25	62.8	53	Under	Mar-10 Implementation
197.	New 4 laning Agra Bypass (NS1/UP-1)	2, 3	32.8	0	Under	Feb-11 Implementation
198.	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-1/BOT/UP-3)	26	49.3	40	Under	Jun-10 Implementation
199.	Lucknow - Kanpur (EW/3A)	25	16	15.3	Under	Mar-10 Implementation
200.	Orai to Jhansi (UP-4)	25	66	59	Under	Jun-10 Implementation
201.	Orai to Jhansi (UP-5)	25	50	35	Under	Dec-10 Implementation
202.	Jhansi Bypass (UP-3)	25	15	13.7	Under	Jun-10 Implementation
203.	Hapur-Garhmukteshwar	24	35	13	Under	Dec-10 Implementation
204.	Garhmukteshwar-Muradabad	24	56.25	55.85	Under	Dec-10 Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
205.	Meerut-Muzaffarnagar	58	79	64	Under	Mar-10 Implementation
206.	Sitapur-Lucknow	24	75	23	Under	Jun-10 Implementation
207.	UP/Bihar Border to Kasai (LMNHP-8)	28	41.115	30	Under	Dec-10 Implementation
208.	Kasia to Gorakhpur (LMNHP-7)	28	40	24	Under	Dec-10 Implementation
209.	Lalitpur Sagar (ADB-II/C-3)	26	38	14	Under	Sep-10 Implementation
210.	Jhansi to Lalitpur (NS-1/BOT/UP-2)	25, 26	49.7	33.5	Under	Jun-10 Implementation
211.	Allahabad Bypass Contract-II	2	38.987	38.987	4 LANED	Dec-09
212.	Allahabad Bypass Contract-III	2	44.708	44.708	4 LANED	Dec-09
213.	Handia - Varanasi (TNHP/III-C)	2	72	72	4 LANED	Apr-08
214.	Shikohabad-Etawah (GTRIP/I-B)	2	59.02	59.02	4 LANED	Sep-08
215.	Etawah Bypass	2	13.6	13.6	4 LANED	May-08
216.	Etawah-Rajpur (GTRIP/I-C)	2	72.825	72.825	4 LANED	May-08
217.	Sikandara-Bhaunti (TNHP/II-A)	2	62	62	4 LANED	May-07
218.	Kanpur-Fatehpur (GTRIP/II-B)	2	51.5	51.5	4 LANED	May-08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Uttar Pradesh[11]/Madhya Pradesh[30]				
219.	Jhansi-Shivpuri (UP/MP-1) (UP-11 Km and MP - 30 km)	25	41	41	4 LANED	May-09
		Uttar Pradesh[24.75]/Rajasthan[20.25]				
220.	Agra - Bharatpur	11	45	45	4 LANED	Jun-09
		Uttar Pradesh[55]/Bihar[21]				
221.	Varanasi - Mohania (GTRIP/IV-A)	2	76	2.03	Under	Mar-10 Implementation
		West Bengal				
222.	Dalkola Bypass	34	5.5	0	Under	Dep-10 Implementation
223.	Haldia Port	41	53	35.054	Under	Sep-10 Implementation
224.	Siliguri to Islampur (WB-7)	31	26	16.42	Under	Jun-10 Implementation
225.	Assam/WB Border to Gairkatta (WB-1)	31C	32	10.5	Under	Jun-10 Implementation
226.	Vivekananda Bridge and Approach	2	6	6	4 LANED	Jun-07
227.	Silliguri to Islampur (WB-6)	31	25	25	4 LANED	Oct-08

Statement-II

*Details of Funds allocated and expenditure incurred during
eleventh five year plan*

Rs. in crore

Year	Funds received from GOI	Expenditure*
2007-08	9320.06	17980.34
2008-09	9025.47	21504.65
2009-10 upto January, 2010	6888.83	14396.46

*This also includes the expenditure incurred by private sector in respect of BOT projects. Besides, the excess of expenditure over the resources provided by Government has also been met out of borrowings by NHAI, proceeds from the Toll collection and negative grant received in respect of BOT projects.

Decline in export growth

*95. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether export growth of the country has come down and import bill has increased during 2009;

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

(c) whether Government has made any study to find out the reasons for such trend;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial steps taken by Government to maintain balance in trade of the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The merchandise exports, as well as the imports of the country have declined during 2009-10 (April to December 2009) as compared to the corresponding period of 2008-09 (April to December 2008). India's merchandise export and import figures in Dollar terms for the said period are given in the Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Extensive consultations with the Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards, Trade Associations and Bodies indicated that the global economic slowdown and recession in developed countries, including decline in commodity prices, are significantly responsible for the decline in exports and imports.

(e) To maintain balance of trade and to arrest the decline in exports, various support measures have been taken by the Government and RBI, in the form of stimulus packages, including the announcements made in the Budget, 2009-10, and in the Foreign Trade Policy

(FTP), 2009-14. Government extended additional support in January, 2010, primarily for those sectors, which still showed significant decline in exports. Some of the various measures are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Merchandise export and import figures for the period 2009-10 (April to December, 2009) and the corresponding period of 2008-09

(Value of US Dollars in million)

(April-December)		
Period	Export	Import
2008-09 *	147569	253809
2009-10 * *	117587	193829
Growth	(-) 20.3%	(-) 23.6%

(Source – DGCI&S)

* Revised Estimate

** The figures are purely provisional and subject to change.

Statement-II

(A) Measures taken by the Government:

- (1) Interest subvention of 2% provided till 30.09.2009, extended upto 31.3.2010, to the following labour intensive sectors for exports:-
Textiles (including Handlooms), Handicrafts, Carpets, Leather, Gems and Jewellery, Marine Products and SMEs;
- (2) Additional funds of Rs 350 crore provided (in December 2008) for Handicraft items etc. in Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY).
- (3) Market Linked Focus Product Scheme extended for bicycle parts, Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, Apparels and Clothing accessories, Auto Components etc. for exports from 1.4.09 to 30.09.09;
- (4) Higher Support for Market and Product Diversification extended in FTP, 2009-14:
 - (a) The incentive available under Focus Market Scheme (FMS) raised from 2.5% to 3%;
 - (b) The incentive available under Focus Product Scheme (FPS) raised from 1.25% to 2%;
 - (c) 26 new markets added under Focus Market Scheme. These include 16 new markets in Latin America and 10 in Asia-Oceania;
 - (d) A large number of products (527 new products at 8 digit level and 82 new Handicraft products) from various sectors included for benefits under FPS;

- (e) Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS) greatly expanded by inclusion of products classified under as many as 1500 products at 8 digit level for export to 13 new countries (Algeria, Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Brazil, Mexico, Ukraine, Vietnam, Cambodia, Australia and New Zealand);
 - (f) MLFPS benefits also extended for export to additional new markets for certain existing products, like auto components, motor cars, bicycle and its parts and apparels, among others;
 - (g) Focus Product Scheme benefit extended for export of 'green technology products'; and for exports of some products originating from the North East;
 - (h) Project Exports and a large number of manufactured goods covered under FPS and MLFPS;
- (5) Additional support provided for Market and Product Diversification in January, 2010, based on sectoral performance analysis:
- (i) 112 new products added under FPS at 8 digit level, eligible for benefits @ 2% of FOB value of exports to all markets; Major sectors include Engineering, Electronics, Rubber, Chemicals, Plastics, Carton boxes and Egg powder;
 - (j) 113 new products at 8 digit level given higher benefits @ 5% of FOB value of exports under Special FPS on exports to all markets; Major Sectors include Hand Tools, parts of Agriculture and Horticulture Machinery, sewing machines and parts, liquid pumps, nuts, bolts, washers, screws, staplers and parts of machinery for soldering, brazing and welding.
 - (k) 1837 new products added under MLFPS at 8 digit level, eligible for benefits @ 2% of FOB value of exports to specified markets; Major Sectors include machine tools, earth moving equipments, transmission towers, electrical and power equipments, steel tubes, pipes and galvanized sheets, compressors, Iron and Steel Structures, Auto components, Three wheelers and cotton woven fabrics (Chemicals have been included for providing benefit for a limited period of 6 months).
 - (l) Two new major markets, viz., China and Japan have been added under MLFPS;
 - (m) Sesame seeds and minor coconut products added under Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY);
 - (n) Timor Leste added under Focus Market Scheme (FMS).

- (6) Adequate funds provided to ensure full refund of pending claims of CST/Terminal Excise duty/Duty drawback on deemed exports;
- (7) Exporter friendly and the popular Duty Neutralisation Scheme *i.e.*, Duty Entitlement Passbook (DEPB) Scheme extended upto 31st December, 2009;
- (8) DEPB rates for all items where they were reduced in November, 2008, restored to higher rates from retrospective effect and the *ad-hoc* increase in DEPB rates from 1% to 3% since 2007, continued;
- (9) Duty Drawback rates on certain items restored to higher rates effective from 1st September, 2008; Duty drawback rates retained at the same level inspite of reduction in Excise tariff across the board and customs tariff for few items; Duty drawback rates announced for the first time for precious metal jewellery items;
- (10) DEPB and Freely Transferable Incentive Schemes provisionally allowed without the awaiting receipt of Bank Realisation Certificate (BRC);
- (11) Export Obligation Period under Advance authorization Scheme enhanced from 24 months to 36 months without payment of composition fee;
- (12) To aid technological upgradation of our export sector, EPCG Scheme at Zero Duty has been introduced for certain sectors. The scheme shall be in operation till 31.3.2011;
- (13) To accelerate exports and encourage technological upgradation, additional Duty Credit Scrips shall be given to Status Holders @ 1% of the FOB value of past exports of certain sectors for procurement of capital goods. This facility shall be available upto 31.3.2011.
- (14) Facility of non recovery of incentives granted to exporters, subject to RBI specifically writing off the export proceed realization alongwith a certificate from Indian Missions abroad;
- (15) A number of measures taken to reduce transaction cost for the exporters such as abolition of application fee on all incentive schemes; application fee reduced for duty neutralization schemes; target to implement e-Trade Project in a time bound manner to bring all stakeholders including Customs, DGFT, Banks, Ports, Airlines etc. on a common platform; Duty Neutralisation Schemes such as Advance authorisation and EPCG schemes brought under E-commerce mechanism;
- (16) To promote Brand India through six or more “Made in India” Shows, to be organized across the World every year;
- (17) Back-up guarantee made available of ECGC to the extent of Rs. 350 crore to enable it to provide guarantees for exports to difficult markets/products. ECGC is now able to widen its coverage;

- (18) Additional funds provided to the Ministry of Textiles to clear the backlog claims of textiles units under Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF);
- (19) Additional resources made available under MDA and MAI Schemes;
- (20) Additional items allowed within the existing duty free imports entitlement for the following employment oriented sectors:
 - (i) 5 additional items for sports goods sector;
 - (ii) Additional items for leather garments and footwear and textile items.
- (21) Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) abolished;
- (22) Section 10A and 10B (Sunset clauses for STPI and EOUs schemes respectively), extended for the financial year 2010-2011. Anomaly removed in Section 10AA related to taxation benefit of 'unit *vis-a-vis* assessee';
- (23) Some pending issues relating to Service Tax refund on exports-resolved. Some of these are:
 - (i) Exemption from Service tax on services linked to exports:
 - (a) On service related to transport of export goods by road from any CFS or ICD to the port or Airport and on service related to transport of export goods by road directly from their place of removal, to an ICD, a CFS, a port or airport;
 - (b) Services provided by Foreign Agent Commission service.
 - (ii) Procedure for refund of service tax simplified by allowing refund on self certification in case refund claim does not exceed 0.25% of FOB value of exports; and certification by Chartered Accountant in case of others;
 - (iii) Time period for filing refund claim increased to 1 year from the date of export (as against half-yearly).
- (24) For Fast Track Resolution of a number of procedural issues thereby reducing delays for the exporters, a Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Finance Secretary including Secretaries of Department of Revenue and Commerce; A number of issues sorted out accordingly;
- (25) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Finance Secretary has been constituted to resolve all problems related to Non-availability of Dollar Credit to exporters by the concerned Banks;
- (26) To enable support to Indian industry and exporters, especially the MSMEs, in availing their rights through trade remedy instruments, a Directorate of Trade Remedy Measures proposed to be set up;

- (27) Excise duty reduced across the board by 4 per cent, for all products except petroleum products and those products where current rate was less than 4%. Excise Duty was further reduced by another 2% in certain products like Leather etc.;
- (28) The guarantee cover under Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises on loans doubled to Rs. 1 crore, with a guarantee cover of 50%. The guarantee cover extended by Credit Guarantee Fund Trust increased to 85% for credit facility upto Rs.5 lakh. The lock-in period for such collateral-free loans reduced.
- (29) Adjustment Assistance Scheme initiated in December' 08 to provide enhanced ECGC cover at 95% to the badly hit sectors, continued till March, 2010;
- (30) To protect the domestic manufacturing industry from dumped/cheap imports, in particular, from China, import restrictions imposed on some items like auto forged components, HR coil, Carbon Black, Polyester Filament Yarn (PFY) and Radial Tyres (Bus and Trucks); subsequently withdrawn for PFY, HR Coils and Carbon black.
- (31) Mega Handloom clusters in West Bengal and Tamil Nadu and Powerloom cluster in Rajasthan and New Mega clusters for carpets in Srinagar and Mirzapur approved;
- (32) Jaipur, Srinagar and Anantnag recognised as 'Towns of Export Excellence' for handicrafts; Kanpur, Dewas and Ambur recognised for leather products; and Malihabad for horticultural products;
- (33) Basic customs duty of 5% on Rough/Unworked corals abolished;
- (34) Regular monitoring mechanism:-
 - (a) The situation regularly monitored at the highest level of Government, so that immediate further corrective measures, can be taken as may be required. In this regard, the Government has constituted the following two High Level Committees deliberating the issue on regular basis:
 - (i) An Apex Group chaired by Prime Minister with Finance Minister, Commerce Minister, Deputy Chairman (Planning Commission), RBI Governor;
 - (ii) Committee of officers chaired by Cabinet Secretary, including Finance Secretary, Commerce Secretary, Secretary (DIPP), Secretary (Planning Commission)—to meet regularly to look into the suggestions made by Trade and Industry and the respective Administrative Ministries in respect of the current global economic and financial crisis and to recommend action to the Apex Group.

- (b) Department of MSME and Department of Financial Services to jointly, monitor on the progress of the meetings of Monthly meeting of State level Bankers' Committee for resolution of credit issues of MSME.

(B) Measures taken by RBI:

I. Increase in Liquidity to the banks for improving credit flow, by:

- (i) Reducing CRR, SLR, Repo rate and Reverse Repo rate (from Oct '08, CRR reduced from 9% to 5% (now modified to 5.5% on 13.02.10 and to be enhanced to 5.75% w.e.f. 27.2.2010), SLR reduced from 25% to 24% (restored to 25% in Oct. '09), Repo Rate reduced from 7.5% to 4.75%, and Reverse Repo Rate reduced from 6% to 3.25%).
- (ii) Refinance facility to the EXIM Bank for an amount of Rs.5000 crores for providing pre-shipment and post-shipment credit in Rs. or dollars;
- (iii) A special re-finance facility put in place for banks for the purpose of extending finance to exports, micro and small enterprises, mutual funds and NBFCs. Provisioning requirements had been lowered. Export Credit Refinance facility for commercial banks increased to 50% (now restored to 15% on 27.10.2009) of the outstanding Rupee Export Credit.

II. Increase in FOREX Liquidity:

- (i) RBIs assurance for continued selling of foreign exchange (US \$) through banks, to augment supply in the domestic foreign exchange market;
- (ii) Interest rates on export credit in foreign currency has been reduced to LIBOR + 200 basis points in February 2010 from the earlier LIBOR + 350 basis points

III. Easing of Credit Terms:

- (i) The period of pre-shipment and post-shipment Rupee Export Credit enhanced by 90 days each;
- (ii) Time period of export realization for non-status holder exporters increased to 12 months, at par with the Status holders. This facility which was available upto 03.06.09, has been extended for one more year.
- (iii) PSU Banks, consequent to measures announced by RBI, reduced the margin money on Guarantees for exports units.

Overcrowding in jails

*% DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of jails in the country;
- (b) the total authorized capacity of these jails;
- (c) the total number of actual prisoners therein (undertrial and convicts);
- (d) the extent of overcrowding and percentage thereof;
- (e) the number of undertrial prisoners released under sections 436A and 436(1) respectively;
- (f) whether scheme of Plea Bargaining has been helpful in early disposal of cases; and
- (g) the above statistics pertaining to Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):
(a) to (d) As per the report compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau, there were 1276 jails in the country as on 31.12.2007. Details of number of jails, their authorised capacity and total prison population (undertrial and convicts) and extent of overcrowding are given as under:

No. of Jails	Authorized capacity	Total Prison population				Extent of overcrowding %
		Undertrial	Convicts	Detenues and Others	Total	
1276	277304	250727	120115	5554	376396	99092 (35.7%)

- (e) This information is not maintained centrally.

(f) In July, 2006, the Government of India introduced the system of plea bargaining by introduction of section 265A to 265L in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 in order to reduce pendency of cases in various courts as also to reduce overcrowding in prisons. Under plea bargaining, the person accused of an offence has to file an application for plea bargaining in the court in which such offence is pending for trial. After receipt of the application from the accused, the court provides time to the public prosecutor or the complainant of the case, as the case may be and the accused to work out a mutually satisfactory disposition of the case which may include giving to the victim the compensation and other expenses during the case. This provision has indeed been helpful in early disposal of cases. In the Tihar Central Jail alone, in a drive to dispose off cases adopting plea bargaining undertaken in July, 2007, 666 cases were disposed off in a week. In a similar effort in the UT of Chandigarh, 210 cases were disposed off using the concept of plea bargaining. The Central Government however does not maintain any consolidated national figures in this regard.

(g) The details of number of prisons in Rajasthan as on 31.12.2007 alongwith their authorized capacity and total prison population is as under:

No. of Jails	Authorized capacity	Total Prison population				Extent of overcrowding %
		Undertrial	Convicts	Detenues and Others	Total	
105	17554	8765	5870	52	14687	—

Implementation of One Rank One Pension

*97. SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has accepted the demand of One Rank One Pension;
- (b) if so, the action taken to implement it;
- (c) how many ex-servicemen would be benefited; and
- (d) the time-frame to implement the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) A Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary to look into the issue of One Rank One Pension (OROP) and other related matters. After considering all aspects of the issue, the Committee did not find it administratively feasible to recommend OROP as such. However, keeping in mind the spirit of the demand several other recommendations to substantially improve pensionary benefits of Personnel Below Officers Rank and Commissioned Officers have been made, which have been accepted by the Government.

The following recommendations have been made by the Cabinet Secretary Committee in para 8 of their Report:

- (i) To bring pre 10.10.1997 PBOR pensioners on par with post 10.10.1997 pensioners.
- (ii) To reckon the enhanced rate of classification allowance w.e.f. 1.1.2006 on notional basis for the purpose of calculation of pension.
- (iii) To reckon pension of all pre 1.1.2006 PBOR pensioners with reference to notional maximum in the post 1.1.2006 revised pay structure corresponding to the maximum of pre 6th Pay Commission pay scales as per fitment table of each rank with enhanced weightages awarded by Group of Ministers.
- (iv) To remove linkage of full pension with 33 years of qualifying service w.e.f. 1.1.2006 instead of 1.9.2008 in the case of Commissioned Officers.
- (v) To address the issue of disparity in pension of pre and post 1.1.2006 pensioners at the level of Lt. Genl and equivalents in other two Services, separate pay scale of Rs.67000-79000 to be created so as to enable them to get pension at Rs.36,500/-.

- (vi) To provide benefit of broad banding of percentage of disability/war injury pension for pre 1.1.1996 disability/war injury pensioners.
- (vii) To remove cap on war injury element of pension in the case of disabled pensioners belonging to category 'E'.

Government letter on Recommendations (ii) and (iv) have been issued on 30.10.2009; on Recommendations (vi) and (vii) on 19.1.2010, and Government letter on Recommendation (v) has been issued on 20.1.2010. Recommendations at (i) and (iii) are under consideration in consultation with Ministry of Finance. Around 12 lakhs ex-servicemen will be benefited.

Pending wage revisions in PSUs

***98 SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that wage revisions in PSUs under Defence Ministry, including Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), are pending for long;
- (b) if not, the details of the wage revision effected in these PSUs;
- (c) whether Government has received demands from Labour Unions of these industries for the wage settlement; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) As per DEP's guidelines, wage settlement has to be arrived at by the Board of Management of the respective PSUs and Unions. Wage revisions have been done in respect of GSL and MDL and are under process in respect of others DPSUs namely, HAL, BEL, BEML, BDL, MIDHANI and GRSE.

- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) The demands received from Labour Unions regarding wage settlement are being dealt with as per DPE's guidelines.

Export potential of the country

***99. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has examined the export potential of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the exportable items;
- (c) the country's exports during the last three years;
- (d) whether the export performance has been affected during the last three years;
- (e) if so, the reasons for lower performance; and
- (f) the corrective action proposed to reduce the trade deficit and to boost the export performance of the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) The exports of different sectors/product groups has been regularly monitored by the Government, including extensive consultations with Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards, Trade Associations and Bodies. Merchandise exports of principal commodities from India during the last 3 years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) While exports increased during the last 3 years, there has been decline in India's merchandise exports since October, 2008, which can be attributed significantly to shrinkage of demand in developed countries due to global economic slowdown. However, the monthly exports have again shown a positive trend since November, 2009.

(f) The Government and RBI have been closely monitoring the economic developments in the country and internationally on a continuous basis. To reduce the trade deficit and to boost the export performance by way of extending support to the exporting sectors, various measures have been taken by the Government and RBI in the form of stimulus packages including the announcements made in the Budget, 2009-10; in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2009-14; and thereafter in January 2010. Government has sought to provide support/incentives to the different export sectors which have been adversely affected by the global economic slowdown. Some of the various measures undertaken are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to Starred Question No. 95 Part 'e']

Statement

Merchandise exports of principal commodities from India during the last 3 years

Sl. No.	Commodities	Value in US \$ million		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tea	434	507	585
2.	Coffee	435	464	496
3.	Rice	1557	2927	2454
4.	Tobacco	372	480	751
5.	Spices	699	1045	1392
6.	Cashew	550	549	639
7.	Oil Meals	1226	2038	2252
8.	Fruits and Vegetables	800	876	1106
9.	Marine Products	1767	1723	1534

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Iron Ore	3919	5836	4769
11.	Mica, Coal and other ores Minerals incl. Processed Minerals	3108	3309	3128
12.	Leather and Leather Manf.	2933	3400	3495
13.	Gems and Jewellery	15984	19692	28411
14.	Drug, Phrmcutes and Fine Chemls	5951	7652	8789
15.	Other Basic Chemicals	5017	6302	6920
16.	Engineering Goods	26506	33737	40487
17.	Electronic Goods	2855	3354	6826
18.	Computer Software	85	148	341
19.	Cotton Yarn/Fabs./made-ups. Etc.	4218	4653	4162
20.	Manmade Yarn/Fabs./made-ups. Etc.	2206	2902	3054
21.	RMG of all Textiles	8901	9687	10931
22.	Jute mfg. Incl. Floor covering	259	327	304
23.	Carpet	928	945	784
24.	Handicrafts excl. hand made Carpet	437	509	303
25.	Petroleum Products	18635	28413	27547
26.	Plastic and Linoleum	3253	3422	3050
27.	Sub Total	113034	144895	164511
28.	Others	13380	18237	20784
GRAND TOTAL		126414	163132	185295

(Source:- DGCI&S)

*2008-09 data includes imports and exports from all SEZs, whereas 2006-07 and 2007-08 data does not include imports and exports from a majority of SEZs.

Area validity of arms licences

*100. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has received some self-made, fabricated guidelines regarding area validity of Arms licences in Delhi;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Ministry;

(c) whether State Government is empowered to make amendments in the Arms Act, 1962 regarding guidelines, fee structure etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is a fact that Arms Act, 1962 and Ministry of Home Affairs' 1995 guidelines were tampered with by some officers and replaced by self-made guidelines for extension of area validity of Arms in Delhi; and

(f) if so, the remedial measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. State Governments are not empowered to make any amendment to the Arms Act, 1959.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir. As per the instructions issued on 11.10.1995 by the Ministry of Home Affairs, powers have been delegated to the State Governments to consider requests for extension of area validity of arms licenses of Non-prohibited bore (NPB) weapons. The State Governments have been advised to consider requests for extension of area validity on merits based on the recommendations of the District Magistrate concerned, keeping in view the law and order situation obtaining in the district/State and other local factors. With reference to the said instructions, Government of National Capital Territory (GNCT) of Delhi, with the approval of Lt. Governor, GNCT of Delhi framed guidelines on 06.08.2009 for considering requests for extension of area validity of arms licenses for NPB weapons. Thus, the Government of NCT of Delhi are competent to frame guidelines to decide request for extension of area validity of NPB arms licenses.

(f) Does not arise.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Progress of integrated textile parks

585. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress of integrated textile parks at various locations; and

(b) the details of textile parks proposed for sanction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) As per the target, forty (40) textiles parks projects have been sanctioned under the Scheme for Integrated Textiles Park (SITP). Details of these projects are given in the table below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Special Purpose Vehicle implementing the project	Location	Project cost	Admissible assistance under SITP (In crore Rupees)	Assistance released so far
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh					
1.	Hyderabad Hi-Tech Weaving Park	Mahboob Nagar	58.00	23.20	12.00
2.	Hindupur Vyapar Apparel Park Limited	Ananthpur	102.27	40.00	12.00
3.	Pochampally Handloom Park Pvt. Limited	Pochampally	34.00	13.60	12.24
4.	Brandix India Apparel City Private Limited	Vishakhapatnam	134.42	40.00	36.00
5.	MAS Fabric (India) Park Ltd.	Nellore	254.70	40.00	4.00
Gujarat					
6.	Gujarat Eco Textile Park Limited	Surat	114.00	40.00	36.00
7.	Mundra SEZ Textile and Apparel Park Limited	Kutch	131.35	40.00	36.00
8.	Fairdeal Textile Park Pvt Ltd.	Surat	119.54	40.00	12.00
9.	Vraj Integrated Textile Park Limited	Kheda	120.02	40.00	24.00
10.	Sayana Textile Park Ltd.	Surat	107.29	40.00	24.00
11.	Surat Super Yarn Limited	Surat	100.34	40.00	36.00
12.	RJD Integrated Textile Park Ltd.	Surat	121.36	40.00	36.00
Maharashtra					
13.	Metro Hi-Tech Cooperative Park Limited	Ichalkaranji	106.50	40.00	36.00
14.	Pride India cooperative Textile Park Limited	Ichalkaranji	58.19	23.28	20.95

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Baramati Hi Tech Textile Park Limited	Baramati	96.72	38.68	23.22
16.	Shri Dhairyashil Mane Textile Park Co-op Society Limited	Ichalkaranji	72.25	28.90	8.67
17.	Deesan Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Dhule	139.23	40.00	4.00
18.	Asmeeta Infratech Pvt. Ltd.	Bhiwandi	200.80	40.00	0.00
19.	Islampur Integrated Textile Park	Islampur	102.40	40.00	36.00
20.	Latur Integrated Textile Park	Latur	102.61	40.00	36.00
21.	Purna Global Textiles Park Ltd.	Hingoli	91.80	36.72	11.01
Tamil Nadu					
22.	The Great Indian Linen and Textile Infrastructure Company	Perundurai	149.45	40.00	12.00
23.	SIMA Textile Processing Centre	Cuddalore	111.60	40.00	4.00
24.	Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving Park	Palladam	55.42	22.17	19.95
25.	Komarapalayam Hi-Tech Weaving Park Ltd.	Komarapalayam	34.82	13.93	12.54
26.	Karur Textile Park Ltd.	Karur	90.68	36.27	32.64
27.	Madurai Integrated Textile Park Ltd.	Madurai	87.30	34.92	20.95
28.	Vaigai Hi Tech Weaving Park	Theni	61.01	24.40	0.00
Rajasthan					
29.	Jaipur Texweaving Park Limited	Kishangarh	96.81	38.72	23.24

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Kishangarh Hi-Tech Textile Park Limited	Kishangarh	101.15	40.00	12.00
31.	Next Gen Textile Park Pvt. Ltd.	Pali	101.40	40.00	12.00
32.	Jaipur Integrated Texcraft Park Pvt. Ltd.	Jaipur	45.28	18.11	5.43
33.	Bharat Fabtex and Corporate Park Pvt. Ltd.	Pali	103.08	40.00	4.00
34.	Jaipur Kaleen Park Ltd.	Dausa	105.26	40.00	0.00
Punjab					
35.	Lotus Integrated Tex Park	Barnala	110.26	40.00	36.00
36.	Rhythm Textile and Apparel Park Ltd.	Nawanshehar	125.46	40.00	4.00
37.	Ludhiana Integrated Textile Park Ltd.	Ludhiana	116.19	40.00	4.00
Others					
38.	EIGMEF Apparel Park Limited	Kolkata, West Bengal	104.59	40.00	24.00
39.	Doddabalapur Integrated Textile Park	Doddabalapur, Karnataka	84.92	33.96	30.56
40.	CLC Textile Park Pvt Ltd.	Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh	88.92	35.57	3.56

Trade agreements with China and Japan

586. MS. MABEL REBELLO:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether close on heels of visit of Japanese Prime Minister to India and talks with Prime Minister, a high official delegation from India and Japan met in January, 2010 to take forward negotiations on inking comprehensive economic partnership agreement;

(b) if so, whether these negotiations have worked on narrowing gaps in services and pharmaceuticals, areas of interest to India;

(c) if so, the main decisions taken and agreements reached;

(d) whether similar agreements were signed with China after talks were held between officials of India and China; and

(e) if so, to what extent trade agreements will improve trade relations with China and Japan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) An informal meeting at working level between Japanese delegation and Indian delegation was held on 29th January, 2010 in New Delhi. During the informal meeting both sides have shown desire to conclude this agreement for their mutual benefit. The next round of India-Japan negotiations for a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement is to be held in March 2010.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise with China as of now. With Japan the expectations are of substantial increase in Trade in Goods and Services, Investments alongwith higher integration of two economies.

Adverse effect of Indo-ASEAN FTA

587. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a study conducted by the Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ASSOCHAM) stating that the Indo-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (FTA) may cause damage to several key sectors of the Indian economy and adversely hit, particularly the interests of domestic plantation farmers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) ASSOCHAM has released a publication titled 'India — ASEAN FTA: A Major Breakthrough' in February 2010 which has been examined. Comprehensive protection to the plantation and other sensitive sectors has been ensured under the India — ASEAN trade in Goods Agreement.

Strategy to deal with different security threat

†588. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cross border terrorism, naxalites in various part of country, separatists of North-East States can be held responsible for the internal security threat;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is need to make different strategies to deal with these elements;

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to decide the strategies in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) The main challenges to internal security center around terrorist violence in Jammu and Kashmir and various States in the North-Eastern region particularly/Assam, Manipur and Nagaland; Left Wing Extremism which is mainly concentrated in five or six States and periodic incidents of terrorism, in different parts of the hinterland. Certain parts of the country like Jammu and Kashmir and some States of the North Eastern region have been affected by terrorism supported from across the borders, and there have also been incidents of terrorism, in some other parts of the country where the involvement of terrorist groups and elements based outside the country has been established.

The Government views all threats to internal security in a comprehensive and serious manner, and calibrates its strategy and measures accordingly. The Government has been, on a continuing basis, reviewing the security arrangements in the light of the emerging challenges, and a number of decisions and measures have been taken. These measures, *inter alia*, includes augmenting the strength of Central Para-Military Forces; amendment in the CISF Act to enable deployment of CISF in joint venture or private industrial undertakings; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; approval for setting up of NSG regional centres at Hyderabad and Kolkata, granting legal powers to DG, NSG for requisitioning aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; strengthening and re-organizing of Multi-Agency Centre in the Intelligence Bureau to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with all other intelligence and security agencies of the Central and State Governments/union Territories; online and secure connectivity between Multi-Agency Centre, Subsidiary Multi-Agency Centers and State Special Branches; amendment in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism; constitution of the National Investigation Agency under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts in the Schedule; etc. as part of steps to counter terrorist threats, the National Counter Terrorism Centre and National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) are also envisaged.

Increase in industrial growth rate

†589. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that annual industrial growth rate in the country has increased in the first nine months of the year 2009-10;
- (b) if so, the assessment thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the formulation of new National Manufacturing Policy is needed in order to increase this growth rate and give it proper direction;
- (d) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and
- (e) whether it has also been decided to promote use of labour intensive technique in the proposed new policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The industrial growth measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) has recovered to 8.6 per cent in the first nine months of 2009-10 (April-December) compared to 3.6 per cent during the corresponding period last year *i.e.* 2008-09 (April-December).

(c) to (e) The Government has decided to formulate a National Manufacturing Policy to accelerate industrial growth. The specific elements including promotion of labour intensive techniques are under consideration.

Setting up of Instructor Training Wing at ITI Malampuzha, Palakkad

590. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for setting up of Instructor Training Wing at ITI Malampuzha, Palakkad; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE&T) is implementing World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP). The project *inter alia* envisages setting up of Instructor Training Wing (ITW) within identified ITI to enhance the capacity of Crafts Instructor Training. The State Government of Kerala has submitted proposal for setting up of ITW in ITI Malampuzha, Palakkad.

Ban on import of sandstone

†591. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any kind of recommendation on imposing a ban on import of sandstone by America;
- (b) if so, the action being taken by Government thereon; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has formed any policy or committee to confirm objections made in the recommendation by America?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Decline in applications for SEZs

592. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of applications for SEZs has come down drastically during the last one year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many companies have requested for denotifying the SEZs;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some companies have sought extension of time to commence their projects; and

(d) if so, the details of (a), (b) and (c) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) In addition to seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 12 State/Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005, formal approval has been accorded to 575 proposals out of which 348 SEZs have been notified. A total of 105 SEZs have commenced export. The number of applications received in the last three years has been given below:

Year	2007	2008	2009
No. of applications	193	132	35

Requests for de-notification by the developers have been received from 12 SEZs located in the States/UT of Delhi, Orissa, Gujarat, West Bengal, Haryana Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh out of which 11 have been approved by the Board of Approval. The final denotification is allowed only on refund of duties/benefits, if any, availed by the Developer.

Requests for extension of validity period beyond the initial period of three years have been received from Developers citing the global economic slowdown/delay in getting requisite clearances etc., as grounds for extension. Having regard to the provisions of the SEZ Act, 2005 and SEZ Rules, 2006 and the grounds cited, the Board of Approval (BOA), depending on merits of each case, have permitted extension of validity of approval of 119 SEZs beyond the initial 3 years subject to the same terms and conditions as envisaged in the original approval.

Subsidy to paper industry for capital goods

593. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to provide subsidy to the paper industry on purchase of capital goods for modernising this sector;
- (b) whether Government also proposes to extend the benefit of Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF) to paper industry to fight increasing incidence of technology obsolescence in the industry;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Rs. 25,000 crore paper industry is seeking Technology Upgradation Fund on the lines of the scheme available to textile industry; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e) To promote the paper industry, Government is considering to provide incentives to the industry under a Plan Scheme.

Obstacles in access to China in certain sectors

594. SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether the sectors like automobile and banking in which we have permitted access to China but are facing restriction, including majority ownership, in accessing their markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Government of India has put in place a liberal and transparent policy for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), wherein most of the sectors including the auto mobile sector are open to FDI under the automatic route, subject to certain conditions. India's investment policy is not specific to China.

China also has policies to allow investments in Automobile and Banking sectors subject to various condition. There are no India specific restrictions in Chinese policy.

Export target of merchandise

595. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set a export target of merchandise at US \$ 200 billion by March, 2011;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of merchandise items exported by the country;
- (d) whether as per the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), the merchandise exports from April, 2009 to October, 2009 was US \$ 91 billion and due to recession it is difficult to achieve the target; and

(e) in view of revival of the global economy how Government is planning to achieve the merchandise target set for March, 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to achieve an annual export target of US \$200 billion by March 2011.

(c) and (d) A list of the principal commodities exported by India is given in the Statement (See below). As per the data given by DGCI & S, the merchandise exports from India for the period from April 2009 to October 2009 is US \$ 91.643 billion.

(e) The Government and RBI closely monitor the economic developments in the country and internationally on a continuous basis, and need based measures are taken, from time to time, keeping in view the financial and overall economic implications. To provide support to exports, the Government/RBI announced stimulus packages including the announcements made in the Budget 2009-10, Budget 2010-11 and in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14. Government extended additional support in January 2010 to certain sectors including those sectors which still showed decline in exports. Some of the steps taken by Government and RBI are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to Starred Question No. 95 Part 'e'.] Monthly exports have entered positive territory since Nov. 2009; and exports are expected to further improve during the next financial year for achievements of the export target.

Statement

Principal Commodities of Export

Exports Month-wise April-Oct. 09:

(Export Value in Million US\$)

Sl. No.	Commodities of Export	April 2009 to October 2009
1	2	3
1.	Tea	334.66
2.	Coffee	222.44
3.	Rice	1417.52
4.	Tobacco	556.46
5.	Spices	696.92
6.	Cashew	336.37
7.	Oil Meals	798.80
8.	Fruits and Vegetables	637.26
9.	Marine Products	952.72
10.	Iron Ore	2147.99

1	2	3
11.	Mica, Coal and Other Ores Minerals including processed minerals	1388.02
12.	Leather and Leather Manufactures	1805.71
13.	Gems and Jewellery	15626.68
14.	Drug, Phrmcutes and Fine Chemls.	4872.27
15.	Other Basic Chemicals	3458.87
16.	Engineering Goods	17989.65
17.	Electronic Goods	3615.43
18.	Computer Software	143.18
19.	Cotton Yarn/Fabs./made-ups etc. incl. handloom products	1973.94
20.	Man-made Yarn/Fabs./made-ups etc.	2027.28
21.	RMG of all Textiles	5844.12
22.	Jute Mfg. Including Floor covering	128.42
23.	Carpet	376.93
24.	Handicrafts excl. hand made Carpet	107.01
25.	Petroleum Products	13357.32
26.	Plastic and Linoleum	1764.34
27.	Others	9024.05
TOTAL		91643.19

*Source :- DGCI&S

**The figures are provisional and subject to change

Status of SEZs

596. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) so far approved by Government and became operational, sector-wise and State-wise, till-date;

(b) the number of proposals for setting up of SEZs still pending with Government;

(c) the number of SEZs started export during the last three years indicating value of exports made from SEZs along with the percentage of increase, if any, made over previous year; and

(d) whether the increase in exports from SEZs was higher than the overall increase in total exports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) In addition to the Seven Central Government SEZs and 12 State/Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005, formal approvals have been accorded to 575 proposals out of which 348 SEZs have been notified. A table containing state-wise and Sector-wise distribution of SEZs is placed as Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*). Proposals complete in all respects in terms of SEZ Rules, 2006 and supported by State Government recommendations are processed immediately for consideration of Board of Approval for SEZs.

(c) and (d) A total of 105 SEZs are already exporting. Total exports of Rs. 99,689 crore have been made from SEZs during the financial year 2008-09 registering a growth of 50% over the exports from SEZs for the year 2007-08. Exports of Rs. 1,52,092.68 crore approx. have been made from SEZs during April-December, 2009 registering a growth of about 127% over the exports for the same period of the previous financial year.

Statement-I

State-wise Distribution of approved Special Economic Zones

State	Formal Approvals	Notified SEZs	Operational SEZs
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	102	72	21
Chandigarh	2	2	1
Chhattisgarh	1	0	0
Delhi	3	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	2	0
Goa	7	3	0
Gujarat	48	30	10
Haryana	45	32	3
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Jharkhand	1	1	0
Karnataka	52	29	15
Kerala	25	15	5
Madhya Pradesh	14	6	1

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	109	57	15
Nagaland	2	1	0
Orissa	10	5	1
Puducherry	1	0	0
Punjab	8	2	0
Rajasthan	8	7	3
Tamil Nadu	68	55	19
Uttar Pradesh	34	16	6
Uttarakhand	3	2	0
West Bengal	24	11	5
GRAND TOTAL	571	348	105

Statement-II

Sector-wise Distribution of approved Special Economic Zones

Sectors	Formal Approvals	Notified SEZs	Operational SEZs
1	2	3	4
Agro	5	3	0
Airport based multiproduct	2	0	0
Auto and related	3	1	1
Aviation/Aerospace	1	2	0
Beach and mineral/metals	2	2	0
Bio-tech	31	17	2
Building product/material	1	1	0
Electronic prod/ind	3	3	0
Engineering	23	16	4
Footwear/Leather	7	5	2
Food Processing	5	6	0
FTWZ	10	4	0

1	2	3	4
Gems and Jewellery	11	5	3
Handicrafts	4	2	2
IT/ITES/Electronic Hardware/ Semiconductor	356	216	65
Metal/Stain. Steel/Alum/Foundary	9	4	1
Metallurgical Engineering	1	0	0
Multi-Product	24	13	15
Multi-Services/Services	16	7	0
Non-Conventional Energy	5	4	1
Plasting processing	0	0	0
Petrochemicals and petro.	4	1	0
Pharma/chemicals	22	20	3
Port-based multi-product	7	2	2
Power/alternate energy/solar	4	1	0
Textiles/Apparel/Wool	19	12	4
Writing and printing paper mills	2	1	0
Strategic Manufacturing	0	0	0
Granite processing Industries and other allied machinery/manufacturing	1	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	575	348	105

Trade agreements in Davos

597. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what were issues discussed and finalized with respect to trade agreements during the recent meeting in Davos; and

(b) the details of each agreement finalized at the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The World Economic Forum Meeting was held in Davos from January 27 to 30, 2010. An informal meeting of Trade Ministers was also organized on January 30, 2010 in Davos to assess the progress and to discuss the next steps for

the Doha Round of World Trade Organisation (WTO) negotiations. No issues related to trade agreements were finalized during the meetings in Davos.

FDI in different sectors

598. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has prepared the new Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy to make it automatic in all sectors barring a few core sectors;
- (b) if so, the main features of the new policy;
- (c) the percentage of Foreign Direct Investment allowed, sector-wise;
- (d) the total Foreign Direct Investment made in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise and sector-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to save the domestic industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The Government has put in place a liberal and investor friendly policy on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under which FDI upto 100% is permitted on the automatic route in most sectors/activities. The policy on FDI is reviewed on an ongoing basis through an inter-ministerial consultation/process, with a view to rationalize/simplify the policy and to attract FDI in more industries and sectors. The Government's decisions on FDI policy are notified by way of Press Notes which are available at the website of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion: <http://siadipp.nic.in/policy/changes.htm>.

(d) Statement-I and II showing total FDI in the country, State-wise and sector-wise from 2006-07 to 2009-10 (up to December 2010) are enclosed as respectively (*See below*).

(e) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) complements and supplements domestic investment. Domestic companies are benefited by FDI by way of capital, state-of-art technology and best managerial practices so that they have better access to foreign technology and get opportunity of integration into the global market.

Statement-I

Financial year wise FDI inflows from April 2006 to December 2009

(Amount in million US\$)

Sl. No.	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	2006-07 Apr-Mar	2007-08 Apr-Mar	2008-09 Apr-Mar	2009-10 Apr-Dec	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Hyderabad	Anadhra Pradesh	594.24	990.71	1,237.81	1,036.49	3,859.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	0.00	2.73	41.54	7.09	51.36
3.	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13
4.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	368.92	1,799.71	2,825.76	704.17	5,698.55
5.	Bangalore	Karnataka	714.34	1,615.63	2,026.38	869.10	5,225.45
6.	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	13.56	36.32	81.87	107.41	239.16
7.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	29.09	37.79	44.47	37.96	149.32
8.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	3,599.13	10,383.07	12,430.57	7,081.33	33,494.10
9.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	10.62	7.47	8.68	73.64	100.41
10.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	50.20	41.10	342.86	27.15	461.31
11.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu Pondicherry	1,311.94	557.56	1,724.14	574.40	4,168.03
12.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal	12.83	3.53	0.00	31.15	47.51
13.	Kolkata	West Bengal Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	57.89	453.19	489.17	20.25	1,020.50
14.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	21.82	42.16	0.00	50.00	113.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	New Delhi	Delhi, part of up and Haryana	2,446.12	3,410.36	1,868.09	7,427.59	15,152.16
16.	Panaji	Goa	74.78	45.84	28.58	146.55	295.75
17.	Region not indicated	3,186.16	5,148.25	4,180.90	2,672.51	15,187.84	
18.	Stock Swapped		3,234.42	5.42	0.00	53.78	3,293.62
GRAND TOTAL			15,726.19	24,580.84	27,330.82	20,920.57	88,558.43

Statement-II

Financial year wise FDI inflows from April 2006 to December 2009

(Amount in million US\$)

Sl. No.	Sector	2006-07 Apr-Mar	2007-08 Apr-Mar	2008-09 Apr-Mar	2009-10 Apr-Dec	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Metallurgical Industries	172.85	1,176.89	960.85	336.33	2,646.92
2.	Mining	6.62	444.26	34.22	151.42	636.52
3.	Power	157.47	968.00	984.80	1,257.92	3,368.19
4.	Non-Conventional Energy	2.11	43.15	85.27	67.01	197.55
5.	Coal Production	1.30	14.08	0.22	0.00	15.60
6.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	89.37	1,426.78	412.27	218.83	2,147.24
7.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	3.31	1.51	0.00	3.96	8.78
8.	Prime Mover (Other Than Electrical Generators)	0.00	0.28	3.38	0.00	3.67
9.	Electrical Equipments	76.85	639.67	386.85	611.04	1,714.41
10.	Computer Software and Hardware	2,614.43	1,409.64	1,676.54	594.90	6,295.51
11.	Electronics	41.45	108.65	76.50	33.25	259.84
12.	Telecommunications	477.74	1,261.46	2,558.39	2,358.62	6,656.20
13.	Information and Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	43.56	321.46	762.32	431.76	1,559.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Automobile Industry	275.73	674.76	1,151.74	976.29	3,078.52
15.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	62.29	99.08	35.15	17.92	214.45
16.	Sea Transport	72.52	128.36	50.21	275.02	526.12
17.	Ports	0.00	918.18	493.15	65.41	1,476.75
18.	Railway Related Components	25.82	12.36	18.01	25.07	81.26
19.	Industrial Machinery	19.27	119.00	82.77	164.41	385.45
20.	Machine Tools	37.34	56.87	45.66	122.70	262.57
21.	Agricultural Machinery	25.19	6.72	5.57	0.86	38.33
22.	Earth-Moving Machinery	0.99	66.09	2.27	0.15	69.51
23.	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries	64.32	210.76	142.24	138.18	555.50
24.	Commercial, Office and Household Equipments	44.88	9.83	12.58	72.06	139.36
25.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	13.43	13.17	75.42	141.87	243.89
26.	Industrial Instruments	0.00	2.23	17.48	7.61	27.32
27.	Scientific Instruments	0.07	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.91
28.	Mathematical, Surveing and Drawing Instruments	0.00	1.26	0.00	0.00	1.27
29.	Fertilizers	5.01	1.95	38.53	7.65	53.15
30.	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	205.43	228.45	749.20	264.39	1,447.46
31.	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	2.81	52.84	1.05	0.00	56.71
32.	Dye-Stuffs	0.00	5.51	1.17	4.02	10.70
33.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	214.84	334.09	181.61	176.14	906.68
34.	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	125.26	185.98	157.44	131.62	600.29
35.	Paper and pulp (Including Paper Products)	5.08	31.24	272.51	5.90	341.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36.	Sugar	16.54	10.07	5.01	0.05	31.67
37.	Fermentation Industries	27.58	270.05	144.70	106.84	549.17
38.	Food Processing Industries	98.24	69.08	102.64	196.70	466.66
39.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	16.22	1.53	42.88	46.10	106.73
40.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	6.04	10.01	22.03	24.27	62.36
41.	Rubber Goods	18.75	15.12	84.88	20.01	138.76
42.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	8.26	7.46	3.32	3.58	22.63
43.	Glue and Gelatin	0.00	2.28	0.00	0.27	2.55
44.	Glass	1.43	11.04	20.82	2.81	36.10
45.	Ceramics	57.46	115.11	198.53	5.78	376.89
46.	Cement and Gypsum Products	242.69	16.89	724.80	23.25	1,007.63
47.	Timber Products	0.00	0.39	11.27	5.90	17.56
48.	Defence Industries	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
49.	Consultancy Services	115.36	340.91	341.72	296.33	1,067.31
50.	Services Sector	4,693.72	6,615.41	6,137.62	3,547.16	20,993.91
51.	Hospital and Diagnostic Centres	38.41	249.23	241.22	102.35	630.95
52.	Education	47.29	43.62	214.18	47.28	352.37
53.	Hotel and Tourism	194.83	421.44	449.83	489.46	1,555.56
54.	Trading	115.42	621.02	631.69	465.14	1,833.27
55.	Retail Trading (Single Brand)	0.00	1.98	30.19	145.32	177.49
56.	Agriculture Services	15.11	113.22	5.26	1,305.68	1,439.26
57.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	61.78	59.15	83.50	23.15	227.58
58.	Tea and Coffee (Processing and Warehousing Coffee and Rubber)	6.20	18.94	37.08	0.79	63.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
59. Printing of Books (Including litho Printing Industry)		51.19	20.09	36.54	63.78	171.60
60. Coir		0.04	0.01	0.00	0.25	0.31
61. Construction Activities		985.36	1,742.54	2,028.11	2,218.13	6,974.15
62. Housing and Real Estate (Including Cineplex, Multiplex, Integrated Townships and Commercial Complexes etc.)		467.34	2,179.13	2,801.17	2,383.12	7,830.76
63. Miscellaneous Industries		319.40	645.12	1,482.56	680.93	3,128.02
64. Stock Swapped		3,234.42	5.42	0.00	53.78	3,293.62
GRAND TOTAL		15,726.15	24,580.82	27,330.85	20,920.52	88,558.44

Exports made in terms of Rupees

599. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the exports made, in terms of Rupees, during each of the last three years;

(b) which items of exports have increased in quantity and fetched more value;

(c) whether the Export Promotion Councils have succeeded in its mission during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) India's merchandise export figures for principal commodities during last three years in rupee terms are given in the Statement (See below). Export growth trends for the Products/Commodity Groups are shown therein. Export Promotion Councils have contributed in export promotion through activities such as organizing participation of Members in Major International Trade Fairs/global trade shows, buyer-seller meets abroad and in India, organising International Trade Awareness Programmes, Export facilitation activities etc.

Statement

India's merchandise export figures for principal commodities during last three years in rupee terms

Principal Commodity	Unit for Quantity	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09**	
		Qty	Value (Rs. crore)	Qty	Value (Rs. crore)	Qty	Value (Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tea	KG	185627136	1969.51	197393097	2034.17	207455359	2688.87
Coffee	KG	213650432	1969.00	178302704	1872.27	174081302	2255.76
Pulses	TON	250707	773.34	164197	526.41	136271	540.22
Rice-Basmati	TON	1045715	2792.81	1182144	4340.82	1556411	9477.03
Rice (Other Than Basmati)	TON	3702210	4243.10	5286997	7410.98	931880	1687.37
Wheat	TON	46633	35.35	237	0.24	1121	1.46
Other Cereals	TON	730275	599.25	3228052	3002.33	3999648	3920.58
Dairy Products			497.09		960.24		1130.08
Floridtr Products			652.70		340.30		368.81
Tobacco Unmanufactured	KG	158253637	1251.28	173344837	1432.80	208314453	2766.27
Tobacco Manufactured			433.89		499.09		694.78
Spices	KG	482795235	3157.90	612555687	4204.50	673874851	6338.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sugar	TON	1643398	3127.47	4684557	5412.16	3332079	4448.74
Mollases	TON	326870	133.37	897525	250.62	172202	82.70
Cashew Nut Shell Liquid	KG	8092160	15.34	14781211	25.17	10824817	29.69
Cashew	TON	122779	2491.18	111251	2209.60	126151	2900.97
Sesame Seeds	KG	233344814	939.58	317014882	1642.29	196980292	1494.26
Groundnut	TON	251429	798.46	269588	1054.08	297890	1239.01
Spirit and Beverages			271.67		345.70		554.48
Guergam Meal	TON	189304	1125.79	211167	1125.75	258568	1338.99
Oil Meals	TON	6437429	5504.32	6908492	8140.55	6742935	10269.24
Castor Oil	KG	294873297	1090.11	282181718	1275.72	357261355	2128.72
Shellac	KG	7343456	147.20	7901696	123.97	6027214	103.89
Niger Seeds	KG	30017186	66.87	21682861	90.03	13724038	64.23
Fruits/Vegetable Seeds	KG	8104085	121.59	10082128	141.96	8535533	119.99
Fresh Fruits			1413.98		1446.59		1945.24
Fresh Vegetables			1546.53		1477.89		2454.15
Processed Vegetables			650.23		602.18		711.22
Processed Fruits and Juices			711.40		773.40		1099.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Misc Processed Items			1125.05		1362.39		2077.44
Meat and Preparations			3314.03		3749.47		5371.42
Marine Products	KG	611551145	8001.04	490059952	6926.67	464900680	7066.37
Cotton Raw Incl'd. Waste	TON	1162219	6107.81	1557590	8865.39	457563	2865.86
Sports Goods			573.54		539.94		660.22
Poultry Products			313.82		429.53		413.53
Iron Ore	TON	91424431	17656.23	68476024	23399.67	68902791	217.20
Mica	KG	80366676	76.01	99389696	87.55	190425396	136.17
Coal	TON	1546024	312.65	1626782	276.82	1655469	348.46
Processed Minerals			5936.01		5023.20		6251.40
Other Ores and Minerals			7705.06		7929.68		7415.78
Finished Leather	KG	39278446	3276.07	38595285	3249.81	35881120	3097.07
Leather Goods			3195.89		3222.72		4017.25
Leather Garments			1402.33		1390.35		1960.12
Footwear of Leather			4408.78		4726.71		5723.77
Leather Footwear Component	KG	6581414	994.78	6862443	1084.23	7795555	1133.03
Saddlery and Harness			372.53		427.48		423.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Drugs, Phrmcutes and Fine Chemls			26895.18		30759.64		40421.71
Dyes/Intmdtes and Coar Tar Cheml	KG	1.496E+09	10469.05	1.709E+09	11456.78	1.514E+09	11042.96
Inorganic/Organic/Agro Chemls	KG	1.416E+09	9675.54	2.132E+09	11134.07	2.747E+09	15973.91
Cosmetics/Toiletries Etc.			2548.64		2753.83		4441.41
Jute Yarn	TON	70073	242.32	70447	215.44	64225	216.92
Jute Hessian			375.81		464.44		415.59
Floor Cvrng of Jute	SQM	29100252	291.08	29062906	317.56	19669743	251.63
Other Jute Manufactures			269.18		315.73		491.64
Rubr Mfd. Prdcts Excpt Footwr			4765.50		4990.43		6417.09
Footwear of Rubber/Canvas Etc.			193.41		185.27		200.03
Paints/Enamels/Varnishes Etc.	KG	254826857	1914.88	295221958	2663.00	305716848	2662.59
Gems and Jewellery			72295.17		79227.74		128575.19
GLS/GLSWR/CERMCS/REFTRS/CMNT			3863.14		3781.78		4482.33
Paper/Wood Product			4915.22		4712.33		5441.63
Plastic and Linoleum Products			14718.00		13763.36		13817.32
Residl Chemicl and allied products			3398.81		3770.60		4982.83
Ferro Alloys	TON	510576	1642.78	878712	4484.95	960095	6878.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Aluminium other than products	KG	125655289	1434.23	170500158	1885.58	236775286	2335.08
Non-Ferrous Metals			15774.02		12277.46		9258.30
Manufactures of Metals			22992.18		28389.04		34716.67
Machine Tools			1160.40		1350.27		1722.41
Machinery and Instruments			30419.62		36750.06		50341.86
Transport Equipments			22398.22		28280.14		51297.79
Residual Engineering Items			348.31		371.46		666.95
Iron and STL Bar/Rod etc. and FRRO Alloy	TON	393751	3890.76	479782	5204.47	464087	5006.50
PRMRY and Semi-Fnshd Iron and STL	TON	6366217	19813.73	5482514	16723.63	5184486	21774.09
Electronic Goods			12915.62		13484.44		31301.35
Comp. Software in Physical form			378.43		599.34		1556.67
Manmade Staple Fibre			888.52		1121.72		1172.01
Cotton Yarn, Fabrics, Madeupsetc			19089.39		18720.59		18929.54
NATRL Silk Yarn, Fabrics, Madeup			1976.90		1540.93		1664.82
Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups			9974.87		11663.30		13918.75
Wollen Yarn, Facbrics, Madeups etc.			385.50		373.58		456.52
RMG Cotton Incl. Accessories			31289.51		30335.79		38522.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RMG Silk			1197.21		1093.67		1437.73
RMG Manmade Fibres			4225.88		3912.26		4721.94
RMG Wool			1533.86		1409.55		1742.97
RMG of other Textile material			1990.78		2249.74		3868.11
Coir and Coir Manufactures			660.25		644.87		680.70
Silk Waste	KG	1470520	22.78	755155	12.15	291155	5.23
Carpet (Excl. Silk) Handmade)			4066.73		3723.42		3506.37
Handcrfs (Excl. Handmade CRPTS)			1981.91		2046.21		1384.19
Handloom Products*							
Petroleum: Crude and Products	TON	34474591	84520.15	41698161	114191.68	38835039	123397.91
Silk Carpet			132.36		72.11		58.67
Project Goods			622.43		584.06		626.05
Other Commodities			13919.11		16401.93		34428.94
TOTAL			571779.31		655863.52		840755.03

(Source—DGCI&S)

*The item group Handloom Products has been included in the Principal Commodities with effect from Apr'09;

The figures for 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and Apr'08-Oct'08 are revised and finalized whereas the figures for the period Apr'09-Oct'09 are provisionally revised and released.

**2008-09 data includes imports and exports from all SEZs, whereas 2006-07 and 2007-08 data does not include imports and exports from a majority of SEZs.

Partnership Summit, 2010

600. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Partnership Summit, 2010 has taken place;
- (b) if so, the details discussed and decisions arrived at so far; and
- (c) the present position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Partnership Summit, 2010 was held at Chennai Trade Centre, Chennai during January 22-24, 2010.

(b) and (c) The theme of the Summit was “Global Partnerships: Meeting Challenges”. During the Summit, the issues discussed included Imperatives of Economic Integration in a Globalization World; From Regional Integration to Global Partnerships; India 2039: An Affluent Society in one Generation; Destination Tamil Nadu: Leading India's Progress; The New Trade Routes: Strengthening the Global Market Place and Investment Security: Ensuring Capital Flows.

The following three Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) were signed during the Summit:-

- (i) Between Malaysia-India Business Council (MIBC) and Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) on institutional cooperation;
- (ii) Between Jilin Province, China and Tamil Nadu Chapter of CII to further cooperation and to encourage engagement; and
- (iii) Between Maldives and Apollo Hospitals for Management of Hospital in Maldives.

Taking EU to WTO regarding confiscation of consignments

601. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken a decision on taking the European Union (EU) to the WTO for wrongful confiscation of pharmaceutical consignments from our country enroute to third world countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has consulted Brazil which is also affected by the custom laws to fight together the EU at WTO; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Government has decided to seek consultations with the European Union under the Dispute Settlement Understanding of the WTO.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Increase in trade deficit

602. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been an increase in trade deficit of the country during the recent years;
- (b) if so, the details of various items of imports which have caused trade deficit to rise; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to reduce India's dependence on the imports of these commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) There has been increase in trade deficit during 2007-08 and 2008-09. This was predominantly accounted for by higher imports of petroleum crude/products, fertilizers and raw material and machinery/equipment required for Indian industry. On the export front, India's merchandise exports declined since October 2008, which can be attributed significantly to shrinkage of demand in developed countries due to global economic slowdown, and the reduced international prices of commodities. The trade deficit during April to October, 2009-10 has reduced in comparison to the same period last year, mainly on account of reduced prices of crude petroleum etc. leading to reduced import bill and the progressive reduction in the decline in export growth. Imports of these commodities are continuously monitored and necessary steps are taken as and when required.

Flower exports

603. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the total quantity and value of flowers exported from the country during the current year, country-wise;
- (b) whether Government has any proposal to increase freight subsidy for fresh cut flowers exported from the country; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The country wise export data for the current year (2009-10) (available up-to August-2009 from DGCIS) is under:

Quantity in MTs and Value in Rs lakhs

Country	Quantity	Value
1	2	3
Germany	2250	2397

1	2	3
USA	2438	1115
Netherlands	1708	1635
UK	1294	1378
Canada	222	258
Australia	59	104
UAE	154	214
Italy	435	331
Poland	499	152
Japan	86	142
Others	1175	1463
TOTAL	10320	9189

Source: DGCI&S & APEDA

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Incentive package to boost exports

604. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to announce Rs. 500 crore incentive package to boost exports of the country;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) To arrest the decline in exports and provide support, the Government/RBI announced stimulus packages, including the announcements made in the Budget 2009-10 and the Budget 2010-11. Additional measures have been announced in Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-14, which is available in the public domain and can be downloaded from the website <http://dgft.gov.in>.

Government is closely monitoring the trend in exports growth and the export potential and is reviewing the progress on a continuous basis. Accordingly, need based appropriate measures are taken from time to time, keeping in view the financial implications. In line with this commitment, sectoral performance review was done and additional support measures were announced in January, 2010, primarily for those sectors, which still continue to show significant decline in exports. This is with a view to provide support for market diversification, and for enhancing export competitiveness of these products.

Exports performance

605. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the current position with regard to country's exports performance during the year 2008-2009 as compared to the year 2009-2010;

(b) whether the incentives announced by Government for promotion of export of various items, while presenting the budget in 2009 have positive impact; and

(c) the latest status of exports by end of December, 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) India's merchandise export figures during 2009-10 (April to December 2009) as compared to the corresponding period of 2008-09 (April to December 2008) in dollar terms are given in the Statement (*See below*).

To arrest the decline in exports and provide support, the Government/RBI announced stimulus packages, including the announcements made in the Budget 2009-10 and the Budget 2010-11, Additional measures have been announced in Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-14, which is available in the public domain and can be downloaded from the website <http://dgft.gov.in>. Additional support measures were announced in January, 2010 primarily for those sectors, which still continue to show significant decline in exports.

There has been a progressive reduction in the rate of decline in export growth in dollar terms from May, 2009 to October, 2009, and monthly exports have turned positive since November, 2009, which clearly indicates that all the measures and initiatives taken by Government and RBI have had a significant impact on effecting a turnaround in our exports.

Statement

Merchandise export figures for the period 2009-10 (April to December, 2009) and the corresponding period of 2008-09

(Value in US Dollars in million)

Period	Exports
April-December, 2008-09*	147569
April-December, 2009-10**	117587
Growth	(-)20.3%

(Source — DGCI&S)

*Revised Estimate.

**The figures are purely provisional and subject to change.

Feasibility of trade pact with Canada

606. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is feasibility of India's market opening trade pact with Canada;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the joint study panels report prepared so far in this regard; and
- (d) the aims and objectives of such trade pact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) India and Canada have constituted a Joint Study Group to examine the feasibility of a comprehensive economic partnership agreement (CEPA) between the two countries. The objectives of a CEPA between India and Canada are primarily to broaden and deepen cooperation in all economic fields and to encourage trade and investment flows between the two countries.

Increase in exports

607. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian exports in December 2009 touched \$ 14.6 Billion;
- (b) whether the figure implied a growth of 9.3 per cent over the preceding 14 months;
- (c) the sectoral composition of the exports in December, 2009;
- (d) to what extent food and essential items were exported in the year 2009-2010;
- (e) whether Government will ensure that items used by the common man will not be exported; and
- (f) the steps proposed to carefully monitor exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. India's merchandise exports in dollar terms in December, 2009 was US\$ 14.606 billion, registering a growth of 9.3% over the same month in previous year. India's merchandise exports of Principal Commodities for the month of December, 2009 and in the year 2009-10 (April to December), including the exports of food items, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) and (f) The Government and RBI closely monitor the economic developments in the country and internationally on a continuous basis, and need based measures are taken, from time to time, keeping in view the financial and overall economic implications. Exports of certain commodities have been put under 'restriction', by way of prohibition on their exports, or specifying a fixed export ceiling, or a minimum export price etc. to meet domestic requirement, as and where required.

Statement

India's merchandise exports of Principal Commodities for December, 2009 and in the year 2009-10 (April to December)

(Values in US \$ Million)

Sl. No	Commodities	December, 09*	April-December, .09**
1	2	3	4
1.	Tea	51	409
2.	Coffee	33	285
3.	Rice	176	1750
4.	Tobacco	68	675
5.	Spices	118	930
6.	Cashew	56	443
7.	Oil Meals	219	1171
8.	Fruits and Vegetables	96	804
9.	Marine Products	170	1311
10.	Iron Ore	487	2744
11.	Mica, Coal and other ores Minerals incl. Processed Minerals	188	1764
12.	Leather and Leather Manf.	295	2295
13.	Gems and Jewellery	2088	19770
14.	Drug, Phrmcutes and Fine Chemls	753	6166
15.	Other Basic Chemicals	619	4677
16.	Engineering Goods	2860	23222
17.	Electronic Goods	529	4640
18.	Computer Software#	0	109
19.	Cotton Yarn/Fabs./made-ups etc.	297	2396
20.	Manmade Yarn/Fabs./made-ups etc.	265	2502
21.	RMG of all Textiles	850	7044
22.	Jute Mfg. Incl. Floor covering	17	164
23.	Carpet	74	499

1	2	3	4
24.	Handicrafts excl. hand made Carpet	8	255
25.	Petroleum Products	2291	17559
26.	Plastic and Linoleum	266	2258

#Excludes exports through satellite transmission and off-shore development.

*Quick Estimate;

**The figures are provisional and subject to change.

Consultation meeting with stakeholders on WTO issues

608. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether during a stakeholder consultation meeting on WTO issues organised by FICCI, UNCTAD and the Centre for WTO Studies, India has opposed US President Barack Obama's proposal to tax US companies outsourcing jobs to other countries including India;

(b) the other issues deliberated on the status of services negotiations and on the slow pace of work being done in the area of liberalizing movements of professionals and workers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The US President's proposal to tax US companies outsourcing jobs to other countries including India came up at the stakeholder consultation organized by FICCI, UNCTAD and Centre for WTO Studies on WTO issues. The likely adverse impact of various US legislation proposals in the IT and BPO industry in India was also discussed. Among the other issues which was discussed in respect of services sector included India's Modes 4 (Movement of Natural Persons) and 1 (Cross Border Supply) interest and lack of visible progress shown by developed countries in addressing the same.

Review of SEZ Act

609. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel set up by Government has recommended a comprehensive review of the Special Economic Zones Act and also a ban on the transfer of land for these projects;

(b) whether the SEZs have till now proved to be real-estate play while getting tax breaks of sorts; and

(c) whether Government would create a special purpose vehicle that would own land on which new development takes place, earning rents, dividends and capital gains for its farmer shareholders and thus promoting the SEZ concept?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (B) Pursuant to the decision of Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) in its meeting held on 5th April, 2007, the State Governments have been informed on 15th June, 2007 that the Board of Approval will not approve any SEZs where the State Governments have carried out or propose to carry out compulsory acquisition of land for such SEZs after 5th April, 2007. In terms of Rule 11(9) of the SEZ Rules, 2006, sale of land in SEZ is not allowed. Processing area is uniformly fixed at 50% of the total area of all SEZs. Various activities regarding social infrastructure carried out in the non-processing area within SEZ which are eligible for tax benefits are already notified. Quantum of houses, commercial area, hospital and educational institutions are decided by the Board of Approval after an assessment of the functional requirement of the zone including its employees.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration for the present.

Export of marine products

610. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what were the exports of marine products in 2008-09 and the expected exports in 2009-10;

(b) the break-up of marine exports in 2009-10, State-wise;

(c) whether many countries have insisted that they will import only marine products from sustainable sources;

(d) if so, the details of such conditionalities being imposed on Indian marine products;

(e) the steps Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) is taking to focus solely on improving unions of small producers; and

(f) the details of help being given to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The export of marine products during 2008-09 and expected exports for 2009-10 are given below:-

Year	Quantity in ton	Value Rs. Crore	Value US\$ (Million)
2008-09	6,02,835	8,607.94	1,908.63
2009-10 (Expected)	6,25,000	9,000.00	2,000.00

(b) The state-wise breakup of marine products exports in 2009-10 is given in the Statement-I { See below}.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) The details are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

STATE-WISE EXPORTS

(Q: Quantity in Tons, V: Value in Rs, Crores, \$: USD Million)

Ports		April 2008— March 2009	April 2009— December 2009 (Provisional)
1		2	3
Gujarat	Q:	145122	106360
	V:	1279.90	1048.00
	\$:	279.07	219.84
Maharashtra	Q:	127763	95158
	V:	1764.44	1463.29
	\$:	391.89	312.56
Goa	Q:	34986	32827
	V:	305.56	257.98
	\$:	68.46	54.14
Karnataka	Q:	41528	34761
	V:	294.26	277.69
	\$:	64.54	58.54
Kerala	Q:	101999	86286
	V:	1555.01	1263.64
	\$:	346.29	264.56
Tamil Nadu	Q:	53781	42387
	V:	1331.63	1046.78
	\$:	296.99	219.14
Andhra Pradesh	Q:	38422	30960
	V:	1024.68	921.05
	\$:	227.71	192.89
Orissa	Q:	14135	12144
	V:	357.88	361.87
	\$:	79.56	75.91

1		2	3
West Bengal	Q:	43705	36987
	V:	688.35	663.48
	\$:	152.75	138.88
Andaman and Nicobar	Q:	0	0
	V:	0.00	0.00
	\$:	0.00	0.00
New Delhi	Q:	1222	1525
	V:	5.86	4.54
	\$:	1.30	0.94
Assam	Q:	173	210
	V:	0.36	0.43
	\$:	0.08	0.09
TOTAL	Q:	602835	479605
	V:	8607.94	7308.74
	\$:	1908.63	1537.50

Statement-II

Steps being taken by the MPEDA for improving unions of small producers in maritime states including Andhra Pradesh

The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) an autonomous body under this Ministry has taken the following steps:-

- (i) A scheme for registration of aquaculture societies for adoption of Code of practices for sustainable aquaculture production has been introduced. Under the scheme MPEDA also extend financial assistances for setting up common facilities required for the members of the societies. The societies can avail any one or more of the common facilities covered under the scheme.
- (ii) A separate society named National Centre for Sustainable Aquaculture (NaCSA), for encouraging farmers to come together into distinct entities has been established under MPEDA. NaCSA extend technical assistance to the societies for adoption of Better Management Practices for increasing production, productivity, and returns of the farms. Organization of small farmers into societies entails the benefits of regular exchange of information, capacity building and achieving the benefits of economies of scales etc.

- (iii) MPEDA has registered 160 aquaculture societies for adoption of code of practices and availing assistances. Through these efforts the farmers are able to take successful crops at a significantly lesser cost of production and generate higher profits compared to other farmers.
- (iv) MPEDA provides financial assistance for setting up of Ornamental Fish Breeding Units (OFBU) under three categories as under:-
 - Grade — I — Small scale — Assistance up to Rs.75,000/-
 - Grade — II — Medium scale — Assistance up to Rs. 2 lakh
 - Grade — III — Large scale — Assistance up Rs.7.5 lakh
- (v) Financial assistance up to Rs. 5 lakh is also given for setting up of Ornamental Fish Marketing societies (OFMS) by forming union of these ornamental fish breeding units.

Regulatory mechanism against dumping of Chinese goods

611. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the maximum dumping of various items for the last 3-4 years is from China;
- (b) if so, the details of items dumped by China in India during the last four years, year-wise and item-wise;
- (c) the regulatory mechanism that his Ministry has to contain dumping of goods by China;
- (d) the details of anti-dumping measures initiated in each case; and
- (e) the efforts his Ministry is making or proposed to make to educate the industries of the affected sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (d) Details are given in the Statement-II.

(c) The Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD), an attached office of Department of Commerce, is an investigating agency set up for conducting anti-dumping investigations which acts on the applications filed by the domestic industry with prima-facie evidence of dumping of goods in the country, injury to the domestic industry and causal link between the dumped goods and injury to the domestic industry. Such petitions submitted by domestic industry are processed as per the procedures and within the time limits specified under the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 as amended in 1995 and the rules made thereunder. These laws are in consonance with WTO's Agreement on Anti-Dumping. Under

these laws, the Designated Authority has to complete the investigation within 12 months period from the date of initiation (extendable by another 6 months in special circumstances) and notify the final findings, recommending to the Central Government, wherever appropriate, the amount and form of anti-dumping duty that is sufficient to remove injury to the domestic industry. As such, a time bound anti-dumping mechanism already exists as provided through Customs Tariff Act.

(e) Workshops are organized from time to time by the Department of Commerce to sensitise the representatives of the various Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), Apex chambers of trade and industry and other trade associations on the issues of anti-dumping etc. Requisite information regarding anti-dumping issues is also available on the website of Department of Commerce.

Statement-I

Comparative statement indicating definitive antidumping measures imposed in various antidumping investigations by DGAD in 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (till 20.2.2010), and in the cases involving imports from China PR.

Sl. No.	Year	Number of cases in which definite anti-dumping measures were imposed (A)	Out of (A), cases involving imports from China PR (B)
1.	2006-07	08	07
2.	2007-08	13	10
3.	2008-09	08	07
4.	2009-10 (till 20.2.2010)	15	11

Statement-II

Brief statement regarding definitive antidumping measures imposed in various antidumping investigations, involving imports from China PR, in 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (till 20.2.2010)

A. Definitive antidumping duties imposed in 2006-07

Sl. No.	Product	Countries	Date of initiation	Date of final finding	Date of issue of Notification regarding imposition of definitive duty
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Pentaerythritol-II	China PR and EU (Sweden)	4.2.2005	2.2.2006	20.4.2006

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Viscose Filament Yarn	China PR Ukraine	7.4.2005	4.4.2006	24.5.2006
3.	Ethylene Propylene Non Conjugated Diene Monomer (EPDM)-III	EU, USA, China PR and Brazil	28.4.2005	15.6.2006	19.7.2006
4.	Nylon Filament Yarn	China PR, Indonesia, Korea RP, Malaysia, Thailand and Chinese Taipei	4.7.2005	3.7.2006	29.8.2006
5.	Cellophane Transparent Film	China PR	27.9.2005	28.7.2006	7.9.2006
6.	Silk Fabric	China PR	18.5.2005	15.11.2006	26.12.2006
7.	Saccharine	China PR	4.7.2005	3.1.2007	19.3.2007

B. Definitive antidumping duties imposed in 2007-08

Sl. No.	Product	Countries	Date of initiation	Date of final finding	Date of issue of Notification regarding imposition of definitive duty
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Compact Disc-Recordable (CD-Rs)	China PR, Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan	4.4.2006	2.4.2007	29.6.2007
2.	New Non Radial Bias Tyres for Buses and Lorries	China PR and Thailand	30.12.2005	29.6.2007	24.7.2007
3.	Partially Oriented Yarn (POY)-III	China PR	13.12.2005	8.6.2007	3.8.2007
4.	Peroxosulphates (Persulphates)	China PR and Japan	28.7.2006	20.7.2007	29.8.2007
5.	Ductile Iron Pipe	China PR	23.2.2006	23.8.2007	14.9.2007

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Presensitised Positive offset Aluminum Plates	China PR, Bulgaria, Malaysia, Singapore and Korea RP	24.8.2006	23.8.2007	25.9.2007
7.	Vitamin-A Palmitate-II	China PR and Switzerland	23.3.2006	14.9.2007	30.10.2007
8.	Wheels	China PR	31.5.2006	28.11.2007	31.12.2007
9.	Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) (suspension grade)	Taiwan, China PR, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Thailand and USA	28.6.2006	26.12.2007	23.1.2008
10.	Phosphoric Acid-Technical Grade and Food Grade	China PR	4.7.2006	3.1.2008	19.2.2008

C. Definitive antidumping duties imposed in 2008-09

Sl. No.	Product	Countries	Date of initiation	Date of final findings	Date of issue of Notification regarding imposition of definitive duty
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Diclofenac Sodium	China PR	4.6.2007	29.5.2008	30.7.2008
2.	Ceftriaxone Sodium Sterile	China PR	4.4.2007	2.7.2008	27.8.2008
3.	Hydrogen Peroxide	China PR, European Union, Indonesia, Korea ROK, and Turkey	20.7.2007	18.7.2008	4.9.2008
4.	Maleic Anhydride (MAN)	China PR, Indonesia and Taiwan	23.2.2007	22.8.2008	18.9.2008
5.	Sulphur Black	China PR	26.6.2007	24.9.2008	3.12.2008

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Certain Rubber Chemicals-III	China PR and Korea RP	6.7.2007	1.10.2008	12.12.2008
7.	Digital Versatile Disc Recordable (DVD-R's)	China PR, Hong Kong and Taiwan	20.11.2007	19.11.2008	22.1.2009

D. Definitive antidumping duties imposed in 2009-10 (till 20.2.2010)

Sl. No.	Product	Countries	Date of initiation	Date of final finding	Date of issue of Notification regarding imposition of definitive duty
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Cable Ties	China PR, Taiwan	1.1.2008	31.3.2009	30.4.2009
2.	Cathode Ray Television Picture Tubes-II	China PR., Korea, Thailand and Malaysia	19.11.07	17.2.2009	15.5.2009
3.	Compact fluorescent lamps (CFL)	China PR, Srilanka* and Vietnam	30.8.2007	27.2.2009	26.5.2009
4.	Plain Medium Density Fibre Board	China PR, Malaysia, New Zealand, Thailand and Sri Lanka	6.6.2008	26.8.2009	8.10.2009
5.	All Fully Drawn or Fully Oriented Yarn/Spin Draw Yarn/Flat Yarn of Polyester (FDY)	China PR, Thailand and Vietnam	6.5.2008	29.9.2009	11.11.2009
6.	Ceramic tiles	China PR	17.10.2008	9.10.2009	2.12.2009
7.	Flax Fabrics	China PR and Hong Kong	3.10.2008	1.10.2009	21.12.2009
8.	Tyres Curing Presses	China PR	16.10.2008	15.10.2009	8.1.2010

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Carbon Black	China PR, Russia, Iran, Australia, Malaysia and Thailand	26.12.2008	24.12.2009	28.1.2010
10.	Radial Tyres	China PR and Thailand	21.10.2008	1.1.2010	19.2.2010
11.	Cold Rolled Products of Stainless Steel Classified	China PR, Japan, Korea, European Union, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand and USA	25.11.2008	24.11.2009	20.2.2010

Changes in trade policy with China

†612. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given any indication of making any changes in trade policy with neighbouring country China;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the import and export between the two countries during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The details of import and export between India and China during the last two years are given below:-

	2007-08	2008-09
Import	USD 27.14 billion	USD 32.49 billion
Export	USD 10.87 billion	USD 9.35 billion

Maharatna status for state owned companies

613. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new category of Maharatna status is going to be given to State owned companies;

(b) if so, which are those companies getting this status; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) what will be the criteria for this status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Opposition to putting IPR strategy into action

614. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Government's proposal to take the help of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), has met with strong disapproval from a section of the local pharma industry, which suspects the arrangement would benefit only multinational patent holders;

(b) what aspects Government proposes to clarify in the MoU with WIPO relating to Article (2), which is this third entity;

(c) whether it is post-retirement posting for a senior bureaucrat in Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP);

(d) how can DIPP usurp the functions resting with other Ministries/departments such as HRD, I and B, AYUSH (TK) etc.; and

(e) whether this has been discussed with the concerned Ministries/departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 13-11-2009 and have agreed on an Action Plan for organization and conduct of joint activities to promote the goal of using Intellectual Property for economic, social, cultural and technological development. The focus of the MoU and the Action Plan is on human resource development, awareness generation and capacity building with respect to Intellectual Property. Both these documents are enclosed as Statement (*See below*). They are also available at DIPP website www.dipp.nic.in. Article 2 of the MoU allows the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion to designate a third entity or entities for coordinating the Policy and Promotion to designate a third entity or entities for coordinating the different activities in the MoU. At present, no third entity has been designated.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Under the Allocation of Business Rules, DIPP is the nodal Department responsible for all matters concerning WIPO including coordinating with concerned Ministries or Departments. Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), the Department of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Yoga and Homeopathy (AYUSH) and Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) were consulted while preparing the Action Plan.

Statement

Memorandum of understanding for cooperation between the Government of India and the world intellectual property organization (WIPO)

The Government of India and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) hereinafter referred to as “the Parties”;

Considering that India is a member of WIPO and party to several treaties administered by WIPO,

Recognizing that the strategic use of intellectual property could contribute significantly to the national development objectives of India,

Considering that the mandate of WIPO is the promotion of intellectual property (IP) throughout the world through international cooperation,

Taking note of the strong and active cooperation that has existed between the Government of India and WIPO for many years in the development of intellectual property,

Desirous of further strengthening this cooperation to achieve the common goal in respect of promoting IP and its use for social, cultural, economic and technological development,

Have agreed to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding for Cooperation between the parties as follows:

Article 1

Objective

The main objective of this Memorandum of Understanding, hereinafter referred to as “the MOU”, is to strengthen cooperation between the Government of India and WIPO, through a more intense, active and systematic organization and conduct of joint activities that will promote the goal of using IP for economic, social, cultural and technological development in India.

Article 2

Implementation

For the purpose of implementing the MOU for the Government of India, the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion shall serve as the executing agency, The executing agency may designate a third entity or entities in India to coordinate functions under, or to participate in, this MOU.

WIPO shall cooperate in providing assistance to the Government of India and to designated third parties in India, through its nominated executing agency, according to the respective mandates of the Parties.

Article 3

Areas of Cooperation

Bearing in mind the objective stated in Article of the MOU, the areas of cooperation shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- (i) The implementation of national IP and Innovation strategy in the context of India's national development priorities.
- (ii) Technology transfer to address global challenges in the areas of health, food security, climate change and environment, etc.
- (iii) Empowering knowledge creators such as inventors, creators and entrepreneurs, universities, research and development institutions.
- (iv) Awareness on IP as a critical tool for promoting innovation and creativity and public outreach activities, at the national, sectoral and organizational levels.
- (v) Role of IP in generating, accessing, managing and commercializing new technologies as well as promoting technology transfer.
- (vi) Strategic use of trademarks, geographical indications and industrial designs for promoting enterprise competitiveness and market access.
- (vii) Use of the copyright system for promoting creativity, particularly in the digital environment, including collective management of copyright and related rights.
- (viii) Strategic management and use of IP by enterprises, particularly SMEs.
- (ix) Education, training and research in the field of IP including cooperation between the WIPO Worldwide Academy (WWA) and the National Institute for Intellectual Property Management (NIIPM) of India, taking into account the Agreement between WIPO and the Ministry of Human Resource and Development dated September 26, 2006.
- (x) IP issues regarding traditional knowledge, genetic resources and traditional cultural expressions.
- (xi) Establishing and modernizing an efficient and service-oriented IP administration.
- (xii) Enhancing respect for IP.
- (xiii) Utilizing global protection systems, such as the PCT.
- (xiv) The exchange of patent and trademark data for inclusion in the respective databases of the parties.
- (xv) Any other area to be decided upon by the Parties.

Article 4

IP Development Action Plan

Cooperation activities under the MOU will be implemented on a mutually agreed manner.

The IP Development Action Plan for 2010-2011 has been drawn up between the Parties, representing the activities identified as priority areas of cooperation for implementation under the MOU during the said period and is annexed. This Action Plan will be kept under review by the Parties and may be modified with their express mutual agreement.

Article 5

Funding

Nothing in this MOU shall be taken as creating any financial obligation for either Party, prior to such obligations being mutually and expressly agreed by the parties, as provided above and according to their respective budgetary availabilities.

Article 6

Evaluation

The Parties agree to undertake a review and evaluation of the implementation of the MOU every two years after its entry into force, with the view to further enhancing cooperation activities and mechanisms.

Article 7

Modification

This MOU may be amended by the mutual written consent of the Parties.

Article 8

Effective Date, Duration and Termination

This MOU will come into effect upon signature and will remain in force until it is terminated either by mutual consent of the Parties or by one Party giving the other Party written notification of its intention to terminate the MOU.

Signed in New Delhi on 13th November 2009 in two original copies in English.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
INDIA

AJAY SHANKAR
SECRETARY
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL
POLICY AND PROMOTION

FOR THE WORLD
INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

FRANCIS GURRY
DIRECTOR GENERAL

WIPO-India Action Plan 2010-2011

Sl. No.	Activities Proposed	Tentative Schedule for implementation
1	2	3
1.	Capacity building for effective functioning of Indian ISA/IPEA	
	Expert Mission from WIPO to be deputed to assist and advise on effective functioning of Indian ISA/IPEA	2nd half of 2010
2.	Capacity building of National Institute of Intellectual Property Management	
i.	Structuring of training course/curriculum and material for newly recruited patent and trademark examiners	1st half of 2010
ii.	Training for the faculty of NIIPM, Nagpur and conducting refresher programmes for IP officials	2nd half of 2010
iii.	NIIPM to be made a part of the WIPO Global network of IP Academies to enable linking with other academies in the world.	2011
3.	Activities to create/promote IP Awareness	
i.	Organization of seminars on IP awareness for industrial clusters with special focus on collective marks and certification marks	One roving seminar (in 3 or 4 cities, each in 2010 and 2011)
ii.	One regional and one national roving seminar for registered proprietors of GI and prospective GI Owners particularly focusing on effective utilisation of GI and its role in business development. Well known GI owners from across the world may be involved for experience sharing with the Indian GI owners.	One seminar (one regional, one national) in 2010 and 2011 respectively
iii.	National Conference on IP and SMEs with special focus on export sector	Details to be decided
iv.	Sensitization roving workshops for IP enforcement officials (Customs, Judges, Senior State Police Officers and other enforcement agencies)	Details to be decided
v.	IP Sensitization workshop for faculties of Indian Institute of Management, National Institute of Technologies and Indian Institute of Technology (Four programmes)	Details to be decided

1	2	3
vi.	WIPO Roving Seminars on Industrial Designs with emphasis on the Hague Agreement	Dates to be confirmed
vii.	4 Roving seminars under PCT	2 each in 2010 and 2011 respectively
4.	Training Programmes on Trademarks and Patents	
i.	Training of examiners of trademarks and seminars in awareness on Madrid Protocol Procedures, grounds of refusal, training of examiners in Nice classifications and vienna codification of goods and services	Details to be decided
ii.	Training of Patent Examiners on International Patent Classification (IPC)	Details to be decided
iii.	Specialized field wise training (biotechnology, chemicals etc.) on patentability and examination procedures	Details to be decided
5.	Traditional Knowledge and Genetic Resources	
i.	An inter-regional seminar on Traditional Knowledge, Genetic Resources and Traditional Cultural Expressions to enable stakeholder consultations	During 2010
ii.	Cooperation between WIPO and CSIR/AYUSH in promoting the TKDL model in other countries	Details to be decided
6.	Patent information	
i.	Assessment of dissemination of Patent information in India and way forward	2010
ii.	The exchange of patent and trademark data for inclusion in the respective databases of the parties.	Details to be decided
7.	Copyright and Related Rights	
i.	WIPO Conference on copyright and digital environment and the focus on enforcement policies (including on technology solutions for avoidance of copyright infringement)	2nd half of 2010
ii.	WIPO roving Workshops with Copyright Collective Management Societies in India.	2nd half of 2010

1	2	3
8. Small and Medium Enterprises		
i. Translation in regional languages of the four IP booklets for Business Series publications		Details to be decided
ii. Hindi and Regional language versions of IP Panorama		Details to be decided
iii. Customization of IP panorama with reference to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise especially Pharmaceutical, biotechnology and ICT sectors		Details to be decided
9. IP Office Modernization		
i. Assessment of IT infrastructure for International bench marking with best Global IPOs		Details to be decided
10. Training of Trainers		
Training of trainers in IP for educational, technical and scientific institutions in India		One each in 2010 and 2011

Note: The Action Plan is indicative of the activities that are contemplated during the period, will evolve from time to time and is subject to revision/amendment on the basis of suggestions from either side.

Exact number/Schedule of implementation of programme will be firmed up after consultations.

Unused agricultural land allotted to industries

615. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that agricultural land that has been allotted for establishment of industry, is not being used and nothing has been done there since;

(b) if so, whether Government has any plan to take back all these agricultural land, which is unused so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) No specific information is available regarding agricultural land allotted for industry not being used. However, under the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007, land compulsorily acquired for a project cannot be transferred to any other purpose except for a public purpose, and after obtaining the prior approval of the appropriate Government. Further, if land compulsorily acquired for a project or part thereof, remains unutilized for the project for a period of five years from the date of taking

over the possession by the requiring body, the same shall revert to the possession and ownership of the appropriate Government without payment of any compensation or remuneration to the requiring body.

Stimulus for exporters

616. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to withdraw stimulus for exporters;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the action taken to compensate exporters, in case stimulus is withdrawn?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The Government and RBI closely monitor the economic developments in the country and internationally on a continuous basis, and need based measures are taken, from time to time, keeping in view the financial and overall economic implications. To arrest the decline in exports due to the significant impact of global economic slowdown and recession in our traditional export markets in developed countries and provide support, the Government/RBI announced stimulus packages, including the announcements made in the Budget 2009-10 and the Budget 2010-11. Additional measures have been announced in Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-14, which is available in the public domain, in the website <http://dgft.gov.in>. Additional support measures were announced in January, 2010 primarily for those sectors, which still continue to show significant decline in exports.

Further, need based measures would be taken, as may be required from time to time.

Decrease in export of goods

†617. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been a sharp decrease in export of goods from the country for past sometime;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the measures being taken by Government to encourage export of goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) There has been a decrease in the rate of decline in exports in dollar terms during the period from May, 2009 to October, 2009. From November, 2009 onwards till January 2010, the growth in exports has turned positive. The month wise rate of growth of exports (in US Dollar terms) for the current financial year is given in the table below:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Month-wise Export Growth during 2009-10

Month	Growth (%)
April' 09	-35.0
May, 09	-37.1
June' 09	-32.2
July' 09	-30.8
August' 09	-27.2
September' 09	-13.0
October' 09	-6.6
November' 09	18.2
December' 09	9.3
January' 10	11.5

Source: DGCI&S Kolkata

(c) The Government and RBI closely monitor the economic developments in the country and internationally on a continuous basis and need based measures are taken, from time to time, keeping in view the financial and overall economic implications. To arrest the decline in exports, the Government/RBI announced stimulus packages including the announcements made in the Budget 2009-10 and in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14 to provide support. Government extended additional support in January, 2010. Some of the steps taken by Government and RBI are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to starred Question No. 95 Part 'e']

Investment in SEZs

618. SHRI D. RAJA:
SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of SEZs and investment in each State, State-wise as on December 31, 2009;

(b) the total exports from SEZ units and the total employment created as on December 31, 2009; and

(c) the estimated loss incurred by Government by various tax benefits provided for by SEZ Act to SEZ units in all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) In addition to the Seven Central Government SEZs and 12 State/Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZ Act,

2005, formal approvals have been accorded to 575 proposals out of which 348 SEZs have been notified. A total of 105 SEZs are already exporting. As on 31st December, 2009, an investment of Rs. 1,28,390.44 crore has been made in SEZs.

(b) Direct employment for 4,89,831 persons have been generated in SEZs. Exports of Rs. 1,52,092.68 crore approx. have been made from SEZs during April-December, 2009 registering a growth of about 127% over the exports for the same period of the previous financial year.

(c) The fiscal concessions are in built into the SEZ Act, 2005. The Units in the SEZs are allowed duty free goods for setting up SEZ Units, exemption from Service Tax, Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT), Central Sales Tax etc. SEZ Units are allowed 100% Income Tax exemption on export income under Section 10AA of the Income Tax Act for first 5 years, 50% for next 5 years thereafter and 50% of the ploughed back export profit for next 5 years. Also, sales into Domestic Tariff Area by SEZ Units attract all duties including Countervailing Duties.

Single point clearance system for SEZs

619. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has directed all State Governments to put in place a Single Point Clearance System for speedy approval of Special Economic Zones;

(b) if so, the details of the latest directives to State Governments in this regard;

(c) whether Government has also mentioned any suggestions on the extent of farm land which can be acquired through this Single Point Clearance System;

(d) what are the guidelines issued to State Governments on the financial penalties to be imposed on SEZ operators who misuse this policy; and

(e) the details of such comprehensive directives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Central Government has recognised the pivotal role of State Government in setting up of SEZs. They have been requested to create an Empowered Committee for granting all kinds of State Government approvals through Single Window Mechanism to SEZ Developers, to provide external connectivity for SEZs and exemption from certain state duties and taxes etc.

(c) Land is a State subject. Land for SEZs is procured as per the policy and procedures of the respective State Governments. State Governments have been advised that in case of land acquisition for Special Economic Zones, first priority should be for acquisition of waste and barren land if necessary single crop agricultural land could be acquired for the SEZs. If perforce a portion of double cropped agricultural land has to be acquired to meet the minimum area requirements, especially for multi-product Special Economic Zones, the same should not exceed 10% of the total land required for the SEZ.

(d) and (e) As per the provisions of the SEZ Act, 2005, if a Developer is unable to discharge the functions or perform the duties reposed in him under the provisions of SEZ Act and Rules or has persistently defaulted in complying with any direction given by the Board of Approval or has violated the terms and conditions of the Letter of Approval or is unable to discharge the duties and obligations due to financial reasons, the Letter of Approval is liable to be suspended.

Improving security of coastal line

620. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many countries in Indian Ocean have asked India to provide protection as well as surveillance assistance for their sea boundaries;

(b) whether 14 new Coast Guard stations are being set up in different coastal areas to address security gaps along Indian coastal line;

(c) whether acquisition of surface and air assets were on fast track basis and necessary funds sanctioned to Coast Guards for new acquisition;

(d) if so, whether Interceptor Boat C-145 would further enhance operational capabilities of Coast Guards in shallow water; and

(e) if so, the other main steps Government has taken to improve security of coastal line?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) Some countries in Indian Ocean region have requested India to assist them in carrying out surveillance of their Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) in order to prevent poaching and piracy in their waters. Indian Naval ships have been deployed for surveillance of EEZ of these countries.

Further, Government has accorded top priority to coastal security and for this purpose, an integrated approach has been put in place. The coastal surveillance and patrolling have been enhanced. Further, acquisition of assets like ships, aircraft, etc., and addition of manpower of the Coast Guard has been taken up. Additionally, fourteen new Coast Guard stations have been sanctioned. All these steps/measures are expected to enhance the operational capability of the Indian Coast Guard.

Sukhna land scam

†621. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the action being contemplated by Government in Sukhna land scam;
- (b) whether Government would take back the allotted land;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps Government proposes to take to prevent the recurrence of such scams in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) Eastern Army Command had convened a Court of Inquiry (COI) to inquire into the circumstances under which 'No Objection Certificate' for setting up Educational Institution with residential facility in the land within the Chumta Tea Estate, Sukna was issued. The land belongs to State Government of West Bengal. The Court of Inquiry in its findings and opinion found a number of officers blameworthy. The disciplinary and administrative proceedings against various officers found blameworthy were initiated. Two officers involved had filed applications before the Principal Bench of the Armed Forces Tribunal at New Delhi, *inter alia*, challenging the Court of Inquiry proceedings. In the case of one officer, the Tribunal has directed to reconvene the Court of Inquiry pertaining to that officer. Whenever such incidents are noticed the matter is investigated by the Army authorities under Army Act and Rules and if any body is found at fault, action under the said Act and Rules is taken.

Faults in French made submarine

†622. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some faults have been found in the stipulated standards of French made Scorpene submarines;
- (b) whether during tests of Scorpene submarine conducted in other countries, it was not found suitable to enter into water at any level;
- (c) whether there have been some hindrances in transferring the technology of Scorpene submarine; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) In the absence of specific inputs, it is difficult to comment upon results of tests on Scorpene submarine conducted in other countries.

(c) and (d) The transfer of Technology is taking place on progressive basis for execution of the project in the country.

Withdrawal of T-72 tanks from testing

623. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that T-72 tanks have been withdrawn by the army from the forthcoming testing of indigenous Arjun MBT and the T-90 tanks;

(b) whether it is also a fact that originally T-72 were supposed to participate in such tests meant to compare the performance of tanks in Indian Army;

(c) if so, the reason for withdrawing T-72 tanks from tests;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the army has proposed costly modernization of T-72 tanks instead of induction of new indigenous Arjun tanks at comparative cost; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) T-72 tanks form the bulk of the tank fleet held by the Mechanized Forces of Indian Army. Modernization of tank fleet including T-72 tanks is an ongoing process so as to enable it to maintain op-preparedness in view of new weapons acquired by the potential adversaries.

It has been decided to field only the two State-of-the-art tanks, namely MBT ARJUN and T-90 tanks for trial in order to assign operational role for MBT Arjun. T-72 tank is of an older vintage and cannot be compared.

Modernization of T-72 tanks

624. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the army has proposed costly mid-term modernization of ageing T-72 tanks instead of placing sufficient orders for new indigenous Arjun tanks at a competitive cost;

(b) if so, what will be the comparative cost of such modernization and induction of new Arjun tanks;

(c) whether it is also a fact that army is not inclined to place further orders for the Arjun tanks beyond current order of 127 Tanks;

(d) whether it is also a fact that such restricted orders from army will render the production of Arjun tanks unviable; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government to salvage indigenization of Main Battle Tank (MBT)?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) T-72 tanks form the bulk of the tank fleet held by the Mechanized Forces of Indian Army and are likely to continue to be in service. Modernisation of tank fleet including T-72 tanks is an ongoing process to enable it to maintain op-preparedness in view of new weapons acquired by the potential adversaries.

The decision on the future indent of the Arjun tanks would be based on the results of the Comparative Trials.

Casualty due to avalanche on army training camp in Kashmir

625. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 17 defence personnel died and many seriously injured when they were trapped in an avalanche on a training camp at Khilanmarg in Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Chandigarh based Snow and Avalanche Study Establishment (SASE) had warned of the impending catastrophe which was ignored by the army brass;

(d) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted into the allegation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 17 Army personnel died and equal number injured in an avalanche at high altitude training area of High Altitude Warfare School (HAWS) in J&K.

(c) Snow and Avalanche Study Establishment (SASE) had issued an avalanche warning on 6th February 2010 for areas of Gulmarg Sub Sector. However, the area of incident is a traditional training area of HAWS which has no history of any avalanche.

(d) and (e) An inquiry has been ordered to investigate into the incident.

Sainik Schools

626. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sainik Schools presently operating in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether there is a proposal to open more such schools during the current and next plan period;

(c) the yardsticks to open Sainik Schools; and

(d) whether there is any plan to open one more Sainik School in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) The State-wise location of the existing twenty four Sainik Schools is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Proposals for new Sainik Schools had earlier been received from the State Governments of Mizoram, Sikkim, Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh. Orissa and Madhya Pradesh have also recently sent proposals.

(c) Sainik Schools are established on receipt of a specific request from a State Government; it should agree to provide land alongwith funds for the creation and maintenance of

basic infrastructure, equipment and facilities. It should also agree to provide scholarships for the cadets of the State.

(d) Orissa Government has proposed a new Sainik School in the district of Bargarh. The proposal is under examination.

Statement

Details of Sainik Schools

Sl.No.	State	Name of Sainik Schools
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Sainik School, Korukonda
2.	Assam	Sainik School, Goalpara
3.	Bihar	Sainik School, Gopalganj Sainik School, Nalanda
4.	Chhattisgarh	Sainik School, Ambikapur
5.	Gujarat	Sainik School, Balachadi
6.	Haryana	1. Sainik School, Kunjpura 2. Sainik School, Rewari
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Sainik School, Sujanpur Tira
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sainik School, Nagrota
9.	Jharkhand	Sainik School, Tilaiya
10.	Karnataka	1. Sainik School, Bijapur 2. Sainik School, Kodagu
11.	Kerala	Sainik School, Kazhakootam
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Sainik School, Rewa
13.	Maharashtra	Sainik School, Satara
14.	Manipur	Sainik School, Imphal
15.	Nagaland	Sainik School, Punglwa
16.	Orissa	Sainik School, Bhubaneswar
17.	Punjab	Sainik School, Kapurthala
18.	Rajasthan	Sainik School, Chittorgarh
19.	Tamil Nadu	Sainik School, Amaravathi Nagar
20.	Uttarakhand	Sainik School, Ghorakhal
21.	West Bengal	Sainik School, Purulia

Defence production policy

627. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India still continues to import almost 70 per cent of the requirements of its armed forces;

(b) whether Government is formulating a Defence Production Policy (DPP) to bolster the country's indigenous military industrial base; and

(c) whether to overcome this Government proposes to invite and encourage private players in arms production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU):

(a) to (c) The Government is in the process of formulating a defence production policy to enhance our indigenous capability to manufacture our requirements for defence equipment by involving both the public sector as well as the private sector.

Involvement of MPs in Territorial Army

628. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing to involve MPs and others in the Territorial Army with revised norms for them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Some suggestions have been received by Government for relaxation in rules relating to commissioning, embodiment and training to attract larger number of professionals and Members of Parliament, for shorter period of embodiment and training in Territorial Army and willing to serve nation during war, hostility or national emergency.

Government have not yet taken any decision on these suggestions.

Meeting hardware/software requirements for Defence forces

629. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether DRDO is launching a campaign aiming to meet 70 per cent of military hardware and software requirement for the Defence forces;

(b) if so, how the existing 30-70 per cent ratio in favour of foreign armament manufacturers is designed to be reversed by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017);

(c) what percentage of budgetary allocations were made towards pursuing R & D activities during 2007-2008 and 2008-2009; and

(d) whether these were actually spent or some of the funds lapsed to Government?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Achieving self-reliance for military hardware and software for the Defence Forces is a joint responsibility of Ministry of Defence (MoD), Defence Industries (both public and private), Ordnance Factories (OFs) and Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO). As per provisions in Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) for “MAKE” category, DRDO is concentrating only on development of strategic, complex and security sensitive systems. Provisions have also been made in DPP for the development for “High Technology Complex Systems and upgrades under “MAKE” category” to share the funds between MoD and Indian Defence Industries in the ratio of 80:20.

(c) The percentage of budgetary allocation during the year 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 for the Department of Defence Research and Development was about 6% of the total Defence Budget.

(d) The Department of Defence Research and Development achieved 97.57% and 99.44% of expenditure during the year 2007-2008 and 2008-2009, respectively out of total allocated budget.

Shortage of bullet proof jackets

†630. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of bullet proof jackets for security forces in the army;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps being taken by Government to meet this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Bullet proof jackets (BJP) are procured on the basis of the requirements of the Army and this is an ongoing process. Further in the light of increased threat perception in counter terrorist operations, a need was felt to review the General Staff Qualitative Requirement (GSQR) of BPs and the same has been revised accordingly.

Inter-State road at Chinese border

631. SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken up expeditious action in building Inter-State road reaching international border between Assam and Arunachal Pradesh in the light of the experience that the country had due to Chinese aggression in 1962;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that the progress of construction of border roads are slow;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Ministry would examine the feasibility of constructing a border road parallel to Arunachal State and the border?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (d) Upgradation and development of infrastructure in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh is being carried out in holistic and comprehensive manner by construction of both axial and lateral roads.

(b) and (c) These works involve land acquisition and obtaining forest clearance. They are carried out in adverse climatic conditions and require air lifting of materials and supplies. These factors slowdown the progress of road construction.

Online settlement of Provident Fund claims

632. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Informatics Centre (NIC) has missed the deadline for putting in place a system for online settlement of Provident Fund claims;

(b) whether the NIC has also asked for an extension of the deadline to March 2010 by the time the agency plan to computerize the operations of Employees Provident Fund Organization; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Employees' Provident Fund Organisation is implementing its modernization project in collaboration with the National Informatics Centre (NIC). The implementation of the project was approved by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund in its 182nd meeting. The initial scope of the project has since increased due to user requirements. The progress of the project is being reviewed from time to time. On review of the project it has been decided that the implementation of the project in 27 offices of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation could be completed by the end of this financial year *i.e.* 2009-10 and in the remaining 92 offices the project would be implemented in the next financial year *i.e.* 2010-11.

Sainik School, Balachadi, Gujarat

633. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to double students capacity at Sainik School, Balachadi near Jamnagar in Gujarat within three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the students data for the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Student data for the last five years is given in the Statement.

Statement

Data of Students for the Last Five Years:

Year	Class VI	Class VII	Class VIII	Class IX	Class X	Class XI	Class XII	Total
2005-2006	158	100	100	102	80	46	23	609
2006-2007	83	135	97	99	90	67	37	608
2007-2008	122	67	94	83	85	59	46	556
2008-2009	154	97	64	104	81	43	57	600
2009-2010	98	142	91	76	104	49	42	602

Defence contracts with other countries

634. SHRI P.R. RAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the details of each of contracts signed during the last six months with other countries and foreign companies to purchase arms and ammunition for Indian defence staff?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): Procurement of defence equipment, including arms and ammunition, is made by the Government from various indigenous as well as foreign sources, for adequate defence preparedness. It is a continuous process based on threat perception, technological changes and available resources. Contracts have been concluded with other countries and foreign companies during the last six months for procurement of spares for small arms, anti aircraft guns and anti tank weapons.

New policy for defence purchase

635. SHRI P.R. RAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to launch a new policy for defence purchase; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Defence Procurement Policy (DPP-2008) came into effect from 1st September, 2008. There is a provision for periodical review of this procedure every two years. It was decided that in order to infuse greater transparency and to encourage involvement of indigenous industry in defence procurement and to keep pace with changing times, a review of DPP may be undertaken annually. DPP-2008 was reviewed and certain amendments were promulgated which became effective from 1st November, 2009.

Defence deal with US

†636. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether there has been recently any arms deal of \$ 2.2 billion with US; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) A contract for procurement of maritime reconnaissance aircraft was signed with M/s Boeing, USA on 1.1.2009 at a cost of \$2.1375 billion. The contract provides for procurement of the aircraft along with associated spares, system support, training and documentation.

Jet deal with Russia

637. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is to sign \$ 1.2 billion Jet deal with Russia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the MoUs signed so far; and

(d) the transparency to be maintained in such deals?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The Government in December 2009 has approved the proposal for acquisition of additional MiG 29K/KUB aircraft along with associated equipment under Option Clause from Russia,

(d) Proposals for defence procurement are processed in accordance with the well laid down provisions of Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) 2008. These provisions entail demonstration of the highest degree of probity and public accountability, transparency in operations, free competition and impartiality.

Establishment of Sainik School in Orissa

†638. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to establish another Sainik School in Orissa;

(b) if so, the place where this school is to be established and by when; and

(c) whether it will be on the pattern of Sainik School situated in Bhubaneswar or it will offer more opportunities?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The Orissa Government has proposed a new Sainik School in the district of Bargarh. The proposal is under examination for its suitability.

Ex-servicemen in coal transport companies

639. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the numbers of 'Ex-servicemen Coal Transport Companies' sponsored by Directorate General Resettlement, Ministry of Defence;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) which are the coal subsidiaries that have awarded the 'Transport of Coal Works' to Ex-servicemen Coal Transport companies;

(c) how many Ex-servicemen are getting direct benefit in the coal transport works; and

(d) what is the monitoring system of Government for managing the process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU):

(a) to (d) A total of 100 ESM Coal Loading and Transportation Companies have been sponsored by DGR. Five subsidiaries of Coal India Limited namely (1) South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL), (ii) Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL), (iii) Western Coalfields Limited (WCL), (iv) Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), (v) Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) Damodar Valley Corporation are utilizing the services of Ex-servicemen Coal Loading and Transportation Companies.

300 Ex-servicemen officers including three widows of officers, 2137 persons below officer rank and 413 widows and dependents are getting directly benefited from the scheme.

The concerned coal subsidiary being the principal employer of the ESM Coal Transportation Companies directly monitors the functioning on a day to day basis. Directorate General Resettlement also monitors the functioning of the ESM Coal Transportation companies through annual and bi-annual reports submitted by the companies, which are duly authenticated by the concerned coal subsidiary.

Border firing at Poonch District

640. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistani troops fired at an Indian border post in the Krishna Ghati sector of Poonch district for over an hour in the night of 18th January, 2010;

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

(c) whether Government has taken up the matter with Pakistani Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) On 18th January, 2010, Pakistan posts engaged our posts in Krishna Ghati Sector of Punch District with small arms and Rocket Propelled Grenades. There was no casualty to our troops.

(c) and (d) All violations of ceasefire are taken up with Pakistani Military authorities at the appropriate level through the established mechanism of hotline, flag meetings as well as weekly talks between the Director Generals of Military Operations (DGsMO). The Pakistani side generally deny such incidents.

MiG-29 fighters for Indian Navy

641. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has signed any agreement with Russia for supply of MiG-29 fighter jets for the Indian Navy;
- (b) if so, the details and the salient features of the said agreement;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Russia is a top defence supplier to India;
- (d) if so, the details of the contracts signed between the both countries during each of last three years;
- (e) the details of the progress of each of the said contracts so far; and
- (f) the details of the steps taken by Government for timely completion of each of such contracts by the supplier?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (f) A contract was signed on 20th January 2004 with M/s RAC MiG, Russia for supply of MiG-29K/KUB aircraft. Some of these aircraft have been delivered in December 2009. At present Russia is one of the major countries from which the imports are made. Contracts concluded during the last three years with Russia include procurement of ships, missiles, repair technical documents for weapons and non-weapons, armament repair facilities, extension of service life and upgrade of MiG-29 aircraft, helicopters. The contracts concluded are regularly monitored at appropriate levels for timely execution.

Role of private players in defence production policy

642. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to formulate defence production policy to boost defence sector in the country;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard and the salient features thereof; and
- (c) the extent to which role of private players in arms production will be encouraged under the said policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (c) The Government is in the process of formulating a defence production policy to enhance indigenous capability to manufacture our requirements for defence equipment by involving both the public sector as well as the private sector.

Tender for mid-air refueling aircrafts

643. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in a bid to further boost IAF's strategic reach capability, Government has decided to refloat the tender for acquiring six new mid air refueling aircrafts for fighter jets; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to refloat the tender for the procurement of six new Mid Air Refuelling aircraft for the Indian Air Force. Air Headquarters is presently finalizing a fresh Statement of Case and the proposal will thereafter be progressed as per the Defence Procurement Procedure-2008.

Encroachment in cantonment council

†644. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of incidents of encroachment in cantonment councils across the country have been constantly increasing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has decided to make a plan to check increasing incidents of encroachment in cantonment councils; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The total number of encroachments reported and removed in respect of lands under the management of Cantonment Boards and Defence Estates Officers within the limits of the Cantonments during the last three years are as under:-

Year	Encroachments reported	Encroachments removed
2007	370	398
2008	495	583
2009	658	765

Therefore, it is apparent that there is no increase in incidents of encroachments in Cantonments across the country.

(c) and (d) Action is being taken under the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 2006 and the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 and the Rules framed there under to remove encroachments.

Special mobile network for army

†645. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering over a special mobile network with the help of a private company for security of communication system of army;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether apprehension of instruction has increased in security system of present communication system; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) As part of modernization, mobile networks and their future expansion is planned by the Army. Procurement is carried out as per laid down Government procedures. All communication systems have adequate security safeguards to prevent intrusion.

Violation of Indian air space

646. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian air space is used by foreign aircrafts without proper permission;
- (b) if so, the number of such incidents occurred during the last three years;
- (c) whether Government has raised its objection with the international agencies for this negligence; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) There have been instances of foreign aircraft not following the laid down procedures to obtain clearances from Air Defence Authorities which is construed as violation of Indian air space. There have been thirty one (31) such incidents during the last three years (January, 2007 to January, 2010).

(c) All such cases are taken up with the concerned countries through laid down channels as per established procedure.

(d) Does not arise.

Tightening norms for NGOs seeking foreign contribution

647. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is all set to tighten norms for NGOs and other associations seeking foreign contribution by making it mandatory for them to seek clearance on a case to case basis;
- (b) if so, whether according to Home Ministry records, out of nearly 34,000 registered associations, only about 18,000 submit annual audited returns within 9 months of closure of financial year; and
- (c) if so, what action Government proposes to take against those who have not submitted their annual audit returns and what are other steps being taken against those NGOs who deal with foreign funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) An Association with a definite cultural, social, economic, educational or religious programme can obtain foreign contribution either by obtaining 'registration' or 'prior permission' from Ministry of Home Affairs, in consonance with provisions of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 and rules thereof, Guidelines have also been put into place to facilitate the process.

The 'Association(s)' receiving foreign contribution after registration or else after obtaining prior permission, are required to submit Annual returns in the prescribed form FC-3, accompanied with a balance sheet and receipt and payment account, duly certified by a Chartered Accountant. This Annual return is required to be submitted for each financial year within a period of nine months from the closure of the financial year *i.e.* by 31st December each year. The Associations which are reporting receipt of foreign contribution are indicated in column (3) of the table below:-

Year	No. of registered associations (As on 31st March of Financial Year)	No. of Associations reporting receipt of Foreign Contribution	Amount of Foreign contribution (Rs. in crore)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2007-08	34803	18796	9663.46

'Registered Association(s)' which do not submit FC-3 annual returns within the stipulated period may, by a notification published in the Official Gazette by directed by the Central Government, not to receive foreign contribution without obtaining prior permission. Those 'Association(s)' which receive foreign contribution after seeking prior permission but do not submit annual returns within the stipulated period, are not granted further 'prior permission'/'registration' to receive foreign contribution and till submission of their annual returns.

Steps to promote Hindi

648. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:
SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in many States of the country, official language Hindi is included in the list of linguistic minorities as reported in media on 26th November, 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government proposes to take immediately for the progress of official language Hindi in these States and to encourage majority of people there to speak Hindi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Linguistic minorities in a State means any group/groups of people whose mother tongues are different from the principal/official language of the concerned State. The list of linguistic minorities is declared by the concerned State Government.

Checking further incidents of terror

649. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that intelligence agencies of the country have informed his Ministry that terrorist groups like Indian Mujahiddin and Lashkar-e-Taiba are trying to target some other cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what concrete action Government has adopted to check any further incident of terror in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) and (b) As per available inputs, Pak-based terrorist outfits including the LeT are making concerted efforts to organize terrorist attacks in various cities in India concerned States authorities have been alerted.

(c) The Government has been, on a continuing basis, reviewing the security arrangements in the light of the emerging challenges, and a number of important decisions and measures have been taken. These measures, *inter alia*, include augmenting the strength of Central Para-Military Forces; amendment of the CISF Act to enable deployment of CISF in joint venture and private industrial undertaking; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; empowerment of DG, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergence; strengthening and re-organizing of Multi-Agency Centre to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence and security agencies; tighter immigration control, and effective border management through border fencing, flood lighting, deployment of surveillance equipment and coastal security. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended and notified in 2008 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism. The National Investigation Agency has been constituted under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule. Suitable steps have been initiated to establish the proposed National Counter Terrorism Centre. As a part of steps to counter terrorists' threats, the National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) is also envisaged. Closer cooperation and easy flow of vital intelligence between various states and central intelligence agencies have also been ensured.

Case of fratricide and VRS in CPO

650. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Jawans and Officers, who resigned or sought voluntary retirement, during last three years in Central Police Organisation (CPO), force-wise, year-wise;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of Police personnel, who committed suicide, during last three years, CPO-wise, year-wise;

(d) the incidents of fratricide, CPO-wise, year-wise;

(e) the reasons therefor; and

(f) how does above scenario compare with Army?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a), (c) and (d) Details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Officers and Jawans resigned or sought voluntary retirement citing personal/ domestic reasons or for taking up other jobs etc.

(e) Suicides largely due to personal/domestic problems of Jawans. Incidents of fratricide occurred in the Force, to accidental fire, disputes and disagreements between troops and sometimes psychological issues.

(f) Above details regarding Army are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of personnel of CPOs

Force	Details of officers and Jawans, who Resigned or sought Voluntary retirement			No of personnel, who committed suicide during the year			Incidents of fratricide during the year		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CRPF	1381	1791	3855	46	46	28	04	04	05
BSF	2251	3703	6537	35	29	26	01	04	01
CISF	629	704	1196	11	12	14	—	—	02
ITBP	119	257	957	03	04	06	—	—	01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SSB	335	341	593	03	05	11	—	03	01
Assam Rifles	2091	995	1280	13	11	09	—	01	06
NSG	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NIA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BPR&D	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IB	97	108	149	—	01	01	—	—	—
SVPNPA	—	01	—	—	—	01	—	—	—
NEPA	01	—	04	—	—	01	—	—	—
LNJN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NICFS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CSFL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NCRB	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NCB	—	—	05	—	—	—	—	—	—

Statement-II

Details of Army Personnel

	Details of officers and Jawans, who Resigned or sought Voluntary retirement			No. of Army personnel, who Committed suicide during the year			Incidents of fratricide during the year		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Army	8698	7775	4167	118	123	85	07	03	01

New marine police stations in Kerala

651. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:
SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has sanctioned any new marine police station in Kerala;
- (b) if so, what is the number of marine police stations in the State at present; and
- (c) the details of the sanction sought by the State Governments to set up new police stations and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As decided by the Government with a view to further strengthen the coastal security, an exercise of vulnerability/gap analysis along the Indian coastline has been carried out by the Coast Guard in consultation with the coastal States and Union Territories, including Kerala; and, based on this exercise, proposals for additional requirements for coastal security have been submitted. On the basis of inputs received from the Coast Guard and the coastal States/Union Territories, the second phase of the Coastal Security Scheme has been formulated. Necessary clearances for the same are being taken.

Under the ongoing Coastal Security Scheme, 8 coastal police stations have been approved for Kerala. For the second phase of the Coastal Security Scheme, Kerala has recommended for creation of another 10 coastal police stations.

CCTV cameras at vulnerable spots

652. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received suggestions that CCTV cameras be placed at all vulnerable spots and places like airports, malls, railway stations and important public places;

(b) what exactly is the obstacle or administrative hurdles in installing CCTVs to enhance security;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government has totally neglected this important security-enabling method;

(d) what specific steps will be taken to bring about guidelines and rules to ensure proper surveillance by wide use of CCTVs all over the country; and

(e) the reasons for neglect so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Central security Agency had recommended that CCTV Cameras be placed at all vulnerable spots and places like airports, malls, railway stations and important public places BCAS also had requested the Airports Authority of India (AAI) and concerned Airports operators to take immediate necessary action to install/improve coverage of CCTVs at all operational airports beginning with hypersensitive airports within six months. There is no hurdle in installation of CCTVs to enhance security,

(c) No, Sir.

(d) CCTVs would need to be maintained and monitored regularly on a day to day basis. Data from the CCTVs would need to be backed up for a specific period of time to enable retrieval.

(e) Does not arise.

Gujarat High Court observations on Hindi

†653. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the recent observations attributable to Gujarat High Court according to which India does not have any national language and Hindi is not a national language officially;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to give the status of a national language to Hindi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) There is no provision in the constitution of India to declare Hindi a national language. According to the Article 343 of the constitution, Hindi is the official language of the Union.

Withdrawal of Central Security Forces from Kashmir valley

†654. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that removal of the central security forces deployed at Kashmir valley and withdrawal of privileges given to them are under consideration;

(b) if so, whether Government thinks that now the Kashmir valley has been brought under peace and the problems of terrorism and infiltration exist no more;

(c) whether now the State police will take a lead role in Jammu and Kashmir instead of central security forces; and

(d) whether the removal of central security forces will not adversely affect the security system of the country when the country is continuously facing the problem of terrorism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Integrated network of naxalites

†655. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the number of naxalites arrested and imprisoned;

(b) whether an integrated network of naxalites has been detected;

(c) if so, whether the mastermind and heads of this network have been caught;

(d) if so, the names of such persons; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the offences for which they are being trailed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) While registration of criminal cases, their investigation and prosecution is a continuous process, details of naxalites arrested in 2009 and current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (e) The CIP (Maoist) has an organizational structure with a politburo and Central Committee at its apex level. The General Secretary of CPI (Maoist) is Muppalla Laxman Rao alias Ganapati, who is underground.

Statement

Number of Naxalites Arrested

State	2009	2010 (February 23)
Andhra Pradesh	358	34
Bihar	341	69
Chhattisgarh	421	114
Gujarat	0	0
Jharkhand	367	39
Maharashtra	50	13
Madhya Pradesh	11	0
Orissa	176	28
Uttar Pradesh	35	56
Punjab	3	0
West Bengal	143	60
Karnataka	29	1
Kerala	1	0
Uttarakhand	0	0
Tamil Nadu	14	0
Haryana	31	0
Delhi	1	0
TOTAL	1981	414

Vaishno Devi on terror radar

656. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Vaishno Devi pilgrimage centre is on the terror radar;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and actual reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps being taken to protect the important pilgrimage centres like Tirupati and Shirdi and others all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Central Security Agencies have furnished inputs based on intelligence intercepts to that effect. It is not in Public interest to disclose these facts.

(c) The Central Security Agency regularly conducts security audit of all important pilgrimage centres including Tirupati and Shirdi and the Ministry has sent advisories to the State Government/UT Administration to prepare appropriate security plans in order to secure/protect these religious places.

Mobiles recovered from prisoners of Tihar Jail

†657 SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI MOTILAL VORA

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of mobile phones recovered from prisoners in Tihar Jail in Delhi in 2009;
- (b) how prisoners are able to get these mobiles and how this practice can be checked and the steps being taken by administration in this regard; and
- (c) whether it is also a fact that mobiles are still functioning there, despite installation of jammers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Four mobile phones were recovered from the prisoners in Tihar Jail in year 2009 by the jail authorities. However, several steps have been taken by authorities in this regard to check the smuggling of prohibited articles/mobiles inside the which, *inter-alia*, include the following:-

- (i) Every prisoner is subjected to stringent searching and body frisking before entering the jail.
- (ii) Door Frame Metal Detectors have been installed inside the jail and all prisoners are made to pass through the same.
- (iii) Secret information/intelligence inputs are the major source of detecting of mobile phones inside the jail.
- (iv) Regular surprise searches of wards/barracks are conducted to recover the prohibited articles from possession of prisoners.
- (v) The articles brought by each visitor are thoroughly searched/scanned.
- (vi) CCTV Cameras has been installed to keep surveillance over the activities of the prisoners.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(vii) Eight mobile phone jammers have been installed in Delhi Prisons.

(viii) All the potential mobile phone users particularly terrorists, gangsters and other dangerous prisoners are lodged in the high security/special security wards of the jail.

(c) There is possibility of use of mobile phones in the areas of the jail which are not covered by the jammers since these jammers are effective upto limited radius.

Sophisticated armours to tackle para-gliding terrorists

658. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pro-Pakistan terrorists groups are known to have acquired sophisticated weapons and para-gliders to take on Indian might;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all Indian security forces have been provided with ultra modern and sophisticated weapons armours and equipments like effective radar system to meet any contingency; and

(d) if not, by when entire requirement of forces will be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. There are intelligence inputs that some terrorists groups have acquired sophisticated technologies and planning to use para-gliders for terror attacks.

(c) Yes, Sir. Indian Security Forces have equipped their troops with ultramodern and sophisticated equipments to detect and neutralize such contingency.

(d) Does not arise.

Extortion by Maoists

†659. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the leftist comrades are minting money to the tune of rupees 1600 crores through weekly extortions apart from providing every facility to the Maoists through Bangladesh and Nepal route;

(b) whether this rate is upto 25 per cent in Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh;

(c) whether the naxalites are running regular public warfare schools in Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand;

(d) whether the so called progressionists protest against and create disturbances in the programmes of Pandav Team and Salva Judum organized against Maoists in Chhattisgarh;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) whether even after all this, the Central Government does not want to take direct action against them; and

(f) the plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) According to intelligence inputs, CPI (Maoist) extort large sums from contractors and others in the naxal affected areas.

(c) There is no such inputs.

(d) Some overground organizations and NGOs like People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL), National Alliance of People's Movement (NAPM), Chhattisgarh Mukti Morcha (CMM) and Vanvasi Chetna Ashram (VCA) have protested/opposed the activities of Salva Judum in Chhattisgarh.

(e) and (f) Government has adopted an integrated approach in dealing with LWE activities in the arenas of security, development and public perception. State Governments deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government supplements their efforts over a wide range of schemes.

Terrorist and Chinese agents entering through Nepal border

†660. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that because of open border of India and Nepal, several terrorist and Chinese agents are easily entering into India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government to check this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The India-Nepal border is open and porous in nature. There are indications that areas along the India-Nepal border have been used by hostile elements inimical to the country. Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) has been deployed at Indo-Nepal border as a Border Guarding Force. SSB has apprehended 03 third country nationals, one Israeli, one German and one Pakistani, for not carrying proper documents while entering through Indo-Nepal border.

Regular presence, round-the-clock patrolling, random checking and surveillance are carried out by SSB to check illegal instances and to stop cross border crimes. Besides, State Police concerned is also keeping vigil. There are other institutional mechanisms like Home Secretary level talks between two countries, periodic Border District Coordination Committee (BDCC) meetings, real-time exchange of information/intelligence etc. between the two countries to effectively deal with such issues.

Regional Centre of NSG at Hyderabad

661. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is true that Government has approved for setting up of the Regional Centre of the National Security Guard at Hyderabad;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) by when the Regional Centre is going to become operational; and
- (d) what exactly is the difference between Regional Hubs set up at four places in the country and the proposed Regional Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved the setting up of Regional Centres of NSG at Hyderabad and Kolkata by sanctioning requisite manpower, arms/infrastructure/equipments/vehicles etc.

(c) The process for acquisition of land for the Regional Centres has been initiated. The State Governments have been requested to provide land. Other steps such as infrastructure, arms, training etc. are linked to the acquisition of land.

(d) The Regional Centres have been approved with a sanctioned strength of 5150 personnel each as regional bases with integrated facilities; while the Regional hubs have a smaller component of personnel located at tactical locations for quick response. Keeping in view the growing incidence of terrorism in the country, the Regional Centres and hubs have been created to ensure speedy deployment of the Force, in optimum strength, at the sites on need basis.

Guidelines regarding mitigation of funds under DM Act

662. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has issued the guidelines regarding section 48 of Disaster Management Act, 2005 which deals with mitigation of funds at State and district levels;
- (b) if so, what is the policy for the mitigation of funds; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) National disaster Management Authority (NDMA) constituted under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 have been mandated to lay down policies, plans and guidelines on disaster management. NDMA have issued the National Disaster Management Guidelines on 'Preparation of State Disaster Management Plans' in July, 2007 under which all the States are required to take steps for constitution of the Disaster Response Fund and Disaster Mitigation Fund both at the State and District level as mandated under Section 48(1) of Disaster Management Act, 2005, which can serve as a source of funding of various activities to mitigate disasters.

(b) and (c) Under Section 48(2) of Disaster Management Act, 2005, provision has been made for availability of State Disaster Mitigation Fund to State Disaster Management Authority

and District Disaster Mitigation Fund to District Disaster Management Authority. The provision of Section 48 of Disaster Management Act, 2005 has come into force with effect from 01.07.2007.

Government of India recently approved the National Policy on Disaster Management which also casts responsibility on the States to constitute the State Disaster Mitigation Fund and District Disaster Mitigation Fund.

Visa-on arrival facility

663. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:
SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently decided to launch visa-on arrival facility;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of countries which will be provided this facility and the fees fixed therefor; and
- (d) whether Government would also ensure that the countries to which this facility would be provided also extend same to Indian tourists going there on reciprocal basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) The Government has *w.e.f.* 1.1.2010 introduced a "Tourist Visa-on-Arrival" scheme for citizens of five countries *viz.*, Finland, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand and Singapore at four international airports in the country, *viz.* Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata.

A fee of US \$ 60/- or an equivalent amount in Indian rupees per passenger (including children), is to be charged from each foreigner of these countries for grant of a Tourist Visa-on-Arrival.

The "Tourist Visa-on-Arrival" scheme with these five countries has been implemented as a unilateral initiative of the Government of India with the objective of promoting tourism.

Measures for holistic development of naxal affected areas

†664. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of efforts being made by Government for the solution of Naxal problem;
- (b) the measures being taken for holistic development of naxal affected areas and to bring the diverted people into the mainstream of society;
- (c) whether for solution of this problem this thinking is going to become stronger that all who are indulged in naxal violent activities may be killed; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the reasons of this type of thinking and if not, initiatives being taken to adopt holistic thoughtful policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) Government's approach is to deal with Left Wing Extremism activities in a holistic manner, in the arenas of security, development, administration and public perception management.

State Governments deal with the various issues related to Left Wing Extremism Activities in the States. The Central Government also closely monitors the situation and supplements their efforts in several ways which on security front *inter alia* includes providing Central paramilitary forces (CPMFs), sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools; modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their intelligence apparatus, reimbursement of security-related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; filling up critical infrastructure gaps under the scheme of Special infrastructure in Leftwing Extremism affected States; assistance in training of State Police etc. Assistance is also provided in development works through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries like Rural Development, Road Transport and Highways, Panchayati Raj, Health and Family Welfare, Human Resource Development, Tribal Affairs, Women and Child Development, Drinking Water Supply etc. 34 affected districts in 8 States have been taken up for special attention on planning, implementation and monitoring of development schemes, 69 schemes of 20 development Ministries have been identified for special monitoring.

In order to bring the naxals to the mainstream, 'Guidelines for surrender-cum-rehabilitation' of naxals have been put in place which *inter alia* includes a stipend of Rs. 2000 for three years, vocational training, immediate grant of Rs. 1.50 lakh and incentives for surrender of weapons.

The Government has given a call to left wing extremists to abjure violence and come for talk, Government has not received any response to the offer.

Complaints regarding pension and amenities of freedom fighters

†665. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the main objectives of the Ministry of Home Affairs is to work for the welfare of freedom fighters;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Ministry for welfare of freedom fighters during the last five years; and

(c) the number of complaints regarding pension and other amenities of freedom fighters registered with the Ministry during the last five years and the number of those out of them which have been addressed so far?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) As per Allocation of Business Rules, 1961, Ministry of Home Affairs is mandated with Pension and other facilities to Freedom Fighters.

(b) Apart from pension, various facilities are provided to the freedom fighters whose details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The basic pension has been increased twice, in 2005 (from Rs. 3000/- to Rs. 4000/- per month *w.e.f.* 15-8-2005) and in 2006 from Rs. 4000/- to 6330/- per month *w.e.f.* 2nd October 2006. Besides, dearness relief is given annually in the basis of twelve monthly average increase in all India consumer Price Index *w.e.f.* 1st August which is 96% over and above basic pension *w.e.f.* 1.8.2009.

(c) Receipt and disposal of complaints for grant of pension is a continuous process. All such cases are examined with reference to the applicable provisions of pension scheme in consultation with the concerned State Government and disposed off after following the due procedure. As far as other facilities to freedom fighters are concerned, as and when any complaint is received, the matter is brought to the notice of the concerned Ministry/Department for remedial action.

Statement

Facilities to freedom fighters

- (i) Free railway pass (1st class/AC Sleeper) for freedom fighter, along with a companion for life;
- (ii) Free medical facilities in all Central Government hospitals and in hospitals run by PSUs under the control of the Bureau of Public Enterprises. C.G.H.S. facilities have also been extended to freedom fighters and their dependents;
- (iii) Telephone connection, subject to feasibility, without installation charges, and on payment of only half the rental;
- (iv) General Pool residential accommodation (within the overall 5% discretionary quota) to freedom fighters living in Delhi.
- (v) Accommodation in the Freedom Fighters' Home set up at New Delhi for freedom fighters who have none to look after them.

In addition to the above facilities, ex-Andaman freedom fighters are also entitled to the following facilities:

- (a) free voyage facility for freedom fighter and widow, to visit Andaman and Nicobar Islands, once a year, along with a companion; and
- (b) free air travel facility for freedom fighter, to visit Andaman Islands, once a year, along with a companion.

All major facilities provided to freedom fighters are also extended to their widows/widowers.

Border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka

666. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka is pending for more than fifty three years;

(b) whether Government is also aware of the fact that the Marathi speaking people in the disputed border areas are harassed by the local administration of Karnataka by forcing them to learn the Kannada language, posting Kannada speaking teachers in the Marathi Schools and utterly neglecting the development of their disputed area;

(c) whether Government is aware that the written statement has not yet been submitted by Central Government to Hon'ble Supreme Court of India even though the case was filed in 1904; and

(d) if so, what is the stand of Government on this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some representations have been received, which have been sent to Government of Karnataka.

(c) and (d) Written Statement on behalf of Union India in Original Suit No. 4 of 2004, the State of Maharashtra versus the Union of India and Another in the Supreme Court has already been filed on 16.11.2006. The Government of India is of the view that the dispute is to be resolved primarily by the State Governments concerned through discussions and mutual accommodation.

Sexual assault on foreign girls

667. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that sexual assaults even on foreign girls have become a phenomenal occurrence in the country;

(b) if so, what stringent action or extra precautionary measures are being taken by Government;

(c) whether Government is also aware that the law and order machinery has lost its sensitivity regarding sexual crimes; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to meet this unprecedented situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain separate information on sexual assault on foreign girls. However, State/UT-wise details of cases registered, cases chargesheeted and persons convicted under offences of rape, molestation and sexual harassment during 2006-2008 are given in the Statement-I, II and III (*See below*).

(b) to (d) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, “Police” and “Public Order” are State subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the States/UTs. However, the Union Government is sensitive to the needs and issues related to safety and security of women in general, including foreign girls.

A detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 has been sent to all State Governments/UT Administrations wherein States/UTs have been advised to undertake comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery for ensuring safety and security of women. The Advisory is also available on Ministry of Home Affairs’ website, www.mha.nic.in. The advisory has recommended measures like gender sensitization of the police personnel, minimizing delays in investigation of murder, rape and torture of women, adopting appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to public servants found guilty of custodial violence against women, etc. In order to ensure safety and security of tourists, the Ministry of Tourism has advised all State Governments/UTs to deploy tourist police. Ministry of Tourism in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs, and State Governments/UT Administrations has also framed guidelines for formation of tourists’ security organization which have been sent to State Governments/UT Administrations.

Statement-I

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Pending Investigation by police at the end of the year (PI),
Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Acquitted (CAQ) and cases Pending Trial in court at the end of the year (PT)
under rape (Section 376 IPC) during 2006-2008*

Sl. No.	State	2006						2007						2008					
		CR	CS	PI	CV	CAQ	PT	CR	CS	PI	CV	CAQ	PT	CR	CS	PI	CV	CAQ	PT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1049	821	659	154	696	2044	1070	1066	551	128	834	2145	1257	1083	617	100	712	2412
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37	29	19	1	1	400	48	29	27	5	2	422	42	22	28	1	1	442
3.	Assam	1244	794	1757	176	410	3168	1437	904	1965	191	466	3387	1438	988	2089	94	494	3767
4.	Bihar	1232	772	1479	178	678	3132	1555	1103	1417	167	659	3408	1302	921	1291	168	561	3598
5.	Chhattisgarh	995	994	93	235	478	3160	982	939	107	162	506	3427	978	922	134	206	680	3395
6.	Goa	21	14	18	0	6	55	20	15	22	1	5	64	30	21	29	6	17	62
7.	Gujarat	354	332	44	50	157	2152	316	289	48	50	150	2238	374	328	54	48	165	2348
8.	Haryana	608	497	84	97	241	727	488	432	64	114	260	785	631	508	89	128	326	839
9.	Himachal Pradesh	113	96	36	27	75	371	159	105	58	14	69	390	157	115	76	29	87	388
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	250	211	84	13	108	877	288	238	90	8	129	978	219	142	110	10	131	977

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11.	Jharkhand	799	599	809	185	654	1726	855	692	856	318	535	1557	791	768	745	136	494	1653
12.	Karnataka	400	351	126	51	288	982	436	364	146	59	235	1049	446	412	123	45	291	1121
13.	Kerala	601	495	578	58	296	2949	512	546	510	74	448	2968	568	467	566	38	247	3149
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2900	2779	194	748	1877	6830	3010	2898	204	688	1950	7084	2937	2791	247	839	1892	7132
15.	Maharashtra	1500	1351	487	163	884	10503	1451	1404	470	151	754	10992	1558	1449	531	160	889	11379
16.	Manipur	40	2	91	0	1	52	20	2	101	0	2	51	38	6	127	0	0	57
17.	Meghalaya	74	35	150	2	12	338	82	32	189	8	7	355	88	41	231	11	15	370
18.	Mizoram	72	69	10	68	6	50	83	78	13	28	7	93	77	69	21	85	7	70
19.	Nagaland	23	20	10	11	1	37	13	12	9	26	2	20	19	18	7	13	2	22
20.	Orissa	985	790	480	135	365	3107	939	784	590	175	434	3280	1113	883	778	159	486	3518
21.	Punjab	442	373	141	90	178	406	519	392	202	76	199	522	517	442	178	149	290	523
22.	Rajasthan	1085	740	79	262	499	1803	1238	854	93	236	403	2003	1355	857	119	232	431	2183
23.	Sikkim	20	16	12	1	1	29	24	19	17	0	3	44	20	20	17	5	2	57
24.	Tamil Nadu	457	413	288	108	358	1281	523	434	345	87	311	1311	573	466	403	109	323	1341
25.	Tripura	189	177	82	25	52	385	157	180	55	30	126	409	204	185	63	23	61	508
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1314	1094	103	637	601	4208	1648	1293	98	573	542	4380	1871	1405	108	681	693	4407

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
27.	Uttarakhand	147	128	20	29	68	274	117	101	18	48	64	263	87	79	13	39	68	235
28.	West Bengal	1731	1520	898	137	747	8029	2106	1832	1070	101	737	9023	2263	1693	1456	138	767	9809
	TOTAL STATE	18682	15512	8831	3641	9738	59075	20096	17037	9335	3518	9839	62648	20953	17101	10250	3652	10132	65762
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	7	2	1	2	37	3	3	2	1	2	37	12	2	12	0	5	34
30.	Chandigarh	19	20	7	9	8	57	22	19	9	11	8	57	20	19	7	5	12	59
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	3	5	1	4	5	7	6	6	0	2	9	6	7	5	0	5	11
32.	Daman and Diu	3	3	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	2	0
33.	Delhi UT	623	798	72	152	456	1250	598	541	104	163	426	1202	466	478	69	115	261	1304
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	2
35.	Puducherry	9	6	8	1	1	24	9	9	8	4	3	26	8	6	10	0	2	30
	TOTAL UT	666	837	96	165	473	1377	641	580	131	179	443	1335	514	513	104	121	287	1440
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	19348	16349	8927	3806	10211	60452	20737	17617	9466	3697	10282	63983	21467	17614	10354	3773	10419	67202

Statement-II

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Sexual Harassment (EVE-Teasing) (Section 509 IPC) during 2006-2008

Sl. No.	State	2006						2007						2008					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2411	2090	655	2816	2790	759	3316	2785	917	3614	3654	964	3551	2945	569	3240	3260	636
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	5	6	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
3.	Assam	10	8	1	10	8	0	10	7	2	16	7	2	2	2	0	2	2	0
4.	Bihar	53	43	5	55	47	10	12	11	2	19	18	2	21	12	3	30	28	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	143	135	27	179	178	41	111	106	26	129	130	30	125	123	27	165	162	40
6.	Goa	7	4	0	6	6	0	7	6	1	6	8	1	12	8	0	12	8	0
7.	Gujarat	138	118	15	143	139	19	120	96	11	179	157	9	122	120	5	161	181	12
8.	Haryana	491	475	342	584	581	384	409	394	229	576	575	269	605	567	381	731	716	451
9.	Himachal Pradesh	31	26	5	34	35	5	33	9	1	12	8	1	41	36	5	55	45	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	347	350	82	469	469	119	353	352	83	465	466	117	296	284	69	401	400	96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11.	Jharkhand	44	28	5	33	66	5	15	14	0	23	24	0	23	16	1	63	55	1
12.	Karnataka	38	33	9	42	40	7	28	32	10	44	40	9	44	41	10	38	41	10
13.	Kerala	222	178	16	230	220	19	262	232	13	281	284	16	258	244	35	302	293	46
14.	Madhya Pradesh	762	759	259	970	973	467	780	772	263	1104	1104	455	758	739	290	958	956	452
15.	Maharashtra	984	914	41	1195	1188	43	1039	964	31	1291	1242	33	1091	998	70	1352	1351	76
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	1	0
18.	Mizoram	0	2	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	2
20.	Orissa	247	214	20	311	306	20	241	218	14	317	315	24	282	258	17	352	356	28
21.	Punjab	60	43	19	75	63	29	48	48	16	59	62	21	49	29	18	61	37	22
22.	Rajasthan	31	26	16	33	33	16	28	19	14	34	34	15	19	12	14	15	15	24
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	852	745	203	857	838	348	875	790	302	931	921	333	974	856	317	1245	1101	379
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	2	8	8	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2714	2715	1716	3852	3825	2312	2882	2864	1649	4149	4124	2301	3374	3318	2130	4958	4876	3179

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
27.	Uttarakhand	113	113	35	186	185	94	63	58	50	128	123	62	306	289	72	459	443	250
28.	West Bengal	63	51	16	76	55	20	99	64	17	118	98	26	94	70	20	156	125	23
TOTAL STATE		9765	9072	3491	12160	12051	4722	10738	9848	3651	13505	13405	4690	12057	10973	4056	14767	14459	5738
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	4	0	6	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	4	2	0
30.	Chandigarh	13	12	3	20	20	3	11	6	0	15	10	0	2	5	6	3	7	6
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	144	114	19	163	41	33	167	123	44	181	179	48	130	131	57	141	163	68
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	39	38	9	70	70	9	32	31	13	52	52	23	21	20	9	28	28	11
TOTAL UT		201	169	31	260	140	45	212	160	57	248	241	71	157	158	72	176	200	85
TOTAL ALL INDIA		9966	9241	3522	12420	12191	4767	10950	10008	3708	13753	13646	4761	12214	11131	4128	14943	14659	5823

Source: Crime in India

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Statement-III

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Molestation (Section 354 IPC) during 2006-2008

Sl. No.	State	2006						2007						2008					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4534	3528	398	4431	3917	895	4406	3599	654	4893	4967	773	4730	3713	520	4922	4831	608
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	63	33	9	40	38	11	72	48	7	72	59	8	72	64	13	73	66	16
3.	Assam	1290	749	121	1716	1097	260	789	586	94	1466	1045	114	1272	731	78	1307	833	227
4.	Bihar	530	449	80	720	743	117	853	724	82	1360	1118	123	999	684	76	1165	1042	105
5.	Chhattisgarh	1598	1554	362	1880	1850	495	1549	1507	228	1831	1809	261	1621	1605	279	1934	1921	330
6.	Goa	18	20	4	25	30	4	20	9	2	24	13	2	32	26	4	28	33	3
7.	Gujarat	736	700	26	957	950	38	822	804	27	1227	1220	30	828	800	48	1291	1296	111
8.	Haryana	486	393	115	653	618	133	417	403	87	572	584	125	435	385	97	533	540	131
9.	Himachal Pradesh	275	266	19	391	404	23	322	263	23	404	357	27	295	275	30	358	378	44
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	960	897	65	2015	2015	113	986	973	30	2306	2306	55	935	781	11	1748	1748	57
11.	Jharkhand	414	344	62	445	625	69	342	290	92	402	352	78	271	235	43	302	362	51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12.	Karnataka	1683	1535	73	2445	2294	101	1828	1664	67	2456	2442	105	1954	1722	93	2927	2751	110
13.	Kerala	2543	2273	231	2951	2893	322	2624	2463	165	2959	3049	228	2745	2441	184	3452	3504	258
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6243	6172	1184	7235	7229	1465	6772	6697	1451	8053	8061	2058	6445	6372	1971	7686	7683	2898
15.	Maharashtra	3479	3240	168	4246	4074	197	3306	3079	176	3864	3725	206	3619	3340	180	4334	4253	205
16.	Manipur	42	1	2	29	1	2	70	0	0	47	0	0	57	0	0	47	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	57	34	5	50	38	8	45	25	4	24	15	7	54	24	12	18	19	11
18.	Mizoram	51	56	134	60	62	49	66	62	56	64	67	63	78	71	38	76	71	40
19.	Nagaland	3	3	4	4	2	6	8	5	5	10	9	8	15	10	3	22	14	5
20.	Orissa	2415	2097	144	3565	3435	244	2775	2439	102	3713	3699	277	2782	2342	109	3765	3746	383
21.	Punjab	314	262	44	422	361	69	427	245	38	472	352	90	388	265	73	512	458	112
22.	Rajasthan	2582	2048	958	2975	2976	1243	2477	1932	766	2753	2748	1041	2520	1964	825	2893	2898	1076
23.	Sikkim	14	10	1	16	14	1	13	9	0	11	9	0	19	16	3	18	20	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	1179	1072	588	1667	1655	730	1540	1237	477	1945	1788	840	1705	1363	338	2220	2059	543
25.	Tripura	207	153	13	162	130	16	244	248	24	197	155	21	346	291	17	349	312	18
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2096	1914	998	2785	2763	1575	2522	2244	1164	3485	3212	1676	2955	2599	1502	4109	3723	2277
27.	Uttarakhand	153	140	51	204	202	82	146	130	90	306	239	136	120	99	72	160	177	123

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
28.	West Bengal	1837	1529	119	2004	1704	142	2281	1585	87	1712	1839	87	2396	1566	95	1584	1567	93
	TOTAL STATE	35802	31472	5978	44093	42120	8410	37722	33270	5998	46628	45239	8439	39688	33784	6714	47833	46305	9838
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14	13	0	19	19	0	21	20	1	32	30	1	24	21	0	32	35	0
30.	Chandigarh	20	19	6	28	25	6	32	18	2	39	24	2	19	23	1	22	30	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	4	1	5	9	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	4	0	7	7	0
32.	Daman and Diu	2	1	0	5	2	0	0	1	1	0	3	1	2	1	0	1	1	0
33.	Delhi UT	718	670	98	887	679	131	868	716	138	1143	1027	144	611	715	184	855	961	266
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	56	48	14	79	67	23	89	92	8	160	179	11	65	65	7	85	92	9
	TOTAL UT	815	755	119	1023	801	161	1012	848	151	1375	1264	160	725	829	192	1002	1126	276
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	36617	32227	6097	45116	42921	8571	38734	34118	6149	48003	46503	8599	40413	34613	6906	48835	47431	10114

Source: Crime in India

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Human rights abuse complaints

668. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of human rights abuse complaints year-wise against paramilitary forces and J & K Police, received during the last three years from J & K;

(b) the number of requests received from various prosecuting agencies and individuals and/or NGOs for permission to prosecute police and security forces personnel (year-wise) for the last three years; and

(c) the number of permission for prosecution granted in such cases (year-wise) during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Total number of human rights abuse complaints received against paramilitary forces and J&K Police during the last three years are given below:

Year	No. of complaints received
2007	14
2008	13
2009	11

(b) Total number of requests received from various prosecuting agencies and individuals and/or NGOs for permission to prosecute police and security forces personnel (year-wise) during the last three years are given below:

Year	No. of requests received
2007	11
2008	Nil
2009	06

(c) The number of permission for prosecution granted (year-wise) during the last three years are as under:

Year	No. of permission granted
2007	Nil
2008	Nil
2009	03

Fencing on Bangladesh and Pakistan border

†669. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that the fencing work on country's border particularly on Bangladesh and Pakistan border has been going on for a long time;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the length of country's border in terms of kilometers that has been fenced so far;
- (d) the amount spent on fencing work; and
- (e) the time by when fencing work on the border is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The Government of India has undertaken construction of fencing along the international borders with Pakistan since 1980s. 1915.72 km of fencing has been completed against the total sanction of 2043 km. Along Indo-Bangladesh border, construction of fencing started in 1986. Out of 3436.59 km of sanctioned fencing, so far, 2709 km have been completed.

(d) So far, approximately an amount of Rs.3790 crore has been spent for border works, which includes fencing along Indo-Bangladesh border. Along Indo-Pakistan border Rs.850.98 crore has been spent for fencing.

(e) Indo-Bangladesh border is highly porous and it is characterized by thick population upto zero line, riverine and low-lying and densely forested areas. The ground problems, like land acquisition and protest by Bangladesh for construction of fencing within 150 yards are also limiting factors. Efforts are being made for early completion of sanctioned fencing. Approvals are being obtained to complete the balance sanctioned fencing works by March 2012. Fencing along Indo-Pakistan Border is scheduled to be completed by March, 2012.

Cases of rape

670. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of First Information Reports regarding offences of rape registered in various police stations in the country, State-wise, in the last three calendar years;
- (b) the number of cases in which chargesheets were filed, State-wise;
- (c) the number of cases in which convictions awarded, and/or acquittals granted, State-wise; and
- (d) the number of cases pending, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) As per information maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State/UT-wise details of cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases pending, persons arrested, and person convicted under offence of rape (section 376-IPC) during 2006-2008 are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement-I appended to the Answer to Unstarred Question no.667 Part 'a']

Law and order situations in NCR and Delhi

671. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crime graph in NCR, Delhi has been going up during last one year;

(b) the number of murders, dacoities, theft, kidnapping, molestation and rapes reported in 2009-10;

(c) whether these figures demonstrate bad law and order situation to foreign teams coming to participate in Commonwealth Games; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to provide security and law and order of exemplary standard so that the image of the country is not affected adversely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) **Delhi-** In Delhi, there was an increase in the total IPC Crime from 49350 cases in 2008 to 50251 case in 2009- an increase of 1.83%. However, crime per lakh of population, a yardstick generally followed world-wide to compare crime, showed a decline in Delhi with the total incidence of IPC crime per lakh of population coming down from 286.32 in 2008 to 283.50 in 2009. However, total heinous crimes which include dacoity, robbery, murder, rape etc., have been kept quite under control. There was a decline from 2069 cases in 2008 to 2027 cases in 2009- a decline by 2.03% in heinous crimes including crimes such as murder, attempt to murder, robbery and rioting etc. The details of total number of murder, dacoity, theft, kidnapping, molestation and rapes reported during the year 2009 and 2010 are as under:

Head	2009	2010 (upto 15.2.2010)
Murder	552	61
Dacoity	36	03
Theft	21731	2620
Kidnapping	2254	287
Molestation of Women	552	70
Rape	469	45
TOTAL	25594	3086

The above analysis of crime figures clearly shows that there is no such increase as would indicate any deterioration in the law and order situation. Delhi Police has taken adequate steps to provide security and law and order of an exemplary standard during the forth coming Commonwealth Games. The security measures being taken by the Delhi Police to maintain the

law and order situation during the forthcoming Commonwealth Games-2010 are advance security check of the entire venue, sanitization of venue premises by 24x7 perimeter patrolling, maintenance of outer cordon, entry towards venue only for accredited vehicles/persons and spectators, deployment of sufficient police personnel and volunteers to facilitate smooth entry into the venue, 24x7 CCTV surveillance, deployment of multi-role Mobile Quick Reaction Teams (QRTs), deployment of Commandos/Snipers etc.

Gurgaon-No, Sir. The crime graph in Gurgaon Region has not gone up during the last one year. The details of total number of murder, dacoity, theft, kidnapping, molestation and rapes reported during the year 2009 and 2010 are as under :

Head	2009	2010 (upto 20.2.2010)
Murder	84	12
Dacoity	16	1
Theft	2469	339
Kidnapping	59	7
Molestation of Women	21	4
Rape	29	3
TOTAL	2678	366

All kind of security is being provided and the law and order situation in Gurgaon is peaceful and under control.

Noida-No, Sir. The crime graph in NOIDA has not gone up during the last one year. Though under some heads, crime has increased but it is due to registration of crimes under appropriate sections. The details of total number of murder, dacoity, theft, kidnaping, molestation and rapes registered during the year 2009 and 2010 are as under :

Head	2009	2010 (upto 15.2.2010)
Murder	75	6
Dacoity	7	1
Theft	2128	376
Kidnapping	77	14
Molestation of Women	46	2
Rape	22	4
TOTAL	2355	366

It is not true that the figures demonstrate bad law and order situation to foreign teams coming to participate in Commonwealth games. The NOIDA Police is working in a planned manner to take strict action against criminals to maintain law and order situation in the city.

Ghaziabad- Yes, Sir. There had been an increase in the incidents of crime during the last one year. The details of total number of murder, dacoity, theft, kidnapping, molestation and rapes registered during the year 2009-10 are as under :

Head	2009-10
Murder	249
Dacoity	44
Theft	5157
Kidnapping	440
Molestation of Women	87
Rape	42
TOTAL	6019

It is not true that the figures will affect foreign teams coming to participate in Commonwealth games.

Scientists facing threat from terrorists

672. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some scientists in the country are facing threats from terrorists;
- (b) if so, the precautions taken by Government in this regard;
- (c) whether the State Governments have been briefed in this regard;
- (d) whether any special assistance and/or guidance has been given to the State Governments; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (b) Yes Sir. The Central Security Agencies had gathered intelligence that some of the scientists of ISRO and the ISRO establishment would be targeted for attack by a terrorist organization. To prevent such attacks eight scientists of ISRO have been provided threat based categorized security viz. personal security as well as house guard. The security of three colonies of ISRO have been suitably upgraded. Security review of the four establishments of ISRO in Bangalore has also been conducted and security tightened.

(c) to (e) We have written to State Govts, communicating the threat perception and have requested them to urgently review and accordingly strengthen them to avoid any untoward incident.

Relaxation in visa rules

673. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has relaxed visa rules regarding the 60-day cooling-off period for tourists slightly;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor and response received so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) With a view to curb the abuse/misuse of Tourist visa, it has been decided that there should be a gap of at least two months between two visits to the country on a Tourist Visa. A provision has also been made for genuine tourists who have to re-enter India largely on account of neighbourhood tourism. In such cases, the Indian Missions/Posts abroad have been authorized to permit two or three entries, subject to submission of a detailed itinerary and supporting documentation (ticket bookings).

This stipulation of two months gap does not apply to foreign nationals coming on any other type of visa. This stipulation also does not apply to people of Indian origin holding PIO and OCI Cards. In emergent cases involving re-entry of persons of Indian origin on Tourist Visa within sixty days, of their earlier departure from India, FRROs have been authorised to exercise their discretion in allowing such passengers to enter into the country after being convinced of their genuineness of their visit.

Expanding area of operation of J and K police

674. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN-SOZ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals for expanding the area of operation for Jammu and Kashmir police have been received from various quarters of J and K State; and

(b) whether the Ministry would respond to these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The operational responsibility of Jammu and Kashmir police covers the entire State.

(b) Does not arise.

Talks with surrendered ULFA leaders

†675. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that Arvind Rajkhova and Raju Barua, leaders of separatists ULFA established in 1979, have surrendered before Border Security Force;

(b) if so, whether there is any likelihood of progress in the dialogue; and

(c) if (a) is not correct, then the actual position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Arabinda Rajkhova and Raju Baruah of United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) and others were apprehended by the Border Security Forces (BSF) in Shillong Sector in the intervening night of 3rd/4th December, 2009. They were further handed over to the Assam Police.

Government has always shown its willingness to enter into dialogue with any group, which is willing to abjure the path of violence and place its demand within the framework of the Constitution of India. No formal request for peace dialogue has been received so far at the organizational level from United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA).

State Governments soft on naxalites

676. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have become very soft on naxalites which has weakened the anti-naxalite actions of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government proposes to take in this regard to solve the naxalite menace in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government has adopted an integrated approach in dealing with LWE activities in the arenas of security, development and public perception. State Governments deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government supplements their efforts over a wide range of schemes, which include deployment of Central paramilitary forces (CPMFs); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions; setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorism (CIAT) schools; modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Force (MPF Scheme); re-imbursement of security-related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme; filling up critical infrastructure gaps under the scheme for Special Infrastructure in Leftwing Extremist affected States; assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organizations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of Intelligence; facilitating inter-State coordination; assistance in community policing and civil actions and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries.

Visit of Central team on law and order situation in Assam

677. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Central team led by Home Secretary had recently visited Kokrajhar and other Bodo dominated areas of Assam to review the law order situation in these areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government proposes to take on the findings of the Central team?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Union Home Secretary during his visit to Kokrajhar between 9-11 February, 2010 reviewed security and development issues in Bodoland Territorial Area District (BTAD), including the status of the Bodo Accord. After the review of the security situation with the representatives of Government of Assam, security forces and agencies, it was agreed to further strengthen the security arrangements in the 4 districts of the BTAD.

Expenditure on coastal security scheme

678. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating any comprehensive scheme on coastal security;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred in the implementation of these schemes; and

(d) the total funds allocated and expenditure made during the year, State-wise for implementing the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Ministry of Home Affairs is already implementing a comprehensive Coastal Security Scheme, which is supplemental in nature, in the nine coastal States and four coastal Union Territories. The details of assistance provided to coastal States and Union Territories under the Coastal Security Scheme are given below:

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Costal Police Stations	Vessels	Jeep	Motor Cycles	Check post	Out-post	Barracks	Rubber Inflated Boats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Gujarat	10	30	20	101	25	46	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Maharashtra	12	28	25	57	32	—	24	—
3.	Goa	3	9	6	9	—	—	—	10
4.	Karnataka	5	15	9	4	—	—	—	—
5.	Kerala	8	24	16	24	—	—	—	—
6.	Tamil Nadu	12	24	12	36	40	12	—	—
7.	Andhra Pradesh	6	18	12	18	—	—	—	—
8.	Orissa	5	15	10	15	—	—	—	—
9.	West Bengal	6	18	12	12	—	—	6	—
10.	Puducherry	1	3	2	3	—	—	—	—
11.	Lakshadweep	4	6	8	8	—	—	—	—
12.	Daman and Diu	1	4	3	5	—	—	—	—
13.	A&N Islands	—	10	18	20	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		73	204	153	312	97	58	30	10

*A lump sum assistance of Rs.10 lakh per police station is also given for equipment, computers and furniture.

The approved five-year outlay for the Scheme is Rs.400 crores for non-recurring expenditure and Rs.151 crores for recurring expenditure on fuel, maintenance and repairs of vessels and training of personnel.

However, for further strengthening the coastal security and removing the security gaps on the coast, an exercise of vulnerability/gap analysis along the Indian coastline has been carried out by the Coast Guard in consultation with the coastal States and Union Territories; and, based on this exercise, proposals for additional requirements for coastal security have been submitted. On the basis of inputs received from the Coast Guard and the coastal State/Union Territories, the second phase of the Coastal Security Scheme has been formulated. Necessary clearances for the same are being taken.

The State-wise details of funds allocated and released/incurred under the on-going coastal security scheme during the current year, are given in the Statement (*See below*). The approved outlay, shown in the table, includes cost of interceptor boats which accounts for major portion of the outlay. The boats are being procured centrally by the Ministry and delivered to the State. The amounts released, as shown in the table, pertains to the items other than the boats, such as coastal police stations, check posts, outposts, vehicles etc.

Statement

State-wise funds for costal security

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Approved Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount released/incurred (Rs. in lakhs) during 2009-10
1.	Gujarat	5842.600	208.600
2.	Maharashtra	4092.600	376.800
3.	Goa	1653.500	91.050
4.	Karnataka	2711.900	74.000
5.	Kerala	4356.000	305.400
6.	Tamil Nadu	4408.000	289.000
7.	Andhra Pradesh	3267.000	149.000
8.	Orissa	2765.750	265.380
9.	West Bengal	3353.400	235.500
10.	Puducherry	544.500	52.000
11.	Lakshadweep	936.800	27.000
12.	Daman and Diu	668.350	53.000
13.	A&N Islands	2603.900	0.000
TOTAL		37204.300	2126.730

Agriculturists honoured by Padma Awards

679. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many agriculturists in India have been honoured by Padma Awards since its introduction;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government could give the year-wise details of the holders of Padma Awards in different fields such as culture, science, industry etc. for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (b) In terms of extant policy and procedure regulating Padma awards, the awards are given in ten broad fields/disciplines, namely, Art, Social Work, Public Affairs, Science and Engineering. Trade and Industry, Medicine, Literature and Education, Civil service, Sports and Others. Agriculturists are covered under the aforesaid broad fields. Eminent agriculturists like Dr. M.S. Swaminathan and Dr. Norman E. Borlaug have

been conferred Padma Awards in past. However, it is not the practice to maintain record of sub-field.

(c) An year-wise list of persons conferred with Padma Awards in different fields of activities during the last three (2007, 2008 and 2009) is annexed. [See Appendix 219 Annexure No. 10]

Amendment in law to deal with cases of honour killings

680. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any decision to amend IPC, Law of Evidence etc. to deal with cases of honour killing and other forms of inhumane treatment meted out to the married couple by village Panchayats in some parts of the country; and

(b) if so, by when the proposed amendments to the laws will be carried out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) A proposal to amend the laws including Indian Penal Code, 1860 to take care of the situation arising out of honour killings is under consideration of the Government. As the amendment of law involves various stages of consideration and wide consultation with the State Governments and stakeholders, no definite time-frame can be indicated to effect the amendment.

Naxal violence in Orissa

†681. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the public is suffering widely due to naxal-violence in Orissa now-a-days;

(b) if so, the measures being taken by the Centre to protect the people in the State;

(c) whether Government is also aware that the naxalites have threatened the Chief Minister of the State to kill;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the naxal-violence in Orissa is now on the top in comparison to that of other States; and

(e) if so, the comparative figures thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Government has adopted an integrated approach in dealing with LWE activities in the arenas of security, development and public perception. State Governments deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government supplements their efforts over a wide range of schemes, both on security and development front.

(c) There is no such input with Government.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) and (e) During 2009, countrywide Orissa ranked 3rd and 6th in terms of incidents and deaths comparative figures are given in the Statement.

Statement

Left Wing Extremist Violence-2009

State	Incidents	Deaths
Andhra Pradesh	66	18
Bihar	232	72
Chhattisgarh	529	290
Jharkhand	742	208
Madhya Pradesh	1	0
Maharashtra	154	93
Orissa	266	67
Uttar Pradesh	8	2
West Bengal	255	158
Others	5	0
TOTAL	2258	908

Rehabilitation of flood and erosion affected people in Assam

682. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Assam has taken all necessary steps to rehabilitate more than millions of flood and erosion affected people who are on embankments and roads;

(b) if so, the details of rehabilitation programmes executed, year-wise and district-wise;

(c) the details with plan outlays, allocation and achievement made so far regarding ongoing projects of flood and erosion control of the Brahmaputra and Barak valley; and

(d) what mitigating strategies and measures the Central Government is extending for rehabilitation of flood and erosion affected people in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Proclaimed offenders untraceable in Delhi

683. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated number of proclaimed offenders who remained untraceable as on 1.1.2010 in Delhi;

(b) whether it is due to apathy or inability or both on the part of Delhi Police; and

(c) what steps Government has taken or proposes to take to apprehend them to save the city from further worsening law and order situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The estimated number of proclaimed offenders who remained untraceable as on 1.1.2010 is 13521. The Delhi Police follows a streamlined and fine-tuned mechanism following the directions of the Hon'ble High Court, and all necessary efforts are made to ensure follow-up action and timely arrest of proclaimed Offenders.

The measures taken to apprehend the proclaimed Offenders, and make it more effective and result oriented are as follows:-

1. Special teams have been constituted in each district headed by an Inspector for making concerted efforts to apprehend them.
2. Instructions have been issued that the teams should visit the District/State allocated to them for making concerted efforts to apprehend Proclaimed Offenders.
3. Teams visit respective Police Stations at regular intervals to familiarize themselves with the local staff and people in the area to develop rapport and intelligence network.
4. Delhi Police rewards police personnel for apprehending Proclaimed Offenders.
5. Weekly and fortnightly reports on Proclaimed Offenders submitted by the Police Stations are reviewed at the level of Commissioner of Police and Deputy Commissioners of Police.

Gujarat Education Institution Service Tribunal Bill

684. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat Education Institution Service Tribunal Bill is lying with Government; and

(b) by when the Bill is likely to be returned to the State of Gujarat with Government of India's remarks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Gujarat Educational Institutions Services Tribunal Bill, 2006 has been received in this Ministry for seeking legal opinion as to whether the Gujarat Educational Institutions Services Tribunal Bill, 2006, requires the assent of

the President in view of differences of opinion given by (i) Justice Shri Y.V. Chandrachud, Former Chief Justice of India; (ii) Justice Shri A.M. Ahmadi, Former Chief Justice of India and (iii) an opinion expressed by Shri S.N. Shelat, Former Advocate General of Gujarat and (iv) the opinion of the Advocate General of Gujarat. The same is under examination.

Approval to GUJCOC Bill

685. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of Gujarat has resubmitted the Gujarat Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2003 (GUJCOC) for the assent of the President;
- (b) if so, when was the Bill received by Government;
- (c) what are the salient provisions of the said Bill;
- (d) whether Government has approved similar Bills of other States, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) by when Government intend to approve GUJCOC Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Bill, namely, the Gujarat Control of Terrorism and Organised Crime Bill, 2003, as passed by the State Legislature and reserved by the Governor for consideration of the President has been received in this Ministry on 11.11.2009.

The proposed Bill aims at checking organized crime fuelled by illegal wealth generated by contract killings, extortion, smuggling of contraband, illegal trade in narcotics, Kidnapping, money laundering etc.

The salient provisions of the Bill are:-

- (i) Stringent punishments for perpetrators, abettors and harbourers of organized crime;
- (ii) Offences to be tried by Special Courts;.
- (iii) Confessions made before a Police Officer not below the rank of Superintendent of Police to be admissible in the trial;
- (iv) Provisions for protection of identity of witnesses;
- (v) Attachment and forfeiture of property earned through organized crime;
- (vi) Powers to Police Officers to order attachment of property;
- (vii) Presumption of offence in certain circumstances unless the contrary is proved.

(d) The following State Legislations on control of organized crime have been assented to by the president in accordance with the then policy of the Government:-

Sl.No.	Name of the Bill	Data of Assent
1.	The Maharashtra Control of Organised Crime Bill, 1999	23.04.1999
2.	The Andhra Pradesh Control of Organised Crime Bill 2001. (valid for three years)	16.10.2001
3.	The Karnataka Control of organized Crime Bill, 2000.	22.12.2001

(e) The State legislations are examined from three angles viz. (a) repugnancy with Central laws, (b) deviation from National or Central Policy and (c) legal and Constitutional validity. Whenever necessary, the State Governments are advised to modify/amend provision of such legislations keeping the above in view. With a view to expeditiously arriving at a decision, discussions are also held with State Governments and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. Hence no time-frame can be fixed in this behalf.

Release of assistance under NCCF to A.P.

686. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Inter-Ministerial Central team has prepared its report on the proposal of Andhra Pradesh Government for release of additional financial assistance under National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) and under existing Central scheme for relief and restoration of damaged infrastructure due to floods and heavy rains in the State during September-October, 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof, sector-wise separately;

(c) whether this report has been examined by the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG);

(d) if so, the recommendations of IMG thereon; and

(e) by when the demanded NCCF assistance is likely to be released to Andhra Pradesh Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) Upon receipt of a memorandum from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, seeking financial assistance for floods of September-October 2009, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) visited the affected areas on 26th-29th October, 2009 for an on-the-spot assessment of the situation and requirement of funds for relief operation. The report of the Central Team has been considered by the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG). The High Level Committee (HLC) in its meeting held on 4th January 2010, *inter alia*, considered the request of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, based on the report of the IMCT and recommendations of the IMG thereon as well as extant items and norms of assistance from

Calamity Contingency Fund (CRF)/National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF), approved Rs. 606.88 crore from NCCF, subject to adjustment of 75% of balance available in the States CRF account for instant calamity. HLC also approved Rs. 69.78 crore from Special Component of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for repair of damaged drinking water supply works.

After adjusting the amount of Rs.500 crore released earlier on 28th October, 2009, on an 'on account' basis from NCCF by Government of India, an amount of Rs.185.81 crore, which includes Rs. 106.88 crore for floods has been released from NCCF on 20th January 2010.

In addition, an amount of Rs. 418.23 crore has been allocated to the State in the CRF for the year 2009-10, comprising Rs.313.67 crore as Central contribution and Rs.104.56 crore as State contribution. The entire Central share of CRF amounting to Rs. 313.67 crore has also been released to the State.

Status of updated NRC in Assam

687. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present status of updated National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam;

(b) the details of steps taken to give a fullproof mechanism to ensure it is a totally anomaly free for updating the NRC; and

(c) by when it will start working and be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) In order to enable the updation of National Register of Citizens, 1951, the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003 has been amended *vide* notification dated 9th November, 2009 providing special provisions as to manner of preparation of National Register of Indian Citizens in the state of Assam based on relevant records. Government of Assam has been requested to initiate two pilot projects.

Status of Indo-Bangladesh border fencing

688. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Indo- Bangladesh border fencing and flood light arrangement in the border;

(b) the details of steps taken to resolve the border dispute area like Latitila, Dumabari;

(c) the status of the river in border in the Indo-Bangladesh;

(d) whether the illegal infiltration including smuggling of drugs, arms, fake Indian currency and animals has been stopped; and

(e) the details of the comparative statements of the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) 2709 km out of the 3436.59 km sanctioned fencing has been completed till date along India-Bangladesh border. 277 km of floodlighting has already been completed along Indo-Bangladesh border. Additional 2840 km of floodlighting has been sanctioned in the States of West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram, Scheduled to be completed by March, 2012, works have started in West Bengal and Tripura.

(b) Government of India has offered a package deal to Bangladesh to resolve the border disputes which *inter alia* includes dispute in areas like Latitila and Dumabari.

(c) Indo-Bangladesh border is dominated by significant riverine areas. Approximately, 1116 km of riverine border has been identified and sensitive segments are being dominated by BSF professionally and technically by adopting special measures, like floating Border Out Posts, water crafts and land patrolling on river banks.

(d) Government is aware of problem of trans-border criminal activities on Indo-Bangladesh border including infiltration, smuggling of drugs, arms, fake Indian currency and animals through the porous border and has adopted a multi-pronged approach including institutional mechanisms to stop such activities. The steps taken in this regard *inter alia* includes:-

- Domination of border by patrolling, laying nakas/ambushes and carrying out special operations.
- Use of water crafts/boats and floating Border Out Posts in riverine segments.
- Construction of fencing, patrol roads, floodlighting and additional Border Out Posts.
- Use of force multipliers like Hand Held Thermal Imagers (358 Nos), Battle Field Surveillance Radars (21 Nos), Night Vision Devices/Night Vision google (4684 Nos).
- Special operation with local sister agencies.

(e) Border Security Force (BSF) has been deployed as border guarding force on the Indo-Bangladesh border. As per the available information, the details of people apprehended and drugs, Fake Indian Currency (FICN) and animal seized in the last 3 years are as under:-

Year	Infiltration (No. of persons apprehended)	Drugs seized (Kg)	Arms seized (No.)	FICN seized (in Rupees)	Animal seized (No.)
2007	4553	18133	65	695300	133173
2008	3175	12414	10	1871500	120547
2009	2460	9459	65	2843390	114790

Crime against North Eastern girls

689. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the North Eastern girls are not safe in Delhi/New Delhi and Gurgaon;

(b) the number of cases of molestation, rape, harassment against NE people registered in various police stations in New Delhi and Gurgaon during the last four years; and

(c) the details of steps taken to protect, secure and give justice to the people of NE Region in such area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) **Delhi-** No, Sir. In Delhi, adequate measures are in place for the safety of North-Eastern girls. The details of cases registered wherein victims are North-Eastern people for the years 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 are as under:-

Head	2006	2007	2008	2009
Murder	—	1	2	3
Rape	—	1	1	5
Robbery	1	—	—	1
Molestation	2	2	4	9
Kidnapping	—	—	—	2
Snatching	—	—	—	1
Riots	—	—	1	—
Accident	—	—	—	2
Hurt	—	—	—	2
Threatening	—	—	—	1
Eve-Teasing	—	1	—	1
Misc	1	1	1	—
TOTAL	4	6	9	27

Delhi Police has chalked out a detailed action plan to curd such incidents in the future. A detailed standing Order No. 383/2009 has been issued in this regard. The three Nodal Officers *i.e.* DCP/North for the Northern Range, DCP/South District for the Southern Range and New Delhi district and DCP/East District for the Trans-Yamuna area nominated in the Standing Order hold periodic meetings with the residents/students from the North Eastern region, and redress the grievances raised in such meetings.

In addition to the above, meetings are also convened by SHOs in respect of persons residing in their jurisdiction to reach out to the residents from the North-Eastern region and address the problems and issues raised by them.

All SDPOs and SHOs have been directed to give a patient hearing and address the grievances of the residents of North-Eastern states as and when these are reported. They have also been directed to hold meetings with them and taken prompt appropriate action on their complaints/grievances.

Detailed instructions have been issued to sensitize the staff of the PCR vans and Police Stations so as to make them more sensitive and empathetic towards the problems and grievances of people from the North-Eastern region residing in Delhi.

Gurgaon- No, Sir. It is not a fact that the North Eastern girls are not safe in Gurgaon. No such case was registered in the commissionerate, Gurgaon against North-Eastern people during the last four years. Such areas in Gurgaon, where North-Eastern people are residing, are fully secured and protected. A strict vigil is kept by local police of Commissionerate of Gurgaon.

Terrorist organizations involved in opium trade

†690. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the trade of opium crop is on the rise across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is aware of the fact that international smugglers or terrorist organizations emerging in border areas have a hand in such kind of cultivation; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No such incidence has been reported so far.
- (d) Does not arise.

Indifference towards security of Andaman and Nicobar islands

†691. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is indifferent on the need of the development of isolated islands of Andaman Nicobar island group;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is also a fact that danger of intrusion in these isolated islands is being felt and Government is indifferent over their security; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Navy and Coast Guard patrol territorial waters and Exclusive Economic Zone to check the activities of foreign poachers and Andaman and Nicobar Police guards against the poachers in the creeks and shallow waters. Joint and independent anti-poaching operations are carried out regularly by these forces to check the intruders from neighbouring countries. Police posts have been set up at uninhabited islands, which are prone to poaching by intruders.

During the last five years, 1270 foreign poachers have been apprehended.

Surrender Policy for youths went to PoK

†692. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering on surrender and rehabilitation policy for returning of youths who went to Pak Occupied Kashmir (PoK);

(b) whether this type of suggestions/proposal has been received from Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has any plan to handle the misuse of such policy or imminent dangers like intrusion by terrorist; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Based on the recommendations of Working Group-I on 'Confidence Building Measures across the segments of Society in the State' set up under the aegis of Round Table Conferences on Jammu and Kashmir, the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has been advised to submit a proposal.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Multipronged approach to fight naxalism

693. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) while naxalism followed by Maoism happens to be a menace of our country and a security centric response as advocated at present, is not ruled out as one of the major approaches;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) what are the measures and means undertaken in this regard with a time frame; and

(c) will it not be better to have a multipronged approach including law and order quotient and development quotient involving needs of the area assessing in the correct perspective area-wise with people's needs by the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Government has adopted an integrated approach in dealing with LWE activities in the arenas of security, development and public perception. State Governments deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government supplements their efforts over a wide range of schemes, which include deployment of Central paramilitary forces (CPMFs); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions; setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorism (CIAT) schools; modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Force (MPF Scheme); re-imbursement of security-related expenditure (SRE) scheme; filling up critical infrastructure gaps under the scheme for Special Infrastructure in leftwing Extremist affected State; assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organizations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of Intelligence; facilitating inter-State coordination; assistance in community policing and civil actions and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries. Planning Commission has developed an MIS for data on important schemes which is being uploaded by the 33 districts most affected by Left Wing Extremism.

Green Hunt Operation

694. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is Green Hunt Operation and its implication in tackling naxalism; and

(b) will it not affect and violate human rights in as much as the hunt in practice would be against human beings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) There is no such operation called Green Hunt.

(b) Does not arise.

Effect of terrorist incidents and infiltration on internal security

695. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the observation of the Prime Minister in the recent Chief Ministers Conference that there had been a marked decline in the number of terrorist incidents from 2008-09 but at the same time, the infiltration levels had gone up, still holds good;

(b) if so, out of the two menaces, which one is more dangerous for the internal security of the country; and

(c) whether there has been a analysis on these two major menaces and appropriate action taken on a long term and short term basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) As per available inputs, the situation in Jammu and Kashmir, in terms of incidents of violence and casualties has shown a perceptible improvement, which is indicative of transition to normalcy. However, available reports, indicate that there has been an increase in infiltration. Security situation in the NE States has also improved in terms of violent incidents and casualties of security forces and civilians.

(b) and (c) The Government views all threats to internal security in a comprehensive and serious manner, and calibrates its strategy and counter measures accordingly. The Government has been, on a continuing basis, reviewing the security arrangements in the light of the emerging challenges, and a number of decisions and measures have been taken. These measures, *inter alia*, include augmenting the strength of Central para-Military Forces; amendment in the CISF Act to enable deployment of CISF in joint venture or private industrial undertakings; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai, approval for setting up of NSG regional centres at Hyderabad and Kolkata, granting legal powers to DG, NSG for requisitioning aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; strengthening and re-organizing of Multi-Agency Centre in the Intelligence Bureau to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with all other intelligence and security agencies of the Central and State Governments/Union Territories; online and secure connectivity between Multi-Agency Centre, Subsidiary Multi Agency Centres and State Special Branches; amendment in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism; constitution of the National Investigation Agency under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule, as a part of steps to counter terrorist threats, the National Counter Terrorism Centre and National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) are also envisaged.

Militants escaped from detention

696. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of militants and other nationals who have since completed their terms of imprisonment in jails and are yet to be deported to their countries;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of them have escaped from the detention;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether responsibility has been fixed on the officer concerned for the escape of such persons; and

(e) since when these persons are in detention after completion of their term of imprisonment and in what manners Government proposes to deal with such persons in case the Government of those countries do not respond for their deportation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Central Government is vested with the powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These power of the Central Government have been delegated to the State Governments and UT Administrations. Statistical data of the number of foreign nationals who have completed their terms of imprisonment in jails and are yet to be deported is not centrally maintained.

(b) to (d) As per reports, three Pakistani nationals, who had completed their sentence and whose movements were restricted at Sewa Sadan, Lampur, Narela, Delhi, escaped on 1.1.2010. The matter is being enquired into by the Government of NCT of Delhi.

(e) After completion of the sentence, the movement of one out of these three Pak nationals, was restricted in April 2009 and that of the remaining two in October, 2009 respectively. In all cases where a foreign national is arrested and action is taken under the relevant Acts, the foreign national (except Pakistani nationals) is repatriated immediately on completion of the sentence, if there is nothing adverse against him and has valid passport. In the absence of valid passport, repatriation is done only after issuance of valid travel documents by the Embassy/High Commission concerned. However, in respect of Pakistani nationals, the release and repatriation is governed by the provisions of the Agreement on Consular Access signed by both the countries.

Persons in jails convicted under TADA

697. SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many persons are in jails in different States convicted under TADA;
- (b) how many of them are given life imprisonment punishment;
- (c) how many of them have already been in jail more than fourteen years;
- (d) how many have been released after serving fourteen years jail term and of good conduct in jail; and
- (e) how many applications are pending for release in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) The information regarding TADA cases pertaining to State Government is not centrally maintained in the Ministry of Home Affairs. However, the same is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Undertrials in cases under TADA

698. SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many persons are still undertrial in various cases under TADA Act in each State;
- (b) the reason for such long delay in decision of the cases; and
- (c) whether there are cases where trial is yet to start and the accused are in jail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The information regarding TADA cases pertaining to State Governments is not centrally maintained in the Ministry of Home Affairs. However, State-wise information in respect of TADA cases under trial being handled by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No(s) of accused charge-sheeted
1.	Punjab	21
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	42
3.	Tamil Nadu	6
4.	Assam	2
	TOTAL	71

The reasons for long delay in decision of the above case include large number of witnesses, transfer of the judges, stay granted by the concerned High Courts.

In so far as cases being handled by CBI are concerned, there is no such case. However, as far as the State Governments are concerned, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Terrorist groups targeting Pune, Delhi and Kanpur

699. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there were reports of terrorist groups in Pakistan who made Pune, Delhi and Kanpur as their targets;
- (b) whether Indian newspapers carried out such reports; and
- (c) the details of security measures taken in these cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) As per available inputs, a statement was reportedly made at a rally in Islamabad on February 5, 2010 on 'Kashmir Solidarity Day' by the Jamaat-ud-Dawa deputy chief, Abdur Rehman Makki, where he said that the water issue had ensured that "Delhi, Pune and Kanpur" were all fair targets.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government has been, on a continuing basis, reviewing the security arrangements in the light of the emerging challenges, and a number of important decisions and

measures have been taken. These measures, *inter alia*, include augmenting the strength of Central Para-Military Forces; amendment of the CISF Act to enable deployment of CISF in joint venture and private industrial undertakings; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; empowerment of DG, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; strengthening and reorganizing of Multi-Agency Centre to enable it to function of 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence and security agencies; tighter immigration control, and effective border management through border fencing, flood lighting, deployment of surveillance equipment and coastal security. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended and notified in 2008 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism. The National Investigation Agency has been constituted under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under Acts specified in the Schedule. Suitable steps have been initiated to establish the proposed National Counter Terrorism Centre. As a part of steps to counter terrorists' threats, the National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) is also envisaged. Closer cooperation and easy flow of vital intelligence between various states and central intelligence agencies have also been ensured.

Liberation of bonded labourers

700. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of bonded labourers liberated in the country, State/UT-wise during 2009 and so far this year;
- (b) the number of persons apprehended, who were responsible for the same; and
- (c) the central funds released to State/ UT Governments for the relief and rehabilitation of the liberated bonded labour during 2009-10 State/UT-wise and the number of such labourer who have been settled due to Central assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) In order to assist the States in rehabilitation of released bonded labourers, a Centrally sponsored Plan Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labour is in operation since May, 1978. Under the scheme, assistance is provided @ Rs.20,000/- per bonded labour which is equally shared by Central and State Government concerned. The total number of bonded labourers released and rehabilitated during the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto 28.2.2010) are as under:

Name of States	Number of Bonded Labourers released and rehabilitated		Amount of Central assistance Released to State/UT (Rs. in lakhs)	
	2008-09 (1.4.2008 to 31.3.2009)	2009-10 (1.4.2009 to 28.2.2010)	2008-09 (1.4.2008 to 31.3.2009)	2009-10 (1.4.2009 to 31.3.2010)
1	2	3	4	5
Bihar	409	264	36.00	22.10

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	80	100	7.98	12.22
West Bengal	54	—	5.40	—

(b) Prosecutions Launched and the Bonded Labour System (Abolition), Act 1976.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of prosecutions launched/ persons prosecuted.
1.	Gujarat	2
2.	Punjab	3
3.	Bihar	149
4.	Rajasthan	324
5.	Madhya Pradesh	393
6.	Haryana	6
7.	Tamil Nadu	719
8.	Maharashtra	681
9.	Orissa	728
10.	Karnataka	252
11.	Andhra Pradesh	212
12.	Uttar Pradesh	2424
TOTAL		5893

Setting up of hospitals in Kerala

701. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Insured Persons (IP) strength in Kerala was nearly 4 lakhs in 2005 and now the IP strength is nearly 10 lakhs and the numbers of ESI hospitals are only 13;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration for issuing a State wide notification of ESI Scheme in Kerala;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to sanction for the construction of more hospitals and emergency centres in the State for IP medical needs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The number of Insured Persons (IPs) covered under the ESI Scheme as on 31.03.2005 was 3,59,850 and as on 31.03.2009, the same was 5,97,540. The number of ESI Hospitals in Kerala is 13, out of which, 2 hospitals namely-ESI Model Hospital, Asramam and ESI Hospital, Udyogmandal are run by the ESI Corporation directly.

(b) Notifications for implementing the scheme are issued by the Government, centre-wise, depending upon arrangements made by the State Government for providing medical care to coverable employees of the centre.

(c) and (d) The ESI Corporation is upgrading the existing 100-bedded hospital at Peripally, Kollam, Kerala to 300 bedded Hospital and it is also planned to start a Medical College at that place after which the hospital bed capacity would be further extended to 500 beds.

Free treatment to workers in unorganized sector

†702. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is making arrangements for the free of cost treatment of workers working in unorganized sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any scheme is being run by Government for this purpose;

(d) if so, the current status of the scheme;

(e) whether Government has been successful in achieving the targets fixed for the scheme so far; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) The 'Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana' was launched on 01.10.2007 to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs.30,000 per annum on a family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. The scheme became operational w.e.f. 01.4.2008. The scheme is presently being implemented in 22 States/UTs. More than 1.23 crore smart cards have since been issued the scheme.

(e) and (f) It was estimated to cover 1.2 crore BPL families by the end of current financial year. However, more than 1.2 crore BPL families have since been covered and smart card issued. It is estimated to cover about 1.8 crore BPL families by the end of the next financial year and all BPL families in the next four years.

ESI hospitals and dispensaries in Himachal Pradesh

703. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the number of Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospitals and dispensaries functioning at present in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the details of funds spent on these hospitals and dispensaries during each of the last three years; and

(c) the number of labourers/workers benefited from these hospitals and dispensaries in Himachal Pradesh during the said period alongwith the facilities provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) There is one ESI hospital at Parwanoo in Himachal Pradesh. The second hospital at Baddi is under construction. There are 10 dispensaries in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Details of expenditure on medical care in the State of Himachal Pradesh during the last three years is as under:

2006-2007	=	Rs.230.67 lakhs
2007-2008	=	Rs.244.21 lakhs
2008-2009	=	Rs.773.65 lakhs

(c) The number of labourers/workers family units benefitted from hospitals and dispensaries is as under:

2006-2007	=	68,480
2007-2008	=	1,05,650
2008-2009	=	1,41,200

The labourers/workers are provided primary and secondary care services through these Hospitals/Dispensaries. Tertiary care services are provided through tie-up/network Hospitals.

Law to prevent child labour

†704. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present law to prevent child labour in various States of the country, is adequate and effective;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of number of child labourers decreased due to such laws during the last three years;

(c) the arrangements made by State Governments for the welfare of these child labourers to improve the quality of their life, after being freed from the labour; and

(d) the names of various States along with the number of child labourers freed them from during the last one year and the details of arrangements made by State Governments for their welfare?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir. The present law, the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 is effective and adequate to prevent child labour.

(b) As per 2001 census, the total number of child labour in the country was 1.26 crore. As a result of various welfare measures taken by the Union Government and the State Governments coupled with stricter enforcement of the provisions of the Act, the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) has estimated the child labour in the Country at 0.89 crore during 2004-05. However, the next Census figure of working children will be available after the 2011 census.

(c) and (d) Various State Governments are implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP), a central sector scheme, for the children withdrawn from hazardous work. During the last one year more than 40,000 child labourers have been rescued. As per information available from States/Union territories, the freed children are rehabilitated through various measures such as bridge education under NCLP, repatriation to parents, employment opportunities to families of child labour under various welfare schemes of Government.

Schemes for removal of unemployment

†705. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed throughout the country;

(b) whether Government is introducing new schemes to remove unemployment, the number of people to be benefited with these schemes, and what would be the position of Madhya Pradesh in this regard; and

(c) the target set for completion of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organization. The last such survey was conducted during 2004-05. As per the most recent quinquennial round of survey on employment and unemployment, unemployment was estimated at 10.84 million on usual status basis in 2004-05.

(b) and (c) Government have already been implementing various schemes to address the issue of unemployment such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNRGS), Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). Therefore, no new scheme is proposed at present.

Unemployment in the country

706. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the figures of unemployment in the country for the last three years;
- (b) the steps taken by the Ministry to increase employment for young people, especially those in the age group of 18-30;
- (c) whether the Ministry has considered setting up agencies to develop key soft skills (such as communication, computer, interview skills) as required by the industries; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organization. The last such survey was conducted during 2004-05. As per these survey reports, unemployed persons were estimated to be 7.47 million, 9.04 million and 10.84 million during 1993-94, 1999-2000 and 2004-05, respectively.

(b) Eleventh Five Year Plan aims at creating 58 million employment opportunities on current daily status basis through normal growth process and by implementing various employment generation programmes for men, women and youth. Some of the important programmes are the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP).

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Labour and Employment has not considered setting up agencies to develop key soft skills. However, Sub Committee of National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT) on norms and courses has recommended to introduce compulsory modules on communication skills, English language proficiency, entrepreneurship development skills, basic computer literacy, quality management tools and occupational safety and health under Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS).

Child labour in the country

707. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a concrete figure of child labour available in Ministry;
- (b) the total amount till date paid for National Child Labour Projects (LCLP), State-wise and the child labour protected and brought back to schools; and
- (c) the total persons and industries prosecuted for employing child labour in the country, State-wise from 2007 to 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes Sir. As per census 2001, conducted by the Registrar General of India, the number of working children in the country is 1.26 crore.

(b) State-wise details of grants released under the National Child Labour Project Scheme (NCLP) during the Eleventh Plan Period, till date are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Under the Scheme, 6.07 lakh children have been mainstreamed into formal education system so far.

(c) State/Union Territory Governments are the appropriate authority for enforcement of provisions of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 in the areas under their jurisdiction. As per the information received from the State/Union Territory Governments, 7869 and 793 prosecutions launched during 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively. State-wise details are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*State-wise details of grants released under NCLP during
Eleventh Plan (till 02.03.10)*

(in rupees)				
Sl. No.	Name of State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (till 02.03.10)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	161824057	105631181	30948135
2.	Assam	31570238	35218888	37581375
3.	Bihar	97941898	213096020	105684077
4.	Chhattisgarh	69056211	60380149	28235793
5.	Gujarat	7187914	25017324	7164353
6.	Haryana	9219840	15639400	6327763
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2392700	1140700	0
8.	Jharkhand	34310325	35428632	10498755
9.	Karnataka	53653470	40494032	26421668
10.	Madhya Pradesh	89338542	83867899	47639172
11.	Maharashtra	38572209	51411616	
12.	Mizoram	0	0	0
13.	Nagaland	0	2833500	2143000
14.	Orissa	116919191	110913807	66730426
15.	Punjab	14755367	32988278	36509000
16.	Rajasthan	114901470	151059979	30786790

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Tamil Nadu	58439416	34871038	25286661
18.	Uttar Pradesh	307980608	230791552	124088809
19.	Uttarakhand	1611500	0	0
20.	West Bengal	134483337	186697129	77363780

Statement-II

State wise details of Prosecutions launched during 2007-08 and 2008-09

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands U.T.	0	*
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3104	386
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	*	*
4.	Assam	0	*
5.	Bihar	*	*
6.	Chandigarh U.T.	8	7
7.	Chhattisgarh	*	*
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli U.T.	*	*
9.	Daman and Diu U.T	0	*
10.	Delhi U.T.	274	*
11.	Goa	*	*
12.	Gujarat	233	328
13.	Haryana	2510	*
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	61	41
16.	Jharkhand	*	*
17.	Karnataka	473	*
18.	Kerala	1	*
19.	Lakshadweep U.T.	*	*
20.	Madhya Pradesh	58	*
21.	Maharashtra	23	*

1	2	3	4
22.	Manipur	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	*
24.	Mizoram	0	0
25.	Nagaland	*	*
26.	Orissa	145	22
27.	Puducherry U.T.	0	*
28.	Punjab	176	*
29.	Rajasthan	26	9
30.	Sikkim	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	218	*
32.	Tripura	0	*
33.	Uttar Pradesh	548	*
34.	Uttarakhand	6	*
35.	West Bengal	2	*
	TOTAL	7869	793

*Information is awaited.

Providing one all India number to EPF contributors

708. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has failed to provide one all India number to each of Employees Provident Fund (EPF) contributor; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Provident Fund Trust is not interested to give single account number as Central Provident Fund Trust is getting huge non claim fund on this account; and

(c) the total deposit of provident fund and total non claim fund till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Project under which the Social Security Number (SSN) was initially planned has been reviewed and a revised project implementation plan has been developed in collaboration with the National Informatics Centre (NIC) and is currently being implemented. Under the revised strategy, decentralized approach has been adopted for the member database and application with each office of the Employees' Provident Fund

Organisation, where SSN is not mandatory for service delivery. However, after computerization of all the offices of EPFO in this first phase of modernization projects, the provision of Unique Provident Fund number will be restored in the second phase of the project.

(c) As on 31st March 2009, the total deposits in the Employees' Provident Fund and Inoperative Account under EPF stand at Rs.122629.61 crores and Rs.5892.53 crores respectively.

Setting up of hospital or dispensary by ESIC in Orissa

†709. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal from Orissa Government is pending with Central Government for setting up of hospital or dispensary by Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether policy related decision for setting up of medical college in State by ESIC has been taken;

(d) if so, the place where it will be set up and by when construction work of its building will be started; and

(e) whether Government will take any step with regard to setting up of a dental college at Angul in central Orissa by the corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No proposal of Government of Orissa for setting up of hospital or dispensary is pending with the Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

(c) and (d) It has been decided to set up Medical College by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation in Bhubaneswar. The process of finalizing the project estimates and obtaining municipal and other statutory clearances has been initiated and as soon as these are finalised/obtained, the work will be started.

(e) There is no proposal to start Dental College at Angul in Orissa.

Implementation of social security schemes

710. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of social security schemes that Government is implementing for unorganized sector workers in the country, State-wise and sector-wise; and

(b) the money allocated and spent on the above schemes in the last three years, year-wise, scheme-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Government is implementing various schemes providing for social security to the workers in the unorganized sector. A Statement indicating allocation and expenditure under some of the schemes mentioned in schedule-I of the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 is enclosed (*See below*). State-wise allocation is not made.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Schemes mentioned in Schedule-I of the Unorganized Worker's Social Security Act, 2008

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Scheme	Allocation			Expenditure		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	(i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme providing for old age pension to BPL family at the age of 65 yrs (ii) National Family Benefit Scheme assistance to destitute bread earners	2489.61*	2889.73*	45000*	1968.27*	3121.93*	4055.82*
2.	Janani Suraksha Yojana for safe motherhood	135.51	250.00	1281.47	258.32	880.17	1241.33
3.	Handloom Weavers' comprehensive Welfare Schemes providing for health insurance and life and disability cover to handloom weavers	40	115.60	124.00	40	115.58	123.92
4.	Handicraft Artisans' comprehensive Welfare Schemes providing for health insurance and life and disability cover to artisans	5.60	80.08	83.91	5.01	76.08	83.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	National Scheme for welfare of Fisherman and Training and Extension providing housing assistance, insurance and training	23.81**	21.38**	25.00**	7.51	6.38	13.17
6.	Janashree Bima Yojana providing for life and accidental cover to BPL and marginally above BPL persons	500***			132.79	2.04.50	267.13
7.	Aam Admi Bima Yojana providing for life and accidental cover to landless rural household	—	1000***	500*** (scholars hip fund)		44.81	43.53 (includes scholarship)
8.	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana providing for smart card based cashless health insurance cover to BPL families in unorganised sector. The scheme became operational from 01.04.2008	—	—	250	—	—	101.65

*Includes five components of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) viz. Indira Gandhi Old Age pension, National Family Benefit Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi Disability Pension Scheme, Annapurna.

**This is combined allocation for all four components i.e. Development of Model Fishermen Villages, Group Accident Insurance, Saving-cum-Relief and Training-cum-Extension.

***This is a corpus fund.

Violation of labour laws by steel companies

711. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints received against the management and contractors of steel companies for violation of labour laws under Contract Labour Act, 1970 and Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 during the last three years, year-wise and plant-wise;

(b) the action taken against the culprits in the above cases;

(c) what mandate has been given to the Chief Labour Commissioner to conduct regular inspections and take appropriate action if violations against labour are brought to his notice and how the Ministry will ensure that Chief Labour Commissioner is discharging his duties effectively; and

(d) in what manner the Ministry will ensure protection of workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Central Government is not the Appropriate Government for Steel Plants. However, Central Government is the Appropriate Government for Mines belonging to Steel companies.

No complaint received against the management and contractors of the mines of steel companies for violation of labour laws under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 in the last 3 years. However, 32 complaints have been received under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 during the last three years as per Statement (*See below*).

(b) The above complaints received under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, have been treated as industrial disputes and action taken as per the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 through conciliation/reference to the Ministry for adjudication.

Whenever any complaint is received under Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 the same is investigated and necessary legal action is taken under Section 23 and 24 of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 against the defaulting employers by way of launching prosecutions in the appropriate courts.

(c) The officers working under Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), namely, the Assistant Labour Commissioners (Central), and Labour Enforcement Officers are declared as Inspectors to conduct regular inspections of the establishment falling in Central Sphere and bring to the notice of the employer the irregularities for his rectification. When the employers fails to rectify the irregularities, prosecutions are launched against them.

Besides, prosecution cases are filed for non-implementation of Awards and settlement u/s 29 of Industrial Disputes Act and recovery proceedings are also initiated u/s 33-C(1) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 wherever necessary.

The Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) periodically assesses the enforcement of labour laws carried out by the officers under him.

Ministry of Labour and Employment also monitors the working of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) and officer working under him.

(d) Ministry of Labour and Employment will continue to ensure implementation of labour laws through Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) in Central Sphere.

Statement

Number of complaints received under Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act and Industrial Disputes Act and name of the plant under steel companies

Years	No. of complaints under CL (R&A) Act, 1970	No. of complaints under I.D. Act, 1947
2007	Nil	10
2008	Nil	16
2009	Nil	06
TOTAL		32

Name of Plants

Kuteshwar lime Stone Mines of SAIL, Madhya Pradesh

Ispat Lime Stone Quarry, Madhya Pradesh

M/s Singhal Enterprises, Madhya Pradesh

Raw Material Division of SAIL, Orissa

Tata Steel Ltd., Orissa

MESCO, Orissa,

Viswasaraya Iron and Steel Ltd., Karnataka

Violation of Labour laws in private nursing homes

712. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the private nursing homes and clinics are under the purview of Labour laws;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the violation of labour rights in private nursing homes; and
- (d) if so, the measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Private Nursing homes and clinics are under the purview of various

labour laws such as Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 etc. State Governments are the appropriate Government for some labour laws, while Central Government is the appropriate Government for others. As and when complaints regarding violation of labour laws are received, the concerned appropriate Government takes necessary steps to address the same in keeping with provisions of relevant Act.

Excluding highly paid workers from the category of workman

713. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to exclude highly paid persons from workmen category in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1956; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government to exclude highly paid persons from workmen category in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Foreclosure of delayed projects

714. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has recently issued ultimatum to State Public Works Departments to facilitate land acquisition for road construction and utilise previously appropriated funds otherwise delayed projects would be foreclosed;

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments/PWD on the ultimatum of the Union Government;

(c) whether the State Governments or PWD departments of the concerned States fails to do so will not pick up the new projects; and

(d) if so, to what extent the new road projects would be affected by this ultimatum warning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No Sir. However, State Governments/Public Works Departments are requested to facilitate land acquisition for road construction and utilize the appropriated funds so that the projects could be completed without time and cost overrun.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Tragic accident on Kota bypass and Chambal bridge on NH-76

†715. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:
DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the date of sanctioning of construction work on Kota bypass and Chambal bridge on NH-76 and the date of commencement of construction work;
- (b) the agency which designed this work and the agency which is executing the work;
- (c) whether many labourers were killed in a tragic accident last month when some pillars collapsed during the construction work of bridge;
- (d) whether the same is being investigated;
- (e) if so, the outcome of the investigation; and
- (f) the steps being taken to ensure that the selection of site and designing for bridge could not lead to the repetition of such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The contract agreement for design and construction of Chambal Cable Stayed Bridge on Kota bypass on NH-76 was entered into on 26.06.2006 and the work commenced on 07.11.2006.

(b) The work of design, construction and maintenance of Cable Stayed Bridge was awarded by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) on 'Turnkey Basis' to M/s Hyundai Engineering and Construction Company Limited — Gammon India Limited (Joint Venture).

(c) Forty eight persons have died in the accident.

(d) to (f) Ministry has constituted a Committee to inquire into the causes of collapse. The Committee's final report is expected by end of March, 2010. Further steps regarding sitting and designing of the bridge can be taken only after examination and approval of the report of the inquiry Committee.

Selection of road construction companies

†716. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to select major capital investors in place of minor capital investors for the construction of national highways in the country;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is also a fact that by implementing this decision foreign companies could get work in the country;

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) whether this decision will affect the minor capital investors of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) No, Sir. The Government's existing policy for development of National Highways already provides for private-participation on the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) basis with "Build-Operate and Transfer (BOT)" as the preferred mode of delivery, where under, foreign companies can also participate in the international competitive bidding. Further, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is permitted under the automatic route for all road development projects.

Proposal from Kerala to amend Motor Vehicle Rules

717. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a proposal from the Kerala State Government to amend the Motor Vehicle Rules by incorporating a rule as sub rule (3) to Rule 82 enabling the State Transport Authority to delegate such of its powers and functions under section 88 Motor Vehicles Act to such Authority or person as may be prescribed by State Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO S. KHANDELA): (a) No such proposal has been received in this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in average cost of road construction

†718. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction cost of National Highways has increased during the past years;

(b) if so, the average cost of road construction in the year 2004-05 and the average cost of road construction estimated in 2008-09; and

(c) what percentage increase in the cost of raw material, dividends to constructors administrative expenditures has resulted in this increase in construction cost?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The cost of development of National Highways (NHs) depends upon the type of development works, such as widening to two-lanes/4-lanes, strengthening of weak sections, improvement of riding quality, construction of bypasses, etc. There is no unique average cost of development of NHs in general. Generally, the cost of developments of NHs increases due to overall price escalation resulting in increase in cost of materials, labour, usage of machinery, etc.

(c) No analysis has been carried out regarding the impact of increase in the cost of raw materials and dividends to concessionaires'/contractors' administrative expenditures on the cost of development of NHs.

Deaths of labourers at the Manali-Leh highway

719. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the death of eight labourers, who were doing the widening work on the Manali-Leh highway in the Lahaul valley in hostile weather conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that the labourer working on said highways are forced to work even in hostile weather conditions and have not been provided appropriate clothing and sheds to stay in the snowbound valley and they are mostly left at the mercy of nature;

(d) if so, whether Government has taken any action against the responsible authority; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Government is aware that 8 labourers died on Rohtang pass on 20th November, 2009. These labourers were earlier working with the Border Roads Organisation (BRO) and had been discharged from work between 2nd November, 2009 and 16th November, 2009. On the fateful day they had ventured out of cross the pass on their own, disregarding the general warning due to snowfall. At that time, they were not on the rolls of BRO.

(c) No labourers are forced to work in hostile weather conditions. The labourers deployed for widening works of Manali-Leh Highway by BRO are provided with shelters, boots and clothing, besides transportation to work site.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Ring Road for Jodhpur under NHDP Phase-VII

720. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan has submitted any proposals to Government of India for declaration of new National Highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when these National Highways are likely to be declared;

(c) whether Government of Rajasthan has also requested Centre for construction of Ring Road for Jodhpur city under NHDP Phase-VII; and

(d) if so, by when the construction of Ring Road for Jodhpur city is likely to be commenced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government of Rajasthan has submitted proposals for declaring 25 state roads of Rajasthan as National Highways (NHs). The details of these roads are given in the Statement (*See below*). Expansion of NH network is a continuous process and declaration of new NH is taken up from time to time depending upon, requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

(c) and (d) Government of Rajasthan has requested to include Ring Road for Jodhpur under National Highways Development Programme (NHDP) Phase-VII. Subsequently, the State Government informed that a bypass is already existing on one side of the city connecting NH-112, NH-65, NH-112 and terminating at NH-114. As such the proposal of State Government is for construction of a new bypass. The proposed bypass will form a Ring Road with the existing bypass. This project would be taken up under NHDP Phase-VII for implementation on BOT (Toll) mode subject to its viability

Statement

Proposals submitted by Government of Rajasthan

Sl.No.	Rajasthan	In Km.
1	2	3
1.	Mathura-Bharatpur road	40
2.	Nasirabad-Devi road	95
3.	Kotputli-Sikar road	125
4.	Khairwara-Doongarpur-Baanswara-Ratlam road	210
5.	Swarup-Ganj-Kotra-Som-Kherwada road	147
6.	Faludi-Nagore road	140
7.	Shridungargarh-Sardarshahar-Pulasar-Jasarasar	115
8.	Sawaimadhopur-Shivpuri (MP)	44

1	2	3
9.	Koshi-Kama-Deeg-Bharatpur-Roopwas-Dholpur	139
10.	Gaumti-Chauraha-Desuri-Sadri-Ahor-Jalore-Barmer	306
11.	Phalodi-Balotra-Jalore-Sirohi	343
12.	Nagaur-Deedwana-Khur-Sikar	176
13.	Kirki chowki-Bhinder-Saiulumber-Aspur-Durgapur	146
14.	Hodel-Punhana-Nharatpur-Roopwas-Dholpur	202
15.	Chandwaji-Chomu-Bagru on NH-8	171
16.	Sirohi-Mandar-Deesa (Gujarat)	68
17.	Gurgaon-Alwar-Sariska-Dausa-Swaimadhopur	248
18.	Barmer (NH-15)-Jalore-Ahor-Sadri-Desuri-Gaumati ka Chauraha-Kankroli-Bhilwara-Mandalgarh	446
19.	Jaipur (NH-8)-Jobner-Kuchaman-Nagaur-Phalodi (NH-15)	336
20.	Mathura (NH-3) Bharatpur-Banyana-Bhadoti-Sawaimadhopur-Palighat-Itawa-Mangrol-Baran (NH-76)	332
21.	Bharatpur (NH-11)-Alwar-Bansur-Kotputli-Neem Ka Thana-Sikar-Salasar (NH-65)	301
22.	Fatehpur (NH-11)-Jhunjhunu-Chirawa-Singhana-Namol-Rewari (NH-8)	164
23.	Pratapgarh (NH-113)-Dungarpur-Bichiwada (NH-8)	226
24.	Jaipur (NH-12)-Diggi-Kekri-Shahpura-Mandal-Bhilwara (NH-79)	123
25.	Pali-Udaipur road	—
TOTAL		4673

Pending road development and improvement projects from Rajasthan

†721. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 7 projects worth Rs. 28.71 crore for development and improvement of roads of international and economic significance from Rajasthan, pending for approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when these proposals will be approved?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) In 2008-09, 7 proposals were sent by Government of Rajasthan. Out of these, five proposals were accorded 'in-principle' approval amounting to Rs. 33.72 crore. Estimates for all the five have been received in the Ministry during 2009-10 and two estimates amounting to Rs. 7.82 crore have been approved. Depending upon the *inter-se* priority and availability of funds, other three proposals are likely to be sanctioned during 2009-10. In the year 2009-10, two proposals of Economic Importance amounting to Rs. 29.96 crore and 11 proposals of Inter State Connectivity amounting to Rs. 85.34 crore were received from Government of Rajasthan for 'in principle' approval. Out of these, two proposals of Economic Importance amounting to Rs. 29.96 crore and four proposals of Inter State Connectivity amounting to Rs. 32.45 crore have been accorded 'in-principle' approval for which the State Government will have to send detailed estimates.

NH roads under Golden Quadrilateral Project

722. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total kilometers on National Highway roads under Golden Quadrilateral Project since its inception;
- (b) which are the stretches undertaken under the scheme;
- (c) which are the stretches presently under construction and which are the proposed ones; and
- (d) the details of expenditure incurred on these projects completed and expenditure proposed to be incurred on the future projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The total length of National Highways under Golden Quadrilateral project is 5,846 km.

(b) and (c) The list of National Highway stretches completed as well as under implementation of Golden Quadrilateral project is enclosed as Statement (See below).

(d) So far Rs. 26.085 crore has been spent on the completed stretches under Golden Quadrilateral project. Since all the balance stretches are under implementation, there is no future project to be awarded under the Golden Quadrilateral project.

Statement

List of Golden Quadrilateral Project

Sl.No.	Station from to	NH No.	Length	State Name
1	2	3	4	5
Under Implementation				
1.	Gorhar - Barwa Adda (TNHP/V-C)	2	78.75	Jharkhand
2.	Haveri - Harihar	4	56	Karnataka
3.	Harihar - Chitradurga	4	77	Karnataka
4.	Chitradurga Bypass	4	18	Karnataka
5.	Tumkur Bypass	4	13	Karnataka
6.	Balasore - Bhadrak (OR-III)	5	62.64	Orissa
7.	Bhubaneswar - Khurda (OR-I)	5	26.3	Orissa
8.	Sunakhala - Ganjam (OR-VII)	5	55.713	Orissa
9.	Ganjam - Icchapuram (OR-VIII)	5	50.8	Orissa
10.	Agra-Shikohabad (GTRIP/I-A)	2	50.83	Uttar Pradesh
11.	Fatehpur - Khaga (TNHP/II-C)	2	77	Uttar Pradesh
12.	Varanasi - Mohania (GTRIP/IV-A)	2	76	Uttar Pradesh [55]/Bihar [21]
13.	Bridges section (WB-III) (Project Terminated)	6	1.732	West Bengal

1	2	3	4	5
Completed Projects				
1.	Vijayawada - Chilkaluripet Package II	5	32	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Vijayawada - Chilkaluripet Package III	5	23.78	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Vijayawada - Chilkaluripet Package IV	5	2.88	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Bridges Section (AP-19)	5	2.45	Andhra Pradesh
5.	Bridges Section (AP-20)	5	0	Andhra Pradesh
6.	Korlam - Palasa (AP-4A)	5	29	Andhra Pradesh
7.	Ichchapuram - Korlam (AP-4B)	5	33	Andhra Pradesh
8.	Palasa - Srikakulam (AP-2)	5	74	Andhra Pradesh
9.	Sikakulam - Champawati (AP-1)	5	48	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Champawati - Vishakhapatnam (AP-3)	5	46.2	Andhra Pradesh
11.	Bridges section (AP-6)	5	0	Andhra Pradesh
12.	Bridges section (AP-5)	5	0	Andhra Pradesh
13.	Viskhapatanam - Ankapalli	5	38	Andhra Pradesh
14.	Ankapalli - Tuni	5	58.947	Andhra Pradesh
15.	Tuni - Dharmavaram (AP-16)	5	47	Andhra Pradesh
16.	Dharmavaram - Rajahmundry (AP-15)	5	53	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Divancheru (near Rajahmundry) - Gowthami (AP-)	5	34.95	Andhra Pradesh
18.	Gowthami - Gundugolanu (AP-18)	5	81.08	Andhra Pradesh
19.	Vijayawada - Rajamundry Section (near Eluru)	5	5	Andhra Pradesh
20.	Eluru - Vijayawada Package V	5	72	Andhra Pradesh
21.	Vijayawada - Chikaluripet Package I	5	25	Andhra Pradesh
22.	Chikaluripet - Ongole (AP-13)	5	66	Andhra Pradesh
23.	Ongole - Kavali (AP-12)	5	72	Andhra Pradesh
24.	Kavali - Nellore (AP-11)	5	43.8	Andhra Pradesh
25.	Nellore Bypass	5	17.166	Andhra Pradesh
26.	Nellore - Tada (AP-7)	5	110.52	Andhra Pradesh
27.	Mohania - Sasaram (TNHP/IV-B)	2	45	Bihar
28.	Sasaram - Dehri-on-sone (GTRIP/IV-C)	2	30	Bihar
29.	Dehri-on-Sone - Aurangabad (TNHP/IV-D)	2	40	Bihar
30.	Aurangabad - Barachatti (TNHP/V-A)	2	60	Bihar
31.	Barachatti - Gorhor (GTRIP/V-B)	2	80	Bihar [10]/Jharkhand [70]
32.	Delhi - Mathura	2	145	Delhi [12]/Haryana [74]/ Uttar Pradesh [59]

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Delhi - Gurgaon	8	36	Delhi [13]/Haryana [23]
34.	Ratanpur - Himatnagar (UG-III)	8	54.6	Gujarat
35.	Himatnagar - Chiloda (Near Ahmedabad) (UG-IV)	8	52	Gujarat
36.	Ahmedabad bypass	8	15	Gujarat
37.	Ahmedabad - Vadodara Exp. Way Phase-I	8	43.4	Gujarat
38.	Ahmedabad - Vadodara Exp. Way Phase-I	NE-1	50	Gujarat
39.	Vadodara - Surat	8	152	Gujarat
40.	Surat (Chalthan) - Atul	8	79.6	Gujarat
41.	Atul - Kajali	8	38.6	Gujarat
42.	Gurgaon - Kotputli	8	126	Harayan [55]/Rajasthan [71]
43.	Barwa Adda - Barakar	2	43	Jharkhand
44.	Dharwad - Hubli	4	29	Karnataka
45.	Maharashtra Border - Belgaum	4	77	Karnataka
46.	Belgaum Bypass	4	18	Karnataka
47.	Belgaum - Dharwad	4	62	Karnataka
48.	Hubli - Haveri	4	64.5	Karnataka
49.	Chitradurga - Sira	4	66.7	Karnataka

1	2	3	4	5
50.	Sira Bypass	4	5.8	Karnataka
51.	Sira - Tumkur	4	41.4	Karnataka
52.	Tumkur - Neelmangala	4	32.5	Karnataka
53.	Neelmangala - Bangalore	4	30	Karnataka
54.	Bangalore - Hathipali	7	33	Karnataka
55.	Kajali - Manor	8	57.4	Maharashtra
56.	Manor - Baseeim - Creek Section	8	58	Maharashtra
57.	Baseeim - Creek Bridge - Dhaishar	8	2	Maharashtra
58.	Dhaishar - Mumbai	8	4	Maharashtra
59.	Khambakti Ghat	4	9	Maharashtra
60.	Katraj Realignment (PS-4)	4	9	Maharashtra
61.	Mumbai Pune Expressway	4	10	Maharashtra
62.	Mumbai Pune Expressway	4	80	Maharashtra
63.	Westerly Diversion	4	34.25	Maharashtra
64.	Katraj - Salore (PS-3)	4	28.5	Maharashtra
65.	Sarole - Wathar (PS-2)	4	29	Maharashtra
66.	Wathar - Satara (PS-1)	4	35	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4	5
67.	Satara - Kagal	4	133	Maharashtra
68.	Laxmannath - Baleshwar (OR-4)	60	53.41	Orissa
69.	Bridges Section (OR/WB-I)	60	0	Orissa
70.	Bhadrak - Chandikhole (OR-II)	5	75.5	Orissa
71.	Bridges Section (OR-V)	5	11.587	Orissa
72.	Chandikhole - Jagatpur	5	27.8	Orissa
73.	Jagatpur - Bhubneshwar	5	28	Orissa
74.	Khurda - Sunakhala (OR-VI)	5	52.058	Orissa
75.	Gulabpura - Bhilwara Bypass (KU-III)	79	50	Rajasthan
76.	Bhilwara Bypass - Chittorgarh (KU-IV)	79	66	Rajasthan
77.	Chittorgarh - Mangalwar (KU-V)	76	48	Rajasthan
78.	Mangalwar - Udaipur (KU-VI)	76	58.175	Rajasthan
79.	Udaipur - Kesariaji (UG-I)	8	62	Rajasthan
80.	Kesariaji - Ratanpur (UG-II)	8	48.4	Rajasthan
81.	Kotputli - Amer	8	86	Rajasthan
82.	Jaipur Bypass Phase II	8	34.7	Rajasthan
83.	Jaipur Bypass Phase I	8	14	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5
84.	Mahapura (near Jaipur) - Kishangarh (6 Lane)	8	90.38	Rajasthan
85.	ROB at Kishangarh	8	1	Rajasthan
86.	Kishangarh - Nasirabad (KU-I)	79A	36.23	Rajasthan
87.	Nasirabad - Gulabpura (KU-II)	79	55.87	Rajasthan
88.	Tada - Chennai (TN-1)	5	41.8	Tamil Nadu
89.	Hathipali - Hosur	7	16	Tamil Nadu
90.	Hosur - Krishnagiri	7	45.4	Tamil Nadu
91.	Krishnagiri - Vaniyambadi (KR-I)	46	49	Tamil Nadu
92.	Vaniyambadi - Pallikonda (KR-2)	46	51	Tamil Nadu
93.	Pallikonda - Ranipet and Walahjapet bypass (KR-3)	46	45	Tamil Nadu
94.	Valelapet - Kanchipuram	4	36.2	Tamil Nadu
95.	Kanchipuram - Poonamalee	4	56.4	Tamil Nadu
96.	Khaga - Kokhraj (TNHP/III-A)	2	43	Uttar Pradesh
97.	Allahabad Bypass Contract-II (Bridge)	2	1.02	Uttar Pradesh
98.	Allahabad Bypass Contract-II	2	38.987	Uttar Pradesh
99.	Allahabad Bypass Contract-III	2	44.708	Uttar Pradesh
100.	Handia - Varanasi (TNHP/III-C)	2	72	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
101.	Mathura - Agra	2	54	Uttar Pradesh
102.	Shikohabad - Etawah (GTRIP/I-B)	2	59.02	Uttar Pradesh
103.	Etawah Bypass	2	13.6	Uttar Pradesh
104.	Etawah - Rajpur (GTRIP/I-C)	2	72.825	Uttar Pradesh
105.	Sikandara - Bhaunti (TNHP/II-A)	2	62	Uttar Pradesh
106.	Kanpur - Fatehpur (GTRIP/II-B)	2	51.5	Uttar Pradesh
107.	Barakar - Raniganj	2	33	West Bengal
108.	Raniganj - Panagarh	2	42	West Bengal
109.	Panagarh - Palsit	2	64.457	West Bengal
110.	Palsit - Dankuni	2	65	West Bengal
111.	Dankuni - NH-2/NH-6 Junction near Kolkata	2	5	West Bengal
112.	Vivekananda Bridge and Approach	2	6	West Bengal
113.	Dhankuni - Kolaghat (WB-I)	6	54.4	West Bengal
114.	Kolaghat - Kharagpur (WB-II)	6	60.45	West Bengal
115.	Kharagpur - Laxmanath (WB-IV)	60	65.86	West Bengal

Work plan *vis-a-vis* achievement for highway construction

723. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work-plan drawn by the Ministry and the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for 2009-10 envisaged *inter alia* awarding of highway construction contracts for 12,000 kms during the year, besides constructing 20 km road per day;

(b) if so, the details of achievements till December, 2009 *vis-a-vis* the work-plan indicating its annual comparison with achievements of the past since 2003-04;

(c) if there has been gap between the work plan and achievement in the current year what are the principal reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the measures being contemplated, if any, for reduction of the back log spilled over the plan; and

(e) the time-frame therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Work Plan for 2009-10 only envisages award of projects of total length about 12,000 km.

(b) During 2009-10, 17 projects of total length 1,521 km. were awarded till December, 2009. 36 projects of total length 3,166 km. have been awarded till February, 2010. The details regarding number of contracts awarded since 2003-04 is tabulated below:

Award of projects during 2003-04 to 2009-10 (Upto February, 2010)

Year	No. of Contracts	Awarded Length (in kms.)
2003-04	10	342
2004-05	26	1305
2005-06	116	4740
2006-07	38	1734
2007-08	14	1234
2008-09	8	643
2009-10 (upto Feb. '10)	36	3166

(c) to (e) In the past, the predominant mode of award of projects particularly, under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase-I and II was on Engineering Procurement Contracts (EPC)/(Item rate contracts) basis. The award of projects now is

predominantly under Build-Operate-Transfer-BOT (Toll)/BOT (Annuity) mode on Public Private Partnership basis through international competitive bidding. Due to the global downturn in the economy during 2008-09 onwards, the ability of private investors/developers to raise necessary finance for projects, was adversely affected, leading to slowdown in the award of projects necessitating restructuring and/or change in mode of delivery and obtaining of fresh approval of Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC) in some cases. Certain other procedural issues relating to model concession agreements (MCA), and bidding documents also affected the participation of private bidders. The Government had accordingly constituted the Chaturvedi Committee on 8th August, 2009 with the objective of resolving procedural impediments for the expeditious implementation of the National Highways Development Project (NHDP). The Chaturvedi Committee's recommendations have since been approved by the Government as contained in Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH)'s O.M. No. RW/NH-37012/26/2009-PPP, dated 5th November, 2009 with the proviso that the financing plan for 2010-11 onward would be considered by the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) for further action, including such changes to the work plan as may become necessary. The pace of award of projects has since improved and would further also help in reduction of the back log spilled over the plan. In addition to 36 projects covering a total length of 3,166 kms. already awarded so far, bids have been invited by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for 38 more projects covering a length of 3802 kms. It is the endeavour of the MoRTH/NHAI to implement Work Plan for 2009-10 to the maximum extent and to continue the balance works during the next year.

Fund allocation for NHs in Orissa

724. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) by when the works on the stretch of the sanctioned National Highways falling in the various districts of Orissa are likely to commence and to be completed;
- (b) whether the funds have since been allocated for the said projects;
- (c) if so, the quantum thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) There are 100 on-going works on National Highways in Orissa being implemented by the State Public Works Department (PWD). They are likely to be completed by May 2011. In addition, there are 4 works being implemented by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI), which are scheduled for completion by October, 2011.

(b) to (d) The approved cost of the works implemented by State PWD and NHAI are Rs. 687.54 crore and Rs. 874.35 crore respectively.

Bad condition of road on NH-9

725. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that numerous representation have been given in the past by Members of Parliament bringing to the notice of Government of India the damaged state of conditions of road on NH-9 the stretch between Vijayawada and Hyderabad which has been subjected to total neglect;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not taking up any work in any stretch of the length of 10-275 km; and

(d) by when Government is likely to start the work of repairing the damaged roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Representations received in the past from Members of Parliament were not on the damaged state of condition and neglect of the road.

(d) In order to keep the road in good condition, 15 works amounting to Rs. 7079.46 lakhs have been taken up on Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section of NH-9 from km. 0/0 to 221/0 from 2006-07 till date and is being maintained by State PWD, Andhra Pradesh. The reach from km. 221 to 275 is being maintained by NHAI through its concessionaire.

Pending proposal for external loan for roads in Kerala

726. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for approval in order to approach either World Bank or any other external financing agency to avail a fresh loan for Rs. 1356 crores to launch Kerala State Transport Project (KSTP) Phase-II for upgrading 367.79 km. road in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (d) The State Government of Kerala has sent on 2nd May, 2009, a proposal to Department of Economic Affairs seeking loan from the World Bank or any other external financing agency for Rs. 1356 crore for upgrading of about 368 km. of State Roads under the Kerala State Transport Project Phase-II. This proposal was not considered as it had not been sent after obtaining requisite approvals from the Line Ministry and Department of Expenditure.

Increase in fatal accidents on NHs

727. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that number of fatal accidents are increasing on the National Highway Roads;

(b) if so, the number of victims involved in the accidents during last three years;

(c) whether Government has formulated any measures to prevent the recurring of fatal accidents; and

(d) whether Government has any plan to establish a separate wing to bring awareness about safety traffic rules among the professional drivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO KHANDELA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The details indicating total number of road accidents, fatal road accidents, number of persons killed and number of persons injured in the road accidents on National Highways during the years 2005 to 2007 (the latest available data) are as follows:

Year	No. of Road Accidents on National Highways	Total No. of Fatal Accidents on National Highways	No. of Persons killed on National Highways	No. of Persons injured on National Highways
2005	129994	30750	35439	145582
2006	140158	34852	39820	152807
2007	138922	35432	40612	154880

(c) The safety of road users is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government. However, this Ministry has taken several corrective steps to check such road fatalities which are as under:

- (i) Road safety is an integral part of road design at the planning stage for National Highways/Expressways.
- (ii) Various steps to enhance road safety such as road furniture, road markings/road signs, introduction of Highways Traffic Management System using Intelligent Transport System, enhancement of discipline among contractors during construction, road safety audit on selected stretches, have been undertaken by National Highways Authority of India.
- (iii) Refresher training to Heavy Vehicle drivers in the unorganised sector being implemented by the Ministry since 1997-98 under plan activities.
- (iv) Involvement of NGOs for road safety activities by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and National Highways Authority of India.

- (v) Setting up of Driving Training School in the country.
 - (vi) Publicity campaign on road safety awareness both through the audio-visual and print media.
 - (vii) Institution of National Award for voluntary organizations/individual for outstanding work in the field of road safety.
 - (viii) Tightening of safety standards of vehicles.
 - (ix) Providing cranes and ambulances to various State Governments/NGOs under National Highway Accident Relief Service Scheme. National Highways Authority of India also provides ambulances at a distance of 50 km. on each of its completed stretches of National Highways under its Operation and Maintenance contracts.
 - (x) Widening and improvements of National Highways from 2 lanes to 4 lanes and 4 lanes of 6 lanes etc.
- (d) On the recommendations of Sunder Committee, there is a proposal to set up an Apex Body *i.e.* National Road Safety and Management Board to promote road safety and improve traffic management in India with members/experts from the field of Road Engineering, Automobile Engineering, Traffic Laws, Medical care etc.

Tackling increasing number of vehicles by amending MV Act

728. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Capital cities in the country are facing serious problem of over-trafficking and parking of the vehicles;
- (b) whether Government propose to plan control over large manufacturing and import of the motor vehicles by setting a limit on them;
- (c) whether the introduction of a formula of 'one family one vehicle' may lead to ease the traffic on roads and also parking thereof; and
- (d) if so, whether Government proposes to make some amendments in the Motor Vehicles Act in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO KHANDELA): (a) Control and regulation of vehicular traffic and to find out a solution for proper parking of vehicles is the responsibility of the State Government.

- (b) and (c) There is no such proposal.
- (d) No, Sir.

Bad state of NH-42 in Orissa

729. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the stretch of NH-42 from Sambalapur to Angul to Manguli in Orissa is in very bad state;
- (b) if so, the amount proposed to be spent on repairs and the amount that has been spent for the last five years; and
- (c) by when the said National Highway would be four-laned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) National Highway No. 42 is presently in traffic worthy condition. However, a large number of over loaded vehicles are causing damage to the road.

(b) Two works amounting to Rs. 6.33 crore have been sanctioned for repair of National Highway No. 42 during the year 2009-10 and during the last five years, a sum of Rs. 23.65 crores have already been spent for repair and maintenance of NH-42.

(c) At present, there is no proposal for four laning of this National Highway.

Dilapidated condition of NH-215 in Orissa

730. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the stretch of NH-215 between Panikoili to Raja Munda in Orissa is in a dilapidated condition;
- (b) the amount spent during the last five years in repairing the stretch; and
- (c) by when the said work would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) National Highway No. 215 is in traffic worthy condition. However, its condition is deteriorating due to plying of over-loaded vehicles carrying iron ore.

(b) to (c) A sum of Rs. 30.12 crores has spent during the last five years and the current year for repair and maintenance of NH-215.

Not providing sovereign guarantee for raising funds from international financial institutions by NHAI

731. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has declined to provide sovereign guarantee for funds raised by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) from multilateral financial institutions like World Bank, Asian Development Bank, etc.;

(b) whether the NHAI need to raise around Rs. 1,90,000 crores in the next few years for highway constructions under various phases; and

(c) whether against the target of building 20 kms roads a day, Government could build only 6.75 kms a day during November last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Sovereign guarantee is provided by the Government for the loan assistance needed by NHAI from multilateral financial institutions like World Bank, Asian Development Bank, etc.

(b) As per the financing plan for NHDP works, NHAI may require to borrow Rs. 1,91,948 crore.

(c) In order to meet the targets under NHDP the pace of implementation is being increased and in the year 2009-10 a length of 2022 km. has been completed up to Jan. 2010 *i.e.* an average of 6.75 km./day.

Expressway projects

732. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Expressway projects which are completed uptil now and the pending Expressway projects;

(b) the reasons for the slow working of these projects;

(c) by when these projects are likely to be completed; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the State Government are not helping in these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Two expressways *viz.*, Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway implemented by NHAI and Mumbai-Pune Expressway implemented by Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation have been completed. Western Peripheral Expressway around Delhi is under implementation on BOT with target date of completion as 31st December, 2010. For Eastern Peripheral Expressway around Delhi bids have been reinvited with last date of submission as 31.03.2010 as only one bid was received initially when the project was bid out. In addition, the Government has approved 1000 km. of Expressway under NHDP Phase-VI wherein Vadodara-Mumbai, Delhi-Meerut, Bangaluru-Chennai and Kolkata-Dhanbad are being developed for which feasibility studies are in progress and likely to be completed by May 2010. After completion of feasibility studies the process of award of work will start hence it is too early to fix the targets for their completion.

(d) No Sir.

Yearly target for Highways

733. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has set up any yearly target for the development of Highways in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the target fixed;

(c) whether works have done achieving the targets; and

(d) if so, the details of total length of Highways built during 2008-09?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) and roads other than NHs are under the purview of the respective State Governments. The details of targets fixed for development of NHs during 2009-10 and achievements thereof, alongwith details of length of NHs built during 2008-09 are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Targets for the year 2009-10	Achievements (upto December, 2009)	Length of NHs built during 2008-09
1.	Widening single lane to two lanes (kms)	1320.95	793.21	1153.34
2.	Strengthening of existing weak two lane pavement (kms)	1058.08	634.77	1009.67
3.	Widening to four/six lanes (kms)	3244.50	1800.69	2265.75
4.	Improvement of riding quality (kms)	2510.31	1990.26	2470.26
5.	Construction of missing links (kms)	8.80	3.21	16.16
6.	Improvement to low grade sections (kms)	20.03	17.52	47.26
7.	Construction of bypasses (Nos)	19	0	7
8.	Construction/rehabilitation of bridges (Nos)	134	49	78

Implementation of schemes for weavers

734. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:
SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes which are under implementation for the development of handloom sector and welfare of handloom weavers at present;

- (b) the details of the schemes which were started during UPA-I and UPA-II regime;
- (c) whether Government has evaluated the success of each of these schemes in the States;
- (d) whether these schemes have succeeded in redressing the plights of poor weavers;
- (e) if not, the shortcomings noticed in each scheme; and
- (f) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Government of India, for the Eleventh Plan, has been implementing Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme, Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme, Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, Mill Gate Price Scheme and Diversified Handloom Development Scheme for the overall development of the handloom sector and welfare of the handloom weavers.

(b) During the Tenth Five Year Plan, 11 schemes were in implementation. In the year 2007 the Government of India has introduced 5 Schemes by modifying the components and amalgamation for implementation during the Eleventh Plan period.

(c) Most of the schemes are implemented through State Governments. Implementation, monitoring and evaluation of these schemes in the States is done through the State Level Project Committee (SLPC) which consists of experts from the handloom sector. The Committee is responsible for scrutinising the project proposals, monitoring evaluation etc. and recommend the implementing agency. In addition, the Government of India at its level ensures that the activities taken up under the above schemes are in consonance with the stated objectives of the scheme and are implemented for the overall interest of the growth and development of the handloom sector by obtaining periodic reports from the State Governments.

(d) to (f) Yes Sir, Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme has benefited the weavers in increasing their wages and providing sustained employment. With the introduction of Handloom Mark, sale of genuine handloom products has increased. For the first time, Insurance Schemes introduced in the handloom sector which has helped in coverage of lives of weavers and also providing health care to weavers and their families as well. Supply of different type of yarn has increased manifold under the Mill Gate Price Scheme. Based on the recommendation of the evaluation of the Schemes implemented during Tenth Plan, the schemes in the Eleventh Plan have been suitably modified.

Quantitative restrictions on jute imports from Bangladesh

735. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian Jute Mills Association has represented for intervention of his Ministry on the issue of duty free import of jute from Bangladesh;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the Association demanded for imposing quantitative restrictions; and
- (d) if so, what action Government has taken on imposing quantitative restrictions on jute imports from Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) No such representation has been received in the recent past, however, the Indian Jute Mills Association (IJMA) had submitted a pre budget representation during January, 2008 seeking intervention of the Ministry of Textiles on issue of duty free import of raw jute from Bangladesh and requesting for re-imposition of duty. Regarding imposition of quantitative restrictions no such representation has been received from IJMA. Presently, there is no proposal with the Government for imposing quantitative restrictions or duty on import of raw jute from Bangladesh.

Scheme for economic development of weavers

‡736. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes being run by Government for economical development and social welfare of weavers;
- (b) whether Government is considering for any strategic initiative for providing market for goods prepared by weavers, so that their income may rise;
- (c) the details of schemes prepared by Government for economical development of weavers under cluster approach and facilities they are being provided from this; and
- (d) the impact of this scheme in Bihar and whether Government has conducted any such study by which the impact of all these plans could be found by?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Government of India, for the Eleventh Plan, has been implementing Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme, Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme, Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, Mill Gate Price Scheme and Diversified Handloom Development Scheme for the overall development of the handloom sector and welfare of the handloom weavers.

(b) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme is implemented with the components of Organisation of Exhibitions, Fairs and Craft Melas, Setting up of Marketing Complexes and Urban Haats, Publicity and Awareness and Brand Development to promote the marketing of handlooms in the country and to improve the levels of awareness amongst handloom weavers and the general public. Given the current importance of brand building as a necessary Ingredient of any long term strategy for augmentation of sales in domestic

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and international markets, the scheme also aimed at brand promotion of India Handlooms through Handloom Mark. Likewise, to promote the exports of handloom products, assistance is also imparted for development of exportable products, publicity of the products and their international marketing by way of participation in international exhibitions and buyer-seller meets. From the year 2007-08 to 2009-10 (till date), 1251 events have been sanctioned to various States/handloom agencies.

(c) For Cluster Development, Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS) and Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) have been introduced during the Eleventh Plan for integrated and holistic development of the clusters. Under the IHDS scheme, clusters of size 300-500 handlooms are taken up for their development in a time period of 3 years at an upper cost of Rs. 60.00 lakh per year. Financial assistance is provided towards diagnostic study, formation of self-help Groups, formation of Consortium, Corpus Funds for setting up of yarn depot, Design Development and Product Diversification, setting up of common facility centre/dye house, publicity and marketing, basic inputs, skill upgradation etc. CHCDS has been introduced for development of Handloom Mega Clusters, having over 25,000 handlooms in a timeframe of 5 years with an upper cost of Rs. 70.00 crore. The financial assistance is provided on need basis, which may include technology upgradation, corpus for raw material, design development and product diversification, exports, basic and technical infrastructure, publicity, skill upgradation, value addition etc.

(d) Under the Integral Handlooms Development Scheme, 14 clusters have been sanctioned in the State of Bihar and Rs. 153.17 lakh released for covering 5698 weavers. Impact of the schemes in the States, is assessed through the State Level Project Committee (SLPC) which consists experts from the handloom sector. The Committee is responsible for scrutinising the project proposals, monitoring evaluation etc. and recommend the implementing agency. In addition, the Government at its level ensures that the activities taken up under the above schemes are in consonance with the stated objectives of the scheme and are implemented for the overall interest of the growth and development of the handloom sector, by obtaining periodic reports from the State Governments. Government of India, however, conducted the evaluation of the schemes implemented during the Tenth Plan by all the States, through an Independent Agency. On the recommendations of the Agency, schemes being implemented during Eleventh Plan were formulated.

Effect of economic recession on carpet manufacturers

737. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that carpet manufacturers of the country are facing trouble due to world economic recession;

(b) if so, what type of problem they are facing; and

(c) what action Government has taken to protect the common carpet manufacturers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Due to world economic recession, there is decline in export of Handmade carpets and other floor coverings which has resulted in lesser production and lesser demand, leading to hardship for all stake holders concerned.

(c) Government has already placed Handmade Carpet industry under Focus Product Scheme and the Exporters are getting 5% Duty Credit Scrip on FOB Value of exports. Government also allowed 2% interest subvention on export credit. Government also providing 90% grant to the Handmade carpets being cottage based rural industry under Focus Product for organizing India Carpet Expo organized by Carpet export Promotion Council where the small and medium scale Manufacturers and Exporters are provided space on subsidized rates for displaying and marketing their products. The carpet belts of Srinagar and Mirzapur — Bhadoni have been selected for implementation of Mega Cluster Scheme for providing backward and forward linkages to the sector.

Need to ban jute imports from Bangladesh and Nepal

738. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian jute industry has drawn the attention of Jute Commissioner to the issue for effective steps to ban over the large scale import of jute goods from Bangladesh and Nepal;

(b) whether the Indian Jute Mills Association pointed out the figures of jute goods imports which stand 54,981 tonnes from Bangladesh and one lakh tonnes from Nepal;

(c) why Government has not taken up the problem in its proper perspective; and

(d) what is the present reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir.

The Indian Jute Mills Association (IJMA) has represented to the Government to impose a ban on the import of jute goods, which does not indicate any quantitative figure. However, the imports of jute goods are a miniscule proportion of domestic production. The imports during the year 2009-10 (till December 2009) were slightly higher compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, mainly due to the workers strike in the Jute mills from December 14, 2009 to February 13, 2010. The Government is not considering any ban on the import of jute goods as it would be counter productive for the economy.

Plan to open cotton sales depots by CCI

739. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) has plans to open cotton sales depots in areas where clusters of textile mills are located; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of such depots being opened in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI) has plans to open cotton sales depots at Baddi (Himachal Pradesh), Ludhiana (Punjab). In the State of Tamil Nadu, CCI has opened cotton sales depots at Coimbatore and Rajapalayam from 8th February, 2010.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED AND UNSTARRED QUESTIONS
SET FOR THE 2ND MARCH, 2010***

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Establishment of AIIMS-like institutions

*61. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to set up six AIIM like institutions in the country under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY);

(b) if so, the present status of these projects; and

(c) how much time it would take for their completion?

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

(b) and (c) Present status and expected time for completion is given in the Statement.

Statement

Status and expected time of completion of 6 AIIMS-like institutions

(a) Housing Complex

Name of site	Status (% of work completed)	Likely date of completion
1	2	3
Jodhpur	95	April, 2010

*The sitting of the Rajya Sabha on Tuesday, the 2nd March, 2010 was adjourned on account of Parliamentary holiday. Answers to Questions put down in the lists for that day were Laid on the Table of the House on Wednesday, the 3rd March, 2010.

1	2	3
Patna	50	August, 2010
Raipur	95	April, 2010
Bhubaneshwar	15	December, 2010
Rishikesh	50	August, 2010
Bhopal	20	December, 2010

(b) Medical College and Hospital Complex

Bids have been invited and these are under evaluation. Bids are likely to be finalized by April, 2010. Work for Medical College and Hospital Complex is likely to start by June, 2010, and complete by June, 2012.

Prevalence of quacks in the country

†*62. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a number of quacks, without having any degree or licence, are cheating the common people and extorting lakhs of rupees from them in the name of treatment;

(b) whether any law has been framed to prevent such quacks, from playing with the health of common people;

(c) if so, how effective this law has proved to be, State-wise details in this regard for the last two years; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

State of public health in rural India

*63. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of crores of rupees being spent on the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the state of public health in rural India is still deplorable;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the factors responsible for such a situation have been examined;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) in its recent report has also pointed out several reasons for deplorable conditions of public health in rural India; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by Government to improve health services in rural parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in April, 2005, to address the deplorable condition of public health in rural India. Since then, under the NRHM, over 700,000 ASHAs (Community health workers) and over 100,000 Specialists, Doctors, ANMs, Nurses, AYUSH Doctors and Paramedics have been added to the system on contract and for specific health facilities. Construction and renovation of Sub Centers, PHCs, CHCs, Sub District and District Hospitals have been taken up and untied Funds have been provided to all Government health facilities to improve their functioning. Reports obtained from field visits and evaluation teams indicate a substantial scale up of institutional deliveries, increased coverage under immunization, outpatient and inpatient cases, availability of drugs and diagnostics, and referral and emergency transport.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Lack of resident skilled human resources, availability of drugs and diagnostics, referral transport, availability of well equipped health facilities near villages in rural areas, inadequate health infrastructure, low community participation, lack of flexibility in public systems and lack of capacity for decentralized management of health, are standard reasons for poor health services in rural areas. NRHM has attempted to address all these factors that are responsible for such a situation.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) of India has pointed out shortcomings in provision of quality health care in rural areas. It has also highlighted some early gains made by NRHM. These issues are being addressed in the course of implementing NRHM. The CAG's review covered the early years of NRHM (2005-06, 06-07, 07-08). The detailed Framework for Implementation of NRHM was approved only in July, 2006. Any Mission takes a few years to be able to reach out to every corner of the country. A lot of concerted efforts have been made during the last few years to improve the quality of health services in rural areas.

Dangerous components in anti-cancer drug

†*64. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether dangerous components have been found in the anti-cancer medicine, Albupax;

(b) whether the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) had made a recommendation in October, 2009 to cancel the permission to manufacture this drug as well as to withdraw the stock of this drug available in the market on the basis of laboratory report and assessment report of the production unit of the company; and

(c) if so, the reasons for granting permission to manufacture this drug?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Central Drug Laboratory, Kolkata, in its test report has declared the drug Albupax (paclitaxal Albumin bound particle injectable suspension) to be not of standard quality due to the presence of higher level of Endotoxin than acceptable limits. On the basis of the test reports, the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) suspended the permission to manufacture the said drug by following the laid down procedure and also asked the manufacturer to recall the product from the market.

(c) The first permission to manufacture a new drug is given by the CDSCO on the basis of the certificate of analysis, test report, safety and efficacy data of the drug provided by the manufacturer as per the requirement of Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules. During manufacturing, the firm is also required to comply with the conditions of permission and manufacturing Licence issued by State Drug Controller relating to requirements of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), Products specifications etc. The manufacturer of the drug Albupax had provided certificate of analysis wherein all the parameters including Endotoxin were within acceptable limits. Accordingly, the permission to manufacture the drug was granted.

Fact finding committee on NREGS

*65. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a fact finding committee has found serious irregularities in the implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) in several States;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether several districts which have been found misusing the NREGS funds are continuously getting assistance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to check such irregularities and ensure effective implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) During regular reviews of the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, visits by NLMS and Central Council members, through media reports and by way of complaints made by individuals, irregularities in the implementation of the Act have come to the notice of the Ministry of Rural

Development. All cases of irregularities are referred to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Central Government, as such has not constituted any fact finding committee on NREGS.

(c) and (d) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is demand based. Funds are released by the Centre based on the labour demand arising at the field level. Under the Act, Central Government is committed to bear the entire cost of wages paid to unskilled workers which are to be paid within 15 days from the date on which work was done. Cases relating to misuse of MGNREGA funds are taken up with the concerned State Governments for conducting enquiry and for taking action against the guilty officials in accordance with the provisions of the Act and also for taking disciplinary action against the service rules applicable to the officials.

To check such irregularities and to ensure effective implementation of the scheme, the following steps have been taken :

- (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) A Web enabled Management Information System (MIS) (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. 9.0 crore job cards and 2.9 crore muster rolls have been up loaded on the web site.
- (iii) Wage disbursement to NREGA workers through Banks/Post Office accounts has been made mandatory to ensure proper disbursement of wages to NREGA workers. 8.66 crore bank/post office accounts have been opened so far. To cover the gaps in financial services and outreach and also to ensure greater transparency in wage disbursement, Rural ATM, hand held devices, smart cards and biometrics have been initiated.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) Scheme of Independent Monitoring by eminent citizens has been approved.
- (vi) District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been set up for monitoring of rural development programmes including NREGA.

- (vii) In cases of misappropriation and embezzlement of Government funds under MGNREGA, all State Governments have been requested to ensure that not only disciplinary action should be taken against the guilty officials, but simultaneously criminal prosecution should also be initiated under Indian Penal Code and Prevention of Corruption Act, besides recovering the amount involved from the persons concerned in accordance with the Law.

Post-graduate medical colleges

*66. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of medical colleges offering MBBS courses of studies in the country, with State-wise break-up and how many of them are under private management;
- (b) how many of these colleges are providing MD/MS etc. courses of studies;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the post-graduate medical colleges are limited in number in comparison to requirement and also in respect of the number of desiring students; and
- (d) the steps Government proposes to take in order to increase the number of Government colleges for higher medical studies?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) At present, there are 300 medical colleges offering MBBS course in the country, out of which 143 medical colleges are in the Government sector and remaining 157 medical colleges are in the private sector. State-wise details in this regard are given in Statement (*See below*).

Out of 300 medical colleges/institutes, 209 medical colleges are offering Post Graduate (PG) degree/diploma courses. As per information provided by the Medical Council of India (MCI), approximately 23,000 MBBS students pass out every year for which approximately 13,505 PG and PG diploma seats are available. Further National Board of Examination also provides 5,000 seats in various DNB courses. Thus, seats for post graduate and post graduate equivalent are available for more than 75% of students passing out MBBS course throughout the country.

In order to facilitate increase of the number of medical colleges and seats in various medical courses, the Central Government has amended the Regulations rationalizing/relaxing the norms in terms of teaching faculty, land requirements, bed strengths and other infrastructural facilities. Also the Central Government has revised the teacher student ratio from 1:1 to 1:2 to enable the medical colleges to increase seats in post-graduate medical courses. As a result of these revised norms, approximately 4000 additional PG seats are envisaged to be added in the medical colleges/institutes annually.

Statement

State-wise medical colleges in the country as on 31.12.2009

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Medical Colleges		
		Government	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	20	33
2.	Assam	3	—	3
3.	Bihar	6	3	9
4.	Chandigarh	1	—	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	—	3
6.	Delhi	5	1	6
7.	Goa	1	—	1
8.	Gujarat	8	8	16
9.	Haryana	1	2	3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2	—	2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	1	4
12.	Jharkhand	3	—	3
13.	Karnataka	10	29	39
14.	Kerala	6	16	22
15.	Madhya Pradesh	6	5	11
16.	Maharashtra	19	22	41
17.	Manipur	1	—	1
18.	Orissa	3	3	6
19.	Pondicherry	1	7	8
20.	Punjab	3	5	8
21.	Rajasthan	6	4	10
22.	Sikkim	—	1	1
23.	Tamil Nadu	16	16	32
24.	Tripura	2	—	2

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Uttar Pradesh	10	11	21
26.	Uttarakhand	2	2	4
27.	West Bengal	9	1	10
GRAND TOTAL		143	157	300

Problems with HNL, Kottayam

*67. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. (HNL), Kottayam, Kerala is encountering serious problems due to indiscriminate dumping of newsprint from foreign market;

(b) if so, the total amount of import of newsprint into the country and from which countries the newsprint was mainly imported;

(c) the tax levied on imports and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any proposal to re-instate 2:1 ratio for import of newsprint; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) Hindustan Newsprint Limited (HNL) has been encountering serious problems due to cheap import of newsprint from foreign market especially from the third quarter of Financial Year (FA) 2008-09.

The flow of imported newsprint has increased considerably after the complete abolition of Customs Duty (CD) in February, 2009 after reduction from 5% to 3% in April, 2008. The reduction and eventual elimination of CD was done in the context of high prices of newsprint rising up to US\$ 900 per metric tonne during January to September, 2008. The situation has completely reversed with the transaction price plummeting to historically lowest levels hovering around US \$ 450 to \$ 500 per metric tonne. Subsequently prices of imported newsprint were reduced by the overseas suppliers. With the imports surged, there has been considerable reduction in sale of news paper in the domestic market. As a result, HNL has been suffering heavy losses since April, 2009 and the situation continues.

(b) The total amount of newsprint imported during last four years is as follows:

Year	Quantity (T/A)
1	2
2008-09	8,98,925

1	2
2007-08	8,89,100
2006-07	7,90,311
2005-06	6,91,260

The major countries from where imports and the quantity of imports during the year 2008-09 is as given below:

Sl.No	Country from where imported	Quantity (MT)
1.	Canada	1,73,060
2.	Korea	1,65,612
3.	Russia	1,62,638
4.	China	1,56,797

Imports from Canada, China, Korea and Russia account for 68% of the total import.

(c) At present imports of Newsprint are fully exempted from payment of customs duty. This has been necessitated by the Government's endeavor to promote literacy and to facilitate greater penetration of print media *i.e.* both the vernacular newspaper as well as English newspapers. Import of newsprint has also been necessitated due to quality reasons as the raw material available indigenously does not give newsprint with proper runnability properties on high speed newspaper publishing machines. Currently, annual demand for newsprint in India is approximately 1.8 million tones. Domestic Industry, through indigenous production, caters to about 43% of the demand and the remaining 57% of the demand *i.e.*, almost 1 million tonnes has to be met through imports.

(d) and (e) At present, there is no proposal under consideration to reinstate 2:1 ratio for import of newsprint.

Investment through Participatory Notes

*68. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of investment in Indian companies through Participatory Notes;

(b) what are the major recommendations of the Tarapore Committee set up by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in this regard and the action taken on its report;

(c) whether the UBS Securities Asia Ltd. had played a key role in these dealings; and

(d) whether there is a need of probe to find out the major Participatory Notes Clients in terms of their addresses, Directors, Fund Managers, Major Share Holders, Top Five Investors, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) SEBI has informed that the outstanding Participatory Notes (PNs) issued by the Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) as on January 31, 2010 is Rs. 1,31,937 crore.

(b) The major recommendations of the Tarapore Committee set up by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in regard to investment through Participatory Notes are as follows:

- “(i) Fresh inflows under Participatory Notes (P-Notes) should be banned and existing P-Notes should be phased out over a period of one year.
- (ii) Corporates should be allowed to invest in Indian stock markets through SEBI registered entities (including Mutual Funds and Portfolio Management Schemes), who will be individually responsible for fulfilling KYC and FATF norms. The money should come through bank accounts in India.”

The action taken by SEBI on the major recommendations of the Tarapore Committee in this regard are as follows:

- Further issuance of PNs by the sub-accounts of FIIs has been discontinued,
- In addition,
 - i. The “broad-based” criteria has been modified to include entities having at least 20 investors, no single investor holding more than 49%.
 - ii. Track record of individual fund managers will be considered for the purpose of ascertaining the track record of a newly set up fund.
 - iii. Issuance of PNs would be limited to only “regulated” entities and not “registered” entities.
 - iv. FII and sub-account registrations will be perpetual, subject to payment of fees.

(c) SEBI has informed that currently there are 28 PN issuing FII. UBS Securities Asia Limited was one of the PNs issuing FIIs through its sub-account Swiss Finance Corporation (Mauritius) Limited till November 13, 2007. Post that Swiss Finance Corporation (Mauritius) Limited converted its registration from Sub Account to FII (on November 13, 2007) and continued to issue participatory notes where as UBS Securities Asia Limited has stopped issuing PNs from December 2007.

(d) Participatory Notes (PNs) or offshore derivative instruments (ODIs) issuances are governed by Regulation 15A, of SEBI (FII) regulations, 1995. This mandates that PNs can be issued only to those entities which are regulated by the relevant regulatory authority in the countries of their incorporation and are subject to compliance of “Know Your Client” norms. Further, downstream issuance or transfer of the instruments can be made only to a regulated entity. Further, the FIIs/sub accounts who issue PNs against underlying Indian securities are required to report issued and outstanding PNs to SEBI in a prescribed format. Regulation 20(A) of the SEBI (FII) Regulations obligates an FII to fully disclose information concerning offshore derivative instruments issued by it, as and when and in such form as the Board may require.

Accordingly, FIs, which are registered with SEBI and are issuing PNs are required to submit to SEBI a monthly report in a prescribed format containing the following formation:

- Name of the subscribers to PNs
- Constitution of subscribers to PNs
- Jurisdiction of subscribers
- Nature of Indian Underlying security
- Issue/Redemption/Outstanding

There is a well established surveillance mechanism and if need arises, SEBI has initiated investigation and has taken appropriate action.

Tender for Insurance of Air India fleet

*69. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Aviation Company of India Ltd. (NACIL) has floated a tender for insurance of Air India fleet;

(b) if so, the names of participating companies and the bid amount of each of them;

(c) whether the insurance contract has been awarded to Reliance General Insurance Company;

(d) if so, what is the value of insurance premium and whether there was any difference between the bid premium and final premium payable; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The names of the participating companies are:-

(i) New India Assurance Company Ltd. with Lead insurer with consortium partners viz. National Insurance, Oriental Insurance and United Insurance,

(ii) ICICI Lombard General Insurance Co. Ltd.

(iii) Reliance Insurance Co. Ltd.,

(iv) Bajaj Allianz Insurance Co. Ltd.,

(v) IFFCO Tokio General Insurance Co. Ltd. and

(vi) HDFC Ergo General Insurance Co. Ltd.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The value of insurance premium is USD 24,238,414.69. At present, there is no change in Bid premium and final premium payable.

(e) Does not arise.

Recommendation of CBEC

*70. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) has recommended an overhaul of the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Act, 2005 saying that it has detected gross violations of duty and tax concessions causing it to suffer a revenue loss of Rs. 1,75,000 crore till date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

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

Sanitary facilities provided for IAY houses

*71. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of 16,55,985 houses constructed under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) in Andhra Pradesh since inception of the Scheme, only 8,20,743 sanitary latrines have been provided whereas the norm is to have one sanitary latrine for each house;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) to what extent the fund from 2006-07 under Total Sanitary Campaign (TSC) helped in constructing sanitary latrines in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) how many sanitary latrines have been constructed since 2006-07 in Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) what efforts Government is making to provide one sanitary latrine to each of such house?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) As per the latest information furnished by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, out of 20.85 lakh houses constructed under IAY in the State since inception in 1985-86, sanitary latrines have been provided in 13.96 lakh houses. Due to traditional and cultural attitudes, many rural households are reluctant to construct a sanitary latrine along with the house.

(c) and (d) As per the IAY guidelines, a beneficiary who constructs a sanitary latrine along with the house, receives additional assistance under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in addition to the IAY funds made available to him. Since 2006-07, 3.57 lakh sanitary latrines have been constructed along with IAY houses in Andhra Pradesh.

(e) The beneficiaries are persuaded and motivated to take up construction of sanitary latrines simultaneously along with the construction of houses. IEC activities are also taken up to create awareness among beneficiaries and to bring about attitudinal changes.

Working of ILS system

***72. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether airlines and airports spent Rs. 300 crores last year to make Instrument Landing System (ILS) work;
- (b) whether the disruption of flights due to fog continued this year too;
- (c) if so, what is the total loss Indian airlines have incurred so far due to fog during the current year;
- (d) the reasons for not achieving the desired results despite spending an amount of Rs. 300 crores last year;
- (e) whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard; and
- (f) if so, by what time Government is likely to improve and provide necessary measures to fly during fog season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) No, Sir. However, Airports Authority of India (AAI) have spent Rs. 11.65 crores for procurement of 13 numbers of Instrument Landing System (ILS) in the year 2008-09.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) Some airlines do not maintain details related to delays due to 'landing restrictions' or late clearance for take off. It is, therefore, not possible to compute loss on this count.
- (d) All pilots of domestic airlines are not compliant to use the CAT-III B ILS system. At times Runway Visual Range (RVR) falls below the aircraft operating minima, therefore, such flights are also not able to use the ILS.
- (e) and (f) Not applicable in view of above.

User Development Fees by private operators

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that User Development Fees (UDF) are being charged by private operators at Mumbai and Delhi airports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has studied the impact of these fees over the economic viability of the project; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Keeping view the paramount importance of completing the

project in time, the Government have, in terms of Section 22A of the AAI Act 1994, approved the levy of Development Fee (DF), purely on an *ad-hoc* basis to bridge the funding gap of Rs. 1827 crores and Rs. 1543 crores for Delhi and Mumbai airports respectively. M/s Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL) has been allowed to levy DF @ Rs. 200/- per embarking domestic passenger and @ Rs. 1300/- per embarking international passenger, inclusive of all applicable taxes, for a period of 36 months w.e.f. 01.03.2009. M/s Mumbai International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (MIAL) has been allowed to levy DF @ Rs.600/- per embarking international passenger and @ Rs.100/- per embarking domestic passenger, inclusive of all applicable taxes for a period of 48 months w.e.f. 01.04.2009.

(c) and (d) DF has been levied under Section 22A of AAI Act, 1994 for funding or financing the cost of upgradation, expansion or development of the airport. Therefore, the economic viability of the project cannot be assessed at this stage. However, due diligence was conducted by the professional consultants which identified funding gap at these airports. The final determination of levy will be made by the Independent Regulator (AERA) on a detailed review.

Outbreak of mysterious fever

*74. SHRI Y. P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any 'mysterious fever' has been reported in some parts of the country;
- (b) if so, when; and
- (c) the details of precautionary measures Government is taking to prevent the spread of this viral fever in the country?

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

There have been isolated media reports of occurrence of so called "mysterious fever" in some parts of India which on investigation turned out to be cases of locally prevalent diseases. Since July, 2009, there have been seven media reports of "mysterious/mystery fever". All the seven reports have been investigated. Brief details about each media report including the disease involved in causing fever are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Government is implementing an integrated disease surveillance project for effective surveillance and rapid response which helps in preventing the spread of epidemic prone diseases including viral diseases. At the State and District level, District Surveillance and Rapid Response teams consisting of Epidemiologists, Physicians, Microbiologists and Entomologists are deployed for early detection and containment of outbreaks. These teams work in close coordination with local public health officials and the programme officers for different disease prevention and control programmes to ensure that specific measures are taken depending on the nature of the outbreak. Through this disease surveillance system, 553 and 799 outbreaks have been reported and responded to in 2008 and 2009 respectively in different parts of the country.

Statement

Details of Media Reports on “Mysterious/Mystery Fever”

Sl. No.	Date of media report	News Source	State	Title of Media Report	On investigation, verified as
1.	21.07.2009	www.timesofindia.com	Goa	Mystery fever rages through Sanguem, Margoa, Goa.	Chikungunya
2.	22.09.2009	www.uniindia.com	Jammu and Kashmir	13 people die due to mysterious fever in Rajouri district, Jammu and Kashmir.	Scrub Typhus
3.	13.11.2009	www.in.jagran.yahoo.com	Uttar Pradesh	3 deaths due to mysterious fever in Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh.	Acute Encephalitis Syndrome
4.	03.12.2009	www.hinduonnet.com	Tamil Nadu	Two deaths due to mysterious fever in Ramanathapuram district, Tamil Nadu.	Chikungunya/Dengue
5.	29.12.2009	www.timesofindia.com	Uttar Pradesh	Mystery fever claims 8 lives in Kanpur Dehat district, Uttar Pradesh.	Malaria
6.	14.01.2010	www.timesofindia.com	Tamil Nadu	The mysterious fever being reported from different parts of Tamil Nadu, including the capital Chennai could be Ross River fever.	Chikungunya/Dengue
7.	01.02.2010	www.Telegraphindia.com	Assam	5 deaths due to mystery fever within 12 days in Hailakandi district, Assam.	Meningitis

Swine flu mspread in the country

†*75. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States in the country affected by swine flu epidemic, the number of persons afflicted with it and the number of resultant deaths, State-wise;

(b) whether influenza epidemic was reported in the country in the year 1957 and 1968 and the number of those affected or died thereof then was more than the number of patients of swine flu;

(c) the number of persons afflicted with Tuberculosis, Malaria and Flu this year, and State-wise;

(d) whether some members of the World Health Organisation have been found to be having vested interest in crating an alarming situation about the spread, treatment and test procedures of swine flu;

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Details of cases and deaths due to Pandemic Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu), State wise, are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The number of persons afflicted with tuberculosis and Malaria, registered under the respective National Programmes, State-wise, for the year 2009 is given in Statement-II and Statement-III (See below). No records are available for seasonal influenza (Flu), State-Wise.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

Statement-I

Laboratory confirmed case of Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu)
(as on 24th February, 2010)

Sl. No.	State*	Lab confirmed cases cumulative	Death of Lab confirmed cases cumulative
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi	9685	95
2.	Andhra Pradesh	782	52
3.	Karnataka	2124	146
4.	Tamil Nadu	2084	7

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
5.	Maharashtra	5484	359
6.	Kerala	1468	37
7.	Punjab	175	39
8.	Haryana	1943	38
9.	Chandigarh (UT)	316	8
10.	Goa	64	5
11.	West Bengal	136	0
12.	Uttarakhand	135	13
13.	Himachal Pradesh	17	8
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	109	4
15.	Gujarat	1202	285
16.	Manipur	2	0
17.	Meghalaya	8	0
18.	Mizoram	4	1
119.	Assam	52	2
20.	Jharkhand	2	0
21.	Rajasthan	2188	192
22.	Bihar	7	0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1310	19
24.	Puducherry	89	6
25.	Chhattisgarh	60	11
26.	Madhya Pradesh	80	26
27.	Daman and Diu	1	0
28.	Orissa	28	3
29.	Nagaland	2	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1
TOTAL		29583	1357

*Only 31 States/UT administrations reported cases. The first case was confirmed on 16th May, 2009

Statement-II

*Number of TB cases detected and registered for treatment under
RNTCP in 2009 (State wise)*

State	Total TB Cases registered for treatment
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	803
Andhra Pradesh	114074
Arunachal Pradesh	2432
Assam	39910
Bihar	82401
Chandigarh	2572
Chhattisgarh	27463
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	386
Daman and Diu	326
Delhi	50693
Goa	1897
Gujarat	80575
Haryana	38241
Himachal Pradesh	13743
Jammu and Kashmir	13164
Jharkhand	39569
Karnataka	67744
Kerala	27019
Lakshadweep	24
Madhya Pradesh	83276
Maharashtra	137705
Manipur	4239
Meghalaya	4591
Mizoram	2538
Nagaland	3614

1	2
Orissa	52145
Puducherry	1385
Punjab	38641
Rajasthan	111501
Sikkim	1720
Tamil Nadu	82634
Tripura	2851
Uttar Pradesh	283317
Uttarakhand	14300
West Bengal	105816
TOTAL	1533309

Statement-III

Malaria cases in India in 2009, State-wise

States/UTs.	Malaria Cases in 2009*
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	24723
Arunachal Pradesh	21894
Assam	91413
Bihar	2853
Chhattisgarh	115343
Goa	5056
Gujarat	45821
Haryana	27976
Himachal Pradesh	182
Jammu and Kashmir	317
Jharkhand	228116
Karnataka	36830
Kerala	2046

1	2
Madhya Pradesh	87822
Maharashtra	93816
Manipur	1069
Meghalaya	76759
Mizoram	9399
Nagaland	8489
Orissa	375401
Punjab	2955
Rajasthan	32709
Sikkim	42
Tamil Nadu	14920
Tripura	24371
Uttarakhand	1264
Uttar Pradesh	54488
West Bengal	137768
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5492
Chandigarh	430
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3066
Daman and Diu	97
Delhi	169
Lakshadweep	8
Puducherry	65
ALL INDIA TOTAL	1533169

*Upto December (provisional)

Shortage of staff in AAI

*76. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airports Authority of India's (AAI) communication, navigation and surveillance wing, which look after the sensitive radar, communication and other navigation systems, is facing acute shortage of staff by over 45 per cent against the sanctioned strength;

(b) whether it is a fact that an advertisement for recruitment was published in October, 2007, written test was held in November, 2008, results were declared in July, 2009 and interviews were held in August 2009, but the final results are yet to be declared;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for this delay; and

(d) the steps taken by his Ministry to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) The sanctioned strength of CNS Discipline in AAI is 3249. As on date, 1882 posts have been filled up. The shortage is 42%.

(b) An advertisement for filling up of posts of Manager (Electronics) was released in December 2007, wherein the last date for receiving application was 22.1.2008 which was further extended to 28.02.2008. The written test was held in November, 2008 and the interviews were conducted in August 2009. The final results of 87 selected candidates have been declared on 22/02/2010.

(c) There has been some delays in the recruitment process due to administrative difficulties e.g. recruitments in 23 other categories of posts were also in process during the period which were advertised along with CNS Posts.

(d) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has advertised 164 vacancies in the Grade of Junior Executive (Electronics) for which date of written examination has been proposed for 6th June 2010. There is also a proposal to advertise 112 vacancies in the Grade of Manager (Electronics) and 100 vacancies in the Grade of Senior Assistant (Electronics) in CNS Discipline to be filled up by direct recruitment.

Development of airports in remote areas

*77. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to assist the State Governments to develop more airports in different districts, particularly in remote areas; and

(b) if not, how does Government plan to cover such areas under the aviation umbrella?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Keeping in view the enormous growth in air passengers, which has put pressure on airport infrastructure, Government had pronounced a policy for greenfield airports in April, 2008 to encourage infusion of greater investment in airport sector. The policy aims to facilitate strengthening and augmenting of airports infrastructure in the country wherein the scope of facilitation to be provided by the State Government to the Airport Company has also been specified.

So far, Government of India has accorded 'in-principle' approval for setting up of new Greenfield airports for public use at Navi Mumbai and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra; Mopa in Goa;

Bijapur, Simoga, Hassan and Gulbarga in Karnataka; Kannur in Kerala; Pakyong in Sikkim; Durgapur in West Bengal; Paladi/Jaipur in Rajasthan and Datia/Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

Ombudsman for NREGS

*78. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no takers for greater transparency in implementation of Government's flagship National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) as State Governments have failed to appoint ombudsman in around 600 districts across the country, even after the lapse of 3 months period from 7 September, 2009 when his Ministry directed various Chief Secretaries to appoint district level ombudsman to monitor implementation of NREGS;

(b) whether his Ministry had taken this decision so that an independent authority may redress grievances in implementation of NREGS expeditiously; and

(c) if so, what other steps Government proposes to take to see that NREGS is successfully implemented?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) Order by the Ministry of Rural Development directing all States to establish district level ombudsman was issued on 7.9.2009. Some of the State Governments sought clarifications from the Ministry regarding the selection procedure to be followed for appointment of Ombudsman. The requisite clarifications have been issued by the Ministry on 21.1.2010. States are required to follow the selection procedures as provided in the scheme and as per clarifications issued.

(b) Yes, Sir. The decision by the Ministry for appointment of district level Ombudsman has been taken for grievance redressal under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in a time bound manner.

(c) For successful implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, additional steps taken by the Government are as under:

- (i) A Web enabled Management Information System (MIS) (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. 9.0 crore job cards and 2.9 crore muster rolls have been up loaded on the web site.
- (ii) Wage disbursement to NREGA workers through Banks/Post Office accounts has been made mandatory to ensure proper disbursement of wages to NREGA workers. 8.66 crore bank/post office accounts have been opened so far. To cover the gaps in

financial services and outreach and also to ensure greater transparency in wage disbursement, Rural ATM, hand held devices, smart cards and biometrics have been initiated.

- (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) Scheme of 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.

Observance of selection procedure as prescribed in the instructions on Ombudsman. As per reports received from State Governments, process for appointment of Ombudsman at district level has been started in all the States except Tamil Nadu. The procedure for selection of Ombudsman includes publication of advertisements for inviting applications for the post, shortlisting of the applications, convening meetings of the Selection Committee, verification of the antecedents of shortlisted candidates followed by their appointments.

Financial reforms in the country

†*79. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the slow down in the reforms programme in financial sector has slackened the development of several other sectors of the economy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the International Finance Corporation has proved to be a hindrance in the development of domestic financial institutions in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) Reforms including those in the financial sector are a continuous process and remain an important agenda of the Government. Backed by the reform process India continues to be one of the fastest growing economies of the world. During 2009-10, real GDP growth accelerated from 6.1 per cent in the first quarter to 7.9 per cent in the second quarter. This revival was driven by industrial growth and pick up in services sector growth.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

LPG connections in Jammu and Kashmir

*80. SHRI G. N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of domestic gas connections provided in Jammu and Kashmir during the current financial year and the total number of connections as on date;

(b) whether there are plans to provide such connections on demand;

(c) whether his Ministry intends to widen the distribution network of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and petroleum in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(d) what steps are intended to provide kerosene under Public Distribution System (PDS) according to latest Census to consumers in Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) and (b) As on 01.02.2010, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) were operating 154 LPG distributors in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Through these distributors, OMCs are serving about 14.94 lakh LPG customers in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. OMCs have released 61,000 new LPG connections in the State between April, 2009 to January, 2010.

The new LPG connections are made available as soon as possible and in any case within a period of sixty days. OMC have reported that there is no waiting list for release of new LPG connections with their LPG distributors in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) As per the "Vision 2015" adopted for LPG sector, a target has been given to the OMCs to raise the over-all LPG population coverage to 75% in the country by releasing 5.5 crore new LPG connections by 2015 especially in rural areas and uncovered areas and also examine the possibility of providing more Retail Outlet/Kisan Seva Kendra (KSK).

OMCs have freedom to set up LPG distributors/RO dealerships/SKO-LDO dealerships as per their commercial consideration based on feasibility and economic viability of the locations as per their own guidelines, which are available on the websites of the concerned OMCs as well as at their Regional/State Offices.

(d) PDS kerosene is an allocated product. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas makes quarterly allocation of PDS kerosene to States/Union Territories for further distribution under the Public Distribution System (PDS) network. The quantity of PDS SKO for distribution per card holder is decided by concerned State Government/UT and the same varies from State to State.

There has been no reduction in allocation of PDS kerosene to the State of Jammu and Kashmir even though there has been a substantial increase in the LPG coverage in the State.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Modification of flying norms for North Eastern States

430. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his Ministry has recently modified flying norms for flights to North Eastern States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) how many private airlines operate their services to distant aerodromes in the North Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION
(SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) At present, private scheduled airlines viz. Jet Airways, Jetlite, Kingfisher Airlines, Spicejet, Go Air, Paramount Airways and IndiGo are operating air services in the North east region.

At present 279 flights per week are operated by these scheduled airlines in North-East region.

Huge loss to Air India

431. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Air India (AI) has incurred Rs. 5,000 crores loss in the year 2008-09 which is more than double of the amount of Rs. 2,226.16 crores, the loss incurred in the year 2007-08;
- (b) if so, the reasons for such a huge loss during the year 2008-09;
- (c) the expected loss of AI in the year 2009-10; and
- (d) what efforts National Aviation Company of India Ltd. (NACIL) is taking to reduce the losses of AI during the current financial year through cost reduction, revenue enhancement, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION
(SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The losses are mainly due to the prevalent economic recession, higher fuel prices, low yields and load factors.

(c) Air India is expected to incur a loss of Rs.5,400 crores approximately (Prov.) during the year 2009-10.

(d) NACIL has formulated a Turnaround Plan, along with cost reduction/revenue enhancement programme, focusing on Fleet Rationalisation, Route Rationalisation, Manpower Rationalisation and Structural Changes.

Kadapa airport in Andhra Pradesh

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the first phase of work of the Kadapa airport was completed in December, 2009;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of second phase components approved and the estimated cost thereof;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the amount so far sanctioned for second phase has now been reduced; and
- (e) if so, by when it will be released to complete the second phase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has constructed a new runway of length 5638 ft. alongwith taxiway and apron at Kadapa airport in Andhra Pradesh for ATR operations which was completed in December, 2009.

(c) AAI has a plan to construct a terminal building, control tower and fire station during 2010-11. AAI also plans to develop Kadapa airport for operation of AB 321 type of aircraft, subject to financial viability and traffic potential.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Development of Jharsuguda and Rourkela airports

433. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to develop the Jharsuguda and Rourkela airports in Orissa in addition to Bhubaneshwar airport; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) A feasibility study has been carried out by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) for Jharsuguda airport. In accordance with the Feasibility Report, AAI has planned for development of Jharsuguda airport, initially, for ATR type of aircraft operations subject to signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between AAI and the State Government of Orissa and handing over of required land to AAI by the State Government of Orissa.

Rourkela airport belongs to Steel Authority of India (SAIL). Therefore, at present AAI has no proposal to upgrade this airport.

Development of Raxaul airport

434. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation for developing Raxaul airport either in public sector or as a joint venture to facilitate tourist flow there; and

(b) what are the details in this regard and by when Raxaul is expected to have a full-fledged airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION
(SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Raxaul airport belongs to Airports Authority of India (AAI) and the airport is not in operation for more than three decades. In order to operationalise the airport, AAI had carried out a study by M/s. RITES and found that there is no potential at present for development of the airport.

Recognition of Aero Club of India

†435. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Aero Club of India is supported, protected and recognized by his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the primary members thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that his Ministry provides financial assistance to the Aero Club of India from time to time;

(d) whether membership to this society has been stopped; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by Government to revive this institution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION
(SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (e) Aero Club of India (ACI) is registered as a company under the Companies Act, 1956. Ministry of Civil Aviation only provides Grants-in-Aid to ACI for promotion of aerospots and for providing impetus to the flying training in the country. Its membership is governed by the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association of ACI and Ministry of Civil Aviation does not interfere in the process of membership.

Construction of airport at Kishangarh

†436. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement regarding construction of airport at Kishangarh in Ajmer has been reached between the State Government of Rajasthan and the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the time-frame set for starting and completion of airport construction process in this matter along with the details of the category and capacity of aeroplanes that could land at Kishangarh runway?

†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) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between Airports Authority of India (AAI) and the State Government of Rajasthan for developing Kishangarh airstrip into an airport with ATR-72 type of aircraft operations. State Government has handed over the existing Kishangarh airstrip along with 75 acres of adjacent land. This however, is not sufficient to develop the airport for ATR type of aircraft operation. Further action by AAI is subject to handing over of additional requisite land by the State Government of Rajasthan.

Airport at Dwarka Yatradham

437. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government is planning an airport for the Dwarka Yatradham in Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Jamnagar and Porbandar airports are in close vicinity of Dwarka Yatradham, they provide connectivity to the Dham.

Time gap between two flights

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the gap between two successive take-off or landing is more in India than developed countries;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) what remedial measures Government intends to take to reduce this gap, which causes congestion at airports and in the skies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The gap between two successive take offs or landings is as per the standards laid down by ICAO.

(c) In order to reduce the congestion on ground and in the sky, Airports Authority of India has implemented the following steps:

- (i) Radar separation has been reduced to 3 miles within approach. (ii) Performance Based Navigation (PBN) Procedures has been implemented at Delhi, Mumbai, Ahmedabad and Chennai airports.

Development fee at Delhi airport

439. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to increase the Airport Development Fee due to cost over-runs at Delhi airport;
- (b) what is the break-up of this cost over-run of Rs. 3500 crores;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that shopping malls, five star and luxurious hotels have been built at the airport; and
- (d) the steps proposed by Government to review such expenditure and reduce the Development Fee being levied on passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) There is no such proposal with the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per provisions of Operation, Management and Development Agreement (OMDA) entered into between Airports Authority of India (AAI) and M/s Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL), M/s DIAL is permitted to establish non-aeronautical services viz. hotels and motels, Restaurants, etc., as specified in the Schedule 6 of the OMDA, at the airport for needs of the passengers.

(d) As per, one of the conditions of the approval accorded by the Government of India for levy of Development Fee, the final determination of the levy is to be made by the Independent Regulator on a detailed review.

Extension of visibility limits at airport

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

- (a) the details of Notification issued on 17th January, 2010 with regard to extending the visibility clearance from 125 metres to 150 metres;
- (b) what are the reasons for issuing such Notification;
- (c) whether security considerations have been taken into account before issuing such Notification; and
- (d) whether it is a fact that the Boeing aircraft cannot land if the visibility is 125 metres or less?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Details of notification are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The notification has been issued for safety and uniform application of rules.

(c) Security is not affected by operational weather minima in any way.

(d) Most Boeing aircraft can land up to as low as 50 meters visibility. However, the notification of 17th January, 2010 was for take off operations.

Statement

Notification

Office of the Director General of Civil Aviation Flight Inspector Directorate

(F.No. AV.22013/32007-FID)

Dated:- 17th January, 2010

LOW VISIBILITY TAKE-OFF OPERATIONS (LVTO)

Annexure-3 to Operations Circular 6/99 on Low Visibility Take Off Operations is being reviewed.

Following instructions on LVTO shall be followed subject to the compliance of all other existing guidelines contained in Annexure-3 of Operations Circular 6 of 1999.

1. **Designated Take-Off Alternate Minima:-** For dispatched the Take Off Alternate weather (actual and forecast) shall not be less than the applicable landing minima and shall not be less than ILS Cat-I minima for airfield certified for CAT-II/III operations.
2. **For approved Scheduled Operators:-** only LVTO minima may be authorized as 150 mtrs. RVR for CAT 'C' aircraft and 175 mtrs. RVR for CAT 'D' aircrafts. All other operators may seek authorization to LVTO minima of 200 mtrs.

Detailed Revised Circular shall follow.

(Ashutosh Vasistha)

Dy. Director Operations

for Director General of Civil Aviation

To

All Scheduled Operators/Airports Authority of India (ATC)

Redeployment of Air India employees

441. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Air India has decided to redeploy seven of its employees;
- (b) if so, the reasons thereof and the details thereof;
- (c) how much staff or workforce are in excess in Air India; and
- (d) what is Government's plan to bring normalcy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Air India had decided in 1998 to redeploy staff from administrative areas to operational areas at the airport. Thereafter, redeployment of staff has been carried out from time-to-time to meet the requirements and business needs of the Company.

(c) and (d) Present strength of regular employees in NACIL is over 30,000. The process of manpower rationalisation within NACIL is currently being undertaken as part of turnaround strategy.

New airports in Orissa

442. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the new airport project proposals for Orissa;
- (b) the number of air-strips operating in the State;
- (c) whether any survey has been conducted by his Ministry to upgrade the air-strips to make airports; and
- (d) whether any proposal to make the airport of Rangailunda, near Berhampur in Ganjam district with upgrading the air-strip, presently being operated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) A feasibility study has been carried out by Airports Authority of India (AAI) for Jharsuguda airport. In accordance with the Feasibility Report, AAI has a plan for development of Jharsuguda airport, initially, for ATR type of aircraft operations subject to signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between AAI and the State Government of Orissa and handing over of required land to AAI by the State Government of Orissa. In addition, AAI has also decided for development and upgradation of Biju Patnaik Airport at Bhubaneswar to international standards.

(b) There are 22 airstrips in the State of Orissa. However, only one airport of AAI namely Bhubaneswar airport is operational in the State.

(c) AAI have not conducted any survey so far to upgrade any airstrip in the State of Orissa.

(d) There is an airstrip at Rangailunda, near Berhanpur belonging to the State Government. At present, AAI have no plan to develop this airport.

Functioning of CAT-III system at airport

†443. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether CAT-III system has been introduced to cope up with fog at airport in Delhi;
- (b) the time when CAT-III system was installed at Delhi airport and the total expenditure incurred thereon;
- (c) the number of flights that have been affected due to fog so far, upon introduction of CAT-III system; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the reasons why CAT-III system was not used in January, 2010 to cope up with dense fog, due to which a number of flights were cancelled and travellers put to lots of inconvenience?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. CAT-III ILS system has been introduced at IGI airport for maintaining continuity of flight operations in low visibility condition. CAT III A system permits landing of aircraft upto Runway Visual Range (RVR) not less than 200 meters. CAT III B permits landing of aircraft when RVR is less than 200 meters but not less than 50 meters.

(b) CAT-III A system was installed on runway 28 at IGI airport in year 2001. This was upgraded to CAT-III B ILS with Advanced Surface Movement Guidance and Control Systems (ASMGCS) in December, 2005 at a cost of Rs. 55 crores. In September, 2008, the new runways 29/11 has been provided with CAT-III B ILS along with 2nd Surface Movement Radar (SMR) and augmentation of ASMGCS at a cost of Rs. 20.47 crores.

(c) As per the available data, for the current winter season 339 flights were cancelled and 201 flights were diverted at IGI airport due to low visibility in foggy conditions.

(d) There was no failure of ILS CAT-III system at IGI airport in January, 2010. However, on 1st and 2nd January, 2010 from 0200 IST to 1140 IST, some aircraft could not use the system due to failure of RVR equipment and non-availability of Runway Visual Range (RVR) information. However, CAT-II ILS system which permits landing guidance to the aircraft upto RVR not less than 350 meters was available on both the runways.

Illegal wealth of country

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by ex-revenue Secretary in the Government of India, while speaking at a seminar on Tax Havens and illegal wealth of India to the effect that 15 years ago Government had information about individuals and institutions hiding billions of dollars in Swiss Banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the factual position in this regard, at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Government is aware of the newspaper report which has been published in the Deccan Chronicle of 30th August, 2009 stating that Shri M.R. Sivaraman, former Revenue Secretary, while speaking at a seminar on Tax Havens and Illegal Wealth of India has stated that the Government 15 years ago held information about individuals and institutions hiding billions of dollars in Swiss banks.

(b) and (c) Shri M.R. Sivaraman has denied having made such statement and had requested the newspaper to publish the denial.

Development of airports in small towns

445. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has taken steps to improve airports in smaller towns like Rajahmundry, Vijayawada and Coimbatore;

(b) whether it is a fact that AAI has not provided basic amenities for the waiting public and passengers;

(c) whether AAI has recently received representations on the need to improve smaller airports;

(d) if so, the details of such representations; and

(e) the immediate steps being taken to effect improvements and access and enhanced coordination with local authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Required basic amenities such as Restaurant, Snack Bar, Car Park, Toilets etc. have been provided at airports for the waiting public and passengers.

(c) to (e) Representations and requests for improvement of smaller airports, as and when received, are taken into consideration by AAI for development of smaller airports, and accordingly AAI had undertaken feasibility study through M/s RITES. As per the recommendation of the feasibility study, upgradation and operationalisation of 13 existing smaller airports, has been planned by AAI with the involvement and cooperation of State Governments, which is expected to provide required additional land and other concessions/facilities, wherever required. Out of 13 airports, AAI has already undertaken development of Cuddappah and Mysore airports, after entering into an Memorandum of Standing (MoU), with the respective State Governments.

Financial assistance to Air India

†446. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide special financial assistance to Air India again;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the head under which expenditure of Air India has been deducted by Government and the extent to which it has been deducted;

(d) whether any new plan is under consideration for deducting expenditure; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government has approved the release of equity support of Rs.800 crores to Air India during Financial Year 2009-10.

(c) Government has not deducted any expenditure of Air India. Air India meets its expenditure from its Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Air service between Bagdogra and Kathmandu

†447. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to introduce air service between Bagdogra and Kathmandu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government is considering to accord the status of international airport to Bagdogra airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) As per the existing India-Nepal bilateral air services arrangements, the designated airlines of each side have an unlimited access to/from Bagdogra. However, actual operation by any airlines is guided by its commercial judgement.

(d) No, Sir.

Kangra airport in Himachal Pradesh

448. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Kangra airport in Himachal Pradesh has been totally ignored as it has been provided neither a Met office nor central line alignment localizer and angle line facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would consider to set up a Met office and provide central alignment localizer and angle line facilities at Kangra airport;

(d) if so, by when Kangra airport will have these facilities; and

(e) how it is made possible to grant or deny permission to flights for landing in inclement weather in the absence of Met office?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) No, Sir. There is no Met office nor central line alignment localizer and angle line facilities at Kangra airport.

(b) to (d) Being a Visual Flight Rule (VFR) airport, Kangra airport does not need the facility of Instrument Landing System (ILS). However, AAI has provided Navigational Aids like Non-Directional Beacons and Visual High Frequency (VHF) Communication facility. Indian Meteorological Department has taken action to open an Airport Meteorological Station at Kangra airport from 01.03.2010 to provide meteorological information using mobile instruments. Permanent Airport Meteorological Instruments for measuring Wind Speed, Wind Direction, Air Temperature, Humidity and Atmospheric Pressure will be installed by end of May, 2010.

(e) Operational control of aircraft lies with Pilot-in-Command. When requested by Pilot-in-Command, ATC Officer provides tower observation regarding observed weather conditions.

Terminal-3 in IGI airport

449. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Terminal-3 of Indira Gandhi International Airport has been equipped to handle large commercial carriers like Air Bus A-380;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when it will be ready to handle large number of passengers in view of Commonwealth Games this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Three international contact stands of terminal 3 have been equipped with Triple Arm Passenger Boarding Bridges (PBBs), two serving the main deck and the third serving the upper deck of Airbus-380 aircraft. The arrival baggage carousels serving Airbus-380 flights have longer claim length. All gate lounges supporting Airbus-380 operations have been sized as per norms applicable with adequate seating capacity. Aircraft Stands and taxing lanes have been dimensioned for Airbus-380 (code Faircraft) with adequate clearances.

(c) Does not arise.

Upgradation of non-metro airports

450. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the upgradation plans of the non-metro airports in the country have been badly affected in the past few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has directed the airport regulator to put in place an effective monitoring mechanism to avoid delays in upgradation plans; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to ensure completion of upgradation of non-metro airports without any further cost escalation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such direction has been issued by the Government.

(d) Works are regularly monitored by a dedicated project team. Besides, an independent Project Monitoring and Quality Assurance (PMQA) Department has been set up at Corporate Headquarters of Airports Authority of India (AAI) to ensure regular monitoring and quality assurance at sites through periodic site inspection visits and holding review and coordination meetings to remove hindrances and expedite progress without any further cost escalation.

Relaxation in customs and excise duties

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government announces relaxation/concession in customs and excise duties from time to time;

(b) if so, whether there is any mechanism in position to ensure that benefits of such concessions/relaxation reach consumers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any action has been taken against defaulters; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) There is no specific provision in customs and excise laws requiring the passing on of the reduction in customs and excise duties to the consumers. In any case, the price of a commodity depends on a variety of factors such as cost of inputs, supply and demand position, R&D costs, product quality, sales promotion cost, trade commission, freight charges, the landed cost of similar goods etc. Customs and Central Excise duties applicable to the product are only one of these factors.

(d) Does not arise in view of (b) and (c) above.

Assistance of World Bank for construction of bridge

†452. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has proposed to provide financial assistance to India for the construction of bridges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the terms and conditions for such financial assistance; and
- (d) the details of bridges likely to be constructed with this assistance, State-wise especially in Uttar Pradesh?

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

(a) No, Sir. The World Bank has not offered financial assistance specifically for construction of bridges.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Direct tax collection

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

- (a) what is Government's target for direct tax collection for financial year 2009-10 and how much tax was collected till December, 2009;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government's revenue collection target for 2009-10 has run into an unforeseen obstacle due to shortage of senior personnel in Income Tax Department;
- (c) if so, how many posts of the rank of Commissioner and other senior officials still lying vacant; and
- (d) by when Government proposes to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The details of Direct Tax collection up to the Month of December 2009-10 is as under:—

(Rs. in crores)			
F.Y.	Budget Estimates 2009-10	Collection up to the month of December 2009	% age of B.E. achieved.
2009-10	370,000	250,232	67.63%

The Collection figure of 2009-10 is provisional.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Vacancies arise from time to time on account of retirement, promotion etc., in various senior grades. To fill up the vacancies in the grade of Commissioner of Income Tax and Additional/Joint Commissioner of Income Tax proposals have been sent to Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) for filling up these vacancies.

Estimate of fake currency in circulation

†454. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the news item published in print media stating that fake currency worth one lakh crore in circulation in Indian market which is the size of India's defence budget;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that fake currency trafficking has become a major problem for the Indian economy; and

(c) if so, the concrete steps being taken by Government to tackle this problem?

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

(a) and (b) No estimates are available on fake currency notes in circulation. RBI has informed that some newspapers have been erroneously quoting some reports for estimate of forged currency notes in circulation in the country. RBI maintains that the volume of fake currency is negligible, at less than 0.001% (8 notes per million pieces) of the total notes in circulation, and therefore, not a major threat to economic stability.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to curb circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) in the country include stepping up of vigilance by the Border Security Force and Custom authorities to prevent smuggling of fake notes; dissemination of information on security features through print and electronic media and formation of Forged Note Vigilance Cells in all the Head Offices of the banks. Additional security features have also been incorporated in the bank notes in 2005 to make counterfeiting very difficult. To strengthen the security of bank notes further, incorporation of latest security features is underway. A High Level Committee headed by the Union Home Secretary comprising officials from central agencies and other senior police officials has been constituted to monitor and draw a comprehensive strategy to combat FICN. Similar bodies have also been set up in the States. In addition, Government of India have nominated the Central Bureau of Investigation as the Nodal Agency to monitor investigation of fake currency note cases. The RBI has also strengthened the mechanism for detection of counterfeit notes by the Banks.

Loans to entrepreneurs

‡455. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that small and medium industries and entrepreneurs under self-employment schemes, are facing difficulties in getting loans from public sector banks;

(b) if so, the reasons for laxity on the part of public sector banks in providing such loans;

(c) whether Government would consider issuing directions to the effect so that public sector banks provide urgently required loan to the small and medium enterprises and entrepreneurs under Government self-employment schemes; and

(d) if so, by when such direction would be issued?

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

(a) to (d) The credit flow to the Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) has increased over a

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

period of time. The flow of credit from Scheduled commercial Banks to the Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) during the last 3 years is given below :

(Amt. Rs. in Crore)

As on last reporting Friday of March	Public Sector Banks	Private Sector Banks	Foreign Banks	Scheduled Commercial banks
2007	102550	13136	11637	127323
2008	151137	46912	15489	213538
2009	191307	47916	18138	257361

The above statement reflects that Commercial Banks are increasingly lending to this sector.

As per the extant guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India, loans granted by banks to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) is treated as priority sector lending. While, no target for lending to MSEs has been fixed by the Reserve Bank for domestic scheduled commercial banks, foreign banks operating in India are required to lend at least 10% of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or credit equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (OBE), whichever is higher, to MSE sector. Further all banks are required to lend 60% of their total loans to MSE sector to Micro Enterprises only.

Unclaimed deposits in dormant accounts

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

(a) whether according to data released by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) recently, unclaimed deposits worth Rs. 1,188 crores are lying with banks in the country in 1.92 crore dormant accounts;

(b) whether on earlier occasions such unclaimed accumulated deposits were utilized in social welfare sector projects upon the directives of the Supreme Court; and

(c) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
(a) to (c) According to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) the unclaimed deposits lying with Schedules Commercial Banks as on December 31, 2008 are as under:-

No. of Accounts	Amount of Unclaimed Deposits
10092141	Rs. 1188.07 crore

The amount of unclaimed deposits lies with the respective Banks and is utilised by them for their general business like any other deposits.

Share value of PSUs under disinvestment

457. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set a target of Rs. 30,000 crores from stake sales in Public Sector Units (PSUs) in 2010-11;
- (b) whether a final list of PSUs has been made for this purpose;
- (c) what is the criteria fixed to select PSUs for this purpose;
- (d) whether it is a fact that flooding the market will cause loss of their share values; and
- (e) what is the strategy behind the timing of this proposed sale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Disinvestment proceeds have been estimated at Rs.40,000 crore for the year 2010-2011.

(b) This is an ongoing exercise. No such final list has been prepared.

(c) As per policy all listed profitable PSUs not meeting the mandatory public shareholding of 10% are to be made compliant and 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.

(d) No, Sir. Since October, 2004, market capitalization of five companies which have been listed has increased by 3.8 times from Rs.78,841 crore of book value to Rs.2,98,929 crore as on 12.2.2010.

(e) The quantum of disinvestment, timing of the public offerings etc. are decided on a case by case basis.

Under charging of tax

458. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) in its Audit Report of December, 2009 had pointed out under-charging of tax totaling Rs. 1,572 crores in more than 850 cases;
- (b) if so, whether these irregularities pertained to computation of business income, capital expenditure and while making provisions for depreciation;
- (c) how much of this short-charged amount has been recovered; and
- (d) what is the time-frame for making full recoveries of around Rs. 1,572 crores?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Sir. CAG in its Report No.CA 21 of 2009 (Direct Taxes) had pointed out 860 Audit observations involving Revenue impact of Rs.1572.08 crore.

(b) The irregularities as observed by the Audit include mistakes in computation of business income, making provisions for depreciation, carry forward/set off of losses, adoptions of correct figures/arithmetical errors, application of correct rate of tax/surcharge, deductions under chapter VIA and other than chapter VIA, assessments while giving effect to appellate orders, capital gains, deduction/liability not supported by actual payment, exemptions and relief, refund/interest on refund, non/short levy of interest, summary assessments, allowance of liabilities, assessment of salary income, deduction in respect of export profits, wealth not assessed due to non-correlation of records of different taxes, non-inclusion of taxable assets and mistakes in valuation of assets.

(c) Audit observation in specific cases are examined by the Assessing officers and wherever necessary, remedial measures are taken as per provisions of the respective statutes. Information in respect of recoveries made on account of short charged amounts has been called for from field formation of Central Board of Direct Taxes, which is still awaited.

(d) Information is being collected from field formation of Central Board of Direct Taxes.

Instant encashing of cheques at ATMs

459. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that some banks are planning to start a facility of instant cheque encashing at ATMs;

(b) if so, the names of the banks which are initially going to start it; and

(c) how much time it will take for its actual functioning?

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

(a) to (c) Indian Banks' Association has reported that presently ATMs are not equipped with facility to scan cheques or pick up details required for processing the transactions. Payment of cheque would involve signature verification, which is required for cheque payment.

Proposal for freezing of interest rate on crop loan

460. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Uttarakhand has given any proposal for freezing of interest rates of concessional crop loans by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD); and

(b) if so, the policy underlying the said proposal?

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

(a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that no such proposal has been received from State Government of Uttarakhand.

- (b) Does not arise.

Instances of tax evasions

461. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified instances of tax evasions by big industrial houses in India;
- (b) if so, the details of those instances, industrial firm-wise;
- (c) whether Government has issued any notices for recovery; and
- (d) if so, the result of such efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Law for controlling fake currency circulation

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

- (a) the amount of fake currency found in the counters of Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India and other Public Sector Banks;
- (b) the steps Government is going to take to stop the fake currency circulation in various parts of the country; and
- (c) whether Government is planning to make stringent laws to control the circulation of fake notes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the information furnished by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), total of counterfeits detected at the Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India and other bank branches during the last three years is furnished below:

Year	Detection at RBI	Detection at SBI and other bank branches	Total
2006-07	59,048	45,695	1,04,743
2007-08	62,134	1,33,677	1,95,811
2008-09	55,830	3,42,281	3,98,111

- (b) The steps taken by the Government to curb circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) in the country include stepping up vigilance by the Border Security Force and Custom authorities to prevent smuggling of fake notes; dissemination of information on security features

through print and electronic media and formation of Forged Note Vigilance Cells in all the Head Offices of the banks. Additional security features have also been incorporated in the bank notes in 2005 to make counterfeiting very difficult. To strengthen the security of bank notes further, incorporation of latest security features is underway. A High Level Committee headed by the Union Home Secretary comprising officials from central agencies and other senior police officials has been constituted to monitor and draw a comprehensive strategy to combat FICN. Similar bodies have also been set up in the States. In addition, Government of India have nominated the Central Bureau of Investigation as the Nodal Agency to monitor investigation of fake currency note cases. The RBI has also strengthened the mechanism for detection of counterfeit notes by the Banks.

(c) The National Investigation Agency has been constituted under the provisions of the National Investigation Agency Act and it empowers National Investigation Agency to investigate and prosecute offences mentioned in the Schedule to the Act, which, *inter alia*, includes offences relating to counterfeit currency.

Recognition of Voter ID card by banks as address proof

463. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the public sector banks recognize the Voter ID card as the valid address proof;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
(a) to (c) In terms of guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on Know Your Customer (KYC) norms, all Scheduled Commercial Banks/Financial Institutions accept Voter ID Card as one of the documents in support of verification of the identity of the customer and not in support of verification of the address of the customer. Under Rule 9 of rules modified under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2005, banks are required to obtain from a prospective client, *inter alia*, one certified copy of an officially valid document containing details of his identity and address as passport, driving license, permanent account number (PAN) card, voter's identity card issued by the Election Commissioner of India or any other document as may be required by the banking company, financial institution or intermediary.

The address particulars contained in documents such as Passport, PAN Card, Voter's Identity Card, Driving License etc. which are either once in life time documents or valid for a long period of 10 years, would normally refer to the permanent address or the address at the time of obtaining these documents. Therefore, the address recorded in these documents may

be different from the current residential address of the customer while applying for opening of an account. The very purpose of getting the address of the customer verified by the bank is to communicate with him for additional information that may be required by the bank in connection with transactions/operations.

Therefore the guidelines issued by RBI envisage utility bills, bank statement, ration card, etc. as documents to be relied upon for verification of address.

Outstanding education loans

464. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total outstanding loans of public sector banks under Education Loan Scheme has increased considerably;

(b) if so, the details of outstanding loans and number of such accounts of the public sector banks as on date, bank-wise and State-wise; and

(c) what steps Government proposes to take to ensure that the deserving poor students do get the educational loan and at the same time banks too do not lose their money on the scheme?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bank-wise details of total outstanding educational loans of Public Sector Banks and number of accounts as on 30th September, 2009 and State-wise details as on last reporting Friday of March, 2009 (latest available) are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (See below).

(c) Banks have been advised by IBA that the education loan applications should not be rejected or passed on to other banks/branches on the ground of area of operation. The performance of the banks in terms of lending is reviewed on quarterly basis. The recovery position is also being reviewed regularly.

Statement-I

*Bank-wise details of education loans by public sector banks as on
30th September, 2009*

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Total Outstanding	
		No. of Accounts	Amt. in Rs. Crore.
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad Bank	33717	753.27
2.	Andhra Bank	74766	1606.31

1	2	3	4
3.	Bank of Baroda	70372	1400.15
4.	Bank of India	82615	1541.52
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	21237	409.81
6.	Canara Bank	155994	2661.00
7.	Central Bank of India	57519	998.49
8.	Corporation Bank	33713	761.72
9.	Dena Bank	13043	276.80
10.	IDBI Bank	3866	74.63
11.	Indian Bank	139489	2055.90
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	88699	1180.48
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	38840	910.44
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	7176	196.54
15.	Punjab National Bank	97098	1901.56
16.	Syndicate Bank	78558	1338.68
17.	UCO Bank	32154	604.50
18.	Union Bank of India	59986	1190.00
19.	United Bank of India	19276	379.00
20.	Vijaya Bank	26482	500.22
21.	State Bank of India	382355	8008.00
22.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	16931	349.85
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	45714	792.63
24.	State Bank of Mysore	24163	459.02
25.	State Bank of Indore	10770	194.17
26.	State Bank of Patiala	2835	126.85
27.	State Bank of Travancore	88748	1538.13
TOTAL		1715016	32366.61

Note: Data provisional

Source: IBA

Statement-II

*State-wise details of Educational Loans by Public Sector Banks as on the
last reporting Friday of March 2009*

Amount in Rs. Crore

State/Union Territories	Education Loans	
	No. of Accounts	Amount outstanding
1	2	3
NORTH EASTERN REGION	12443	277.15
Assam	8842	192.33
Meghalaya	755	17.37
Mizoram	339	11.94
Arunachal Pradesh	421	8.83
Nagaland	222	6.39
Manipur	1093	25.14
Tripura	771	15.15
EASTERN REGION	152519	2867.94
Bihar	34539	657.93
Jharkhand	24329	510.41
West Bengal	52404	956.15
Orissa	40708	731.31
Sikkim	293	7.44
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	246	4.70
CENTRAL REGION	176610	3143.77
Uttar Pradesh	91547	1659.12
Uttarakhand	16027	292.73
Madhya Pradesh	60145	1021.78
Chhattisgarh	8891	170.13
NORTHERN REGION	142640	3209.63
Delhi	31945	999.65
Punjab	30830	619.51

1	2	3
Haryana	26624	542.00
Chandigarh	5363	154.23
Jammu and Kashmir	2991	69.03
Himachal Pradesh	8660	136.71
Rajasthan	36227	688.49
WESTERN REGION	142934	3223.72
Gujarat	35575	939.02
Maharashtra	103410	2197.43
Daman and Diu	429	13.08
Goa	3106	64.48
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	414	9.70
SOUTHERN REGION	940845	14280.08
Andhra Pradesh	193399	3907.07
Karnataka	134548	2353.00
Lakshadweep	13	0.16
Tamil Nadu	405270	5021.20
Kerala	199746	2899.00
Puducherry	7869	99.65
ALL INDIA	1567991	27002.27

Source: RBI. Note: Data are provisional

Harassment of pensioners

‡465. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is a lot of harassment of pensioners by Government banks;

(b) whether Government has received any complaints from pensioners regarding harassment by banks; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
(a) and (b) Complaints have been received from pensioners by the Government alleging non-

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

disbursement, delay in disbursement of pension, non-payment of arrears of pensioners, delay in release of family pension, etc.

(c) In order to mitigate the grievances of pensioners, the steps taken by the Government *inter alia*, include.

- (i) The 'Scheme for payment of pension to Central Civil Pensioners by authorised banks provides that, if a pensioner is unable to obtain a life certificate from an authorized banks' official on account of serious illness/incapacitation etc., the officer in-charge of the paying branch may nominate officer to visit the pensioner at his/her residence/hospital for the purpose of recording the life certificate.
- (ii) Banking Codes and Standards Board of India (BCSBI) has included pension as payment services for application of 'Code of Commitment by Banks to Customers.' Accordingly, banks are committed to extend the banking services under the adopted Code. The BSCBI sets minimum standards of banking services.
- (iii) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised the banks to implement promptly the Government orders increasing the Dearness Allowance to pensioners.
- (iv) No disbursement or delay in disbursement of pension (to the extent the grievance can be attributed to the action on part of the bank concerned, but not with regard to its employees) is one of the grounds of complaints prescribed under Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2006. The complaints received at the Banking Ombudsman Offices are also redressed promptly by taking up the matter with concerned banks as per the provisions of the scheme.
- (v) Indian Banks' Association has also advised banks to frame guidelines to ensure that customers, especially senior citizens are not put to inconvenience in transacting the business.
- (vi) Further, directions have also been issued by the Government to all the Public Sector Banks to ensure establishment of Central Pension Processing Centres, in terms of RBI guidelines dated 1st October, 2008.

Compensation for CST to States

466. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is likely to pay compensation to the States for loss of Central Sales Tax (CST) revenue for the year 2010-11;

(b) if so, whether Government would follow the 22nd August, 2008 guidelines for payment of CST to the States; and

(c) if not, whether Government would raise the CST level back to 4 per cent from the present level of 2 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The States have demanded that the Centre provide cash compensation to them for CST losses in 2010-11 also. The Centre has asked the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers to send proposals in this regard, including the new formula for 2010-11.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government of India to restore the CST rate to 4% from the present level of 2%.

Investment by FIIs

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

(a) the number of Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) active in the Indian stock market currently;

(b) the break-up of funds invested by each of these FIIs in the country; and

(c) the proportion of investment through participatory notes in each FII's investment?

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

(a) The number of FIIs registered with SEBI are 1706 as on February 19, 2010.

(b) The information on funds invested by *each* FII is market sensitive, as informed by SEBI.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

Issues of IPOs and CDs by banks

468. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many nationalized banks are planning to raise money through Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) this fiscal;

(b) if so, what are the names of such banks and money they are likely to raise either through IPO or *via* Certificates of Deposits (CDs);

(c) whether it is also a fact that some banks have shown losses during the last three years; and

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

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

(a) and (b) At present, the United Bank of India, with approval of the Government, has come up with an Initial Public Offer (IPO) of five crore equity shares of face value of Rs.10 each. The bank is likely to raise around Rs.300 crore through this IPO.

(c) and (d) None of the Public Sector Banks have incurred losses during the last three financial years.

Estimation of fake currency by NCRB

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

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the total value of fake currency has gone up from Rs. 8 crores in 2006 to Rs. 25 crores in 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government justifies the view of apex bank that fake currency is no serious threat to economy since it constitutes only 0.001 per cent; and

(d) what efforts his Ministry is making to contain the smuggling of fake notes through border security force, customs authorities and others?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details are as follows:

Year	Total (no. of pieces)	Total Value (in rupees)
2006	3,58,002	8,39,44,769
2007	3,87,569	10,54,23,325
2008	6,61,759	25,81,41,492

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to curb circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) in the country include stepping up of vigilance by the Border Security Force and Custom authorities to prevent smuggling of fake notes; dissemination of information on security features through print and electronic media and formation of Forged Note Vigilance Cells in all the Head Offices of the banks. Additional security features have also been incorporated in the bank notes in 2005 to make counterfeiting very difficult. To strengthen the security of bank notes further, incorporation of latest security features is underway. A High Level Committee headed by the Union Home Secretary comprising officials from central agencies and other senior police officials has been constituted to monitor and draw a comprehensive strategy to combat FICN. Similar bodies have also been set up in the States. In addition, Government of India have nominated the Central Bureau of Investigation as the Nodal Agency to monitor investigation of fake currency note cases. The RBI has also strengthened the mechanism for detection of counterfeit notes by the Banks.

LIC agents

†470. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the number of Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) agents in the country who encourage insurance policy seekers to buy insurance policies;
- (b) the functions of LIC agents and the percentage of commission they get;
- (c) whether agents assist in augmenting the number of LIC policies;
- (d) whether Government is contemplating doing away with the agents by discontinuing their commission; and
- (e) the sort of services policy holders would get on doing away with the agents and their commission, and the way employment would be provided to the agents thus rendered unemployed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
 (a) Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has reported that the total number of LIC agents as on 31st January, 2010 was 14,18,751.

(b) As per the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Agents) Rules, 1972 the LIC Agents have to perform *inter alia* the following functions:

- (i) solicit and procure new life insurance business which shall not be less than the minimum prescribed in these regulations and shall endeavour to conserve the business already secured.
- (ii) take into consideration the needs of the proposer for life insurance and their capacity to pay premiums.
- (iii) make all reasonable enquiries in regard to the lives to be insured before recommending proposals for acceptance and bring to the notice of the Corporation any circumstances which may adversely affect the risk to be underwritten.
- (iv) take all reasonable steps to ensure that age of the life assured is admitted at the commencement of the policy.
- (v) not interfere with any proposal introduced by any other agent.
- (vi) maintain contact with all person who have become policy holder through him.
- (vii) advise every policyholder to effect nomination or assignment in respect of his policy and offer necessary assistance in this behalf.
- (viii) endeavour to ensure that every instalment of premium is remitted by the policyholder to the corporation within the period of grace.
- (ix) endeavour to prevent the lapsation of policy or its conversion in to a paid up policy.
- (x) render all reasonable assistance to the claimants in filling claim forms and generally in complying with the requirements laid down in relation to settlement of claims.

Commission Structure: Section 40A of the Insurance Act, 1938 prescribes the ceiling 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 per cent of the first year's premium (an insurer, during the first ten years of his business, may pay forty per cent), seven and a half per cent of the second and the third year's renewal premium, and there after five per cent of each renewal premium, payable on the policy. For annuity policies where single premium is payable, two per cent of that premium is payable towards commission. In case of deferred annuity with more than one premium, seven and a half per cent of the first year's premium and two per cent of each renewal premium is payable towards commission.

The commission actually paid to the agents by LIC less than the ceilings prescribed in the Act.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. Does not arise.

Disbursement of pension by Andhra Bank

471. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Bank in Uttar Pradesh is not authorized to disburse pension to Central Government pensioners, as per records of Central Pension Payment Authority as on 1st December, 2009;

(b) whether it is a fact that two branches of the said bank in Vasundhara, Ghaziabad and Sector 19 in Noida have since been making such disbursements before 1st December, 2009;

(c) if so, whether Government has issued formal orders on the subject;

(d) if so, when this order was issued; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
(a) to (e) Central Pension Accounting Office (CPAO) accredits Public Sector Banks, state-wise, for disbursement of Central Government Civil Pension. As per the 'Scheme for payment of pensions to Central Government Civil Pensioners through the authorized Banks', Andhra Bank is not authorized to disburse pension to Central Government Civil Pensioners in Uttar Pradesh. Andhra Bank has reported that the Vasundhara Branch in Ghaziabad and Sector 19 in Noida being a part of National Capital Territory of Delhi, the bank has been authorized by Central Pension Payment Authority to disburse civil pensions. However, these branches have not received any request for payment of civil pensions till date.

Foreign investors

472. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with foreign investors' appetite for Indian equities more than 50 companies are looking to pick up close to Rs. 43000 crores through qualified institutional placements in quarter 2010;

(b) if so, whether among firms in queue are Reliance Energy, Jet Airways, Adani Enterprises, Gammon India, Omax Technologies, Essar Oil, Tech Mahindra and Pune headquartered Bharat Forge; and

(c) if so, to what extent Government has given permission to invest in India by calling investors?

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

(a) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has reported that for the quarter 2010 (period from January, 2010 till date), six companies have raised money through Qualified Institutional Placements (QIP) route totaling to Rs. 2530.16 crore. Thirteen companies have taken approval from the stock exchanges to raise money through QIP route totaling approximate Rs.40033.62 crore but have not yet raised the money.

(b) SEBI has reported that amongst the names indicated in the question, Reliance Infrastructure Ltd. (Reliance Energy Ltd. name changed to Reliance Infrastructure Ltd.), Essar Oil Ltd. and Bharat Forge Ltd. have taken approval from the stock exchanges to raise money through QIP route but have not yet raised the money.

(c) To be able to engage in a QIP, companies need to fulfil certain criteria under the SEBI guidelines. The specified securities can be issued only to Qualified Institutional Buyer (QIB), who shall not be promoters or related to promoters of the issuer. The SEBI has defined a QIB as those institutional investors who are generally perceived to possess expertise and the financial muscle to evaluate and invest in the capital markets. SEBI guidelines identify SEBI registered Foreign Venture Capital Investors (FVCIs) and SEBI registered Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) as QIBs.

Compensation to State run oil retailer

473. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has failed to find common ground with the Finance Ministry on how much compensation should be paid to State-run oil retailers for their losses; and

(b) if so, the views of both the Ministries in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) and (b) The retail selling prices of the four sensitive petroleum products namely; Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG are not being maintained in line with the international oil prices. Due to this, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) incur under-recoveries on the

sale of these products. During the year 2009-10 (April-December 2009), the OMCs have incurred under-recoveries of Rs.29,353 crore on the sale of sensitive petroleum products.

As passing on the entire impact of the increase in the oil prices to the consumers would result in a steep increase in the domestic prices and aggravate inflationary conditions, the Government has been following an equitable Burden Sharing Mechanism, to ensure that the burden of under-recoveries is shared by all the stakeholders; namely the Government, the Public Sector Oil Companies and the consumers in the following manner:

- Government through issue of Oil Bonds/Cash Subsidy
- Domestic upstream oil companies through price discounts to OMCs
- OMCs to bear a portion of the under recoveries and
- Consumers to bear small price increases.

Under the burden sharing mechanism, Ministry of Finance have confirmed a budgetary support of Rs.12,000 crore as the share of the Government towards meeting the under-recoveries for the year 2009-10. The PSU Upstream Oil Companies have also contributed Rs.8,364 crore to the OMCs for their under-recoveries on Petrol and Diesel by way of discount on crude oil/products during the first three quarters of 2009-10.

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas keeps regular touch with Ministry of Finance on the quantum of under-recoveries and makes request of subsidy assistance from time to time.

Impact of rising inflation on demand and supply

†474. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the rate of inflation for the last six months, month-wise;
- (b) its impact on demand and prices in the market;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the retail prices of food items are on a steady rise despite inflation being below zero; and
- (d) the role played by the liquidity risk management policy of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) Inflation refers to rise price index, which is a measure of the price level in the economy. It can happen because of general increase in prices of commodities due to imbalance in aggregate demand and aggregate supply. Exogenous imbalances in the global demand and supply situation can also influence domestic price and inflation. The rate of inflation based on the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) during the last six months are given below:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Month	Aug-09	Sep-09	Oct-09	Nov-09	Dec-09	Jan-10
All commodities	-0.17	0.46	1.46	5.55	7.31	8.56

(c) The retail prices of food items are better measured through food inflation in consumer price index for industrial workers (CPI-IW). The following table gives the overall inflation based on WPI and food inflation based on CPI-IW:

Year-on-year inflation in WPI and CPI-food during 2009 (%)

Month	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
WPI-all	5.0	3.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	-1.0	-0.5	-0.2	0.5	1.5	5.6	7.3
CPI-IW-Food (Wt. 46.20)	13.9	13.0	10.6	10.4	11.7	12.2	14.7	13.7	13.5	13.8	17.6	21.3

(d) The Reserve Bank of India constantly monitors the liquidity condition and price situation. The monetary policy stance of the RBI for 2009-10 has been:

- (i) To maintain a monetary and interest rate regime, consistent with price stability and financial stability, and supportive of the growth process.
- (ii) To keep a vigil on the trends in inflation and be prepared to respond swiftly and effectively through policy adjustments to stabilise inflationary expectations; and
- (iii) To monitor the liquidity situation closely and manage it actively to ensure that credit demands of productive sectors are adequately met while also securing price stability and financial stability.

As a follow up of this policy stance, the RBI in the second quarter review of the monetary policy on October 27, 2009 decided to restore the Statutory liquidity Ratio (SLR) to 25 per cent of net demand and time liabilities with effect from November 7, 2009. In the third quarter review of monetary policy announced on January 29, 2010, the RBI decided to increase Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) of scheduled commercial banks by 75 basis points from 5 per cent to 5.75 per cent in two stages. The first stage of increase of 50 basis point became effective from February 13, 2010 and the next stage of increase of 25 basis points would take effect from February 27, 2010.

Check on terror funds by E.D.

475. SHRI N.K. SINGH:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Enforcement Directorate (ED) has recently registered several cases across the country to check terror funding;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has since contemplated any further action to ensure that funding to terrorist organisations by foreign sources are curbed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The Directorate of Enforcement has taken up 19 cases in various States/Union Territories for investigation under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA), where the predicate offences under the relevant sections of IPC, Explosive Substances Act and Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act were earlier registered by the concerned State/Central Police formations alleging *inter alia* terrorist funding.

(c) and (d) The Government undertakes review of the existing provisions of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) from time to time and consequent to the last review undertaken in 2008-09, provisions of PMLA have appropriately been amended to include certain offences under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 as Scheduled offences under PMLA.

Monetary measures taken by RBI

†476. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of money estimated to be absorbed from the currency market on raising the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) by 0.75 per cent by Reserve Bank of India;

(b) the impact it would have on price-rise;

(c) whether the apex Bank's decision of not raising the Repo Rate and Reserve Repo Rate has been taken under the influence of his Ministry and Planning Commission;

(d) whether countries like China, Brazil, Mexico etc. have attempted to check the flow of currency by raising the interest rate; and

(e) whether it would lead to weakening of banks loan giving capacity and impact growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) According to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), about Rs. 36,000 crore of excess liquidity is expected to be absorbed from the system by raising the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) by 75 basis points. The absorption of excess liquidity should help anchor inflationary expectations.

(c) The decision of the RBI to raise the CRR and not to raise the repo rates was based on RBI's assessment of the overall macro-economic situation. It was deemed to be the best response to the existing circumstances by the RBI.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) and (e) Monetary measures taken by central banks in other countries have been in response to their country-specific situations. For instance, the People's Bank of China (PBOC) raised the Required Reserve Ratio (RRR) by 50 pbs effective January 18, 2010 and further 50 basis points effective February 25, 2010 as a reaction to a sharp increase in bank lending and to cool inflation and asset bubbles. However, despite tightening of global liquidity, global recovery is becoming more firmly entrenched and there are no signs of slackening of growth rate in response to change in monetary policy rates.

Amalgamation of Public Sector Banks

477. SHRI D. RAJA:
SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has appointed Global Consultants McKisney & Co. and Ernst & Young to suggest possible Public Sector Banks that could be amalgamated to create larger and stronger banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether they have submitted a White Paper to Government on the issue; and

(d) if so, the main recommendations made and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Micro-financing in rural development sector

†478. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any micro-finance related plan is being run by his Ministry in the field of country's rural development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the contribution of micro-finance in rural development sector of the country in last three years, State-wise?

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

(a) to (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that Self Help Group — Bank Linkage Programme (SHG-BLP) is the predominant Micro Finance Plan being implemented in the country. This is recognized as a part of Priority Sector Lending and the Normal Business Plan of the Banks, as per Reserve Bank of India guidelines. NABARD is coordinating this programme and providing refinance to the Banks and also employing multipronged promotional interventions for a planned and systematic implementation of the Plan.

The State-wise details of micro finance being provided to rural poor under the SHG-BLP during the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 is given in Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Progress under Microfinance - Bank Loans Outstanding against SHGs

(a) State-wise Agency wise position as on 31 March, 2008

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Region/State	Commercial Banks		Regional Rural Banks		Cooperative Banks		Total	
		No. of SHGs	Bank Loan	No. of SHGs	Bank Loan	No. of SHGs	Bank Loan	No. of SHGs	Bank Loan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Northern Region									
1.	Haryana	9002.00	8812.75	1670.00	1582.11	295.00	347.21	10967.00	10742.07
2.	Himachal Pradesh	26222.00	9494.78	6559.00	2358.33	3201.00	756.41	35982.00	12609.52
3.	Punjab	6268.00	4005.19	1460.00	903.27	0.00	474.52	7728.00	5382.98
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	1944.00	2052.73	163.00	28.61	300.00	164.33	2407.00	2245.67
5.	Rajasthan	40208.00	15395.73	12369.00	3732.51	20022.00	5876.21	72599.00	25004.45
6.	New Delhi	5100.00	598.13					5100.00	598.13
SUB TOTAL		88744.00	40359.30	22221.00	8604.83	23818.00	7618.68	134783.00	56582.81
B. North Eastern Region									
7.	Assam	40771.00	15292.71	30412.00	7755.55	4222.00	1176.11	75405.00	24224.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	8. Manipur	6632.00	2285.40	1673.00	271.22			8305.00	2556.62
	9. Meghalaya	2988.00	1442.62	1030.00	399.81	350.00	79.43	4368.00	1921.86
	10. Sikkim	1941.00	1155.84			31.00	14.13	1972.00	1169.97
	11. Tripura	1642.00	407.44	3065.00	1282.40	333.00	338.35	5040.00	2028.19
	12. Nagaland	992.00	559.03	18.00	39.15	151.00	36.49	1161.00	634.67
	13. Arunachal Pradesh	4089.00	1621.26	114.00	41.24	192.00	1.79	4395.00	1664.29
	14. Mizoram	843.00	171.81	1933.00	1189.09	2.00	2.25	2778.00	1363.15
	SUB TOTAL	59898.00	22936.10	38245.00	10978.46	5281.00	1648.55	103424.00	35563.11
C. Eastern Region									
	15. Bihar	40667.00	25470.08	33083.00	13084.95	0.00	0.00	73750.00	38555.03
	16. Jharkhand	39777.00	13255.21	17473.00	2962.98			57250.00	16218.19
	17. Orissa	141457.00	70676.88	106943.00	41902.57	34802.00	9127.90	283202.00	121707.35
	18. West Bengal	165120.00	38393.91	75123.00	32533.79	98182.00	20355.21	338425.00	91282.91
	19. A and N Islands (UT)	153.00	25.16			268.00	79.66	421.00	104.82
	SUB TOTAL	387174.00	147821.24	232622.00	90484.29	133252.00	29562.77	753048.00	267868.30
D. Central Region									
	20. Madhya Pradesh	21941.00	8329.47	30565.00	10099.83	1101.00	658.93	53607.00	19088.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	21. Chhattisgarh	38575.00	23184.68	14172.00	4313.30	8720.00	3363.42	61467.00	30861.40
	22. Uttar Pradesh	14605.00	6410.92	100072.00	54157.96	1277.00	643.67	115954.00	61212.55
	23. Uttaranchal	87569.00	76804.70	4035.00	2429.31	4132.00	3147.03	95736.00	82381.04
	SUB TOTAL	162689.00	114729.77	148844.00	71000.40	15230.00	7813.04	326763.00	193543.22
E. Western Region									
	24. Goa	27079.00	9517.03			604.00	428.09	27683.00	9945.12
	25. Gujarat	340008.00	88848.41	3828.00	1508.26	1223.00	999.50	345059.00	91356.17
	26. Maharashtra	3995.00	1772.87	19568.00	6294.32	50245.00	6987.41	73808.00	15054.60
	SUB TOTAL	371082.00	100138.32	23396.00	7802.58	52072.00	8415.00	446550.00	116355.90
F. Southern Region									
	27. Andhra Pradesh	554194.00	374044.39	242089.00	159552.47	11920.00	4972.81	808203.00	538569.68
	28. Karnataka	72968.00	63094.22	117147.00	60400.98	41518.00	15462.53	231633.00	138957.73
	29. Kerala	311773.00	63238.62	9795.00	6410.90	19662.00	11324.79	341230.00	80974.31
	30. Tamil Nadu and UTP	370325.00	221185.02	41357.00	26869.63	68625.00	23520.95	480307.00	271575.60
	SUB TOTAL	1309260.00	721562.25	410388.00	253233.98	141725.00	55281.08	1861373.00	1030077.32
	GRAND TOTAL	2378847.00	1447546.99	875716.00	442104.54	371378.00	110339.13	3625941.00	1699990.66

(b) State-wise Agency wise position as on 31 March, 2009

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Region/State	Commercial Banks		Regional Rural Banks		Cooperative Banks		Total	
		No. of SHGs	Bank Loan	No. of SHGs	Bank Loan	No. of SHGs	Bank Loan	No. of SHGs	Bank Loan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Northern Region									
1.	Haryana	12849.00	9772.86	2039.00	2178.00	424.00	463.51	15312.00	12414.37
2.	Himachal Pradesh	19882.00	4343.50	6889.00	2434.46	5981.00	2855.37	32752.00	9633.33
3.	Punjab	7645.00	5813.19	8297.00	1025.74	2039.00	645.60	17981.00	7484.53
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	288.00	93.93	213.00	182.44	411.00	180.21	912.00	456.58
5.	Rajasthan	46187.00	20784.30	23930.00	7713.01	27840.00	8157.32	97957.00	36654.63
6.	New Delhi	1597.00	1248.53					1597.00	1248.53
SUB TOTAL		88448.00	42056.31	41368.00	13533.65	36695.00	12302.01	166511.00	67891.97
B. North Eastern Region									
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	2456.00	684.32	114.00	41.04	192.00	1.79	2762.00	727.15
8.	Assam	47557.00	18296.28	33844.00	11015.32	7477.00	3543.82	88878.00	32855.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	9. Manipur	4566.00	2259.73	1616.00	312.00			6182.00	2571.73
	10. Meghalaya	1794.00	396.17	719.00	225.48	252.00	97.04	2765.0	718.69
	11. Mizoram	680.00	791.05	1334.00	1025.53	11.00	94.00	2025.00	1910.58
	12. Nagaland	2144.00	816.80	14.00	30.00	189.00	70.07	2347.00	916.87
	13. Sikkim	933.00	273.19			58.00	62.86	991.00	336.05
	14. Tripura	3917.00	3872.74	7419.00	2588.40	526.00	432.90	11862.00	6894.04
	SUB TOTAL	64047.00	27390.28	45060.00	15237.77	8705.00	4302.48	117812.00	46930.53
C. Eastern Region									
	15. Bihar	49155.00	28006.84	34289.00	17476.16	0.00	0.00	83444.00	45483.00
	16. Jharkhand	40824.00	19033.39	0.00	0.00			40824.00	19033.39
	17. Orissa	170270.00	73909.14	138771.00	51236.18	26770.00	7283.10	335811.00	132428.42
	18. West Bengal	262414.00	56231.83	95609.00	36616.06	114533.00	12196.09	472556.00	105043.98
	19. A and N Islands (UT)	211.00	46.54			643.00	264.99	854.00	311.53
	SUB TOTAL	522874.00	177227.74	268669.00	105328.40	141946.00	19744.18	933489.00	302300.32
D. Central Region									
	20. Chhattisgarh	24728.00	9934.70	17162.00	6076.56	3296.00	292.82	45186.00	16304.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	21. Madhya Pradesh	45369.00	24788.63	6240.00	2365.46	3970.00	954.78	55579.00	28108.87
	22. Uttar Pradesh	111845.00	90685.90	93067.00	55104.86	3223.00	1054.26	208135.00	146845.02
	23. Uttarakhand	16330.00	8874.80	4740.00	2573.67	2146.00	1826.69	23216.00	13275.16
	SUB TOTAL	198272.00	134284.03	121209.00	66120.55	12635.00	4128.55	332116.00	204533.13
E. Western Region									
	24. Goa	2235.00	1855.79			593.00	67.22	2828.00	1923.01
	25. Gujarat	32630.00	8929.41	3127.00	1160.95	1348.00	848.13	37105.00	10938.49
	26. Maharashtra	256758.00	116159.68	36992.00	13104.93	59816.00	12988.62	353566.00	142253.23
	SUB TOTAL	291623.00	126944.89	40119.00	14265.88	61757.00	13903.97	393499.00	155114.74
F. Southern Region									
	27. Andhra Pradesh	881419.00	652246.51	323259.00	228567.23	14633.00	9403.07	1219311.00	890216.81
	28. Karnataka	177329.00	101178.00	84467.00	43460.86	47301.00	16721.90	309097.00	161361.56
	29. Kerala	144192.00	74788.47	10341.00	5955.77	21620.00	14348.81	176153.00	95093.05
	30. Tamil Nadu and UTP	463170.00	278825.77	43342.00	29971.50	69838.00	35744.87	576350.00	344542.14
	SUB TOTAL	1666110.00	1107039.55	461409.00	307955.36	153392.00	76218.65	2280911.00	1491213.56
	GRAND TOTAL	2831374.00	1614942.80	977834.00	522441.61	415130.00	130599.84	4224338.00	2267984.2

Concessional finance to SHGs

479. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has any proposal for renewed concessional finance to Self-Help Groups (SHGs) for micro-finance;
- (b) if so, what are the steps taken in this regard; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that at present it is providing refinance to all the banks at the rate of 7% per annum, on the loans that the banks provide to SHGs (this is subject to revision from time to time).

NABARD is providing incentives to Self-Help Promoting Institutions (SHPIs) for forming, nurturing and credit linking of SHGs.

NABARD is also providing financial support to Micro Financial Institutions in the form of tier II Capital and Revolving Fund Assistance in order to finance Self Help Groups (SHGs)/Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) as well as individuals under microfinance at a very concessional rate of interest.

Outstanding additional dearness allowance

480. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the extent to which additional dearness allowance has become due to the Central Government employees and pensioners *w.e.f.* 1 January, 2010; and
- (b) by when orders are likely to be issued to allow the same to the Central Government employees and pensioners?

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

(a) and (b) The extent to which additional dearness allowance has become due to Central Government Employees/Pensioners with effect from January 2010 is under process. As per extant practice, for the instalment due from January, orders are issued in March of the respective year.

Amendment in FRBM guidelines

481. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is amending the guidelines of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the aims and objectives of such changes in the near future; and

(d) the actual views of the financial experts, public and industries in this regard?

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

(a) The 13th Finance Commission has worked out a revised roadmap for fiscal consolidation for the period from 2010-2015. The Government has accepted the recommendation regarding Fiscal Roadmap in principle. Detailed proposals for amendment of the FRBM Act, as may be necessary, will be taken up in due course.

(b) The details would be known in due course.

(c) The aims and objectives of such changes, if any, would be to revert back to the path of fiscal consolidation and to ensure inter-generational equity in fiscal management and long-term macro-economic stability by achieving revenue surplus and removing fiscal impediments in the effective conduct of monetary policy and prudential debt management.

(d) No comments have been sought from public in this regard at this stage.

Per Capita Income

482. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was Per Capita Income (PCI) as current prices, during the last three years;

(b) what was difference in PCI of Rural and Urban India;

(c) what was comparative price rise of household use commodities in comparison to above percentage rise in PCI of the nation; and

(d) whether increase in PCI was illusory?

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

(a) As per the latest available estimates of the Central Statistical Organization (CSO), the *per capita* national income at factor cost at current prices (2004-05 series) for the last three years is given below:

	2006-07	2007-08@	2008-09*
<i>Per capita</i> national income (Rs.)	31,080	35,430	40,141
Growth (in per cent)	14.3	14.0	13.3

@Provisional estimates.

*Quick estimates.

(b) The available statistics on National Income, as estimated by the Central Statistical Organisation, provide information in respect of *per capita* Net Domestic Product (NDP) separately for rural and urban areas at current prices for the base years of the National Accounts Statistics. As such, estimates of *per capita* income (Net Domestic Product) separately for rural and urban areas are available for the years 1970-71, 1980-81, 1993-94 and 1999-2000 and are given below:

Years	Per capita Income (Rs.)	
	Rural	Urban
1970-71	529	1294
1980-81	1245	2888
1993-94	5783	13525
1999-2000	10683	30183

(c) and (d) As per available data on consumer price indices (CPI), the rate of inflation in the last three years is as follows:

	2006-07	2007-08@	2008-09*
CPI (Industrial worker)	6.70	6.20	9.10
CPI (Urban non-manual employees)	6.61	5.93	8.94
CPI (Agricultural labour)	7.85	7.45	10.24
CPI (Rural labour)	7.52	7.19	10.19

The rates of growth of *per capita* income at constant 2004-05 prices indicate the rise in real incomes, which is detailed below:

Growth in <i>per capita</i> national income (in per cent)		
2006-07	2007-08@	2008-09*
8.1	8.0	5.0

@ Provisional estimates.

* Quick estimates.

Foreign exchange derivative contracts by nationalized bank

483. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Indian Banks including the State Bank of India (SBI) during 2007 and 2008, entered into foreign exchange derivative contracts with certain companies, importers and exporters in violation of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) resulting in huge losses;

(b) whether inter-departmental group of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had identified violation of rules and regulation which are not only serious but also international and deliberate; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI), as the regulator and supervisor of the banking

system, exercises regulatory and supervisory powers under the provisions of Banking Regulation Act, 1949. Accordingly, the prudential guidelines, including the comprehensive guidelines on derivatives, are formulated and issued to the banks by the RBI. The RBI supervises the banks through Annual Financial Inspections (AFIs), need-based scrutinies, off-site surveillance and periodical meetings with the banks.

RBI has constituted an Internal Departmental Group (IDG) during October, 2008 to review the derivative transactions of certain banks, which are active in derivative business. These banks included a few Indian banks. RBI has concluded that this is not a systemic issue. Some of the important irregularities identified by IDG are as under:

- Offering structures that were in violation of extant regulations;
- Offering leveraged structures;
- Not verifying the underlying/insufficient underlying exposures;
- Booking of contracts under past performance basis beyond 50% of eligible limit without obtaining CA certificate;
- Not ensuring adherence to the eligible limit under the past performance route;
- Not carrying out proper due diligence regarding user appropriateness and suitability of the product offered to the customer;
- Undertaking derivative transactions with/selling structured products to customers not having properly documented risk management policy;
- Not obtaining written acknowledgment from clients for understanding risks disclosed; and
- The periodical review reports and annual audit reports were not obtained by the banks from the concerned users.

Enhancement in capital cost of Gas project in D6 KG Basin

484. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry was not consulted by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas or Directorate General of Hydro-Carbon while approving the enhanced capital cost to a private contractor in the D6 KG Basin gas drilling;

(b) what will be the impact to the exchequer on this account since the capital cost is to be shared by the private contractor and Government; and

(c) what action Government proposes to take against officials concerned for overlooking his Ministry, while deciding on such an important issue, which had a direct impact on Government revenue?

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

(a) to (c) The Production Sharing Contract (PSC) is signed between the Government and the

contractor, with the intention to discover and exploit the petroleum resources which may exist in the territorial waters, the continental shelf, and the exclusive economic zone of India, in the overall interest of the country. The contracts are designed in accordance with Good International Petroleum Industry Practices.

The authority to approve the development plan/budget is assigned to Management Committee under Article 10.7 of the PSC of KG D-6 98/3 Block. No other approval or permission is required **under the PSC** for the Contractor to make this investment.

Under PSC, the Management Committee consists of representatives of Contractor and Government. The total investment is from the Contractor. The Government do not invest in the block nor does it provide any budgetary support. The approval of development plan by Management Committee is strictly in accordance with the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) and Production Sharing Contract (PSC) placed before Parliament. However, the expenditure incurred by the contractor against the approved budget/development plan becomes eligible for cost recovery only when this expenditure is accounted in the Books of Account, in accordance with Accounting Standards, duly supported by vouchers and documents, and validated by Auditors.

Further, in the instant case of KG D6 98/3 Block, the enhanced capital expenditure will result in improved production resulting in increase in the Government take.

Revamping of nationalised banking and finance sector

485. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to bring a national policy for revamping of nationalized banking and financial sector in the wake of fierce competition being posed by private financial sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) There is no formal proposal under consideration of the Government to bring a national policy for revamping of nationalized banks. However, the Government is committed to equip all Public Sector Banks (PSBs), including nationalized banks to enable them face newer and bigger challenges and competitions. Towards this end, the Government has already provided sufficient managerial autonomy to the Boards of these banks to facilitate quick and efficient decision-making, which, *inter alia*, covers the areas like branch rationalization, credit delivery, recruitment and creation of posts, etc., subject to fulfillment of certain criteria.

The Government has also put in place a mechanism to monitor the overall performance of PSBs on the basis of the 'Statement of Intent on Annual Goals (SOI)' submitted by them on various performance parameters viz. Return on Asset (R O A), Net Interest Margin, Non-

Performing Assets (NPAs) Ratios, Provisioning and Classification norms for NPAs, Capital Adequacy Ratio etc. The Government also monitors the credit growth of the PSBs to different productive sectors of the economy, including agricultural sector, the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and weaker sections in order to ensure that the economic growth momentum is maintained.

All these have yielded good results and the same is evident from the fact that even during the year 2008-09 *i.e.* the year of global financial crisis, the advances of PSBs have increased by over 25% as against 10% increase for private sector banks and around 4% by foreign banks.

New business markets of LIC

486. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of new business markets that Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) forayed into during the last three years;
- (b) the share of LIC in the new business markets and the private sector companies, company-wise;
- (c) whether LIC is gradually eroding its new business markets to private players; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has reported that it has procured new business during the last three years as per details hereunder:

Year	No. of Policies	First Year (including single Premium) Life Insurance Premium (Rs. in crore)
2006-07	3,82,29,292	56,223.56
2007-08	3,76,12,599	59,996.57
2008-09	3,59,12,667	53,179.08

(b) The percentage of market share of First Year (including single Premium) Life Insurance Premium of LIC and Private Life Insurance companies for 2008-09 is as under:

Company	Market Share (%)
1	2
LIC	61.12
ING Vysya	0.80

1	2
HDFC Standard	3.05
Birla Sunlife	3.24
ICICI Prudential	7.45
Kotak Mahindra	1.54
TATA AIG	1.31
SBI Life	6.20
Bajaj Allianz	5.16
Max New York	2.12
Metlife	1.32
Reliance	4.04
Aviva	0.83
Sahara	0.15
Shriram Life	0.36
Bharti AXA	0.34
Future Generali	0.17
IDBI Fortis	0.36
Canara HSBC	0.34
DLF Pramerica	Negligible
Aegon Religare	0.04
Star Union Dai-ichi	0.06
TOTAL	100.00

(c) and (d) In an evolving market where number of players are going up, the market share of the leading player *i.e.* LIC is bound to lessen. However, the total life business has also increased from Rs.9,708 crore (First Year Premium Income) in 2000-01 to Rs.87,006.23 crore in 2008-09. As on 31.03.2009, market share of LIC in First Year Premium (including Pension and Group Schemes) was 61.12% while that of all the private insurance companies put together was 38.88%. For the current fiscal, LIC continues to be the frontrunner in the industry with 49.97% growth in First Year Premium income *vis-a-vis* 29.18% growth rate of life insurance industry and 2.35% of private companies.

Compliance with FRBM Act

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

(a) the status of compliance of the provision of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003, since inception of the law, year-wise;

(b) the details of commitments made by Government since 2004-05 pertaining to compliance of the requirements of gradual elimination of the revenue and fiscal deficit *vis-a-vis* the actual, year-wise;

(c) the reasons for non-fulfilment of the commitment in respective years;

(d) whether Government is contemplating to repeal the statute; and

(e) if not, the rationale thereof?

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

(a) The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003 came into force in July, 2004. The year-wise compliance of the provision of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003 are as follows (the targets are shown in parenthesis):

(as percentage of GDP)

Year	Revenue Deficit	Fiscal Deficit	Guarantees	Additional Liabilities during the year
2003-04	3.6	4.5	-0.10	6.9
2004-05	2.5 (3.1)	4.0 (4.2)	0.57 (0.5)	5.9 (9)
2005-06	2.6 (2.6)	4.1 (3.9)	0.07 (0.5)	7.6 (8)
2006-07	1.9 (2.1)	3.5 (3.6)	-0.02 (0.5)	5.9 (7)
2007-08	1.1 (1.6)	2.7 (3.3)	-0.24 (0.5)	4.1 (6)
2008-09	4.5 (0.0)	6.0 (3.0)	-0.16 (0.5)	5.3 (5)
2009-10 (BE)	4.8 (0.0)	6.8 (3.0)	0.50 (0.5)	4.0 (4)

(b) The commitments made year-wise and the actuals as percentage of GDP for revenue deficit and fiscal deficit are given below:

(as percentage of GDP)

Year	Revenue Deficit		Fiscal Deficit	
	BE	Actuals	BE	Actuals
1	2	3	4	5
2003-04	3.6	3.6	4.8	4.5
2004-05	2.5	2.5	4.4	4.0
2005-06	2.7	2.6	4.3	4.1

1	2	3	4	5
2006-07	2.1	1.9	3.8	3.5
2007-08	1.5	1.1	3.3	2.7
2008-09*	1.0	4.5	2.5	6.0
2009-10	4.8		4.8	

*Based on revised GDP data from Central Statistical Organisation

(c) It may be seen from the above table that fiscal deficit was brought down from 4.5 per cent of GDP in 2003-04 to 2.7 per cent in 2007-08. Similarly, revenue deficit was reduced from 3.6 per cent of GDP 2003-04 to 1.1 per cent in 2007-08. Subsequent to the global meltdown in the second half of 2008-09, there was a compelling need to adjust the fiscal policy to take care of exceptional circumstances through which the economy was passing. The Government had to take various fiscal measures to insulate the economy from the adverse impact of global slowdown. Accordingly, fiscal deficit in 2008-09 and BE 2009-10 went up to 6.0 per cent and 6.8 per cent of GDP respectively. Similarly revenue deficit also increased to 4.5 per cent and 4.8 per cent of GDP respectively in 2008-09 and 2009-10 BE respectively.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The objective of the statute is to ensure inter-generational equity in fiscal management and long-term macro-economic stability by achieving revenue surplus and removing fiscal impediments in the effective conduct of monetary policy and prudential debt management. These are relevant even now.

Non-availability of information on finished drugs

488. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that information on import of finished medicines allowed by Drug Controller General of India is not made available on its website;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that this information is not being made available under the influence of the multinational companies in India as this would expose high import prices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Information of finished medicines allowed for import by Drugs Controller General of India is available on Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) website (www.cdsc0.nic.in) and updated on regular interval.

(c) Does not arise.

Quality of drugs manufactured in Karnataka

489. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that drugs manufactured in the excise free zones in Karnataka are not of standard quality as per recent statement of Drug Controller of Karnataka;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what action is proposed to remedy the situation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) As per the information made available by the Drugs Controller, Karnataka, he has made no such statement as there are no excise free zones in Karnataka with respect to manufacture of drugs.

- (c) Does not arise.

Vaccines manufactured by closed vaccine units

†490. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government wants to bring to public use vaccines manufactured by vaccine labs that have remained closed in various parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is aware that shelf life of vaccines manufactured in these vaccine labs which have remained closed for many years is about to expire; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Yes. The suspension of licenses of Central Research Institute, Kasauli, BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy and Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor have been conditionally revoked to allow them to dispose of the existing stock after obtaining prior approval of the Competent authority to the effect that the existing stock are fit for human consumption.

Ayurvedic medicines

†491. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has devised a scheme to ensure the quality guarantee of Ayurvedic medicines;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether this scheme would ensure the quality guarantee of Ayurvedic medicines; and

(d) if so, the details of the manner in which quality guarantee would be ensured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (d) Yes. Department of AYUSH in collaboration with the Quality Council of India (QCI) has developed a scheme named “Voluntary Certification Scheme for AYUSH Products” which was launched in October, 2009. The Scheme envisages voluntary application by manufacturing industries to the QCI for certification of quality of their products against prescribed standards. Once they fulfil the prescribed standards Premium mark (for international market) and ‘Standard mark’ (for domestic market) are assigned to the products. This way AYUSH products of quality would be available to the consumers and will help the systems gain more acceptability.

Junked food

492. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring in strict safety and quality control of junked foods and energy drinks as there is no standards governing these items in the country’s existing food laws namely the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The Food Safety and Standard Authority of India has informed that the process of making standards for new food items being introduced in the market from time to time, like the ‘Junk food’ and the ‘energy drinks’, which have not been defined under the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act, 1954 and PFA Rules, 1955, is a continuous process undertaken by the statutory authority under the exiting food laws.

Health insurance scheme for Government employees

493. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2858 given in the Rajya Sabha on 15th December, 2009 and state:

(a) the present position with regard to the introduction of health insurance scheme for Central Government employees and pensioners;

(b) the number of employees and pensioners separately who have opted for the scheme as required by Government till 15 February, 2010, as stipulated;

(c) what benefit/rebate in contribution under the scheme would be admissible to pensioners who have been issued Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) cards valid for whole life; and

(d) by when the scheme is likely to be introduced with the names of private multi speciality hospitals in National Capital Region (NCR) included in the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a), (c) and (d) Government of India had floated an Expression of Interest for studying the feasibility of introducing a Health Insurance Scheme for Central Government employees and pensioners and their dependant family members all over India. Offers from Insurance companies have been invited. If found feasible, the scheme will be implemented after obtaining requisite administrative and financial approvals. Therefore, no specific time frame for its introduction can be given at this juncture.

(b) A demand survey is underway to assess the demand for the proposed scheme amongst employees and pensioners. The question of calling for option will arise only after formal introduction of the scheme.

Central assistance for FDHS in Andhra Pradesh

494. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest status of the proposal of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to grant Central Financial Assistance of Rs. 82 crores for the State's 'Fixed Day Health Services-104' (FDHS) which is designed to take primary health check up facility to villages once a month and to ensure 100 per cent immunization of children in the State; and

(b) by when the proposal is likely to be cleared and needed sanction is given?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Proposals are sent by States in their Programme Implementation Plan. The approval is communicated after the National Programme Coordination Committee issues its Record of Proceedings.

Polio cases in the country

495. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of polio cases detected in the country during the last three years and the names of the States where such cases were reported from;

(b) what steps have been taken by Government after detection of the cases;

(c) when was the polio eradication programme started in the country and the agencies that are funded for the programme; and

(d) whether Government has any proposal to include the blood test to detect the various diseases like diabetes and blood pressure in a national programme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The number of polio cases detected in the country during the last three years and the names of the State where such cases were reported from is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The following activities are being undertaken:-

- Two national Immunization Days (NIDs) are conducted every year in which 172 million children upto the age of 5 years are vaccinated.
- Sub National Immunization Days (SNIDs) are conducted 5 to 7 times in a year in UP, Bihar, Delhi, Mumbai and other areas to cover high risk/migratory population.
- During the campaigns, children at bus stands, market places, major congregation points, railway stations and moving trains are vaccinated to immunize the population on move.
- New born tracking is done to vaccinate them during the polio campaigns.
- Mop Up rounds are conducted in and around the area where a polio case is detected.
- Special plan has been chalked out to vaccinate children in high risk areas of Kosi Riverine Belt.
- Polio Immunization as carried out during important events such as Chaath, festivals and other gatherings.
- Bivalent Oral Polio Vaccine has been introduced from January, 2010 for the high risk areas.

(c) Pulse Polio Immunization (PPI) was started in the year 1995. The programme is being funded by the Government of India along with external assistance from donor partners viz. World Bank and Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (KfW). Other organizations like UNICEF, World Health Organization (WHO), Rotary International, USAID, Bill and Melinda Gates foundation and JICA also provide support in implementation of the programme.

(d) Under IPHS standard, and health facilities in the country are provided with support in cash and kind to carry out blood tests as advised by the doctor for diagnosis.

Statement

State-wise Polio case 2007-2010

State/UT's	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	341	305	602	8
Bihar	503	233	117	5
Delhi	2	5	4	0

1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	1	2	4	0
Uttarakhand	6	1	4	0
Haryana	6	2	4	1
Rajasthan	3	2	3	0
Jharkhand	0	0	2	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0
Maharashtra	2	2	0	1
West Bengal	2	2	0	1
Orissa	1	2	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	5	1	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	1	0	0
Assam	0	1	0	0
Gujarat	1	0	0	0
Karnataka	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	874	559	741	16

**Complaints against non-availability of proper treatment for
H1N1 virus**

496. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is having details of patient suffering with H1N1 virus in various parts of country;

(b) the number of patients suffering with H1N1 virus in various States as on date;

(c) whether Government has received complaints of non-availability of proper treatment of H1N1 affected people in the hospitals of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar; and

(d) if so, what action Government has taken against these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The State-wise details of patients confirmed to be suffering with H1N1 virus is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) No. Central Government has not received any complaint.

Statement

Laboratory confirmed case of Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu)

(as on 24th February, 2010)

Sl. No.	State*	Lab confirmed cases cumulative	Death of Lab confirmed cases cumulative
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi	9685	95
2.	Andhra Pradesh	782	52
3.	Karnataka	2124	146
4.	Tamil Nadu	2084	7
5.	Maharashtra	5484	359
6.	Kerala	1468	37
7.	Punjab	175	39
8.	Haryana	1943	38
9.	Chandigarh(UT)	316	8
10.	Goa	64	5
11.	West Bengal	136	0
12.	Uttarakhand	135	13
13.	Himachal Pradesh	17	8
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	109	4
15.	Gujarat	1202	285
16.	Manipur	2	0
17.	Meghalaya	8	0
18.	Mizoram	4	1
19.	Assam	52	2
20.	Jharkhand	2	0
21.	Rajasthan	2188	192
22.	Bihar	7	0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1310	19
24.	Punducherry	89	6

1	2	3	4
25.	Chhattisgarh	60	11
26.	Madhya Pradesh	80	26
27.	Daman and Diu	1	0
28.	Orissa	28	3
29.	Nagaland	2	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1
TOTAL		29583	1357

*Only 31 States/UT administrations reported cases. The first case was confirmed on 16th May 2009.

Side effects of vaccines

497. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pentavalent Vaccine, the standard DPT (Triple Vaccine) along with Hepatitis-B and Hib Vaccine, has been licensed for use in India by the Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) and is therefore being prescribed by many doctors;

(b) whether this vaccine has been withdrawn by countries like Srilanka and Bhutan from their Public Health System after many patients had developed serious side effects and some of them died;

(c) whether the DCGI has made any attempt to issue an advisory to doctors about the reports from neighbouring countries; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of Bhutan has suspended the use of a pentavalent (DTwp-HepB-Hib) vaccine procured through UNICEF with support from Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) as a precautionary measure following reports of serious adverse events following immunization. There is no confirmation about the withdrawal by Sri Lanka.

(c) Yes. The Central Drug Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has already initiated steps for issue of an advisory to doctors about the reports from neighbouring countries.

(d) Does not arise.

Rising cases of cancer in the country

‡498. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of cancer patients in the country is continuously increasing;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any comprehensive scheme has been formulated by Government for prevention of cancer; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) According to a Report of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), based on Population Cancer Registries, the number of new cancer cases occurring every year in India is estimated to be about 9 lakhs. The exact number of Cancer cases in the country is not centrally maintained. However, the number of non-communicable diseases including cancer cases is rising mainly due to increase in the population, unhealthy lifestyle and tobacco use.

(c) and (d) This Ministry is implementing various schemes under the National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) and releasing the grant-in-aid to the Medical Colleges/State Governments for creating awareness and upgrading the Medical infrastructure for providing cost effective treatment to the poor and needy patients. In addition 27 Regional Cancer Centres have been recognized in various States/UTs for carrying out research activity and providing treatment to the cancer patients.

Unani hospitals

499. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Unani Hospitals and Dispensaries in the country, State-wise; and
- (b) what steps are being taken to open more such Unani Hospitals and Dispensaries in the country especially in minority populated areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) State wise details of Unani Hospitals and Dispensaries is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Opening of new Hospitals and Dispensaries is a State subject. However, the Department of AYUSH is providing funds under NRHM for opening new Unani Dispensaries and Hospitals in various states.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*State-wise Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries in Unani System in
India as on 1.4.2009*

S.No.	State/UT and Others	Hospitals	Dispensaries
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	196
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		
3.	Assam		1
4.	Bihar	4	144
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	6
6.	Delhi	2	25
7.	Goa		
8.	Gujarat		
9.	Haryana	1	7
10.	Himachal Pradesh		3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	235
12.	Jharkhand		30
13.	Karnataka	14	50
14.	Kerala		1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2	50
16.	Maharashtra	5	25
17.	Manipur		
18.	Meghalaya		
19.	Mizoram		
20.	Nagaland		
21.	Orissa		9
22.	Punjab		35
23.	Rajasthan	3	102
24.	Sikkim		
25.	Tamil Nadu	1	21

1	2	3	4
26.	Tripura		
27.	Uttar Pradesh	204	49
28.	Uttarakhand	2	3
29.	West Bengal	1	3
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	
31.	Chandigarh		
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		
33.	Daman and Diu		
34.	Lakshadweep		
35.	Puducherry		
	TOTAL (A)	249	995
	B. CGHS and Central Government Organizations	8	21
	TOTAL (A+B)	257	1016

Note: Figure are provisional

Source: State Governments and Concerned agencies

Regulation of facilities in hospitals

500. SHRI T.T.V DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to regulate facilities in hospitals and clinics; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The Cabinet has approved the proposal for introduction of Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Bill-2010 in Parliament which would *inter alia* regulate facilities in Hospitals and Clinics.

Ban on SPASMO proxyvon

†501. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: 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 inspite of a ban by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB), Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO), it has not been possible to ban the sale of the medicine called spasmo proxyvon;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the number of drug addicts is increasing in the country because of this medicine; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken by Government against peddlers of such drug?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The rationality and continued marketing of the drug Spasmo Proxyvon is under examination of the Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) in the context of present scientific knowledge about the utilities of the drug.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise. This Drugs is permitted to be sold in the country on retail under prescription of Registered Medical Practitioner only.

Self financed medical colleges

502. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of self-financed medical colleges in the country as on date;

(b) whether Government is aware that some of such medical colleges are not maintaining the prescribed standards and also charging exorbitant fees;

(c) if so, what action Government proposes to take;

(d) whether Government is having any mechanism to monitor the functioning of these colleges; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the details of punitive action in the case of erring institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (e) At present, there are 157 private medical colleges (self-financed) in the country. Medical Council of India (MCI) regulates the medical colleges in the country as per the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and Regulations made thereunder. In order to maintain the standard of medical education in the country, MCI undertakes periodic inspection of medical colleges and recommends to the Central Government for appropriate action.

As far as the question of charging exorbitant fees is concerned, on the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court, each State has constituted two Committees headed by Retired High Court Judges for determining fee structure and deciding admission process.

Shortage of doctors and paramedics

503. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of doctors and supporting staff in health centres as per norms of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the reasons for the State Governments not filling up the posts sanctioned under NRHM;

(c) whether Government has any plans to provide full induction training to Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to get their full services in health centres all over the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. As on March, 2008, as per the Bulletin of Rural Health Statistics, there are 4279 Specialists doctors in position at Community Health Centres [CHCs] and 24375 doctors are in position at Primary Health Centres [PHCs] in rural areas across the country. Besides, there are a total of 20956 Pharmacists, 12886 Laboratory Technicians, 44936 Nurse Midwife/Staff Nurses available at Primary Health Centres and CHCs across the country. Under National Rural Health Mission [NRHM], the following contractual staff has been added as on 31st January, 2010.

- Specialists at Community Health Centres : 2460
- Specialists at levels other than Community Health Centres : 4613
- GDMOs at various levels - 8624
- Paramedics - 14490
- Staff Nurses - 26793

“Health” being the state subject, filling up of posts is the responsibility of concerned State/UT Governments.

(c) and (d) Yes. The induction training of ASHA is for 23 days spread in five rounds over a period of 12 months to be followed by periodic re-training modules based on thematic approach. Five modules have already been developed and disseminated to the States. The States have adopted the same as per their local needs.

Conditions of under five children

504. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the National Family Health Survey of 2005-06 (NFHS-3) revealing startling figures on the sad plight of India's under five population;

(b) whether according to the Survey almost half of children under the age of five, 48 per cent are stunted or too short for their age and 43 per cent are underweight; and

(c) whether the present use of Aanganwadi Centres are abysmally low as overall national average only 33 per cent of children in the country received service from Aanganwadi Centres?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the National Family Health Survey of 2005-06 (NFHS III), of the children under 5 years of age, 42.5% are underweight and 48% are stunted.

Various steps taken to prevent Nutritional deficiency is as follows:

- Infant and young child feeding-ensuring early initiation (within one hour of birth) and exclusive breast feeding till 6 months, and timely complementary feeding after 6 months with continued breast feeding till 2 years.
- Supplementation of anaemic children with iron supplements from the age of 6 months to 60 months.
- Nutrition counseling of care givers by health care personnel, utilizing Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs).
- Health and nutrition education to improve over all dietary intakes and promote consumption of iron and folate-rich foodstuffs.
- Provision of Ante-natal and Post Natal Care services including prevention and treatment of Anaemia by supplementation with Iron and Folic Acid tablets during pregnancy and lactation.
- The State Governments are establishing Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRC) in districts to address Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and underlying complications.

(c) No. As per the information received from the Ministry of Women and Child Development, 11.04 lakh operational Anganwadi Centres covers a population of 11.85 crore children (0-6 years), and out of these 7.18 crore children (6 months to 6 years) constituting 60.61% are provided supplementary nutrition under ICDS scheme as on 31.12.2009.

Marketing strategies of pharmaceutical companies

505. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some pharmaceutical companies are aggressively marketing their products on TV, newspapers and other publications and these advertisements encourage self medication;

(b) whether Indian Medical Association (IMA) has approached Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) about the apparent violation of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 and Drug and Medical Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954 by these companies;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Drug Controller of Delhi has written to various publications and TV channels and strictly instructed them to stop these self diagnose and self treatment advertisements as it could be dangerous; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) Administration of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954 is entrusted to the State/UT Governments. The Drug Controller General (India) {DCG(I)} also received a complaint from Indian Medical Association (IMA) regarding alleged telecast of a programme on a private channel regarding a product named “Body Revive” claiming to cure various diseases viz. diabetes, hypertension, arthritis, cancer, thyroid and heart problem. On the direction of the DCG(I), the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO), West Zone, Mumbai took up the matter with Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Maharashtra. The FDA Maharashtra has informed that action has been initiated against the concerned firm/individuals for violation of the provisions of Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954 and Maharashtra Medical Practitioners Act, 1961. Further, on a request from Commissioner, FDA, Maharashtra, the Licensing Authority and Director of Ayurved, Ajmer, Rajasthan has cancelled the License granted to the concerned firm for manufacturing of the said product.

(d) and (e) The Drugs Control Department, Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi has informed that few instances of advertisements by pharmaceutical companies for marketing their products have come to its notice. However, no advertisement of any allopathic drugs supposed to be promoting self medication has been observed. The Indian Medical Association (Delhi Branch) had written to Drugs Control Department, Government of NCT of Delhi for taking action under Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954. The Drugs Control Department, Government of NCT of Delhi had issued a memo to various leading dailies of English, Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi circulated in NCT, Delhi for enforcement of the provision of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954.

Policy of WHO on H1N1 influenza pandemic

506. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Health Organization (WHO) Chief has defended the policy to continue with high surveillance on the H1N1 influenza or swine flu pandemic;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the views expressed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. WHO has clarified that the present H1N1 Influenza (swine Flu) is a real Pandemic and all member states should continue surveillance for H1N1 Influenza.

(c) Government of India is of the view that the influenza virus is highly labile virus and has the potential to mutate and cause disease in a more severe form. Hence the virus needs to be monitored continuously through surveillance.

Eligibility of Ayurvedic manufacturing units for purpose of reimbursement

507. SHRI P.R. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Ayurvedic manufacturing units included in the list whose medicines are eligible for reimbursement by Central Government employees and employees working in Central Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) whether Oushadhi (Pharmaceutical Corporation Kerala Limited, Thrissure) a company fully owned by Kerala State Government manufacturing Ayurvedic medicines is included in the list; and

(c) if not, the reasons for non-inclusion of Oushadhi?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) CGHS procures generic medicines from Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, Ramnagar which has been setup for producing medicines for CGHS beneficiaries. Proprietary medicines are procured from the manufacturer/distributor directly after the discount to be offered on the medicines is settled in advance. For any non-proprietary medicines not being manufactured by the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, CGHS floats tenders at regular intervals of time.

A list of Ayurvedic medicine manufacturing units approved to cater to the needs of Central Government employees not covered by the CGHS but are availing health facility under the provisions of Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944 is given in Annexure. [See Appendix 219 Annexure No. 9]

The recommendation of the Department of AYUSH for inclusion of the name of Oushadhi Pharmaceutical Corporation (I.M) Kerala Limited, Kerala in the list of firms authorised to supply medicines to beneficiaries under Central Service (Medical Attendance) Rules 1944 has been received in the Department of Health and Family Welfare for issue of orders.

Polio eradication programme

†508. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether any new case of Polio has come to light from any part of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the amount spent by the Central Government during last three years on Polio eradication and the heads thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) During 2010, so far 16 Polio Cases have been reported. The State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The amount spent by the Central Government on Polio immunization programme which include cost of Oral Polio Vaccine and Operational Cost is Rs. 1064.61 lakhs for the year 2006-07, Rs. 1084.01 lakhs for the year 2007-08 and Rs. 1176.35 lakhs for the year 2008-09.

Statement

India Polio status as on 19 February, 2010

Number of Polio cases by State, 2010

State/UT's	2010
Uttar Pradesh	8
Bihar	5
Haryana	1
Maharashtra	1
West Bengal	1
TOTAL	16

Expenses on healthcare by rural folks

†509. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that going by population figures, the number of doctors in the villages of the country is very low as compared to doctors available in the towns and rural folks have to spend more on treatment of ailments as compared to the people living in towns;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government plans to take any initiative in near future with a view to augment the number of doctors in rural areas and to empower the rural folk in the matter of medical expenses?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As on March, 2008, there are 4279 Specialists doctors in position at Community Health Centres [CHCs] and 24375 doctors are in position at Primary Health Centres [PHCs] in rural areas across the country.

(c) Human resource engagement is a major thrust area under NRHM and is a priority being pursued with the States/UT Governments. This include multi-skilling of doctors and para-medics, provision of incentives, to serve in rural areas like blended payments, difficult areas allowances, PG allowance, case based payments, improved accommodation arrangements, provision of AYUSH doctors and paramedics in PHCs and CHCs as additional doctors in rural areas, block pooling of doctors in underserved areas, engaging with the non Government sector for underserved areas, provisioning of untied and flexible funds etc.

Central assistance for MNJ Institute of Oncology

510. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest status of the proposal of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for release of Central assistance of Rs. 10 crore for MNJ Institute of Oncology and Regional Cancer Centre for procurement of High Energy Linear Accelerator with Image Guided Radiotherapy (IGRT) to meet ever increasing demand of radio therapy from needy cancer patients;

(b) the reasons for delay in releasing the Central assistance; and

(c) by when it is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) A proposal was received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for sanctioning of grant-in-aid amount of Rs.10.00 crore to the MNJ Institute of Oncology and Regional Cancer Centre, Hyderabad for purchase of High Energy Linear Accelerator. The RCC has already availed Rs. 3.00 crore under the National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP) during the year 2008-09 and at present there is no scheme under which grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 10.00 crore can be released to the Institute.

Code for doctors on drugs endorsement

511. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Medical Council of India (MCI) has introduced a new code for doctors in the matter of endorsement of drugs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes.

(b) The Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 were amended by Medical Council of India with the prior approval of Government of India by inserting a new Clause 6.8 which states that a medical practitioner shall not endorse any drug

or product of the industry publically. Any study conducted on the efficacy or other wise of such products shall be presented to and/or through appropriate scientific bodies or published on appropriate scientific journals in a proper way.

Deaths due to tobacco consumption

512. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that worldwide tobacco consumption could kill six million people in 2010 and one-third of those people would die of cancer;

(b) if so, what effective measures are being adopted for creating awareness that such deaths are impacting families as well as economies, apart from smokers prone to suffer from poor reproductive health, etc.; and

(c) whether NGOs have been involved in such campaigns, stressing upon local dialects becoming means of communication verbally or through screening of slides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) As per WHO, it is estimated that at present tobacco consumption is causing 5.5 million deaths per year globally and it is likely to increase to more than 8 million death (per year) by 2030.

(b) “The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA) enacted in the year 2003 throughout the country is intended to protect citizens with special attention to risk groups such as pregnant women and children from involuntary exposure to tobacco smoke, discourage consumption of cigarettes and other tobacco products and impose progressive restrictions and take concerted action to eventually eliminate all direct and indirect advertising, promotion and sponsorship concerning tobacco products. The salient features of the Act are as under:

- (i) Ban on smoking in public places (Section 4)
- (ii) Ban on direct/indirect advertisement of tobacco products (Section 5)
- (iii) Ban on sale of tobacco products to children below 18 years and ban on sale of tobacco products within 100 yards of educational institutions (Section 6)
- (iv) Specified health warnings on tobacco products (Section 7)

Besides, in order to effectively implement the tobacco control Act/Rules, as also to create awareness about ill effects of tobacco, the pilot phase of National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) was launched in 2007-08 in 18 Districts of 9 States which was further scaled up to cover 24 districts in 12 States during the year 2008-09. The Programme broadly envisages:

1. Mass media anti-tobacco campaign
2. Establishment of tobacco product testing labs

3. Capacity building at the State and District level by setting up State Tobacco Control Cells and District Tobacco Control Cells with the objectives to :

- (i) Engage NGOs to carry out school health campaign in the Schools;
- (ii) Train the health workers, school teachers etc. on ill-effects of Tobacco;
- (iii) Monitor the implementation of provisions under COTPA
- (iv) Provide help for tobacco cessation.

(c) Yes. One of the means is technical support provided to various NGO's across the country for grass-root level awareness campaign including mobile exhibitions, street plays and school programmes to reach out to a larger target audience by the Ministry.

Treatment of patients in AIIMS

†513. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

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

(a) the number of patients and the amount deposited by them in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) for CT scan, fixing of stents and valves, surgery and treatment on the direction of doctors during the period between 2003 to 2008;

(b) whether there is any arrangement of returning the unspent amount to patients after the completion of treatments;

(c) if so, the number of patients to whom information was provided regarding the unspent amount and the same returned to them by the AIIMS administration; and

(d) the steps taken by AIIMS administration after the objection raised by Comptroller and Auditor General of India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The details of number of patients and amount deposited by them for various procedures/surgeries for the period 2003-04 to 2007-08 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The amount is being regularly refunded to the patients wherever due/applicable after undergoing surgeries/treatment and as per the advice of concerned treating, faculty/doctor. The details of refund of excess money to patients and their number during the period 2003-04 to 2007-08 is given in Statement-II.

(d) The system for refunds to the patients (wherever due) is in place in AIIMS. Refunds are made immediately where (i) the procedure/surgery is not required to be done (ii) where concerned doctor/consultant advises for refund to the patients depending upon the clinical profile of the patient (iii) The treatment has been completed (iv) Patient has died before surgery (v) patients who claim refund before surgery (vi) patients for whom value/IABP is not used for cardiac surgeries etc. Not even a single patient who has asked for refund of money deposited has been denied the same.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

No. of patients and amount deposited during the year 2003-04 to 2007-08

Sl. No.	Name of Procedure/ surgery	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
		No. of patients	Amount deposited (Rs. in cr.)	No. of patients	Amount deposited (Rs. in cr.)	No. of patients	Amount deposited (Rs. in cr.)	No. of patients	Amount deposited (Rs. in cr.)	No. of patients	Amount deposited (Rs. in cr.)
1.	Cardio Thoracic and Vascular surgeries including cost of valves/implants etc.	3404	21.98	3323	23.07	3278	22.39	3003	22.95	3314	25.10
2.	Angiography procedures including cost of stents etc.	5987	14.68	6158	16.65	6553	19.63	6153	19.81	6161	18.76
3.	Neurosurgery procedures including cost of implants etc.	2745	3.55	2942	3.80	3357	3.97	3541	3.49	2962	3.88
C.T. Scan Charges											
4.	C.T. Scan Charges	4108	0.08	4334	0.09	5998	0.12	5544	0.11	6406	0.13

Statement-II

Number of patients and refund made during the year 2003-04 to 2007-08

Sl. No.	Name of Procedure/ surgery	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
		No. of patients	Amount (in cr.)	No. of patients	Amount (in cr.)	No. of patients	Amount (in cr.)	No. of patients	Amount (in cr.)	No. of patients	Amount (in cr.)
1.	Cardio Thoracic and Vascular surgeries including cost of valves/implants etc.	959	3.99	1445	4.32	1123	3.74	1543	5.53	1590	5.77
2.	Angiography procedures including cost of stents etc.	995	2.11	1283	2.12	1121	2.23	1458	3.21	1323	2.99
3.	Neurosurgery procedures etc.	193	0.27	282	0.49	256	0.40	296	0.44	335	0.62

Illegal stem cell research works

†514. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that some doctors in league with drug manufacturing companies are illegally carrying out stem cell research on new born babies;
- (b) if so, whether Government would take any steps to save these new born babies from the clutches of such doctors and drug manufacturing companies; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) and the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)/Department of Health Research have informed that they do not have any such information in the matter.

Setting up new medical colleges

515. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government in view of shortage of doctors is changing its policy to facilitate for more medical colleges in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether it would affect the quality of medical care and medical service in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) To facilitate setting up of more medical colleges without diluting the standards, the Government has revised norms in the Medical Council of India Regulations by rationalizing land requirements from 25 acres to 20 acres.

In metropolitan and A-grade cities, the land requirement is 10 acres with the permissible FAR norms.

In the case of notified tribal areas, NE States, Hill States and Union Territories of A&N Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, two parcels of land are allowed with a distance of not more than 10 kms separating them. Bed strength and bed occupancy norms have also been relaxed in respect of these areas.

Introduction of BRMS

516. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is considering the Medical Council of India's proposal for a Bachelor of Rural Medicine and Surgery;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Kerala has sought exemption to introduce the course in the State as there is no dearth of Doctors in rural areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reactions thereto;

(e) whether it is a fact that such a medical course was introduced in Chhattisgarh in 2000 and was scrapped in 2004; and

(f) if so, the measures proposed for its successful implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a), (b), (d) and (f) In order to tackle acute shortage of doctors in rural areas, the Central Government has been exploring various options, one of which is to introduce a short term rural medical course. The proposed course is of 4-years duration which includes 6-months of internship and especially designed for those who have completed their schooling and passed their qualifying examination from a 'notified rural area' in the district. The course is proposed to be conducted in the district hospitals where there is no medical college. On acquiring this qualification, the candidates can serve in the rural areas only in that State.

The Medical Council of India has held consultations with stakeholders to finalize its proposal. The Central Government can take decision only on receipt of the proposal from Council and after considering the views of various State Government.

(c) Yes.

(e) Yes.

Contracts for ambulance services

517. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

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

(a) whether Government under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has given contracts for ambulance and emergency healthcare services to private parties in ten States;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of private players which were awarded the contracts;

(c) whether it is a fact that Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with ten States in this regard were entered into without any transparent tender process;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if not, the details of the tender process?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) No, Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare only releases funds to State/UT Governments on their request as projected under their Programme Implementation Plan for National Rural Health Mission for ambulance and emergency health care services. The States/UTs are however, expected to follow financial rules.

Development of Malabar Cancer Centre

518. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
SHRI P. RAJEEVE:

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

- (a) whether the competent authority of Kerala had submitted during July, 2007 for the requirement of adequate infrastructure facilities at Malabar Cancer Centre;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether steps would be taken in affirmative to provide financial support for the development of Malabar Cancer Centre;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) State Government of Kerala forwarded a proposal for sanctioning of Rs. 30.00 crore to Malabar Cancer Centre during July, 2009 for purchase of medical equipments. However, at present there is no scheme under which grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 30.00 crore can be released to this institute.

As per the existing guidelines, total grant-in-aid amount of Rs. 3.00 crore can be released to the institute under the scheme "Development of Oncology Wing" of the National Cancer Control Programme. An amount of Rs. 1.50 crore has been released in 2004-05 to the Malabar Cancer Centre under the scheme.

Veracity of reports on Swine Flu pandemic status

519. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:
SHRI SABIR ALI:

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

- (a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to reports in the international and national media around 12 January, 2010 highlighting the accusations made, particularly of Dr. Wolfgang Wodarg, Head of Health in the Council of Europe, that the WHO has been misled to declare last year the Swine Flu outbreak as pandemic by the makers of flu drugs and vaccines; and
- (b) if so, the response of Government thereto indicating the nature of attempts made, if any, to ascertain the veracity of the accusations so made by a responsible health expert like Dr. Wodarg?

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

(b) The matter was raised by the Government of India in the Executive Board meeting of World Health Organization held at Geneva in January, 2010 and asked WHO to clarify to all member countries the factual position so that the credibility of public health programmes does not get eroded by such allegations.

World Health Organization has thereafter written to all member countries refuting the allegation and confirming that the outbreak of Influenza A H1N1 was indeed a pandemic.

Measures to tackle Swine Flu

520. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR:
SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:

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

(a) whether World Health Organisation (WHO) declared in 2009 the outbreak of Swine Flu to be pandemic;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of volume and value of drug, vaccines and test kits procured by Government for treatment of suspected cases of Swine Flu during the current financial year indicating sources of procurements thereof;

(d) the details of infrastructure provided at airports etc. for segregation and examination of suspected cases of flu among passengers;

(e) the number of suspected cases reported during the years, month-wise and State-wise; and

(f) the number of deaths occurred due to Swine Flu during the period?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. World Health Organization declared pandemic of Influenza A H1N1 on 11th June, 2009.

(c) The details of quantity and cost of drugs, vaccines and test kits procured during the current financial year and their source are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) 22 international Airports had facilities for screening incoming passengers in the pre immigration area. Seven of them namely Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Goa have thermal scanners to detect fever cases.

(e) The number of cases reported month wise and State-wise for the current year in given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(f) A total of 1337 deaths were reported due to Pandemic influenza A H1N1 (as on 24.02.2010).

Statement-I

Details of Drug, Vaccines and Kits procured by Government of India

Item	Detail	Quantity	Cost (in Rs.)	Source
1	2	3	4	5
Drugs (Oseltamivir)	Oseltamivir 75 mg.	23123720	68,07,27,389	Hetero Drugs,
	Oseltamivir 45 mg.	2500000	4,18,96,000	
	Oseltamivir 30 mg.	1250000	1,34,24,000	
	Oseltamivir syrup 75 ml.	400000	15,93,28,000	
	Oseltamivir 75 mg.	8676280	23,03,26,611	Stride Arco Lab
	Oseltamivir 45 mg.	500000	86,32,000	
	Oseltamivir 30 mg.	250000	28,08,000	
	Oseltamivir 75 mg.	900000	2,43,36,000	Ranbaxy Ltd.
	Oseltamivir 75 mg.	1800000	4,48,20,000	Cipla Ltd.
	Total		120,62,98,000	
Vaccine	Inactivated non- adjuvanted Pandemice Influenza vaccine	15,00,000	75,00,000 Euro Rs.49,50,00000 (calculated @Rs.66/Euro	Sanofi Pasteur, France
Diagnostic kits Procured by ICMR	RNA Extraction Kits	205 (for 51250 tests)	Rs.1,49,24,410	Quaigen, USA
	RNA Extraction Kits for automated extractor	55 (for 26400 tests)	US\$1,21,825 Rs.58,47,600 @Rs.48/\$	Mag Max, USA
	ABI Kit for pandemic H1N1	45 (for 45000 tests)	US\$7,87,500 Rs.3,78,00,000 @Rs.48/\$	ABI, USA
Diagnostic kits Procured by NICD	RNA Extraction Kits	52500 test kits)	Rs.1,96,00,000	Quaigen, ABI USA
	Agpath-ID One step	4 kits	Rs.17,00,000	ABI, USA
	Taqman one step realtime PCR Kit	5 kits	Rs.10,00,000	ABI, USA

1	2	3	4	5
	Taqman influenza A Detection Kits	14 kits	Rs.23,00,000	ABI, USA
	Influenza A H1N1 Detection Kits	kits for 50000 tests	Rs.5,42,00,000	ABI, USA

Statement-II

Cases of H1N1

Laboratory confirmed case of Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu)

(as on 24th February, 2010)

Sl. No.	State*	Lab confirmed cases cumulative	Death of Lab confirmed cases cumulative
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi	9685	95
2.	Andhra Pradesh	782	52
3.	Karnataka	2124	146
4.	Tamil Nadu	2084	7
5.	Maharashtra	5484	359
6.	Kerala	1468	37
7.	Punjab	175	39
8.	Haryana	1943	38
9.	Chandigarh (UT)	316	8
10.	Goa	64	5
11.	West Bengal	136	0
12.	Uttarakhand	135	13
13.	Himachal Pradesh	17	8
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	109	4
15.	Gujarat	1202	285
16.	Manipur	2	0
17.	Meghalaya	8	0
18.	Mizoram	4	1

1	2	3	4
19.	Assam	52	2
20.	Jharkhand	2	0
21.	Rajasthan	2188	192
22.	Bihar	7	0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1310	19
24.	Puducherry	89	6
25.	Chhattisgarh	60	11
26.	Madhya Pradesh	80	26
27.	Daman and Diu	1	0
28.	Orissa	28	3
29.	Nagaland	2	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1
TOTAL		29583	1357

*Only 31 States/UT administrations reported cases. The first case was confirmed on 16th May, 2009.

*Month-wise details of Cases and Deaths of H1N1
From 16-May*-2009 to Feb-2010*

Sl.No.	Month	Cases	Deaths
1.	May	1	0
2.	June	108	0
3.	July	438	0
4.	August	3584	113
5.	September	6017	237
6.	October	3464	144
7.	November	4290	108
8.	December	7708	402
9.	January	1917	243
10.	February	847	126
TOTAL		28374	1373

*First Case of H1N1 was reported as on 16-May 2009.

Medical facility for serving and retired employees

521. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Employees and Pensioners Health Insurance Scheme (CGEPHIS) has been one of the perquisites provided to Central Government Employees which is part of condition of their employment covering medical facility for employees and their families;

(b) if so, the details of their service condition dealing with medical facilities currently applicable indicating revisions carried out, if any, during the last three years;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to restrict the CGEPHIS only for existing employees and cover the future recruits under medical insurance scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the rationale, if any, behind creating two categories?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Currently, Central Government Employees and Pensioners are covered by the Central Government Health Scheme which is currently available in 25 cities. In areas where CGHS facilities are not available, Central Government Employees get medical facilities under the CS(MA) Rules. The Central Government Employees and Pensioners Health Insurance Scheme (CGEPHIS) has not been introduced as yet. Government of India had floated an Expression of Interest for studying the feasibility of introducing a Health Insurance Scheme for Central Government employees and pensioners and their dependant family members all over India. Offers from Insurance companies have also been invited. If found feasible, the scheme will be implemented after obtaining requisite administrative and financial approvals.

NRHM in Rajasthan

522. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) the total amount of money allocated so far, to Rajasthan under NRHM for the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the details of programmes drawn for implementation in Rajasthan under NRHM, since its inception indicating the detail of augmentation effect, in the healthcare infrastructure across the State and number of beneficiaries thereof, for the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the numerical/statistical details of improvement effect in health scenario of rural sector in Rajasthan thereby, through NRHM, mentioning various indicators of health, namely Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), mothers' anaemia etc.?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a)
The objective of the NRHM is to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health care in rural areas of the country especially to the underserved and socially depressed classes of the society and bring overall change in the existing public health system.

(b) The total amount allocated to the state of Rajasthan during 2005-10 are as follows:-

Sl.No.	Year	Allocation (in crores)
1.	2005-06	264.27
2.	2006-07	407.91
3.	2007-08	548.18
4.	2008-09	535.33
5.	2009-10	637.96

(c) NRHM addresses the issue of infrastructure, human resources, logistics, programme support, financial management, service delivery etc. All constituent initiatives of NRHM including Reproductive and Child Health (Phase II), various National Disease Control Programmes of Control of Vector Borne Diseases, Control of Tuberculosis, Eradication of Leprosy, Control of Iodine Deficiency and Blindness and Integrated Disease Surveillance are able to show better performance because of overall rejuvenation of the Public health delivery system.

Institutional strengthening has been major head under NRHM in the state of Rajasthan. 177 CHC, 494 PHC, 541 SC construction have been taken up till Jan., 2010. Besides, 1782 residential quarters have also been taken up for construction. Civil works of Rs. 238.63 crores have been accomplished so far in the state of Rajasthan.

No. of Beneficiaries (year-wise) as follows:

Sl. No.	Activities	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Jan.)
1.	Sterilization	317307	288089	335029	356923	251839
2.	Immunization	1611788	1572896	1615685	1596156	1231973
3.	Institutional Deliveries	536661	722746	1018842	1136597	983597
4.	Janani Suraksha Yojana	4298	387648	774877	916674	831046

(d) The statistical report in some of the health sector indicators like IMR, MMR, TFR, CBR etc. in Rajasthan are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Health Indicators	Before launch of NRHM	Present status
1.	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) source: SRS	445(2001-03)	388(2004-06)
2.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) source: SRS	68(2005)	63(2008)
3.	Total Fertility Rate (TFR) source: SRS	3.8(NFHS-II)	3.3(2008)
4.	Crude Birth Rate (CBR) source: SRS	29.0(2004)	27.5(2008)

Task force under NRHM

523. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the task force set up under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has submitted its report during the year 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken if any, to implement the same;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the Primary Health Care system available in various parts of the country, including the number of Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs), State-wise, category-wise as on date; and

(e) the details of steps taken if any to provide trained healthcare professionals to the rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There were many Task Forces under NRHM and it is not clear which one is being referred to, in the question.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) The details of number of Sub Centres, PHCs and CHCs are given in Statement (See below). States have been requested to provide trained health professionals to serve rural areas of the country. Special incentive package, enhancement of monthly remuneration, percentage weightage for pursuing post graduate diploma in medical sciences etc are being provided to health professionals for serving to rural population.

Statement

Number of Sub-Centres, PHCs and CHCs functioning

(as on March, 2008)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Sub Centre	PHCs	CHCs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12522	1570	167
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	592	116	44
3.	Assam	4592	844	103
4.	Bihar	8858	1641	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	4741	721	136
6.	Goa	172	19	5
7.	Gujarat	7274	1073	273
8.	Haryana	2433	420	86
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2071	449	73
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1907	375	85
11.	Jharkhand	3958	330	194
12.	Karnataka	8143	2195	323
13.	Kerala	5094	909	107
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8834	1149	270
15.	Maharashtra	10579	1816	407
16.	Manipur	420	72	16
17.	Meghalaya	401	103	26
18.	Mizoram	366	57	9
19.	Nagaland	397	86	21
20.	Orissa	6688	1279	231
21.	Punjab	2858	484	126
22.	Rajasthan	10742	1503	349
23.	Sikkim	147	24	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	8706	1215	206

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Tripura	579	76	11
26.	Uttarakhand	1765	239	55
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20521	3690	515
28.	West Bengal	10356	924	349
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	114	19	4
30.	Chandigarh	14	0	2
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38	6	1
32.	Daman and Diu	22	3	1
33.	Delhi	41	8	0
34.	Lakshadweep	14	4	3
35.	Puducherry	77	39	4
ALL INDIA		146036	23458	4276

Setting up industrial clusters for Ayurvedic drugs in Andhra Pradesh

524. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is setting up industrial clusters for Ayurvedic drugs in the tribal populated areas in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount to be allocated for each cluster and what are the guidelines in this regard in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) No, there is no proposal to set up industrial cluster for Ayurvedic drugs exclusively in the tribal dominated areas of Andhra Pradesh. The Central Sector Scheme for the Development of Common facilities for AYUSH industry cluster has been launched in areas having dominance and presence of Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha and Homoeo drug industries. Projects are considered as per eligibility prescribed in the scheme.

(c) Do not arise.

Whistle blower scheme in drug rackets

525. SHRI P.R. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry recently launched a whistle blower scheme to put an end to fake drug rackets;

(b) if so, how many complaints were received so far; and

(c) the details of action taken against manufacturers of spurious drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) A total of 20 cases have been received in the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO). One case was found to be fictitious and one case was resolved as the information was not found correct on investigation.

National Initiative on Patient Safety

526. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to cover around 80 medical colleges under the National Initiative on Patient Safety (NIPS) launched in September, 2009 during the next two years;

(b) how many cases of medical negligence were detected in large Government hospitals viz. AIIMS, Safdarjung, Ram Manohar Lohia, GTB Hospital in Delhi during 2007 and 2008; and

(c) whether any medical negligence during critical treatment like surgery or invasive procedures had resulted in fatality during 2007 and 2008?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Government of India has taken up patient safety issues in the form of a New Initiative- 'Patient Safety', which was launched on 14.9.2009 with an aim at providing successful and healthy outcome of patient care and availability of expert and advanced care for patients.

(b) and (c) No case of medical negligence during critical treatment like surgery or invasive procedures has been reported during 2007 and 2008 from Safdarjung Hospital, Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and GTB Hospital in Delhi.

Five complaints of alleged medical negligence have been reported by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences during the year 2007-2008 which were enquired into by the Enquiry Committee constituted for the purpose and remedial measures taken where negligence is established.

Strategies to eradicate leprosy

527. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is a high number of new leprosy cases in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the goal of elimination of leprosy by the year 2005 as per National Health Policy 2002 could not be achieved;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to formulate new strategies to prevent/eliminate leprosy disease in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) No. The number of new leprosy cases detected in the country has been declining over the years as shown below:

Year	No. of new leprosy cases
2004-05	260063
2005-06	161457
2006-07	139252
2007-08	137685
2008-09	134184
2009-10	104503
(Upto December, 2009)	

(c) No. The goal of elimination of leprosy *i.e.* less than 1 case per 10,000 population has already been achieved in December 2005 at the national level.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) The present strategy of Government under National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) is-

- i. Decentralized integrated leprosy services through General Health Care System.
- ii. Early detection and complete treatment of new leprosy cases.
- iii. Carrying out household contact survey on detection of Multi-Bacillary (MB) and child cases.
- iv. Involvement of ASHAs in the detection and treatment completion of leprosy cases through a system of performance based incentive.
- v. Enhancement of IEC activities in the community to improve self reporting to the Primary Health Centres.
- vi. Intensive monitoring and supervision with Block PHC/CHC as unit of analysis.

Free medicines for BPL patients under NRHM

528. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is aware that State Governments are not providing medicines to even Below Poverty Line (BPL) patients under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is need to strengthen the public health service system under NRHM; and

(d) if so, whether the Central Government would also ensure that the BPL patients are getting medicines free of cost under NRHM?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The NRHM supplements the efforts of the States in provision of medicines. Besides non-availability of drugs due to supply and logistic issues, the practice of prescribing branded drugs leads to out of pocket expenditure on drug. NRHM promotes essential generic drug lists in states.

(c) and (d) The NRHM is a decentralised initiative for comprehensive rejuvenation of the health delivery system in partnership with the states. The states propose the activities as per local needs in the Annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) which is apprised and approved by the National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC) under NRHM. As such a wide range of activities are taken up in various states and overall progress is to address the key gaps in the system. They have been empowered to take up a wide range of activities including free of cost of medicines under NRHM for ensuring availability of quality services to the population in all parts of the country.

Ineffective anti-snake venom serum

529. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that anti-snake venom serum produced in Andhra Pradesh and made available in hospitals in Pipra at Supaul has been found ineffective and the vials containing serum have been withdrawn;

(b) whether any inquiry has been instituted to find out the reasons for ineffectiveness of the serum; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) The Government of Bihar has informed that some samples of Anti-Snake Venom Serum manufactured by a Hyderabad based firm have been found 'not of standard quality' as per the test reports of the Central Drugs Laboratory, Kasauli, Himachal Pradesh. Necessary action has been taken by the State Government for launching of prosecution in the matter.

Naturopathy colleges in the country

530. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are very few colleges/institutions which promote naturopathy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up more institutions to promote naturopathy in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what is the amount annually spent on naturopathy related institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) There are 12 colleges recognized by respective State Governments awarding 5 or 5½ years Bachelor of Naturopathy and Yogic Sciences (BNYS) degree. Also, there are 142 Naturopathy and Yoga Hospitals receiving grant-in-aid under various schemes from the Government to promote naturopathy. List of colleges and Hospitals is given in Statement-I and II (*See below*) respectively.

(c) and (d) The Government has approved six Central Research Institutes (CRIs) of Yoga and Naturopathy with 100 beds each in different parts of the country under the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), New Delhi, an autonomous body of the Department of AYUSH.

(e) A total of Rs. 13.38 crore was spent during the year 2008-09.

Statement-I

List of Colleges conducting 5 and 5½ years BNYS courses in the country

Sl. No.	Name of the College	Name of the University
1	2	3
1.	S.D.M. College of Naturopathy and Yogic Sciences, Ujire-574240 (DK) Karnataka.	Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Govt. of Karnataka
2.	Alvas College of Naturopathy and Yogic Sciences, Moodbidri (DK), Karnataka.	Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Govt. of Karnataka
3.	Narayana Yoga and Naturopathy Medical College, Chintareddypalem, Nellore, A.P.	N.T.R. University of Health Sciences, Jijayawada, A.P. Govt. of Andhra Pradesh
4.	Govt. Nature Cure and Yoga College PKTR Hospital, KRS Road, Mysore-570002.	Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Govt. of Karnataka

1	2	3
5.	Govt. Naturopathic Medical College, Ameerpet, Hyderabad-500016 (AP)	N.T.R. University of Health Sciences. Jijayawada, AP. Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.
6.	JSS Institute of Naturopathy and Yogic Sciences, Mysore Road, Ootacamund-643001 (TN)	The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Chennai Govt. of Tamil Nadu.
7.	Shivaraj Naturopathy and Yoga Medical College, Siddhar Kovil Road, Thumbathulipatty, Salem-636307.	The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Chennai Govt. of Tamil Nadu.
8.	S.R.K. Medical College of Naturopathy and Yogic Sciences, Kulasedharam-629161, Tamil Nadu	The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Chennai Govt. of Tamil Nadu.
9.	Govt. Naturopathy and Yoga Medical College and Hospital, Anna Govt. Hospital of Indian Medicine, Anna Nagar, Chennai-600106.	The Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University, Chennai Govt. of Tamil Nadu.
10.	Shri Mahavir Medical College of Naturopathy, Yogic Sciences and Researches, Paras Nagar, Nagpura, Distt-Durg-491001, Chhattisgarh	Pt. Ravi Shankar University, Raipur, Govt. of Chhattisgarh.
11.	Morarji Desai National Institute of Naturopathy and Yoga, Vadodara-390022, Gujarat.	Gujarat Ayurveda University, Jamnagar, Govt. of Gujarat.
12.	Sant Hirdaram Medical College of Naturopathy and Yogic Sciences Bairagarh, Bhopal, M.P.	Barkatullah University, Bhopal, Govt. of M.P.

Statement-II

List of Institutions receiving grant in aid in the year 2009-10

(A) List of Institutions receiving grant-in-aid under Treatment-cum-Propagation Centre Scheme (30 beds) in the year 2009-10

Grant-in-aid @ Rs. 9.00 lakh per Annum

S.No.	Name and Address of the Institution
1	2
ANDHRA PRADESH	
1.	Nature Cure Hospital, A.P. Yogadhyana Parishad, AMEERPET, Dharamkaran Road, HYDERABAD-500 016

1	2
2.	Kastruba Nature Cure and Yoga Institute, SHIVARAMPALLY, HYDERABAD-500 052
3.	The Guntur Mahatma Gandhi Prakruthi Yoga Arogya Sevashram, Post. GORANTLA, DISTT. GUNTUR-522032
4.	Gold Age Nature Cure Hospital, 17-1-462/10, DILSUKHNAGAR, Shankeshwar Bazar, HYDERABAD-500060
5.	Nature Cure Hospital, P.O. - MAHARANIPETA, Beach Road, VISAKHAPATNAM-530 002
6.	Nature Cure Health Centre, Post Box No.: 5, KARIMNAGAR-505 001, Laxminagar, Bommakal
7.	Red Cross Institute of Yoga and Naturopathy, L.V. Prasad Marg, JUBILEE HILLS, HYDERABAD-500 033
8.	Shri Chodey Apparao Nature Cure Hospital, Near Boat Club, KAKINADA-533005
9.	Sri Siddendhra Nature Cure Hospital, Opp. Hitech Bus Stand Suryapet-508213, Distt. NALGONDA-TELANGANA
10.	Samskar Nature Cure Ashram, Village-Akbarnagar, Post-Rudrur, Mandal : VARUNI, NIZAMABAD-503 188
11.	ADDLIFE "PRAKRUTI" Naturopathy wing, Part of Indo American Cancer Institute and Research Center, 1st Avenue, Road No. 14, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad-530034
12.	Vijaywada Institute of Naturopathy and Yogic Sciences H.No.-54, -22/51B, Sai Hospital, Dr. B.R. Ambedakar Nagar, Distt-Krishna, Vijaywada,-520008
13.	Sri Padmavathi Nature Cure Hospital, Plot No.-500, Police Housing Colony, Near TGP, Podalakur Road, Nellore-524004
CHHATTISGARH	
14.	Sri Labdh-Vikram-Raj-Arogyadham Sansthan, Arogyam (Nature Cure Hospital) Paras Nagar, Post office-Nagpura, Distt-Durg-491001
DELHI	
15.	Balaji Nirogadham, Palla Road, Bakhtawarpur-110036

1	2
	GUJARAT
16.	Vitthalbhai Ambalal Munshi Nature Cure Centre, VALLABHVIDYANAGAR, Lambhvel-Bakrol Road, District: ANAND-388 120
17.	Vasant Nature Cure Hospital Thaltej tekra, Drive in Road, Ahemadabad-380054
	HARYANA
18.	Haryana Prakartik Chikitsalya, Meham Road BHIWANI-127021
19.	Parkritik Jeevan Kendra Swadhyay Ashram, PATTIKALYANA-132101, District Panipat (HARYANA)
20.	S.D. Nature Cure Hospital, Jagadhari Road, Ambala Cantt.-133001
	HIMACHAL PRADESH
21.	“KAYAKALPA” Himalayan Research Institute for Yoga and Naturopathy, HOLTA, PALAMPUR-176 062 District Kangra
	KARNATAKA
22.	Nisarga Nature Cure and Yoga Hospital, Nadig Galli, SIRSI-581 401 (N.K.)
23.	K.H. Patil Institute of Naturopathy and Yogic sciences, District-GADAG, Post Hulkoti-582 205
24.	P.B. Bhooplapur Naturopathy and Yoga Center, Ghataprabha, GOKAK (TQ), District BELGAUM-591 321
25.	Prakruthi Arogya Dhama, Hanumanthanagara, MADDUR TALUK, DISTT-MANDYA-571 422
26.	Snehakunja Trust Vivekananda Arogyadhama, Kasarkod, Honnavar-581342 UTTARA KANNADA
27.	Nature Cure Hospital, 9th Main road 3rd Block, Jayanagar, Bangalore-560011
28.	Nisarga Chikitsa Samiti Bengeri, Hubli-580023
29.	Sparsha Yoga and Naturopathy Hospital, Chikmangalur opp. Shri Rama Temple, Rathnagiri road, Vijayapura Chikmangalur- 577101

1	2
	KERALA
30.	Government Nature Cure Hospital, VERKALA, TIRUVANANTHAPURAM-695141
31.	Mahathma Nature Cure Centre, TALI PARAMBA, KANNUR-670 141
32.	Bethany Nature Cure and Yoga Centre, Nalanchira, TRIVANANTHPURAM-695015
33.	Kavil Bhavan Yoga and Nature Cure Centre, Nileshwar P.O. Puthariyadukkam KASARAGOD District-671314
34.	Bishop Kurialacherry Nature Cure and Yoga Centre Edayirickapuzha P.O., Kottayam Dt.-686541
35.	Mercy Nature Cure and Yoga Centre Chengalam, P.O.-Chengalam,, Via-Anikaud, Kottayam District-686585
36.	Pruthvi Naturopathy and Yoga Hospital, Punnackal road, P.O.-Tiruvambadi, District-Calicut, Kerala-673603
37.	Green Care Holistic Health Centre, Naturopathy, Yoga and Rejuvenation Centre, P.O. Nadapuram, Badagada, Calicut-673504
	MADHYA PRADESH
38.	Maihar Cement Seva Trust, (Yoga and Naturopathy Centre) P.O. SARLANAGAR - 485772, District SATNA
39.	Bhagyodaya Trirth Naturopathy Hospital Kherai Road, Vidhyasagar Marg, Sagar-470001
40.	AROGYA KENDRA 185-190, One Tree Hills, Sant Hirdaram Nagar, (Bairagarh)-462030, Bhopal
41.	Saint Hirdaram Prakritik Chikitsa evam Yoga Kendra 118, Mukamganj, Jabalpur-482008
	MAHARASHTRA
42.	JUST FOR HEALTH, Holistic Health and Nature Cure Awareness Centre Kapol Sanatorium, Ambervadi, Lonawala-410401, PUNE
43.	Institute for Nature Cure and Yogic Sciences, Pune-Nasik Road, BHOJAPUR-BOSARI, PUNE-411039
44.	Maharashtra Homeopathic Foundation, Hahnemann Hills, Chandanapauri Ghat, Ganjalwadi Pathar, Tal, Sangamner Distt.-Ahemdanagar-422620

1	2
45.	Geetai Nature Cure and Yoga Ashram, Radheshwari Nagari, Phase-1, Bakori Fata, near BIS College, Wagholi Nagar Road, Pune-411014
	RAJASTHAN
46.	Navneet Chikitsa Anusandhan Trust, Navneet prakritik Yog Chikitsa Dham, Bassi-303 302, Jaipur (Raj.)
47.	Birla Naturopathy and Yoga Kendra Near Bus Stand, Distt. Jhunjhunu, Pilani-333031
48.	Swasthya Sadhana Kendra Lal Pulia, Kamla Nehru Nagar, Chopasani Road, Jodhpur-342008
	TAMIL NADU
49.	Kumar Nature Cure Hospital and Yoga Research Center, Shakthi Nagar, Gandhigramam, Karur-639004
50.	J.S.S. Institute of Naturopathy and Yogic Sciences Post Box No. -80, Longwood, Mysore Road, Ooty-643001
51.	Universal Good Life Ashram, Alwarkurichi (via), Tirunelveli District, Sivasailama-627412,
52.	R.K. Nature Cure Home, R.K.G, Industrial Estate, Ganpathy, Coimbatore-641006
	UTTARAKHAND
53.	Parmarth Nature Cure and Yoga Centre, Parmarth Niketan, Swargashram, Rishikesh-249 304, (Uttarakhand)
54.	Aditya Naturopathy, Yoga Hospital and Research Institute Haldwani Bye Pass Road, Kishanpur, Kichha District US Nagar-243148 (Uttarakhand)
55.	Prakritik Chikitsa Premi Sansthan, Arogya Mandir Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh-273003
56.	Jagatguru Kripalu Chikitsalaya, Vill. and Post-Mangarh, Tehsil : Kunda, District-Pratapgarh-229417
57.	Sri Nath Naturopathy and Yoga Centre, Bhagwat Das Ghat Road, Kanpur-208001
	WEST BENGAL
58.	Nature Cure and Yoga Centre, D.H. Road, Konchoki, P.O.-Bishnupur-743503, District-24 Parganas (S)

1	2
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NORTH EASTERN REGION

ASSAM

59. Guwahati Centre for Naturopathy and Yoga
Ajanta Path, Birlachit Path (Byelane-3), H.No.-17 Survey Beltolla, Guwahati -28
60. Angautan Nature Cure and Yoga Research Hospital,
1st Floor, Ismail Market, Central Road, Silchar-788001

MANIPUR

62. Anandasing Yoga and Nature Cure Research Hospital,
Machin-Manao Hills, Chumnang, P.O. Kakching Bazar-795103 (Manipur)
62. The Yoga and Nature Cure Home,
Khundrakpam, Awang, Leikai, Imphal (East), P.O. Pangei-795114, Manipur

(B) List of Institutions receiving grant-in-aid under Patient Care Centre Scheme (20 beds) in the year 2009-10

Grant-in-aid @ Rs. 6.00 lakh per Annum

Sl.No.	Name
1	2

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Kakatiya Nature Cure Hospital
Prabhakerjee (Hunter) Road, Warangal-506001
2. Sri Laxmi Narasimha Swami Nature Cure Hospital
H.No.-6-2-2008/1, Post and Mandal Bilinagar, District Nalgonda-508 126
3. Swami Vivekananda Holistic Health Care and Research Centre
Taranath Ashram, Mantralayam road Station, Tungabhadra-518397
4. Prakruthi Ashram
9-3-3, Bhirnavaram, District West Godawari-534201
5. V.V.S. Yoga Prakruthi Hospital
H.No. 7-1-360/45, Padmakshi Hills,
Hanamkonda, Warangal-506011
6. Pathanjali Yoga Research and Training Collage Nature Cure Hospital
H.No. 2-5-676, Subedari, Hanamkonda-506010, District-Warangal
7. Swami Vivekananda Nature Cure Hospital
17-99, Ashoka Nagar, Near RTC. Bus Stand, Triuvuru, Krishna District-521 235

1	2
8.	Natural Remedy Nature Cure Health Care Centre H.No.-16/128, Behind Sehmanaidu Hospital East Street, Venkatagiri Town, Nellore-524 132
9.	Vijay Laxmi Naturopathy Yoga Centre 1-219/1, Plot No.-44, Govari Employees Layout, Kothuru, 3-APSP Post Kakinada-5 E.G.D. 533005
	BIHAR
10.	Parakritik Arogyashram Rajgir, Nalanda-803 116
11.	Nature Cure Yoga Research College and Hospital C.A.-62, P.C. Colony (west of Malahi Pakari Chowk), Kankarbagh, Patna-800020
	GOA
12.	Om Sai Seva Sansthe (R) Yoga and Nature Cure Hospital Maruti Mandir Road, Vidhya Nagar, Margao-403 601
	HARYANA
13.	Maharishi Dayanand Ashram Prakritik Chikitsalya and Yog Prashikshan Kendra Ambala Road, Kaithal-136027
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR
14.	Mahabodhi Karuna Charitable Hospital P.O. Box No.22, Devachan, Leh Ladakh-194 101
	KARNATAKA
15.	Tapovana Naturopathy and Yoga Therapy Centre Sri Shakthi Association, Guttur Colony, Bhati, Harihar-577 601, District-Davanagere
16.	Basava Institute of Naturopathy and Yogic Sciences Basavashram, Near Kengeri, Bangalore-560060
17.	NISHARD, Heregoudar Complax, Ashoka Nagar, 3rd Cross, Medleri Road, Ranebennur, District Haveri-581115
18.	Bhuvaneshwari Hospital Bhuvanahalli Cross, BM Road, Hassan-573 201, Karnataka
	KERALA
19.	Department of Nature Cure, P.M. Government Nature Cure Hospital Kanniyampuram, P.O. Ottapalam-679104, District Palakkad
	MADHYA PRADESH
20.	Jai Narayan Arogya Dham 54, Narmada Road, Jabalpur-482001

MAHARASHTRA

21. Sharda Yoga and Naturopathy Centre
Chankya Appt, M.J. College Road, Jalgaon-425 002
22. Shivambu Yoga and Nature Cure Hospital
13, Sane Gururji Vasahat, Kolhapur-416012
23. Arogyadham, Kasturba Nisargopchar Kendra
Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences Campus,
Warud Road, Sevagram, District Wardha-442102

TAMIL NADU

24. Asana Andiappan College of Yoga and Research Centre
No.-16-21st, Main road, Anna Nagar, West Chennai-600 040
25. NS Yoga and Nature Cure Hospital
IInd Agraharam, Salem-636001
26. Shri Shakthi Nature Cure and Yoga Treatment Center
47/22, 4th Pulikuthi street Gugai, Salem-636201
27. SKT Nature Cure and Yoga Research Institute
Pavoorchatram District-Tirunelveli-627808
28. Nat Yog Hospital and Research Institute
100, Near BSNL Exch. Sathy main road, Karaftadipalayam (P.O)
Gobichettipalayam (T.K) Erode (DT.) 638453
29. Shri Yoga Nature Cure Hospital
288, Cuddalur Main Road, Rani Pet, Attur-636102
30. Dhyan Research Institute
1/46, Old No.1/36, Kuppam Beach Road, Kottivakkam, CHENNAI-41
31. Aishwaryam Nature Cure and Yoga Centre,
5/148-A, State Bank Officers Colony, Selam-636 004
32. Pawan Nature Cure Hospital,
3/70, Sengal, Sengal South, Krishnarayapuram, Karur-639102 (Tamil Nadu)
33. Swami Yogananda Nature Cure Hospital and Yoga Research Centre,
42-C, Big Street, Tiruvannamalai-606601 (T.N.)
34. Global Naturopathy Hospital and Yoga Centre,
91, B, Kattupatty Road, Manaparai, Tirichy District-621306 (T.N.)
35. Arunai Nature Cure and Yoga Centre,
24/9-8, Palanimuthu Road, 1st Cross Vidhya Nagar, Selam-636003

1	2
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UTTAR PRADESH

36. G.P. Dixit Yoga and Naturopathy Hospital
4/153, Near Murli Manohar Mandir, Balu Ganj, Agra-282001
37. Lala Chatarsen Jain Memorial Prakartik Chikitsa Yog Evam Shodh Sansthan,
Shri Digambar Jain, Atishay Chhetra, Vehlana, District-Mujaffar Nagar-Uttar Pradesh

WEST BENGAL

38. "GREENWOODS" Centre for Health Care and Rehabilitation Pradhan Nagar,
Siliguri, Darjeeling-734 003 (WB)

NORTH EAST REGION

ASSAM

39. North Eastern Nature Cure and Yoga Centre
H.No.-6, Hengrabari, Guwahati-781036

MANIPUR

40. Manipur Nature Cure Hospital
Ngaikhong Khullen, District, Bishnupur-795 126
41. Public Yoga and Nature Cure Association (Hospital)
Kakching Chumnang Leikai, Kakching-795 103
42. The Thamchet Memorial Nature Cure and Yoga Hospital
Kongba Kshetri Leikai, P.O. Singjamei, Imphal East-795 008
43. Nature Cure and Yoga Hospital
P.O. Singjamei, Kongba Kshetri Leikai, Imphal (E),-795008

*(C) List of Institutions receiving grant-in-aid under Patient Care Centre
Scheme (10 beds) in the year 2009-2010*

Grant-in-aid @ Rs. 3.00 Lakh per annum

Sl.No.	Name of the Institution
1	2

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Sai Hospital, A Naturopathy and Yoga Hospital,
H.No: 4-70/8/13, Yogeshwara Colony,
Mamidipally, PO and Tq: Armoor, District Nizamabad-503224
2. Ratna Nature Cure and Yoga Hospital,
(Run by Meher Health and Educational Society),
Plot No. 78/A, Hastinapuram (East) Vanasthalipuram, Hyderabad-500070

CHHATTISGARH

3. Chhattisgarh Nature Cure and Yogic Science Sansthan,
Om Shanti Aarogyam-251, Sunder Nagar, Raipur-492001

DELHI

4. Nature Cure and Yoga Hospital,
Turning Point Foundation,
A-528, Near Dayal Market, Alipur-Narela Road, Delhi-110 036

GUJARAT

5. Gandhi Nature Cure and Yoga Academy,
P.O. Dinara, Via-Khavda, Tal, Bhuj, District Kutch-370510

HARYANA

6. Laxmi Yoga Prakirtik Chikitsa Kender,
30/347, Dev Colony, Rohtak - 124001
7. Mahatma Gandhi Yoga and Naturopathy Hospital,
Shri Somnath Mandir Parisar, 286/5, Gandhi Nagar, JIND-126102
8. Arya Arogya Evam Yogabhyas Kendra,
Bithmada-125113, Hisar, Haryana.
9. Yoga Evam Prakritik Chikitsalaya Yoga Ashram,
Pipli Road, Ladwa, Kurukshetra, Haryana.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

10. Himachal Nature Cure and Yoga Training Centre Hospital,
M-53, Chilgari, Lajpat Nagar, Dharamshala, District Kangra,
Himachal Pradesh-176215

KARNATAKA

11. Gandhi Smarak Dhama,
Prakrutiniketan Shahabad Ring Road, Rajapur, Gulbarga-585105
12. Nature Cure and Yoga Research Centre,
Lingraj College Road, Belgaum - 590 001
13. M.S. Charitable Trust of Health Services,
Tonse (West) Post Hoode-576115, Udupi Takuk and District Karnataka
14. Pranava Yoga and Naturopathy Centre,
Near Mahakali Temple, Ujjodi, Pumpwell, Mangalore-575 002
15. Annapurna Hospital,
Choushetty Building, Karemattihalli Road, Haveri-581110

1	2
16.	Arunachal Naturopathy, Yoga and Acupuncture Centre (ANYC), Near Hanuman Temple, Vithal Nagar, Gulbarga - 585103
17.	Om Prakruthi Arogya Dham, H.No. 151, 13th B Cross, Yelahanka New Town, Bangaluru - 560064
18.	Arogya Mandir Trust, 148, 1st R Block, Near ISKON, Rajajinagar, Bangalore - 560010
	KERALA
19.	Arogya Nikethan, Prakruthi Jeevana Charitable Trust, Padikkadav, Annur, P.O. Payyanur - 670 302, Kannur (Dt.) Kerala
	MAHARASHTRA
20.	S.P. Sanstha's Department of Naturopathy and Yoga Hospital Sangamner College, Post and Tal: Sangamner - 422 605, District Ahmednagar
21.	Sonali Shikshan Sanstha, M.U. Dorle House, Sai Mandir Road, Rajgopalachari Ward, Post District, Bhandara - 441904
22.	Health Naturally R&D Institute, 418/10, Laxmi Vihar, Ahimsa Marg, Khar (W), Mumbai - 400 052
23.	Nisargopachar Kendra, (Run By Shree Dhanvantari Charitable Trust), Yadnyanagar, Village : Talwade, (Via-Pachal), Taluka : Rajapur, District : Ratnagiri, Maharashtra - 416 704
	ORRISA
24.	Utkal Yoga and Nature Cure Hospital, Training and Research Centre, G/3, Sector-2, Rourkela-769006
	RAJASTHAN
25.	Rajasthan Prakrutik Chikitsa Kendra, (run by Rajasthan Prakrutik Chikitsa Samiti), Gangashehar, Bikaner-334 001
26.	Gandhi Prakritik Chikitsa Aur Ayurvedic Vigyan Sansthan, Chungi No. - 6, Hanumangarh Town, Rajasthan-335513
	TAMIL NADU
27.	Sri Ramachandran Naturopathy and Yoga Speciality Hospital, (Run by Ahimsa Trust), Dharmapuri, Pin-636701

1	2
28.	Geneva Nature Cure Hospital and Yoga Research Centre, Nethaji Street, Vembar Road, Vilathikulam-628 907 Thoothukudi District, Tamil Nadu
	UTTARAKHAND
29.	Vagbhat Prakritik Chikitsa - Yoga Sansthan, 16, Sewak Ashram Road, Dehradun-248001
	UTTAR PRADESH
30.	Balhakam Sati Savitri Naturopathy Hospital 541 K.L. Kydganj (Opp.-B.O.B.), Allahabad-211003
31.	Uttar Pradesh Prakritik Chikitsa Sansthan, G-59, Shastri Marg, opp. Lakhraj Market, Sanjay Gandhi Puram, Lucknow-226016
32.	Panch Tatwa Sevashram Yoga and Nature Cure Centre, Manav Samaj Kalyan Samiti, 149, B-1, Shanti Nagar, Etah-207 001, Uttar Pradesh
	WEST BENGAL
33.	Shivananda Math and Yogashram Sangha, Shivananda Yogic Hospital, No.3 Waterpump House, Nazarganj, Jugnutala, P.O. and District Paschim Midnapore-721101
34.	Sri Aurobindo Anusilan Society, Seharapara, P.O. Suri, District Birbhum-731 101
	NORTH EASTERN REGION
	ASSAM
35.	Health Yoga And Naturopathy Centre, Pailapool, Cachar-788098, Assam
	MANIPUR
36.	Nature Cure and Yoga Health Centre, Wangoo Ahallup, P.O. Moirang, Bishnupur District Manipur-795 133
37.	Yoga and Nature Cure Centre, Achanbigei Awang Leikai, P.O. Mantripukhri (I.E.), Manipur-795002

Advertisement on treatments of various ailments

†531. DR. PRABHA THAKUR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the advertisements on treatment of diseases like asthma, paralysis, diabetes, blood pressure, joint pain and rheumatoid arthritis etc. published daily in newspapers and broadcast *via* various sources are approved by Government;

(b) whether these drugs are effective and fully safe for health;

(c) whether these drugs are approved by Government following their testing and then price is fixed under laid down procedures; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Advertisement of drugs for the cure of disease like asthma paralysis, diabetes, blood pressure and rheumatoid arthritis etc. is prohibited under the provisions of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954. The administration of the Act is entrusted to the State/UT Governments.

(b) Drugs which are found to have favourable safety and efficacy profile as per Drugs and Cosmetics Rules are permitted to be marketed in the country.

(c) and (d) The drugs manufacturers are required to market the drugs after due testing only. Prices of drugs are regulated as per the provisions of the Drugs Prices Control Order, 1995 administered by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authorities under the administrative control of the Department of Pharmaceuticals in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

Recommendations of Sambasiva Rao Committee

532. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sambasiva Rao Committee had recommended for making one year rural posting mandatory for MBBS doctors who wish to take up PG Medical Degrees;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has not accepted this recommendation;

(c) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) is in favour of accepting the recommendations of Sambasiva Rao Committee; and

(d) if so, what efforts Government is making to amend the Medical Council of India's Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations so as to make it mandatory for PG aspirants to work for one year in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) The Sambasiva Rao Committee had recommended that one year rural posting may be made mandatory for the MBBS doctors desirous of pursuing Postgraduate Medical Degree Courses. While the Central Government and the Medical Council of India have

not made the rural posting mandatory to pursue Postgraduate Medical Degree courses, the following Medical Council of India's Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations have been amended to encourage doctors to serve in the rural areas:

- (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.

Plan for whistle-blower policy

533. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to put in place whistle-blower policy in all Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) with a view to improve the corporate governance standards;
- (b) if so, the details of the proposed policy;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that as of now only Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) have a policy to encourage employees to expose wrong-doings in their companies;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the proposed one is on the lines of existing policy or is different from that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) In terms of the Guidelines on Corporate Governance for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) issued by the Government in 2007, which are voluntary in nature, CPSEs may establish a mechanism for employees to report to the management concerns about unethical behavior, actual or suspected fraud, or violation of the company's General guidelines on conduct or ethics policy.

(c) to (e) All CPSEs have already been advised to establish 'Whistle Blower Policy' listed in para 8 of Annex VII of Guidelines on Corporate Governance for CPSEs, 2007. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has voluntarily adopted 'Whistle Blower Policy' with effect from November, 2009 and GAIL (India) Limited is in the process of formulating a 'Whistle Blower Policy'.

Schemes under BRGF

534. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the ongoing schemes under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) programme in the country;

(b) the details of funds allocated by Government during the last two years, State-wise;

(c) whether the funds allocated by Government during the last two years for implementation of BRGF programme, have not been utilized fully; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure full utilization of funds allocated for implementation of BRGF programme in Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) Under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme, Development Grant funds are released to the States for the districts identified as backward. These funds are largely untied and are used for filling critical infrastructural gaps including roads, bridges, Anganwadi Centres, class rooms in schools, Panchayat buildings, community centres, drinking water and rural electrification infrastructure, health centres, etc. Under the Capacity Building component of the BRGF, funds are released for creation of training infrastructure and conducting training programmes for the elected representatives and functionaries of local bodies.

(b) and (c) The State-wise details of annual entitlement, funds sanctioned and funds utilized under the Development Grant and Capacity Building components of BRGF are at Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (See below). Against Rs. 2643.20 crore released during 2007-08 an amount of Rs. 2535.60 crore has been utilised. Utilisation certificates in case of releases during 2008-09 are not yet due.

(d) Government of Himachal Pradesh has already utilised all the releases made during 2007-08 under both Development Grant and Capacity Building components of BRGF. In respect of 2008-09, the State has reported 100% utilization in respect of the Development Grant (Rs. 21.5 crore), whereas in respect of the Rs. 1.9 crore released under the Capacity Building component during 2008-09, the State has reported expenditure to the extent of Rs. 1.7 crore.

Statement-I

State-wise Entitlements, Sanctions/Releases and Utilisation Reported under the Development Grant Component of BRGF for 2007-08 and 2008-09 :

Status as on 25.02.2010

Sl No.	State	Annual Entitlement for 2007-08 and 2008-09	(Amount in Rs. Crore)			
			200-08		2008-09	
			Release	Utilisation	Release	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	335.3	301.9	301.9	250.4	196.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.5	0.0	0.0	11.1	9.8
3.	Assam	157.2	60.0	48.1	53.2	3.5
4.	Bihar	603.0	538.2	538.2	421.6	329.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	235.5	224.9	221.4	192.5	149.4
6.	Haryana	28.4	25.6	25.3	22.5	16.5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	28.5	25.7	25.7	21.5	21.5
8.	Gujarat	101.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	45.9	0.0	0.0	40.8	0.0
10.	Jharkhand	322.6	0.0	0.0	290.3	195.6
11.	Karnataka	103.2	84.5	84.5	0.0	0.0
12.	Kerala	32.3	21.2	14.3	0.0	0.0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	428.4	378.4	373.3	300.4	222.3
14.	Maharashtra	253.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15.	Manipur	39.1	34.7	31.4	10.0	5.6
16.	Meghalaya	37.0	0.0	0.0	33.6	21.4
17.	Mizoram	23.0	19.2	15.6	0.0	0.0
18.	Nagaland	37.1	31.9	31.9	30.3	28.5
19.	Orissa	305.7	262.7	257.9	227.8	103.2
20.	Punjab	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.	Rajasthan	251.0	300.9	295.6	183.5	76.9
22.	Sikkim	13.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	9.1
23.	Tamil Nadu	108.0	0.0	0.0	97.2	62.6
24.	Tripura	12.2	0.0	0.0	11.0	7.7
25.	Uttar Pradesh	602.1	0.0	0.0	541.7	535.7
26.	Uttarakhand	41.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27.	West Bengal	244.9	187.3	183.0	142.6	71.8
28.	Grant for Technical Support		25.0			
TOTAL		4420.0	2521.9	2448.1	2893.6	2067.2

Statement-II

*State-wise Entitlements, Sanctions/Releases and Utilisation Reported under the Capacity
Building Component of BRGF for 2007-08 and 2008-09 :
Status as on 25.02.2010*

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl No.	State	Annual Entitlement for 2007-08 and 2008-09	2007-08		2008-09	
			Release	Utilisation	Release	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.0	13.0	13.0	0.0	0.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.	Assam	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.	Bihar	36.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	13.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	8.5
6.	Haryana	2.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7
8.	Gujarat	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	5.5
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10.	Jharkhand	21.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.	Karnataka	5.0	10.0	8.4	0.0	0.0
12.	Kerala	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	5.6
14.	Maharashtra	12.0	0.0	0.0	29.8	4.9
15.	Manipur	3.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0
16.	Meghalaya	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	2.8
17.	Mizoram	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0
18.	Nagaland	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0
19.	Orissa	19.0	19.0	11.9	0.0	0.0
20.	Punjab	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.	Rajasthan	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22. Sikkim		1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.7
23. Tamil Nadu		6.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	0.0
24. Tripura		1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7
25. Uttar Pradesh		34.0	25.3	21.2	0.0	0.0
26. Uttarakhand		3.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0
27. West Bengal		11.0	5.0	5.0	17.0	16.4
TOTAL		250.0	121.3	87.5	135.7	51.8

Role of Panchayats in curbing child trafficking

535. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU : Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has prepared an elaborate action plan for giving a greater role to Panchayats in curbing trafficking of minors and school dropouts;
- (b) if so, the details of the action plan prepared by Government; and
- (c) how his Ministry is planning to implement this action plan?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Performance of States under PEAIS

†536. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:
SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds given to States from Central Fund on the basis of performance under Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) during Eleventh Five Year Plan, and the name of such States; and
- (b) the reasons for giving less or no funds to some States under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) A statement indicating the funds given to the States under the Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) during the years 2007-08 and 2008-09, namely, the first two years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan is given in Statement (*See below*).

- (b) Funds under the PEAIS are released to the State/UTs for undertaking measures for effective devolution of Funds, Functions and Functionaries to the Panchayati Raj Institutions

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(PRIs). Presently, the scheme has an annual allocation of Rs. 10 crore. Incentive grants are given to the States/UTs on the basis of independent evaluation and ranking as per the Devolution Index. States/UTs which did not qualify the first stage of the “framework criteria” for meeting the four mandatory Constitutional requirements viz. establishing State Election Commission, holding of regular PRI Election, establishing State Finance Commission and setting up of District Planning Committees as well as the States which did not respond to the survey conducted in this regard, were excluded from the evaluation. For the remaining States, amounts of prizes were decided based on their ranking as per the Devolution Index.

Statement

*Ranking of states and funds released during 2007-08 and 2008-09
under the PEAIS*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08		2008-09	
		Rank as per Devolution Index	Funds Released (Rs. in lakh)	Rank as per Devolution Index	Funds Released (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Madhya Pradesh	6	75.00	1	150.00
2.	West Bengal	3	100.00	2	150.00
3.	Tamil Nadu	1	100.00	3	150.00
4.	Kerala	2	100.00	4	150.00
5.	Karnataka	4	100.00	5	75.00
6.	Sikkim	10	50.00	6	75.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	7	75.00	7	75.00
8.	Haryana	13	50.00	8	75.00
9.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	9	50.00
10.	Assam	—	—	10	50.00
11.	Andhra Pradesh	8	75.00	11	—
12.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	12	—
13.	Maharashtra	—	—	13	—
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	14	—
15.	Rajasthan	5	100.00	15	—
16.	Goa	12	50.00	16	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Tripura	—	—	17	—
18.	Orissa	9	75.00	18	—
19.	Bihar	—	—	19	—
20.	Punjab	—	—	20	—
21.	Manipur	11	50.00	21	—
TOTAL			1000.00		1000.00

2007-08: Rs. 100 lakh each to first 5 ranking states, Rs. 75 lakh each to next 4 ranking states and Rs.50 lakh each to next 4 ranking states.

2008-09: Rs. 150 lakh each to first 4 ranking states, Rs. 75 lakh each to next 4 ranking states and Rs.50 lakh each to next 2 ranking states.

Role of Panchayats in implementation of Central Schemes

†537. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plan has been made to ensure a leading role for Panchayats in the implementation of Centre sponsored schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the targets fixed to implement the above plan during Eleventh Five Year Plan and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Panchayati Raj has issued an advisory on 19.01.09 to the Union Ministries concerned for delineating role and responsibilities of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the Centrally Sponsored schemes. The salient points are: (i) Annual action plan of the scheme to flow from integrated decentralized Plans, (ii) Activities assigned to Panchayats to be supported with authority over functionaries and finances, (iii) Provision of sufficient untied/flexible funds, administrative expenses of PRIs and for building capacities, (iv) Details of the audit and evaluation mechanism to be given, and (v) System for enforcing financial accountability and transparency to be specified.

(c) Implementation of the advisory is being done progressively it involves a large number of Union Ministries and the State Governments concerned.

Panchayat level training facilities

†538. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether the Centre has formulated any training programme at panchayat level for rural development;
- (b) if so, the aspects on which training is proposed to be imparted;
- (c) the aspects out of those which are being implemented at present and the States where they are being implemented;
- (d) the percentage of panchayats in such States; and
- (e) the amount being provided by the Centre annually for such a panchayat level training?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (d) This Ministry has prepared a “National Capability Building Framework (NCBF)” for regular and sustained capability building of elected representatives, officials and other stakeholders in Panchayati Raj, through a series of training activities that, among other things, include sectorally focused training programmes on rural development also.

This framework is being implemented in 250 districts of 27 States covered under the Capacity Building component of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme of the Ministry and for the remaining districts under the scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY).

(e) States are entitled for an amount of Rs. 1.0 crore/year per BRGF district for implementation of NCBF under the Capacity Building component of BRGF. The allocation under capacity building component of RGSY Scheme for 2009-10 at RE stage is Rs. 39.00 crore.

Gujarat Motor Vehicles (Use of Fuel) Regulation Bill

539. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Gujarat has submitted the Gujarat Motor Vehicles (Use of Fuel) Regulation Bill to the Central Government for approval in February, 2005;
- (b) if so, whether the Central Government has still not approved it even though the Bill aims to reduce vehicular pollution through the use of cleaner fuel like CNG; if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) by when the Central Government will approve the said environment friendly legislation; and
- (d) what is the response of the Central Government on the State Government's letter dated 16th September, 2009 seeking same clarification in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) to (c) The Gujarat Motor Vehicles (Use of Fuel) Regulation Bill, 2005 for seeking the approval of the Government of India before its introduction in the State Legislature, was received by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) on 17th February, 2005. In the Gujarat Motor Vehicles (Use of Fuel)

Regulation Bill, 2005 there are policy issues, which need to be sorted out in consultation with other Departments/Ministry.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has returned the Gujarat Motor Vehicles Regulation Bill to the Principal Secretary to Government, Energy and Petrochemicals Department, Government of Gujarat as there is no Constitutional requirement for seeking prior approval of the Central Government before induction of a Bill in a State Legislature and if it is reserved by the Hon'ble Governor of the State for consideration of the President after its passage in the State Legislature, the same may be sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(d) The State Government's letter dated 16th September, 2009 which was received by the Ministry of Home Affairs is under examination with them.

Non-publication of advertisement in vernacular newspapers

†540. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that an advertisement issued recently inviting applications for LPG agency in Darjeeling district of West Bengal was not published in local language newspapers;

(b) if so, whether it was not felt necessary that advertisement should given in local language newspapers also; and

(c) whether Government would consider re-publishing the advertisement inviting applications for the LPG agency?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) Bengali being the vernacular language of West Bengal, as per policy, advertisements were published in the Bengali newspapers, 'Ananda Bazar Patrika' and 'Uttar Banga Sambad' on 17.10.2009 inviting applications for selection of LPG distributors by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) for establishing new LPG distributors in the State of West Bengal under the scheme Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitrak Yojana (RGGLVY).

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

Oil production in Barmer, Rajasthan

541. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of daily commercial production of oil in Barmer district of Rajasthan and the place from where production of oil is going on;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of the total estimated quantum of crude oil alongwith the quantum of oil that can be extracted every month; and

(c) the details of the percentage of the amount of dividend of oil and gas production to be received by Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, commercial production of crude oil has commenced *w.e.f.* 29.8.2009 from the Mangala field in the block RJ-ON-90/1 (Cairn-ONGC) in Barmer district in Rajasthan. The average rate of oil production at present is about 20,000 barrels per day (bopd).

(b) As per approved Field Development Plan (FDP), the Crude Oil Reserves in RJ-ON-90/1, as on 1.4.2009, is as under:

In Million Metric Barrels	
In-Place Reserves	1570
Recoverable Reserves	369

Presently daily production is more than 20,000 bopd. At it's peak, the daily production is expected to be about 175000 bopd.

(c) There is no provision for paying dividend under the PSC. However, the Rajasthan Government will receive Royalty and other Levies on crude oil as per resolution notified by the Government from time to time, Mining Lease fees and applicable statutory levies.

Non-payment of ATF charges by airlines

542. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several private airlines owe more than Rs. 1000 crores to oil companies on account of non-payment of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) charges;

(b) if so, the details of amount due from private airlines on account of ATF charges, airline-wise; and

(c) what steps Government has taken so far to recover the dues from private airlines?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) and (b) As on 15.02.2010, major private Airlines *i.e.* M/s. Jet Airways and M/s. Kingfisher Airlines owed Rs. 1079.33 crore and Rs. 913.96 crore respectively to Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL). Airline-wise and Company-wise details of outstanding dues are given below:

Figure in Crore

Name of Airlines	Outstanding dues as on 15.02.2010			Total
	IOCL	HPCL	BPCL	
Jet Airways	915.73	0.00	163.60	1079.33
Kingfisher Airlines	30.71	602.88	280.37	913.96
Total Amount	946.44	602.88	443.97	1993.29

(c) In case Airlines fails to pay their dues, OMCs take action for recovery of dues in line with the mutually agreed commercial terms between them and Airlines. Details of security available to OMCs against these private airlines are given below:

Name of Airlines	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL
Jet Airways	Bank guarantee 750 crore and post dated cheque Rs. 400 crores	Bank guarantee 100 crore and post dated cheque Rs. 84.09 crores	No business
Kingfisher Airlines	Cash and carry	Cash and carry	Corporate guarantee of United Breweries Holdings Limited of Rs. 250 crores

To recover the dues, BPCL had filed court case against Kingfisher Airlines in Mumbai and Bangalore High Courts. Subsequently, Kingfisher Airlines and BPCL have signed consent terms in Mumbai High Court for settlement of payment of dues. Kingfisher Airlines has agreed to pay the full amount as claimed by BPCL as on 31st March, 2009 on the consent terms agreed between them. As per agreed terms Kingfisher Airlines has paid Rs. 40 Crores in November, 2009. Balance outstanding will be repaid over the 12 months in monthly installments of not less than Rs. 10 crore each. Interest is payable on the principal till the date of respective payments. Further, Kingfisher Airlines will pay Rs. 60 Crore out of any funding arrangement exceeding Rs. 400 Crores made by them.

The defaulting Airlines are also put on 'Cash and Carry' and interest is recovered on all overdue payments. OMCs also encash back guarantee and post dated cheques for recovery of their outstanding dues wherever applicable as per commercial terms agreed between them and Airlines.

The issue of outstanding dues was also taken up with Ministry of Civil Aviation which advised the airlines to clear their outstanding dues promptly.

Deregulation of oil sector

543. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is adopting radical reforms to deregulate oil sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the views and the inputs received from various quarters in this regard before finalizing such reforms?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) to (c) The Expert Group constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. Kirit Parikh to advise on a Viable and Sustainable System of Pricing of Petroleum Products has recommended, *inter alia*, that the prices of Petrol and Diesel should be market-determined, both at the refinery gate and at the retail level. The Government has not taken a decision on implementation of the Expert Group's recommendations.

PNG connections in Jharkhand

544. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections for cooking in different cities in Jharkhand;
- (b) if so, by when the same will be implemented; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) to (c) Providing of PNG facilities depends upon availability of gas, setting up of necessary infrastructure and economic viability. City Gas Distribution projects have not been implemented in any of the cities of Jharkhand till now, because presently there is no natural gas pipeline available in the vicinity of these cities. However, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has finalized Vision-2015 of the Oil and Gas Sector for Consumer Satisfaction and Beyond, wherein efforts would be made to provide PNG facilities to 201 more cities by the year 2015, including Ranchi, Bokaro Steel city, Jamshedpur and Dhanbad in Jharkhand.

Hike in price of natural gas

545. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is going to hike the price of natural gas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has also considered the hardship to be faced by the people of the country due to this price of hike; and
- (d) the criteria adopted by Government regarding determining the price of petroleum products and natural gas and to what extent they are in public interest?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) and (b) The price of natural gas produced by National Oil Companies (NOCs), viz., ONGC and Oil, from their nominated blocks is sold at Administered Price Mechanism (APM) rate, which is decided

by the Government. The price of APM gas was revised in 2005 on an *ad hoc* basis. NOCs have reported a loss on account of their gas production, which leads to lack of investment for Exploration and Production (E&P) activities. Views of the concerned Ministries and Departments and Planning Commission have been sought on the proposal to revise the APM price. The issue would be decided after taking all the views into consideration.

(c) The actual impact of price rise of APM gas can be assessed once the decision with regard to increase in APM price of natural gas is taken. However, to assess the impact on Government subsidy in fertilizers sector, additional inflow to the Government on account of the price increase by way of royalty, VAT, corporate tax, dividend and dividend distribution tax would also have to be considered.

(d) The criteria adopted for determining the price of petroleum products and natural gas are as below:

- (i) international price of crude oil and natural gas;
- (ii) market conditions, including price of alternate fuels and price of natural gas from alternate sources such as gas produced by Joint Ventures and Liquefied Natural Gas;
- (iii) investments made by E&P Companies for development of infrastructure for production of oil and gas, including the cost incurred on exploration;
- (iv) to incentivize producers to make investment in exploration and productions activities;
- (v) conditions of Indian economy;
- (vi) financial health of E&P and Oil Marketing Companies;
- (vii) budgetary/fiscal constraints of the Government.

Allocation of gas

546. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Power has written to his Ministry in the first week of January 2010, for allocation of 12 million metric standard cubic metre per day (mmscmd) of gas at a price of USD 2.34 without waiting for the outcome of the pending suit in Bombay High Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of his Ministry thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Power in its letter dated 04.01.2010 *inter alia* recommended for allocation of 12 mmscmd of gas to NTPC at the price of US \$ 2.34 without waiting for the outcome of the pending NTPC suit in Hon'ble Bombay High Court.

(c) This Ministry informed Ministry of Power on 28.01.2010 that Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) had decided to wait for the verdict of Hon'ble Bombay High Court in the said case. Further, EGOM decided that the allocations should be made to projects in the pipeline as and when they are ready to commence production.

CNG driven buses in Kerala

547. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request is pending with his Ministry from the State Government of Kerala to provide technical assistance through an appropriate Government agency to conduct a detailed study on the action to be taken for effecting of the State transport buses into CNG transport; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) and (b) No such proposal has been received in this Ministry. However, a Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between GAIL and Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation (KSIDC) for promoting usage of natural gas, including *inter alia* Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), in the State of Kerala. However, the supply of natural gas would be taken up only after the Kochi-Kanjirakkod-Mangalore/Bangalore pipeline of GAIL on the LNG plant at Kochi are commissioned and necessary authorization for City Gas Distribution (CGD) projects is obtained from Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB).

Increase in pipeline charges by RIL

548. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the gas bid of Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) to National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) was a delivered price, which included transportation charges till the power plants in Kavas and Gandhar in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that RIL has increased the pipeline charges for NTPC from USD 0.81 to USD 1.71;

(d) whether this increase has been approved by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board; and

(e) if not, the action being taken by Government on RIL for unilaterally increasing the pipeline charges?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) to (c) According to information provided by NTPC and RIL, the bid submitted by RIL for supply of natural gas to NTPC for its proposed expansion projects at Kavas and Gandhar comprised *inter alia* transportation charges. However, GSPA for supply of natural gas between NTPC and RIL could not be signed and the issue is sub judice before the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay in Suit No. 95/2006 filed by NTPC in December 2005.

(d) to (e) As regards the present supply of KG D6 gas, the same is being made to NTPC's plants in Anta, Dadri and Faridabad. Supply of gas is being made through pipelines of Reliance Gas Transpiration Infrastructure Limited (RGITIL) and GAIL (India) Ltd. The tariff is to be approved by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under the provisions of the PNGRB Act, 2006. The process of tariff determination by PNGRB is presently underway.

Supreme Court judgments on gas pricing policy

549. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court had delivered certain judgments over the last twenty years that have had direct bearing on gas pricing and gas utilization policy;
- (b) if so, the details of such judgments and their main highlights;
- (c) whether the Supreme Court had invoked certain articles of the Constitution to articulate its stand on gas utilization policy in a few cases;
- (d) if so, how have these judgments impacted Government policies;
- (e) whether Government took into account these judgments in its written submissions to the Supreme Court in the RIL -RNRL gas dispute and in the NTPC-RIL gas dispute cases; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) to (d) The information will be collected and provided.

(e) and (f) The matter relating to the gas dispute between RIL and RNRL is *subjudice* before the Supreme Court and this Ministry is not a party to the NTPC-RIL gas dispute case.

Piped gas for major cities

†550. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to supply piped gas to all major cities of the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government has identified these major cities;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (d) whether any time-frame has been set by Government for supplying piped gas to major cities; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) to (e) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has finalized 'Vision-2015' of the Oil and Gas Sector for 'Consumer Satisfaction and Beyond', wherein efforts would be made to provide PNG facilities to 201 more cities by the year 2015. The list of cities as per initial report of Auto Fuel Policy Review Committee working in this regard is given in Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

List of cities as per initial Report of Auto Fuel Policy Review Committee

Sl.No.	State	City
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kukatpally
2.		Lal Bahadur Nagar
3.		Qutubullapur
4.		Eluru
5.		Visakhapatnam
6.		Warangal
7.		Guntur
8.		Nellore
9.		Gajuwaka
10.		Ramagundam
11.		Nizamabad
12.		Tirupati
13.		Kurnool
14.		Anantapur
15.		Karimnagar
16.	Bihar	Patna
17.		Gaya
18.		Sasaram
19.		Aurangabad
20.		Barauni
21.		Bhagalpur
22.		Muzaffarpur
23.	Jharkhand	Darbhangha
24.		Jamshedpur
25.		Ranchi
26.		Bokaro Steel City
27.	West Bengal	Dhanbad
28.		Kolkata

1	2	3
29.		Hugli
30.		Durgapur
31.		Asansol
32.		Kulti
33.		Bardhaman
34.		Kharagpur
35.		Haldia
36.		Medinipur
37.	Punjab	Ludhiana
38.		Patiala
39.		Bathinda
40.		Khanna
41.		Amritsar
42.		Jalandhar
43.		Hoshiarpur
44.		Phagwara
45.		Kapurthala
46.		Sangrur
47.		Ropar
48.	Haryana	Panipat
49.		Hisar
50.		Karnal
51.		Yamunanagar
52.		Bhiwani
53.		Ambala
54.		Rewari
55.		Kalka
56.		Rohtak
57.	Gujarat	Jamnagar
58.		Nadiad
59.		Bharuch

1	2	3
60.		Navsari
61.		Mahesana
62.		Godhra
63.		Kalol
64.		Dahod
65.		Halol
66.		Valsad
67.		Bhavnagar
68.		Gandhidham
69.		Bhuj
70.		Palanpur
71.		Patan
72.		Mahuva
73.		Junagadh
74.		Porbandar
75.		Veraval
76.		Jetpur
77.	Karnataka	Bangaluru
78.		Hubli
79.		Mysore
80.		Belgaum
81.		Mangalore
82.		Davanagere
83.		Dharwad
84.		Anekal
85.		Gulbarga
86.		Bijapur
87.		Chitradurga
88.		Gadag-Betigeri

1	2	3
89.		Tumkur
90.		Bagalkot
91.		Harihar
92.		Ranibennur
93.		Hukeri
94.		Gokak
95.		Shimoga
96.		Bellary
97.	Goa	Margaon
98.		Panaji
99.	Kerala	Kochi
100.		Kozhikode
101.		Kanjirkod
102.		Thrissur
103.		Alappuzha
104.		Palakkad
105.		Kottayam
106.		Kanhangad
107.		Cherthala
108.		Thalassery
109.		Ponnani
110.		Malappuram
111.		Kasargod
112.		Thiruvananthapuram
113.		Kollam
114.		Kayankulam
115.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvavarur
116.		Pondicherry
117.		Cuddalore

1	2	3
118.		Coimbatore
119.		Salem
120.		Tiruppur
121.		Chennai
122.		Vellore
123.		Madurai
124.		Tiruchirappalli
125.		Tirunelveli
126.		Dindigul
127.		Kancheepuram
128.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
129.		Guna
130.		Ratlam
131.		Bhind
132.		Bhopal
133.		Jabalpur
134.		Raipur
135.		Bhillai
136.		Chhindwara
137.		Vidisha
138.		Satna
139.		Rewa
140.		Hoshangabad
141.		Itarsi
142.	Maharashtra	Nagpur
143.		Nashik
144.		Kolhapur
145.		Sangli-Miraj Kupwad
146.		Latur

1	2	3
147.		Chandrapur
148.		Ichalkaranji
149.		Satara
150.		Osmanabad
151.		Solapur
152.		Ahmadnagar
153.		Baramati
154.		Aurangabad
155.		Amravati
156.		Nanded
157.		Akola
158.		Jalgaon
159.		Jalna
160.		Malegaon
161.		Dhule
162.		Parbhani
163.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar
164.		Cuttack
165.		Berhampur
166.		Puri
167.		Balasore
168.		Bhadrak
169.		Raurkela
170.		Sambalpur
171.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur
172.		Alwar
173.		Neemrana
174.		Jaiselmer
175.		Bhiwadi

1	2	3
176.		Jaipur
177.		Ganganagar
178.		Jodhpur
179.		Udaipur
180.		Ajmer
181.		Bhilwara
182.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur
183.		Bulandshahr
184.		Modinagar
185.		Khurja
186.		Saharanpur
187.		Muzaffarnagar
188.		Rampur
189.		Shamli
190.		Budhana
191.		Varanasi
192.		Aligarh
193.		Gorakhpur
194.		Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal
195.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam
196.		Kashipur
197.		Rudrapur
198.		Sitarganj
199.		Dehradun
200.		Haridwar
201.		Roorkee

Subsidies on petrol and natural gas

551. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any details of the subsidy being provided for petrol and natural gas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the demands still pending with his Ministry from each State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) and (b) At present, there is no fiscal subsidy on Petrol. As the retail selling prices of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG are not being maintained in line with the international oil prices and the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) incur under-recoveries on the sale of these products. These under-recoveries are compensated under a Burden Sharing Mechanism. During the year 2009-10 (April-December, 2009), the OMCs have incurred under-recoveries of Rs.3,299 crore on the sale of Petrol.

Government administers fiscal subsidy on natural gas under 'Natural Gas Subsidy Scheme, 2006' applicable for consumers in the North-East (NE Sector) through Oil India Limited (OIL). The subsidy is being provided on the difference between the consumer price and producer price as per the allocated quantity uplifted by the eligible consumers. A total subsidy of Rs. 133.36 crore has been provided under this Scheme during the year 2009-10 (April, 2009 to January, 2010).

(c) Does not arise, in view of (a) and (b) above.

Losses suffered by ONGC

552. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is losing crores of rupees per year due to sale of natural gas at subsidized price to fertilizer units and power plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that the cost of production of gas has been increased and the low price ONGC gets is not enough to meet the costs; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure that the financial health of the ONGC is not affected due to sale of gas?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. ONGC has reported a loss of Rs.2,423 crore during 2008-09 on its gas business, based on its cost of production. In case return of capital employed is also considered, under-recovery from gas business during the period is Rs.4745 crore.

(c) and (d) Keeping in view the loss suffered by National Oil Companies, viz. ONGC and OIL, it is proposed to revise the price of Administered Price Mechanism (APM) gas. Views of the

concerned Ministries and Departments and Planning Commission have been sought on the proposal to revise the APM price. The issue would be decided after taking all the views into consideration.

Recommendations of Kirit Parikh Committee

553. PROF. P.J. KURIEN:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

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

(a) whether the expert committee headed by Kirit Parikh has recommended sharp hike in prices of petroleum products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to phase out the subsidies on petroleum products in view of Parikh Committee's recommendation;

(d) if so, whether the steep hike in prices of petroleum products are likely to affect adversely on poor and middle class families; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government on the recommendations of Parikh Committee?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) and (b)
An Expert Group, constituted by the Government on "A Viable and Sustainable System of Pricing of Petroleum Products" under the chairmanship of Dr. Kirit Parikh, has submitted its Report on 3rd February, 2010. The main recommendations of the Group are as under:-

- (i) Prices of Petrol and Diesel should be market determined, both at the refinery gate and at the retail level.
- (ii) PDS Kerosene allocation across states should be rationalized, which will bring down all-India allocation by at least 20%. Further reduction in PDS Kerosene allocation can be done on the basis of progress of rural electrification, LPG and piped gas availability.
- (iii) The price of PDS Kerosene needs to be increased by at least Rs.6 per litre. Thereafter, price can be raised every year in step with the growth in per capital agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at nominal price.
- (iv) Prices of Domestic LPG can be increased by at least Rs. 100 per cylinder. Thereafter, the price of Domestic LPG should be periodically revised based on increase in paying capacity as reflected in the rising per capita income. The subsidy on Domestic LPG should be discontinued for all others except the BPL households once an effective targeting system is in place.
- (v) A transparent and effective distribution system for PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG can be ensured through UID/Smartcards framework.

(vi) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) marketing PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG should be compensated fully for their under-recoveries. The mechanism for financing under-recoveries on PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG would involve the following:

- (a) Periodic reduction in PDS Kerosene allocation,
- (b) Increase in prices of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG from time to time,
- (c) Mopping up a portion of the incremental revenue accruing to ONGC/OIL from production in those blocks, which were given by the Government on nomination basis.
- (d) Providing cash subsidy from the Budget to meet the remaining gap.

(c) to (e) The Government has not taken a decision on the implementation of the Expert Group's recommendations. While taking a decision in this regard, the Government will keep in mind the interests of the common man, especially the vulnerable sections of the society, the financial health of the Public Sector Oil Companies and the fiscal/budgetary constraints of the Government.

Trilateral meeting on IPI pipeline

554. SHRI P.R. RAJAN:

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India has stopped attending the trilateral meeting on Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) pipeline meeting after the year 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the same;

(c) the details of the sticking points, if any, from the part of India on the above; and

(d) the steps taken, if any, to unravel the same and also the present status of IPI?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) and (b) The last meeting of tripartite Joint Working Group (JWG) on IPI gas pipeline project was held in New Delhi on June 28-29, 2007, which was attended by representatives from all the participating countries, viz., Iran, Pakistan and India.

(c) and (d) Various important issues concerning the Project, viz., pricing of gas, delivery point of gas, project structure, payment of transportation tariff and transit fees for passage of natural gas through Pakistan, etc., are under discussion amongst the participating countries.

Such multilateral projects involve protracted discussions, as all the aspects have to be carefully examined and deliberated upon to the satisfaction of the participating countries to

protect each country's interests and to avoid any problems in the future in the successful operation of the project.

Filling of diesel storage tank with water at Bhartpur

†555. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR:

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

(a) whether diesel storage tank of Indian Oil Corporation of Bhartpur, Rajasthan was found to have been filled with water;

(b) if so, the volume of water in this tank and when it was filled;

(c) the people found to be responsible for this;

(d) whether this type of malpractice was reported earlier also; and

(e) whether such malpractice was the reason behind the incident of fire that had happened a few months back at Indian Oil Corporation depot, Jaipur and whether Government would have probed that too?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) No diesel storage tank at Indian Oil Corporation's Bhartpur was found to be filled with water.

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

(e) No such malpractice is attributed as the reason behind the incident of fire at IOCL's Jaipur depot as per the report of high level Committee constituted by this Ministry.

Gas reserves in Rann of Kutch

†556. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is of the opinion that India has as much oil as gulf countries and oil and gas reserves in Rann of Kutch are second largest only to Krishna Godavari (KG) basin;

(b) whether it is also a fact that National Wild Life Board is not allowing digging due to existence of a wild life sanctuary there; and

(c) the policy and the plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) No, Sir ONGC has not opined that India has as much oil as gulf countries. The prognosticated resource of Krishna-Godavari (KG) basin is 1130 Million Metric Tonne (MMT), whereas the same for Kutch basin, inclusive of Kutch of Rann, is 760 MMT. As on date, ONGC does not hold any acreage in the Rann of Kutch.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) One Block, namely GK-ON/4 operated by Focus Energy with ONGC Licensee, falls in the district of Bhuj in Gujarat. Part of this block falls in Narayan Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary. The operator has requested for permission to carry out 2D seismic survey and drill exploratory wells in this area. The operator will start the work in this block after receipt of approval from Wild Life Department of Gujarat, which has not been received so far.

Acquisition of oil and gas assets overseas

557. MS. MABEL REBELLO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether he has written to the Finance Minister to consider setting up a fund that will aid domestic public sector companies in acquiring oil and gas assets overseas;

(b) if so, whether it has been pointed out that as competition in the overseas market is tough and to establish a strong footing apart from quick decisions, huge investments are required;

(c) whether as a strategy, a focal point is required to pursue such acquisition; and

(d) if so, by what time a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) to (d) As per Presidential Address to Parliament on 04.06.2009 the Government is committed to pursue India's oil diplomacy aggressively which include consultations with concerned agencies/stake holders. Keeping in view requirements of Energy Security for the country, it has been suggested to consider the idea of creation of a sovereign fund focused on resource acquisition. Presently, the acquisition of overseas Exploration and Production (E&P) assets by oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and funding thereof is based on commercial considerations based on strategy adopted by the respective oil PSUs.

National Gas Highway Development Authority

558. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA:

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

(a) whether Government has been actively considering to set up National Gas Highway Development Authority on the lines of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI);

(b) if so, the benefits likely to accrue by setting up a National Gas Highway Development Authority;

(c) whether the nation wide expansion of the gas network for all the cities and towns would be targeted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) and (b) The proposal is under consideration. The proposed Authority would plan, develop, manage and regulate “Gas Highways” and concentrate on planning the development of gas pipeline infrastructure, especially in remote and under-developed regions, leading to a National Gas Grid.

(c) and (d) Expansion of gas transportation infrastructure would encourage industrial growth in large parts of the country. Further, it would enable use of gas as Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) in transport sector and as Piped Natural Gas (PNG) in domestic, commercial and industrial sectors in a large number of cities and towns. However, the actual coverage would depend on availability of gas and techno-economic feasibility of the Projects.

Indian Oil's Refinery project at Paradeep

559. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for slow progress of India Oil's Refinery project at Paradeep; and
- (b) what is the allotment of fund and utilization thereof from 2000 to 2010?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) The reasons for slow progress of Paradip Refinery of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL) are as under:

- Government of India accorded approval for setting up of a 9 Million Metric Ton Per Annum (MMTPA) grass-root refinery at Paradip, Orissa by Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) in joint venture with Kuwait Petroleum Corporation (KPC) in July, 1998. Government of Orissa granted Sales Tax benefits for 11 years from the date of commissioning. As KPC's participation was not encouraging, Board of Directors of IOCL approved implementation of 9 MMTPA Refinery Project in August, 1999 at an estimated cost of Rs.8312 crore. Further, withdrawal of sales tax incentives by the Government of Orissa in February, 2000 affected the viability of the project. As a consequence, IOCL decided to defer 9 MMTPA Paradip Refinery Project in year 2000.
- The Sales Tax incentive was later on restored by the Government of Orissa on 16.2.2004 for implementation of Paradip Refinery Project. Since considerable time had elapsed, in the meantime, viability of this project was reviewed.
- Based on the review, the Board of Directors in March, 2006, accorded in-principle approval for installation of grass-root 15 MMTPA Refinery-cum-Petrochemical complex.

- However, in view of its high estimated cost, Board of Directors accorded final investment approval to the 15 MMTPA Paradip Refinery project on 28.2.2009 at an estimated cost of Rs.29,777 crore. The project is scheduled to be progressively completed and stabilized from March, 2010 to November, 2012.
- As on 31.1.2010, 13.76% overall physical progress has been achieved, which is in line with the schedule.

(b) The details of fund allotment and utilization from 2000 to 2010 for the Paradip Refinery are given in Statement.

Statement

Fund allotment and utilisation from 2000-2010 for Paradeep Refinery

Year	Approved/Sanctioned Cost and Expenditure	Remarks
2000-2006	Expenditure of Rs. 655 crore incurred on 9 MMTPA refinery project under the approved cost of Rs. 8312 crore for entire project by IOCL Board in August, 1999.	For carrying out pre-project/infrastructure development activities
2006 to 2009 (February)	Expenditure of Rs. 886 crore incurred on 15 MMTPA refinery project under the sanctioned cost of Rs. 1627 crore by IOCL Board in March '06.	For continuation of pre-project/infrastructure development activities, preparation of DFR FEED and Cost Estimate etc.
2009 (March) to 2010 (Jan. '10)	From March, 2009 till 31.1.2010 an expenditure of Rs. 2582 crore (includes Rs. 655 crore and Rs. 886 crore as mentioned above from year 2000-Feb., 2009) incurred out of the IOCL Board approved project cost of Rs. 29,777 crore as in Feb. '09. The commitment as on 31.1.2010 was Rs.6292 crore.	For carrying out various tendering, procurement and construction activities etc. for completion of 15 MMTPA refinery project.

Import of crude oil

560. SHRI D. RAJA:
SHRI R.C. SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India meets about 80 per cent of its crude oil requirement through imports;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the production of crude oil has stagnated recently;
- (d) if so, what are the details of crude oil production during the last three years; and
- (e) what steps are being taken to accelerate the oil exploration activities and crude oil production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During 2008-09, out of the total refinery throughput of 160.7 MMT (Million Metric Tonne), the country imported 131.9 MMT, *i.e.* about 82% of the total throughput requirement.

(c) and (d) Details of crude oil production in the country during last three years are as below:

Year	Crude oil Production (Million Metric Tonne)
2006-07	33.988
2007-08	34.125
2008-09	33.504

(e) Several measures have been taken to accelerate hydrocarbon exploration and production activities to meet our maximum requirement from indigenous sources, which include the following:

- (i) Carving out more and more areas for exploration for offer under various rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) Coal Bed Methane (CBM).
- (ii) Quicker development of discovered reserves for enabling commencement of production.
- (iii) Use of stimulation techniques for increasing production from existing fields.
- (iv) Application of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)/Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) techniques for increasing recovery factor from existing fields.
- (v) Arresting decline from ageing fields.

Profit and capital cost sharing agreement on KG Basin

561. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the percentage of profit and capital cost sharing agreement signed between the private contractor and Government for KG (D6) basin;
- (b) whether any increase in capital cost proposed by the private contractor would result in proportionate increase in the profit being shared by Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, Government does not make any investment. The Capital Expenditure is made exclusively by the Contractors. The surplus revenue over expenditure, *i.e.* the Profit will be shared by Contractor with Government of India based on Investment Multiple (IM) as per the PSC of KG-DWN-98/3 block (Reliance Industries Ltd., - NIKO) is given as under:

Investment Multiple	Share of Government Profit Petroleum (%)
Less than 1.5	10%
Equal to and more than 1.5 but less than 2	16%
Equal to and more than 2 but less than 2.5	28%
Equal to and more than 2.5 but less than 3	85%
Equal to and more than 3 but less than 3.5	85%
Equal to and more than 3.5	85%

(b) to (d) Under the PSC, the contractor is entitled to recover the capital cost incurred in the project subject to verification and audit of these costs. The increase in capital cost under KG D-6, which is accompanied by increase in production, would result in increase in profit being shared by Government.

Financial irregularities in NREGS in Andhra Pradesh

562. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been large scale financial irregularities noticed in the implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the action taken to check these malpractices and the steps taken to streamline the implementation of NREGS there; and

(c) the number of labour provided with employment, the average wages per day received by them and the number of days of employment provided in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) In the four years of implementation of NREGA in Andhra Pradesh, a total of 8 cases of financial irregularities *viz.* misappropriation of funds (2 cases), forgery of muster rolls (1 case), under payment (a case), wages not paid (3 cases) and delay in wage payment (1 case) have been brought to the notice of Ministry of Rural Development.

- (b) To check such irregularities, the Ministry has taken the following steps;
- (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) A Web enabled Management Information System (MIS) (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. 9.0 crore job cards and 2.9 crore muster rolls have been up loaded on the web site.
 - (iii) Wage disbursement to NREGA workers through Banks/Post Office accounts has been made mandatory to ensure proper disbursement of wages to NREGA workers. 8.66 crore bank/post office accounts have been opened so far. To cover the gaps in financial services and outreach and also to ensure greater transparency in wage disbursement, Rural ATM, hand held devices, smart cards and biometrics have been initiated.
 - (iv) 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.
 - (v) Scheme of Independent Monitoring by eminent citizens has been approved.
 - (vi) District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been set up for monitoring of rural development programmes including NREGA.
- (c) The requisite details are as under:

Year	No. of households provided employment	Average No. of Days of Employment provided	Average Wage paid per Day (in Rs.)
2006-07	2161395	31	86
2007-08	4803892	42	83
2008-09	5699557	48	83
2009-10 (upto Jan, 10)	5655178	52	89

PMGSY in Karnataka

563. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the length of roads constructed in Karnataka during the last three years ending 31st December, 2009 and the expenditure incurred thereon under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), year-wise; and

(b) the length of roads likely to be constructed and expenditure proposed to be incurred under the scheme in the State for the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Year-wise road length constructed and expenditure incurred under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the State of Karnataka during the three years is as under:-

Sl.No.	Year	Road length constructed (in km)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in crore)
1.	2007 (January, 2007 to December, 2007)	696.21	280.26
2.	2008 (January, 2008 to December, 2008)	1,879.74	407.75
3.	2009 (January, 2009 to December, 2009)	2,828.56	942.80

(b) Funds are released to the State Government keeping in view sanctions based on recommendation of Empowered Committee and actual utilization depends upon progress of works.

Performance Audit of NREGS

564. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the major defects pointed out in the Performance Audit by CAG in the implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) and the measures taken to correct such lapses and deficiencies and the time-frame before which corrections could be ensured;

(b) the number of districts in the country where the scheme is in operation; and

(c) how long it will take to bring the entire country under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) On a request made by the Ministry of Rural Development, C&AG conducted performance audit of the implementation of NREGA in 26 States covering 68 district, 141 blocks and 568 Gram Panchayats for the period from February, 2006 to March, 2007. Findings of CAG as given in its final report related mainly to issues such as application for employment, issue of

dated receipts, job card formats, muster rolls, maintenance of record registers, delayed payment of wages, lack of an effective grievance redressal system, inspection of works, monitoring and shortage of staff with the implementing agencies, expenditure on non-permissible activities, ineligible persons and incorrect accounting of expenditure. To correct such lapses and deficiencies, the Ministry has taken the following steps:

- (i) Awareness generation through intensive IEC activities involving print as well as electronic media.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Payment through institutional accounts of NREGA workers to infuse transparency in wage disbursement. 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.
- (iv) Instructions have been issued on 7.9.09 directing all States to appoint ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal in a time bound manner.
- (v) Social audit: Modifications have been made in the Act on 31.12.08 for laying down the procedures for social audit.
- (vi) Independent Monitoring by Eminent Citizens.
- (vii) Visit by Central Council members.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) Periodic reviews with State Governments.
- (x) Toll free Helpline No. 1800110707 set up for marking enquiries about NREGA and for grievance redressal.
- (xi) District Excellence Award for districts with outstanding performance under NREGA.
- (xii) Rozgar Jagrookta Puruskar for NGOs working towards effective implementation of NREGA.

(b) and (c) Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act has been extended in rural areas of the entire country from 1.4.2008. At present, the Act is in operation in 619 districts of the country.

Implementation of NREGA

565. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of persons actually provided with one-hundred days' wage employment under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), 2005 during the current financial year till 31 December, 2009 *vis-a-vis* job cards issued;

(b) the details of wage disbursed indicating paid directly to the beneficiary in cash and those paid through bank/post office accounts respectively, State-wise; and

(c) the nature of common grievances, if any, reported by the people issued with job-cards under the NREGA indicating actions taken to mitigate the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is demand based. Job card issued to a rural household under the Act is valid for a period of 5 years. Till 31st December, 2009, a total of 10.89 crore job cards had been issued under the Act since its inception. As per reports received from the State Governments, during the current financial year (2009-10, up to December, 2009), a total of 3110711 households had availed 100 days of employment under the Act.

(b) State-wise details of the wages disbursed to the beneficiaries under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA through bank/post office accounts and directly in cash are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Common grievances under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA as reported to the Ministry through various sources relate to job cards not provided, work not provided, wages not paid, delay in wage payment/under payment, misappropriation of funds, forgery in muster rolls, use of machinery etc. All cases when brought to the notice of the Ministry are sent to the concerned State Governments for investigation of the matter and taking action in accordance with the provisions of the Act. In addition, National Level Monitors (NLMs) are also deputed by the Ministry to enquire into the specific complaints.

Statement

Wages Disbursed through Mahatma Gandhi NREGA

Sl. No.	State	Amount of Wages disbursed through post office/bank Accounts (Rs. in lakhs)	Wages disbursed in cash (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	250309.12	2010.88

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	92.03	337.38
3.	Assam	27838.18	13574.08
4.	Bihar	72859.08	381.01
5.	Chhattisgarh	54366.43	1219.56
6.	Gujarat	34272.01	0.00
7.	Haryana	5071.13	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	19923.76	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3208.11	1035.47
10.	Jharkhand	59759.61	448.97
11.	Karnataka	53429.18	59354.06
12.	Kerala	18010.65	5283.98
13.	Madhya Pradesh	172025.47	46858.48
14.	Maharashtra	14276.49	6132.03
15.	Manipur	8251.95	9839.79
16.	Meghalaya	1976.96	3979.24
17.	Mizoram	3303.71	8326.60
18.	Nagaland	16029.65	5185.98
19.	Orissa	23241.88	6740.00
20.	Punjab	5202.71	257.28
21.	Rajasthan	264767.64	79201.15
22.	Sikkim	1893.08	678.21
23.	Tamil Nadu	172.83	127803.12
24.	Tripura	12976.64	12068.39
25.	Uttar Pradesh	206157.31	851.61
26.	Uttarakhand	11997.17	0.00
27.	West Bengal	67943.65	4009.21
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	438.15	0.00
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	59.77	0.00
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR

1	2	3	4
31.	Goa	80.07	13.48
32.	Lakshadweep	NR	140.63
33.	Puducherry	193.11	288.47
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR
TOTAL		1410127.53	396019.06

Acquisition of land for industrial facility

566. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of agricultural lands acquired for providing industrial facility in Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of land allotted to BPL Group in these States with concessions from these acquired lands, till date;

(c) whether some of industrial groups instead of utilizing land as per guidelines and parameters have opted to sell them at hugely inflated prices;

(d) if so, whether any enquiry into the matter has been proposed to be initiated against those defaulting groups; and

(e) the measures taken to rehabilitate poor farmers who were displaced by such acquisitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) to (e) The information is being collected from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

PMGSY in Himachal Pradesh

†567. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for construction of road in Chavvara section in Ambai-Gumna, Jalwadi-Mangara and connecting road Bakholi-Nandla in Shimla district under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the year 2009-10;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for each road;

(c) whether inspite of Ambai-Gumna, Jalwadi-Mangara and connecting road Bakholi-Nandla road being included in district rural road scheme, the construction of these roads has not commenced; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the 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.

(c) and (d) Nandla village has already been connected under PMGSY Phase-II from Badiara to Nandla. Barvoli-Nandla road does not fall in Core Network. Ambai-Gumna and Jalwadi-Mangara roads are part of the core network but are ranked lower in priority list of Comprehensive New-Connectivity Priority List (CNCPL) for the district. No proposals for sanction of these roads has been received from the State Government.

Use of arsenic contaminated water in the country

568. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the arsenic contaminated water is being used by the people across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to launch campaign for spreading intensive education and community awareness among the people to prevent the continued or increased use of arsenic contaminated water for drinking and cooking purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) to (d) State Governments have reported 9,504 rural habitations suffering with arsenic contamination in ground-water based drinking water sources as on 1/4/2009 in the online Integrated Management Information System of the Department of Drinking Water Supply. Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. Government of India assists the State Governments technically and financially in providing safe drinking water in the rural areas of the country through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under NRDWP, the State may utilize upto 20% of funds allocated to State for tackling water quality problems, including arsenic contamination of ground water. The State Governments are empowered to plan, design and implement water supply schemes.

Also, upto 2% of NRDWP funds allocated to States is now available for support activities which, *inter alia*, include launching of state specific campaign for spreading intensive education and community awareness among the people to prevent the continued or increased use of arsenic contaminated water for drinking and cooking purpose.

NREGS in Uttar Pradesh

569. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of amount allocated, till date, to Uttar Pradesh under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), year-wise;
- (b) the total number of jobs created in the State under NREGS;
- (c) the details of complaints received so far regarding irregularities in the scheme, in the State, and the action taken thereon; and
- (d) the details of complaints which are still pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Funds released by Central Government to Uttar Pradesh and persondays of employment generated in the State under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA since its inception are as given below:

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Funds released by the Centre (Rs. in lakh)	56914.69	166589.89	393390.13	472687.16 (As on 24.2.10)
Persondays of employment generated (in lakhs)	822.2	1363.05	2272.21	2663.59 (upto January,10)

(c) and (d) A total of 390 complaints regarding irregularities in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in Uttar Pradesh have so far been received in the Ministry. All cases when brought to the notice of the Ministry are sent to the concerned State Government for investigation of the matter and taking action in accordance with the provisions of the Act. In addition, National Level Monitors (NLMs) are also deputed by the Ministry to enquire into the specific complaints.

Action has been completed in 239 complaints and remaining 151 complaints are pending with the State Government.

PMGSY in Naxal affected areas

†570. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was held up for so many years in the naxalite affected areas of the country;
- (b) the measures being taken by Government to revive the said scheme in such areas; and
- (c) whether the said scheme is proposed to be handed over to the 'Sainik Nirman Vibhag' of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

·Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

PMGSY in Rajasthan

571. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:
SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the length of roads constructed *vis-a-vis* target for the same under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during last three years in Rajasthan;
- (b) the agencies which have been entrusted with the responsibility of construction of road;
- (c) whether delay in not adhering to time schedules and targets has resulted in cost escalation; and
- (d) if so, the persons responsible and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The length of roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during last 3 years in Rajasthan, *vis-a-vis* target is as follows:-

Year	Target (km.)	Length Constructed (km.)
2006-07	6200	6216.33
2007-08	9215	9887.50
2008-09	8200	10,349.93

(b) Under PMGSY, rural road projects are implemented by the agencies of the State Government.

(c) and (d) Contracts under PMGSY are fixed price contracts and hence escalation in cost of input materials does not affect the contract value. The Ministry, however, permits States on case to case basis to revise the estimated cost of projects in order to accommodate increase in the prices of steel, cement and bitumen upto 75 days from the date of clearance issued by the Ministry. The revision is allowed only for the projects which have not been awarded.

Central Employment Guarantee Council

†572. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:
SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any discussion was held in the meeting of Central Employment Guarantee Council in August, 2009 to include new works;
- (b) if so, the new works decided to be included; and
- (c) the time by when these will be implemented?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. In the meeting of Central Employment Guarantee Council held on 18th August, 2009, inclusion of new works as permissible activities under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA was discussed.

(b) and (c) 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.

Proposals from Karnataka under SGSY

573. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of proposals submitted by the State Government of Karnataka under Swarnajayanti Grameen Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) for strengthening District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA) and under Pradhan Mantri Grameen Swarozgar Yojana (PMGSY) seeking Central assistance are at present pending with his Ministry; and

(b) the details of each proposal and by when they are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing only one scheme for self employment of rural BPL population which is the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). Under SGSY proposal for release of funds have been received from all 29 districts of Karnataka and funds have been released so far to 28 districts. Proposal for release of funds to the remaining district of Mandya is under process and will be released during the current financial year. In addition the Ministry is implementing the DRDA Administration Scheme under which funds are disbursed to meet 'Salary and 'Contingent' expenditure of the DRDA establishments all over the country. Till date proposals have been received from all the DRDAs of Karnataka except DRDA-Chickballapura. While central assistance has been released to 9 DRDAs for the remaining releases will be made during the current year itself subject to receipt of additional funds. The status of release of Central grant to each DRDA against the proposal received under SGSY and DRDA Administration Scheme is given in Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

DRDA-wise funds released under SGSY during 2009-10

(As on 26.2.10) (Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	District	Central Allocation	1st inst. released	2nd inst. released	Total Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka					
1.	Bagalkot	194.03	97.01	97.02	194.03

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Bangalore	107.07	53.53	21.52	75.05
3.	Bangalore (U)	82.60	41.30	41.30	82.60
4.	Belgaum	573.52	286.75	109.57	396.32
5.	Bellary	455.69	227.84	227.85	455.69
6.	Bidar	322.96	161.47	161.49	322.96
7.	Bijapur	380.18	190.08	190.10	380.18
8.	Chamarajanagar	402.41	201.20	201.21	402.41
9.	Chickmanglur	182.73	91.37	91.36	182.73
10.	Chikkaballapura	211.37	105.69	84.55	190.24
11.	Chitradurga	324.59	162.30	129.41	291.71
12.	Dakishan Kanada	176.44	88.22	54.45	142.67
13.	Davanagere	262.00	131.00	131.00	262.00
14.	Dharwad	163.44	81.72	81.72	163.44
15.	Gadag	259.41	129.71	105.17	234.88
16.	Gulbarga	472.45	236.23	236.22	472.45
17.	Hassan	236.81	118.41	111.67	230.08
18.	Haveri	283.28	141.64	141.64	283.28
19.	Kadagu (Coorg)	66.56	33.28	0.00	33.28
20.	Kolar	238.80	119.40	77.34	196.74
21.	Koppal	407.57	203.79	203.78	407.57
22.	Mandya	308.27	154.14		154.14
23.	Mysore	375.72	187.86	187.86	375.72
24.	Raichur	383.81	191.91	145.61	337.52
25.	Ramanagar	191.70	95.85	72.23	168.08
26.	Shimoga	326.48	163.24	163.24	326.48
27.	Tumkur	483.94	241.97	176.35	418.32
28.	Udupi	143.64	71.82	36.33	108.15
29.	Uttar Kannada	203.53	101.77	17.10	118.87
	TOTAL	8221.00	4110.50	3297.09	7407.59

Statement-II

*DRDA-wise Central Allocation and Release under DRDA Administration
Scheme during 2009-10*

As on 25.2.2010 (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts	Central Allocation (Budgeted)	Central Release 1st instl.	Total 2nd Instl.	Central Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka					
1.	Bagalkot	41.84	20.92		20.92
2.	Bangalore (R)	33.77	16.89	26.91	43.80
3.	Bangalore (U)	33.77	16.89		16.89
4.	Belgaum	41.84	20.92	33.83	54.75
5.	Bellary	41.48	20.92	29.41	50.33
6.	Bidar	33.77	16.89		16.89
7.	Bijapur	33.77	16.89		16.89
8.	Chamarajanagar	33.77	16.89		16.89
9.	Chickmanglur	41.84	20.92	19.89	40.81
10.	Chitradurga	41.84	20.92		20.92
11.	Dakishan Kanada	33.77	16.89	23.93	40.82
12.	Davanagere	41.84	20.92		20.92
13.	Dharwad	33.77	16.89	25.44	42.33
14.	Gadag	33.77	16.89		16.89
15.	Gulbarga	41.84	20.91		20.91
16.	Hassan	41.84	20.91		20.91
17.	Haveri	41.84	20.91		20.91
18.	Kadagu (Coorg)	33.77	16.89		16.89
19.	Kolar	33.77	16.89		16.89
20.	Koppal	33.77	16.89		16.89
21.	Mandya	41.84	20.91		20.91

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Mysore	41.84	20.91		20.91
23.	Raichur	33.77	16.88		16.88
24.	Shimoga	41.84	20.91	30.64	51.55
25.	Tumkur	41.84	20.91	25.53	46.44
26.	Udupi	33.77	16.90	29.49	46.39
27.	Uttar Kannada	47.72	23.86		23.86
28.	Chikkaballapura	41.84	20.92		20.92
29.	Ramnagar	33.77	16.88		16.88
TOTAL		1106.25	553.12	245.07	798.19

Complaints against PMGSY scheme in Uttar Pradesh

‡574. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received regarding violation of quality norms of roads and use of substandard material for roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the corrective steps taken to check such irregularities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto January, 2010) 25 specific complaints for use of poor quality material and violation of the quality norms in construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Uttar Pradesh have been received. Out of these, 11 nos. complaints have been sent to the State Government for enquiry and appropriate action as per programme guidelines. Independent National Quality Monitors were deputed for enquiry of 14 nos. of complaints. As irregularities were noticed by NQMs on enquiry of 7 nos. complaints, their reports have been sent to the State Government for rectification and appropriate action. The district-wise details have been given in Statement (See below).

(c) More intense and rigorous monitoring at all levels is being carried out to ensure quality of roads taken up under PMGSY. If any work is reported as 'unsatisfactory' by NQMs on inspection, then the States are required to rectify the work and furnish Action Taken Reports (ATRs). Close monitoring of submission of ATRs is carried out by the Ministry.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of Complaint

Sl. No.	Districts	No. of Complaints received	No. of Complaints sent to the State Government for enquiry and necessary	No. of Complaints for which NQMs were deputed
1.	Pratapgarh	3	1	2
2.	Mathura	4	3	1
3.	Pilibhit	1		1
4.	Jalaun	1		1
5.	G.B. Nagar	2	1	1
6.	Firozabad	1	1	0
7.	Bulandshahr	1	1	0
8.	Fathehpur	1		1
9.	Mirzapur	1		1
10.	Rae-Bareilly	2		2
11.	Moradabad	1		1
12.	Lakhimpur Khiri	2		2
13.	Beharaich	1	1	0
14.	Badhoi	1		1
15.	Maharajganj	1	1	0
16.	Muzaffarnagar	1	1	0
17.	Sitapur	1	1	0
TOTAL		25	11	14

PMGSY in Gujarat

575. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Government of Gujarat's proposal for upgradation of rural roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has been pending for long;

(b) when does the Central Government intends to approve this proposal;

(c) whether Government is considering to thinking of changing norms for distribution of PMGSY funds; and

(d) whether sufficient funds would be provided for roads constructed pre-PMGSY to make them of the same standard as PMGSY roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The State Government of Gujarat had sent proposals of New Connectivity and Upgradation under Bharat Nirman and regular PMGSY in August, 2008. The Empowered Committee held in November, 2008 had recommended New Connectivity and Upgradation proposals under Bharat Nirman component only.

(b) The Ministry has already cleared Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 100% target of Bharat Nirman Upgradation proposals of the State Government.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. There are no such provisions under PMGSY.

Adverse impact of MGNREGA

†576. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the ill effects of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) have started showing as the figures of agricultural child labourers in rural areas of Rajasthan have suddenly increased over past some time;

(b) whether Government has any plan to counter the adverse impact on agriculture produce, brought on by severe shortage of farm labourers due to MGNREGA; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The objective of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is to enhance the livelihood security of rural households by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to every rural household in every financial year whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The workers may avail any other employment opportunities (farming or non-farming) available to them. Thus, the aim of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is to supplement the income of rural households and is not the only means of earning livelihood for the rural population. Studies have been conducted by various institutions to assess the impact of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in rural areas. None of the studies has revealed any adverse effect of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA on agricultural produce due to shortage of labour arising after inception of the Act.

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

SGSY in Andhra Pradesh

577. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the details of proposal for release of Central share of subsidy under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) for 2008-09 and 2009-10 received from the various Zilla Panchayats of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the action that has been taken on those proposals and subsidy released, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The proposals for release of central share of subsidy under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) have been received from all the 22 DRDAs of Andhra Pradesh during 2008-09 and 2009-10 and funds were released to all these DRDAs. The details of central allocation and central releases to Andhra Pradesh during the year 2008-09 and 2009-2010 under SGSY are as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Central allocation	Central release
2008-09	10616.38	10613.51
2009-10	10887.00	10822.88

IAY in Uttarakhand

578. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided to the State Government of Uttarakhand under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) during the last three years;

(b) whether the State Government has requested to provide any fund under these schemes;

(c) if so, whether Government has provided the fund to complete project; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The amount provided to the State Government of Uttarakhand under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) during the last three years is as under:

Sl.No.	Year	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1.	2006-07	1714.48
2.	2007-08	2394.68
3.	2008-09	4856.72
TOTAL		8965.88

(b) to (d) Indira Awas Yojana is an ongoing allocation based scheme and not a project based scheme. Every year, funds provided for rural houses are allocated to the States/ UTs in accordance with the pre-determined criteria giving 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% weightage to poverty ratio.

Allocation of funds to Gram Panchayats

†579. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of amount allocated to village Panchayats by his Ministry, State-wise;
- (b) the details of amount given to Madhya Pradesh in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has received complaints of corruption in the amount given to Gram Panchayats; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development does not release funds directly to the Gram Panchayats under any of the Rural Development Schemes.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

PMGSY proposals in Madhya Pradesh

†580. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of proposals from Madhya Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and the stages of their pendency;
- (b) the action being taken on the pending proposals and the time by which they are to be cleared;
- (c) the specific norms adopted for the naxal affected districts and the amount sanctioned thereunder, under this Yojana;
- (d) whether funds are being released in time for all projects of Madhya Pradesh, under PMGSY; and
- (e) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Till Now, project proposals for 55,288 km. road length have been cleared for implementation under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Madhya Pradesh. However, the State Government has been requested for necessary corrections in the design and estimates of the proposals for 62 bridges.

(c) PMGSY road projects are implemented in naxal affected districts as per the provisions of PMGSY programme guidelines and various instructions issued by the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ministry for implementation of the programme. Further, funds under PMGSY are released by the Ministry to the States and not district-wise. So far Rs. 8,123.49 crore has been released under PMGSY to Madhya Pradesh.

(d) and (e) Funds under PMGSY are released to the States as per the provisions of programme guidelines and as per the requirements of funds for works under the programme.

Utilisation of NREGS funds

581. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in many States including Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) funds could not be utilised; and

(b) what is exact position of NREGS work in these States for 2007, 2008 and 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) In accordance with instruction and guidelines on release of funds, funds are required to be released to the States according to the approved Annual Labour Budget in two installments. The second installment is to be released on submission of utilisation certificate and audit report of the previous financial year showing atleast 60% utilisation of available resources. However, since Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is demand based, funds are being released to the States in more than two installments. Further, funds under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA are to be kept upfront to meet any sudden spurt in labour demand. Funds under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA are non-lapsable and un spent funds of a financial year are carried forward to the next financial year to be used for meeting the labour demand. As per reports available, at national level expenditure under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA during 2006-07 was 73%, during 2007-08 was 82% and during 2008-09 was 73%. Utilisation of funds in Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand during the last three years alongwith status of works in these States is as under.

State	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
	% of expenditure	Total works taken up	Works completed	% of expenditure	Total works taken up	Works completed	% of expenditure	Total works taken up	Works completed
Orissa	82.39	51521	18803	71.46	64304	19621	64.52	148011	10415
Chhattisgarh	79.53	32463	16105	92.37	102355	65562	71.51	100451	53673
Jharkhand	72.44	63815	24048	84.68	159057	49438	56.77	160302	65483

Linking of NREGS wages with price-index

†582. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal for linking wages under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) to price-index;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it would be logical and appropriate to bring uniformity in the wages of labour under NREGS when the wages vary from State to State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Rural Development has requested Department of Statistics and Programme Implementation to set up a committee of Experts to evolve a frame work for an appropriate price index.

(c) and (d) Wage rates for Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers for different States are notified under Section 6(1) of the Act. Wage rate under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is different from minimum wage rate as notified by the States under the Minimum Wages Act. A policy decision for revision of wage rate under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA has been put in place for future revision of wage rates.

NREGS in Bihar

583. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) in Bihar till December, 2009 during the last two years, district-wise; and

(b) the total expenditure and funds utilized under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) District-wise details of works taken up in Bihar during 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto December, 2009) are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Central funds released to Bihar, total available funds and funds spent by the State during 2008-09 and 2009-2010 (upto December, 2009) are as under:

(Rs. in crore)			
Year	Funds released by by Centre	Total Available funds	Expenditure
2008-09	1388.19	2187.86	1316.48
2009-10	656.48	1805.16	1183.97

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

(a) NREGA works taken up during 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto Dec., 09)

Sl. No.	States	NREGA works taken up during 2008-09									Total Works
		Rural Con- nectivity	Flood Control and Protection	Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	Drought Proofing	Micro Irrigation Works	Provision of Irrigation facility to Land owned by SC/ST/BPL/S&MF/IAY and Land Reform Beneficiaries	Renovation of Traditional Water bodies	Land Develop-ment	Any Other activity Approved by MRD	
		Taken up	Taken up	Taken up	Taken up	Taken up	Taken up	Taken up	Taken up	Taken up	Taken up
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Araria	2708	148	56	351	64	0	50	93	0	3470
2.	Aurangabad	2566	274	305	511	838	125	1532	101	0	6252
3.	Bhojpur	1556	90	393	0	568	10	247	50	6	2920
4.	Darbhanga	777	540	305	78	244	20	523	425	0	2912
5.	Gaya	1081	0	3402	24	303	13	0	9	0	4832
6.	Jamui	740	47	1161	33	327	182	240	155	0	2885
7.	Jehanabad	772	110	334	0	465	65	665	43	0	2454

8. Kaimur (Bhabua)	287	0	124	63	312	156	315	142	54	1453
9. Katihar	2616	71	17	0	0	75	76	504	0	3359
10. Kishanganj	643	161	31	13	27	0	15	12	62	964
11. Lakhisarai	876	107	243	0	436	13	776	57	0	2508
12. Madhubani	1930	142	90	27	93	18	295	43	0	2638
13. Munger	475	246	456	306	321	203	194	184	0	2385
14. Muzaffarpur	1447	147	244	0	215	0	0	0	0	2053
15. Nalanda	1509	1091	977	133	1387	13	734	21	0	5865
16. Nawada	832	297	1011	280	277	29	813	16	0	3555
17. Patna	2296	1077	978	258	1282	51	1184	303	0	7429
18. Purnia	1396	38	74	5	83	4	28	161	10	1799
19. Rohtas	400	95	608	334	389	0	1199	118	0	3143
20. Samastipur	1861	162	370	1942	83	0	223	51	0	4692
21. Sheohar	1039	30	48	0	32	42	66	230	0	1487
22. Supaul	1210	70	598	0	0	0	0	0	0	1878
23. Vaishali	1832	491	383	141	190	7	296	299	0	3639
24. Arwal	104	0	93	0	134	4	108	95	0	538

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
25.	Banka	428	0	466	12	24	99	423	0	0	1452
26.	Begusarai	1292	462	479	166	69	420	117	45	0	3050
27.	Bhagalpur	1089	98	206	2	384	1	19	6	0	1805
28.	Buxar	359	0	847	0	0	0	26	0	0	1232
29.	Gopalganj	1156	71	103	0	56	5	48	24	0	1463
30.	Khagaria	1079	21	8	0	0	1	18	15	0	1142
31.	Madhepura	945	230	81	61	81	80	37	0	26	1541
32.	Pashchim Champaran	1363	116	69	210	67	0	20	7	0	1852
33.	Purbi Champaran	1893	1070	197	130	260	110	235	150	0	4045
34.	Saharsa	1244	158	197	191	217	163	129	125	0	2424
35.	Saran	574	831	478	0	690	0	0	0	0	2573
36.	Sheikhpura	467	147	323	0	210	24	192	39	0	1402
37.	Sitamarhi	3191	128	65	51	458	30	602	54	0	4579
38.	Siwan	196	368	529	183	213	100	216	128	0	1933
GRAND TOTAL		46229	9134	16349	5505	10799	2063	11661	3705	158	105603

(b) NREGA works taken up during 2009-10 (upto December, 2009)

Sl. No.	States	Rural Con- nec- tivity	Flood Control and Protection	Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	Drought Proofing	Micro Irrigation Works	Provision of Irrigation facility to Land Owned by SC/ST/ BPL/S&MF/ IAY and Land Reform Beneficiaries	Renovation of Traditional Water bodies	Land Develop- ment	Any Other activity Approved by MRD	Total Works
		Taken up	Taken up	Taken up	Taken up	Taken up	Taken up	Taken up	Taken up	Taken up	Taken up
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Araria	2243	129	36	646	60	2	81	46	0	3243
2.	Aurangabad	2589	221	363	727	476	149	933	105	0	5563
3.	Bhojpur	1804	7	267	1	507	1	458	39	0	3084
4.	Darbhanga	1805	496	258	250	212	146	415	324	0	3906
5.	Gaya	987	0	3105	344	229	9	0	5	0	4679
6.	Jamui	496	23	803	35	222	51	98	35	0	1763
7.	Jehanabad	839	252	496	6	439	90	710	41	11	2884
8.	Kaimur (Bhabua)	516	0	128	40	335	80	247	123	42	1511

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Katihar	2032	45	7	550	0	55	49	35	0	2773
10.	Kishanganj	687	103	17	0	12	1	13	22	6	861
11.	Lakhisarai	778	81	375	32	356	10	235	74	0	1941
12.	Madhubani	1608	139	35	100	32	14	188	39	0	2155
13.	Munger	429	161	300	63	213	40	153	152	0	1511
14.	Muzaffarpur	1239	134	360	7450	314	0	0	0	0	9497
15.	Nalanda	1463	1089	632	2512	787	14	507	97	0	7101
16.	Nawada	826	511	930	252	387	86	965	29	0	3986
17.	Patna	2301	981	817	659	1054	47	1173	321	0	7353
18.	Purnia	899	29	26	5	59	6	2	179	0	1205
19.	Rohtas	568	44	271	274	483	5	829	79	0	2553
20.	Samastipur	1807	199	44	916	50	13	304	320	0	3653
21.	Sheohar	391	5	20	952	6	18	6	197	0	1595
22.	Supaul	1560	516	13	34	6	14	13	70	270	2496
23.	Vaishali	954	364	127	9392	57	28	251	189	0	11362
24.	Arwal	236	30	216	0	204	0	15	3	0	704
25.	Banka	707	111	554	709	600	174	408	52	149	3464

26. Begusarai	830	100	208	684	33	292	64	253	0	2464
27. Bhagalpur	936	159	203	512	357	25	22	4	76	2294
28. Buxar	645	0	1577	0	0	0	60	0	0	2282
29. Gopalganj	910	82	72	1185	50	0	52	82	0	2433
30. Khagaria	912	17	17	15	1	4	8	8	0	982
31. Madhepura	703	19	20	104	20	12	7	46	29	960
32. Pashchim Champaran	1135	33	59	4023	21	0	53	23	0	5347
33. Purbi Champaran	490	126	71	7945	85	66	128	150	0	9061
34. Saharsa	1050	103	112	176	139	86	198	117	0	1981
35. Saran	452	115	104	0	215	0	0	0	0	886
36. Sheikhpura	305	128	259	0	104	12	148	22	0	978
37. Sitamarhi	2389	57	8	5179	211	3	502	83	0	8432
38. Siwan	533	335	490	1266	268	139	156	372	0	3559
GRAND TOTAL	41054	6944	13400	47038	8604	1692	9451	3736	583	132502

Volume of cargo

584. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the volume of cargo at the major ports is expected to rise to 650 million tons in the year to March, 2012;
- (b) if so, the details worked out so far;
- (c) the incentives being given to the shipping industry in the remaining Eleventh Five Year Plan; and
- (d) the response from foreign countries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) The volume of cargo at the major ports is projected under Eleventh Plan document at 708.09 Million Tonnes and as per National Maritime Development Programme (NMDP), it is projected at the level of 615.70 Million Tonnes by the period March, 2012.

(b) Port-wise detail of the projected traffic by the period March, 2012 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The incentives being given to the shipping industry in the remaining Eleventh Five Year Plan are as under:

1. Introduction of Tonnage Tax for Shipping Industry:

Government has rationalized fiscal regime for the Indian Shipping Industry by introducing tonnage tax system from the Financial year 2004-05, in order to provide Indian shipping industry a level playing field *vis-a-vis* international shipping companies and also facilitate the growth of Indian shipping.

2. Cargo Support to Indian Lines

As per the exiting Government policy, all import contracts are to be finalized on FOB (Free On Board) basis in respect of Government owned/controlled cargoes on behalf of Central Government Department/State Government Department and Public Sector Undertaking under them with a view to retain control over shipping arrangements within the country and for providing cargo support to Indian flag vessels by providing first right of refusal. For meeting the above objective the policy provides for centralized shipping arrangements through the Chartering Wing (Transchart) in the Ministry of Shipping.

As regard Chartering of vessel for movement of cargoes on private account the same are regulated through the Director General of Shipping by granting permission to private charters after taking into consideration the availability of Indian Flag vessels by granting first right of refusal to Indian flag vessels.

- (d) No comments have been received from foreign countries in this regard.

Statement

Traffic Projection as on 31.03.2012

(In Million Tonnes)		
Sl. No.	Projection as per Eleventh plan Document	Projection as per NMDP
1. Kolkata	13.43	13.60
2. Haldia	44.50	50.15
3. Paradip	76.40	68.35
4. Visakhapatnam	82.20	82.00
5. Ennore	47.00	34.80
6. Chennai	57.50	46.60
7. Tuticorin	31.72	30.40
8. Cochin	38.17	33.00
9. New Mangalore	48.81	42.26
10. Mormugao	44.55	41.00
11. Mumbai	71.05	39.60
12. Jawaharlal Nehru	66.04	63.04
13. Kandla	86.72	70.90
TOTAL	708.09	615.70

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 33 of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. 149/09/F.No.6-43/GC/NREGA/2009(II)-PR, dated the 28th October, 2009, publishing the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Rural Employment Grievance Redressal Mechanism) Rules, 2009, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1796/15/10]

I. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of ITPO, New Delhi and related papers.

II. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of Tobacco Board, Guntur and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I lay on the Table-

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
 - (a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, 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 Centre.
- (ii) 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. 1774/15/10]

- II. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) and (3) of Section 22 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975:-
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (ii) 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. 1776/15/10]

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 154 the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992:-

- (1) G.S.R. 34 (E), dated the 15th January, 2010, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Para Medical Cadre, Inspector (Pharmacist) Recruitment Rules, 2010.
- (2) G.S.R. 913 (E), dated the 21st December, 2009, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, General Duty Cadre, Group 'A' Posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1801/15/10]

Notifications of the Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD, TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Sir, I to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the

following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:

- (1) S.O. 2882 (E), dated the 12th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 17.756 to K.M. 42.525 (Agra-Bharatpur Section) on National Highway No. 11 in Agra District in the State of Uttar Pradesh
- (2) S.O. 2898 (E), dated the 16th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 358.000 to K.M. 366.000 (Bareilly-Sitapur Section) on National Highway No. 24 in Hardoi District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (3) S.O. 2899 (E), dated the 16th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 262.000 to K.M. 288.000 (Bareilly-Sitapur Section) on National Highway No. 24 in Bareilly District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (4) S.O. 2900 (E), dated the 16th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 343.400 to K.M. 358.000 and K.M. 366.000 to K.M. 377.200 (Bareilly-Sitapur Section) on National Highway No. 24 in Kheri District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (5) S.O. 2901 (E), dated the 16th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 288.000 to K.M. 343.400 (Bareilly-Sitapur Section) on National Highway No. 24 in Shahjahanpur District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (6) S.O. 2902 (E), dated the 16th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 377.200 to K.M. 413.200 (Bareilly-Sitapur Section) on National Highway No. 24 in Sitapur District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (7) S.O. 3120 (E), dated the 5th December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 93.800 to K.M. 176.760 (Delhi - Agra Section) on National Highway No. 2 in Mathura District in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (8) S.O. 3254 (E), dated the 21st December, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 16.100 to K.M. 18.800 (Delhi - Agra Section) on National Highway No. 2 in South Delhi District in the State of Delhi.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (8) See No.L.T. 1819/15/10]

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE**

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:-

- (i) *One Hundred and Fifty-first Report on the “Merger of Indian Airlines and Air India: Its impact on the Civil Aviation Sector”;
- (ii) One Hundred and Fifty-second Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in its One Hundred and Fortieth Report on the “Promotion of Tourism in Jammu and Kashmir”; and
- (iii) One Hundred and Fifty-third Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in its One Hundred and Forty-ninth Report on the “Development of Tourism Infrastructure and Amenities for the Commonwealth Games 2010”.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Uttarakhand): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture:-

- (i) Fourth Report on “Demands for Grants (2009-10)” of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education); and
- (ii) Fifth Report on “Demands for Grants (2009-10)” of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE AGRICULTURAL AND PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (APEDA)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I move the following Motion:-

“That in pursuance of clause (d) of sub-section (4) of Section 4 of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985 (No. 2 of 1986), read with Rule 3 of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Rules, 1986, 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 Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

*The report at Sl.No.. (i) was presented to Hon’ble Chairman, Rajya Sabha on 21st January, 2010.

RE. RISE IN THE PRICES OF PETROL AND DIESEL

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up reply, to the discussion on the price rise, by the Minister.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : सर, लोक सभा में सरकार अल्पमत में आ गई है....(व्यवधान)....सरकार के पास बहुमत नहीं है(व्यवधान)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will take it up later. We will take up the reply to Short Duration Discussion on price rise. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we want an answer regarding the rise in prices of petrol and diesel. Is he going to answer on that? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maitreyan, we will take it up later; I think, there is some agreement. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, the concern of price rise was discussed in the House, and on that day, the Finance Minister, while intervening and responding on this subject....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over.

DR. V. MAITREYAN; Sir, I am not a party to the agreement. (*Interruptions*) I want an answer. I would like to know whether the Minister is going to reply regarding the spiraling price hike. Also, is he going to reply regarding the general price rise? Or, what is he going to reply? Because, whatever he wants to say is already replied in the Budget! What new thing is he going to say today? ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maitreyan, please listen. This House has had a Short Duration Discussion on price rise. After that, it was decided that the hon. Minister for Food and Agriculture would reply the next day. Now, he would be replying and you should cooperate.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: The Minister of Finance while intervening in the discussion said that he could not make certain remarks since he had to place the Budget. But, the day he placed the Budget, he increased the prices of diesel and petrol.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have an ample opportunity to discuss that during the Budget discussion.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Then, Sir, the Prime Minister sitting in Saudi Arabia has said that there is no question of a roll-back. When the Parliament is in Session....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, you have an ample opportunity to speak when we take up discussion on the Budget.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: When the people are agitated and on the streets, the Parliament is in turmoil. Bypassing the Parliament....

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): He is the democratic head of the Government and how can he say that there can be no roll-back? ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see, every Member and the Government have their own responsibilities. *(Interruptions)* When we discuss the Budget, you can raise these things. Who is preventing you from raising it? You can raise it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, can the Finance Minister come and reply? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश) : यह अलोकतांत्रिक काम है, जन-विरोधी काम है। इन्होंने डीज़ल के दाम बढ़ाकर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I appeal to the Members that because an important subject has been discussed in the House, price rise has been debated, let the Minister reply to the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: The Agriculture and Consumer Affairs Minister is here. Is he going to reply on the issue of petrol and diesel price hike? ...*(Interruptions)*.. That is the point. Sir, while he is responding, can you call the Finance Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*.. The Finance Minister should come. *(Interruptions)*

श्री विक्रम वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, जवाब कृषि मंत्री से कराया जा रहा है और महंगाई के लिए डीज़ल और पेट्रोल का दाम बढ़ाया जा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक-दूसरे पर responsibility थोपी जा रही है।

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Let the Finance Minister come. ..*(Interruptions)*.. Let the Prime Minister come and reply to his allies in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*..

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : महोदय ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You speak one by one. *(Interruptions)* How can I listen?

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we are willing to hear the reply of Shri Sharad Pawar. *(Interruptions)*.. Will he respond to the hike in the prices of diesel and petrol during his reply? ..*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not replying on the Budget. ..*(Interruptions)*.. He is not replying on the Budget. *(Interruptions)* Let us finish the Short Notice Question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You fix up another date for that. *(Interruptions)*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Let the Finance Minister come here and say that there will be no rollback. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. N.K. Singh, your Short Notice Question is listed but the Members are not allowing you to raise this question. *(Interruptions)*.. I will call you, but the Members are not allowing to raise this question.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Members of Parliament have demanded discussion on the price hike. *(Interruptions)*.. We want discussion on that. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I am on another point. Since the price rise which the Government itself has admitted in its report and the hike in petrol and diesel prices has a cascading effect on food items, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can seek clarification. *(Interruptions)* I cannot allow it. *(Interruptions)* The Agriculture Minister will not be able to reply on the Budget Proposals.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, क्या शरद पवार जी पेट्रोल और डीजल प्राइस पर रोल बैक करेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, महंगाई पर चर्चा हुई, महंगाई बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव आया और उस प्रस्ताव को वापस लेने की हम मांग कर रहे हैं। क्या शरद पवार जी उस मांग को स्वीकार करते हुए डीजल और पेट्रोल प्राइस पर ... वे हाथ हिलाकर नहीं का इशारा कर रहे हैं ! ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे क्या इशारा कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : उनको पहले सुनिए तो सही। ..*(व्यवधान)*.. Let us listen to him. *(Interruptions)*

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : गवर्नमेंट क्या कर रही है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री विक्रम वर्मा : इस सेशन का उपयोग क्या है, ज़रा यह बताइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*..

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, it will have a cascading effect on food prices. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When we take up the Budget you can raise the point whether it has cascading effect or not. *(Interruptions)* When the Budget is discussed the Members have ample opportunities to raise their points. Not even a single item has been taken up and discussed in the House. Show me the precedent. Never in history such a thing has happened. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am raising another point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : ऐसा अलोकतांत्रिक, जन-विरोधी बजट कभी नहीं आया। ऐसा अजनतांत्रिक बजट आज तक नहीं आया। हो सकता है कि हम लोगों ने पहली बार बजट का बहिष्कार किया हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : मैं आपकी बात का जवाब नहीं दे सकता, Budget is budget.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : ऐसा जन-विरोधी बजट कभी नहीं आया। हिंदुस्तान की गरीब जनता की कमर तोड़ दी गई और ऊपर से तेल के दाम बढ़ा दिए गए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the Prime Minister is saying that there will not be any rollback. *(Interruptions)*... He said it in a foreign land when the Parliament Session is in progress. *(Interruptions)* Does it constitute the breach of privilege of the House?

MR, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is only after the presentation of the Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we are discussing rolling back of fuel price hike.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are discussing.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So, how can the Prime Minister say there will not be any roll back of fuel price hike when the Parliament is in session? *(Interruptions)*

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सर, गरीब जनता को संरक्षण दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Let him come and say, 'there will be no roll back on the fuel price hike.' *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can raise that point also in the discussion. We will examine your point also. When you are not debating, then, what can I do? *(Interruptions)* I can't understand why you are preventing a discussion on the price rise. *(Interruptions)*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No, no, Sir, I want an answer to the question that I raised.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have discussed price rise thoroughly and it was announced on that day that price rise will be taken up on Monday. Monday was a holiday. Tuesday was also a holiday. Now, we have listed it. Why are you preventing the Minister? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Why can't the Minister answer... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, it has nothing to do with price rise. *(Interruptions)* He will not be able to answer on the hike in petrol prices. *(Interruptions)* Mr. Sharad Pawarji will not be able to answer that.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): If you permit me to speak, Sir, there is one suggestion. Nobody is against the discussion. We want to have a reply. We are ready to...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): You cannot dictate.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Nobody is dictating. ... *(Interruptions)*

श्री उपसभापति : वेंकैया जी, आप मुझसे बात कीजिए। ..**(व्यवधान)**.. You address me. Please Mr. Rashtrapal, please help me to conduct the House.

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : राष्ट्रपाल जी, आप अपने क्षेत्र में जाइए। वहां आपको जनता बताएगी।..**(व्यवधान)**.. Sir, my point is, you have raised a very relevant point. When the Budget is presented the entire Opposition got agitated and made an unprecedented walk out. Why are you saying, 'why are you not ready to hear the reply?' Yes, we are ready to hear the reply but, what is there to hear? The simple question is, the Leader of the House who happens to be the Prime Minister has chosen a foreign land to make a categorical statement and saying, 'no roll back'. Then, what is there to discuss?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Where is that foreign land?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: This is what everybody is asking. *(Interruptions)* Yes, he said it in a foreign country. He said it in Saudi Arabia. So, we are agitated... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Venkaiah Naidu, you raise all those issues while debating on the Budget. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, nobody is opposed to listening to his reply. We are ready to listen to his reply. He is the Minister of the Government. He represents the Government. Let him speak on the issue of petrol, diesel price hike.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, there are precedents. Other Ministers have never replied whether...

SHRI D. RAJA: Outside the Parliament everybody makes a statement on roll back. Now, inside the Parliament let him say, 'no roll back.'

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair cannot direct that you reply.

SHRI D. RAJA: As Members we are asking.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): The entire issue is connected to the debate which was going on in the House. The whole day we debated price rise and the failure of the Government to contain prices. That debate was adjourned for the Minister's reply today. We would like to hear the Minister today. But, in between came the Union Budget. In the Union Budget, there has been protests in Parliament, outside Parliament on fuel hike. Now, certainly we expected the Government to make a statement with regard to the demand of the opposition and some of its own allies on rolling back the fuel price hike. Now, when the Parliament is in Session and that demand is also linked to what we were discussing in the House, instead of answering in the House, you choose, if not exactly a foreign land, mid air, to reject the demand of the whole country. Now, certainly the Prime Minister should have been more serious about it. Let him come to the House and let him give us the reasons why he is refusing the demand for the. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That can be raised only when there is a discussion on the debate. *(Interruptions)*

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. *(Interruptions)*. I again appeal to the hon. Members, allow the hon. Minister to reply to the debate and then, later on you can raise these issues. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: by calling Yechuryji, and he allowed me. Further to that point, Sir, the Prime Minister, through his statement, has created a lot of confusion.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can raise all that during the debate whether the Prime Minister is right or wrong. *(Interruptions)* There is no notice before the House. *(Interruptions)* There are rules and procedures. Let us follow the rules and procedures. *(Interruptions)* Where is it that the Prime Minister has broken....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you please answer my question. Does it constitute a breach of privilege? *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can I straightway answer your question, without a notice, whether it is a breach of privilege? *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: The Prime Minister has said that there would be 0.04 per cent impact on the Wholesale Price Index. This is adding salt to the wounds. And, it is contradicting the hon. Minister's own agenda that says that the fuel price hike has a cascading impact. So, what the Prime Minister is saying, what the Agriculture

*Not recorded.

Minister is saying, what the other Government people are saying, they are all contradicting each other. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You start a debate and raise it before the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, our question is....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What you are objecting about the levy and the rise in the prices of petroleum products, you raise it during the....*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, let me finish my point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This has nothing to do with the price rise. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do?*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, let me finish my point. *(Interruptions)* Sir, can I finish my point? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Under the rules there is no breach. *(Interruptions)* There is a provision. You can discuss it and raise those issues. Rules are there. *(Interruptions)* There is a rule. When a particular subject is already listed, and is going to be taken up, it cannot be....*(Interruptions)* Rules are there in this regard. *(Interruptions)* You question it during the debate. *(Interruptions)* You question it during the debate. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Leader of the House is not here. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: During the Budget, when he comes....*(Interruptions)* Please, I appeal....*(Interruptions)* People are watching us. *(Interruptions)* People are watching to hear the reply of the Agriculture Minister on price rise. *(Interruptions)* No; no. *(Interruptions)* Do you want reply or not? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Let the Prime Minister come or the Finance Minister come and, then,.... *(Interruptions)* When he will be there at 2 o'clock, we will take it up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is for the Government to answer. I cannot.....*(Interruptions)* You lay the reply. *(Interruptions)* Now, I will call the Short Notice Discussion. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No; no, Sir. *(Interruptions)* No, Sir. *(Interruptions)*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Let the Prime Minister come and say that there will be no roll back.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are repeating the same thing. *(Interruptions)* This is a short notice question. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, nothing has been done since morning. We wanted to do this. You can slate this Short Notice Discussion on some other day. There is no problem. *(Interruptions)* You can slate it on some other day. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. *(Interruptions)* I can call you. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, you are not listening to the bigger problem. *(Interruptions)* You are going to the smaller problem. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am listening to you. *(Interruptions)* But, I am taking up the agenda. *(Interruptions)* What can I do? *(Interruptions)* Neither you allow me to take up this question, nor the hon. Minister's reply. *(Interruptions)* What is that I can do? *..(Interruptions)..* It is a simple thing. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the point is that Prime Minister is the Leader of the House. *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I cannot say that. It is for the Government to *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: He was aware that the reply has not come. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

MAOIST RAID AT EFR CAMP AT SILADA

SNQ. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether armed Maoists raided the Eastern Frontier Rifles (EFR) camp at Silda near Midnapore town, Kolkata on 15th February, 2010 and killed a large number of jawans;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and whether the intelligence failure led to the attack on the police camp;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government has conducted any preliminary probe into the attack by Maoists on police camp; and

(d) if so, the further drastic steps Union Government proposes to take in consultation with State Governments to wipe out Naxalites in the Country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) : In West Bengal, armed cadres of CPI (Maoist) attacked the Eastern Frontier Rifles (EFR) camp at Silda under PS Binpur in district West Midnapore on February 15, 2010 at 1645 hrs. 24 EFR personnel and one civilian were killed while four EFR personnel and one civilian were injured in the incident, Prima facie, it appears that the security arrangements at the camp were inadequate.

The State Government has appointed a committee headed by the Home Secretary, West Bengal, to probe various aspects concerning the incident.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot say that. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Now, the point is, I will ask the hon. Minister of Agriculture to lay his reply if you are not interested in this. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Because the reply has to go. ...*(Interruptions)*.. What is that I can do? Please tell me what can I do. *(Interruptions)*.. Please tell me what can I do...*(Interruptions)*..

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at twenty-one minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Situation arising out of continued rise in prices of essential commodities in the country

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, the hon. Minister will reply to the Short Duration Discussion on Price Rise.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, as the House is aware*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, before he begins his reply, I would like to say just one thing.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sure, sure.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, the day-before-yesterday, the hon. Minister made a reply in the Lok Sabha. Thereafter, two supervening factors have taken place, the Budget speech by Pranab Babu and the PM justifying the imposition of rise in diesel and petrol prices. This will impact cascading effect on the price which he is going to reply. Would the hon. Agriculture Minister also respond to that? This is my very respectful question which I would like to ask.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, this is not the subject with which I am dealing. That is why don't expect any reply on this particular subject which you have raised here from my side. But, certainly, I will try to reply to some of the most important points which have been raised by many hon. Members during the discussion which had taken place that day in the House on the price rise.

Sir, the Members are aware that the same discussion was there on the same day in both the Houses. So, it was not possible for me to attend the full debate in both the Houses. I did try

to spend some time in both the Houses, sat here also, heard some of the hon. Members' speeches, but, ultimately, I have collected the detailed debate, the proceedings of the discussion of the House on 25th February and tried to understand the exact points which have been raised by many hon. Members.

Sir, the Members of this august House have expressed concern over the escalation of the food prices which we have witnessed for the last few months and the Government is fully seized of the seriousness of this issue that impact the livelihood of the masses. I would, therefore, like to assure the House that whatever steps are required to be taken have been taken and will be taken by the Government on this issue.

Under the federal system, this is definitely the responsibility of the Government of India but the hon. Members will agree with me that there is need of a coordinated effort by all stakeholders and the State Government is also an important stakeholder. We are trying our level best to keep an excellent rapport with the State Governments. On certain occasions, we also give them advices to handle these important issues. There was a discussion once in the same House and one of the hon. Members made a suggestion that we should also call the Chief Ministers' meeting. I think, on 6th of February, under the chairmanship of the hon. Prime Minister, a meeting of all the Chief Ministers was called in Delhi and we discussed all these important issues there. We decided to set up a core group of the State Chief Ministers and some of the Central Ministers to deal these important subjects.

The rising trend seen in prices over the last few months, as I have said earlier, is a matter of serious concern. I am sure that the hon. Members of this House will agree with me when I say that the prices of some essential commodities — I am not saying all, but some essential commodities — have shown a decline in the recent few months. Over the last three months, the prices of *atta*, *gram dal*, *tur dal*, *urad dal*, *moong dal*, *masoor dal*, potato and onion have shown a declining trend while the prices of rice, wheat and salt have remained constant. Apart from this, over the last one month, prices of wheat, sugar, mustard oil and tea have also started showing a declining trend. In fact, just a few days back, a delegation led by hon. Members of the Lok Sabha from West Bengal, Shri Basudeb Acharia and Shri Shyamal Chakraborty, who is an hon. Member of this House, met me along with some ex-MPs and requested that Government of India must take some initiatives to support potato farmers because the prices of potato in West Bengal have dropped down somewhere from eight to two rupees a kilo. I received a similar request from some hon. Members from Uttar Pradesh also.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): That is because there is no cold storage facility available for potato. Also, enough power supply is not available. Potato is a perishable good and you cannot store it; that is the problem. (*Interruptions*) Potato is a perishable crop and there is no cold storage facility. That is the reason.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: That is true, but. *(Interruptions)*

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार): वह रुपया व्यापारियों को खरीदने के लिए है..(व्यवधान)..

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR (Tripura): This means that the farmers are not being protected. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: I hope, at least, the Hon. Members would agree that the prices of potato have substantially dropped, which ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No, that is not the reason. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: That is the factual position. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: We should not take that excuse to say that the prices of potato are falling. The prices are falling due to lack of storage facilities. There is no cold storage facility available.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, allow him to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: There might have been more production but there was no storage facility available.

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: They doubled the prices... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, may I raise a point? ...*(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No. Let the hon. Minister reply; you may ask questions later. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, this problem is there in Karnataka and some parts of Andhra Pradesh also. The problem is that of cold storage. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: On the National Bandh day, the price of tomato was five rupees...*(Interruptions)*. That does not mean that the prices are falling. It was because there were no facilities available for transportation of vegetables. That was the reason. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, let him reply. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Sir, these are perishable items. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, allow him to reply. Take your seats. You may seek clarifications after his reply, if you so wish. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him reply. Please, do not interrupt. Let him reply. You may seek clarifications later.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: For the sake of hon. Member, Shri Ahluwalia's information...*(Interruptions)*... आप क्या कह रहे हैं कि आलू का दाम कम हुआ है..(व्यवधान)..

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : तीन-चार दिन पहले दिल्ली में आलू बारह रुपए किलो बिक रहा था.. ..(व्यवधान)..टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया में मुख्य मंत्री ने कंसीड किया है..(व्यवधान)..

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: I shall just provide some information...*(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, please. *(Interruptions)* No running commentary, please.

श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, यह किसानों की पीड़ा की आवाज है..*(व्यवधान)*..

श्री शरद पवार : यह सच है, यह किसानों की पीड़ा है..*(व्यवधान)*..पोटेटो के प्राइसेस के नीचे हो गया है..*(व्यवधान)*..यह किसानों की पीड़ा है..*(व्यवधान)*..यह शिकायत मेरे पास ऑनरेबल चीफ मिनिस्टर ऑफ वेस्ट बंगाल ने लिखी है..*(व्यवधान)*..उन्होंने मेरे पास लिखकर भेजा है..*(व्यवधान)*..उनका लैटर अभी भी मेरे पास है, जो मैं आपको दिखा सकता हूँ..*(व्यवधान)*..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, please. *(Interruptions)* Let him complete. I would allow you. Let him complete...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, what has he done for ...*(Interruptions)*..

श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत : किसानों की पीड़ा को सरकार की तरफ से ..*(व्यवधान)*..उसका दाम गिर रहा है..*(व्यवधान)*..यह कौन सी दलील है..*(व्यवधान)*..सर, आप देखिए..*(व्यवधान)*..किसान रो रहा है..*(व्यवधान)*..सरकार दावा कर रही है..*(व्यवधान)*..दाम गिर रहा है..*(व्यवधान)*..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have made your point. Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have made your point. Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: It was not the market price; it was distress sale. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Sir, these are perishable goods. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, farmers were forced to sell them at. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: They were forced...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: This is a wrong approach of the...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: What the hon. Minister says...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, the Minister...*(Interruptions)*.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): This is not permitted...*(Interruptions)*. Listen to the Minister. After that, if you want, I will allow you to ask clarifications...*(Interruptions)*. Please take your seat...*(Interruptions)*.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, वे घाव पर नमक रगड़ रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : रवि शंकर जी, आप बैठिए प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत : सरकार इसका दावा करती है कि देखो हमने दाम कितना गिरा दिया। शरद जी, आपसे ऐसी उम्मीद बिल्कुल नहीं थी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Brindaji, you are a senior Member. Please resume your seat.

श्री शरद पवार : मैं आपसे बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ कि यह किसान की पीड़ा है, क्योंकि दाम नीचे आ गए। इसलिए इसका कोई रास्ता निकालने की आवश्यकता है। इस तरह के सुझाव कुछ सरकारों की तरफ से मेरे पास आए हैं। खास तौर पर वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट के पास से मुझे सुझाव आए हैं। वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट ने मुझे बतलाया है कि इसके लिए एक रास्ता हो सकता है कि हम साउथ ईस्ट एशिया में एक्सपोर्ट करें, तो शायद यहाँ के किसानों को राहत मिलेगी। वह एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए कुछ सुविधाएँ देने की आवश्यकता है, भारत सरकार की तरफ से कुछ मदद देने की आवश्यकता है। यह सुझाव वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से मेरे पास आया है। इससे यह बात साबित होती है कि दाम नीचे आए हैं, मगर इस परिस्थिति में किसानों की मदद करने के लिए कुछ कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है और हम कदम उठाएंगे।

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I am grateful that the hon. Minister has yielded. I only urge the Government to depend on authentic sources of information. Now, in the case the Government is unaware of what the ground situation is with regard to the prices of commodities, on the 25th of February, an authentic document, which is the Economic Survey of this Government, was presented before both the Houses of Parliament. Page 65 of your Economic Survey says, "During this year, high inflation was reported in the case of onions and potatoes among vegetables, pulses, rice and wheat." Page 69 says, "Potatoes, onions, tapioca, tomatoes, peas green and brinjal were the highest contributors to the inflation in vegetables." And, the hon. Minister is telling us that potato prices in the country are falling. The Economic Survey says that the potatoes are the contributor to inflation.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: I entirely agree with that. That is about the whole year. According to the statement which I have made, there is a trend, the prices are going down and I can substantiate with two things...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): The Minister is misleading. ...*(Interruptions)*.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You may disagree...*(Interruptions)*. No, nobody is permitted.

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Not permitted. It will not go on record.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, it will not go on record. Don't waste your time...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I said, "Nothing will go on record except what the hon. Minister speaks."

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: *

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: *

*Not recorded.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): This is against the rule. This kind of interruption is not permitted...*(Interruptions)*. I will allow you after the reply.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): This is not going on record. Why are you wasting your time? I said I will allow clarifications....*(Interruptions)*. It is not going on record. You please listen.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: I would like to assure the hon. Members from West Bengal who have raised this issue to me that if there is a definite proposal from the Government of West Bengal for market intervention, there is a scheme with the Government of India where the Government of India can take financial responsibility just to protect the interest of the farmers who produce potato in West Bengal, or, Uttar Pradesh or any other State. I would like to tell the House in brief what steps we have taken mainly to augment supply, and, to monitor demand to cool the market sentiments which saw the rise in prices. While I will go into some specific details of the individual commodities later, I would like to bring out the broad thrust of the measures taken by the Government. To improve availability, a policy decision was taken to encourage imports while discouraging exports. In certain cases, subsidy has been given to the public sector units for the imports and distribution through the PDS in respect of some of the commodities, which I will elaborate upon.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, may I seek a clarification? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: There has been a complete ban on export of some commodities. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: It is very important. I just want to ask why is it that the imported sugar.....*(Interruptions)*.. Sir, the STC and NAFED.....*(Interruptions)*..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You cannot ask now. *(Interruptions)* Brinda ji, you are not permitted to ask any question now. *(Interruptions)*

श्रीमती ब्रिन्दा कारत: अगर साथ-साथ पूछ लेंगे तो सवाल का जवाब भी साथ ही साथ मिल जाएगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Brinda ji, no, no. Please don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you after the reply is over. Please have patience to listen. ...*(Interruptions)* You may not agree. So what? Take your seat. No, no. This is not correct. Allow the Minister to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Just one issue. ...*(Interruptions)* Please, Sir, ..*(Interruptions)*.. Sharad ji, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: No, no. I am not yielding. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Are you yielding, Mr. Minister? *(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: No, Sir. I am not yielding. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He is not yielding. Please take your seat. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, it is very unfortunate. *..(Interruptions)..* The Standing Committee on Finance has specifically said that the State agencies played a very dubious role by not importing sugar and leaving it to the private trade. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. Take your seat. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: What is this, Sir?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have said it. *..(Interruptions)..* He is not yielding. Don't you know the Rules of the House? If he is not yielding, then, why do you go on speaking? *..(Interruptions)..* Please don't do that. You are a senior Member. Please don't do like this. If he is not yielding, then, what is the purpose in speaking? *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, to ensure that the vulnerable sections of the society are protected, the Government of India has given considerable support to the public distribution system. An extremely important step in this direction has been to keep the central issue price constant at the year 2002 level. The issue prices of wheat and rice, which were fixed in the year 2002, till today, have not changed for the AAY, BPL and APL categories, which we have taken huge financial burden thereof.

श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत: एपीएल को तो इन्होंने सिस्टम से बिल्कुल निकाल ही दिया है।

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: In fact, I recollect that about six years back when I took the responsibility of this particular department, the total subsidy Bill was somewhat Rs. 19,000 crores, which has now reached to somewhat Rs. 60,000 crores. That type of financial burden has been taken upon by the Government of India just to protect the interests of the weaker sections of the society, and, this conscious decision has been taken by the Government of India. Despite the adverse monsoon, the procurement of rice has also been good. As on 24th February, 2010, 22.78 million tonnes of rice has been procured in the *kharif* marketing season of the year 2009-10. As a result of which, the stocks of the foodgrains in the central pool continue to be comfortable with 206.23 lakh tonnes of wheat and 226.52 lakh tonne of rice. This is as on 1st February, 2010 and it is much more than the buffer stock. A point was raised here as to why the buffer stock was not maintained. This was much more than the buffer stock norms, and, that is why, on this particular situation, the position is quite comfortable.

Modifications have been made to the orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act to provide powers to the State Governments to fix and enforce stock limits for several essential commodities. This would help to contain hoarding of these commodities. These are some of the steps which the Government of India has definitely taken.

In the current year, delayed monsoon and floods have definitely created some problems. Hon. Members are aware that in the beginning of this kharif season, there were 324 districts in 14 States where the State Government has declared drought, and there are some districts particularly in Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh which had been affected with floods. Kharif is a major crop on which the country always depends. But this year because of the drought situation and because of the flood situation in some of the States, in some of the districts, our production has been affected and that has sent a wrong signal to the market and we have seen some changes in the prices.

One of the important issues has been raised by some of the hon. Members about annual rate of inflation in food articles, particularly in the current year, of about 17.58 per cent. Of course, this is a matter of concern. Thus, although the annual rate of inflation based on the monthly WPI stood at 8.56 per cent for the month of January 2010, the high inflation in food articles is certainly disturbing.

Hon. Leader of the Opposition, Shri Arun Jaitley, has mentioned about the divergence between the Wholesale Price Index and the Consumer Price Index. While the Finance Ministry works on this issue and works towards their convergence, at this point we have to base our arguments on two indices. However, Sir, it must be seen that if we see the food inflation in the WPI, we find it much more than the WPI all commodities index and somewhat comparable to the Consumer Price Index.

Shri Jaitley and other hon. Members also referred to the higher inflation in India as compared to other countries. I have collected the information and I have also collected the Report of the FAO. The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations has said the inflation rate in India is more or less the same. In fact, it is slightly lower. The FAO index shows an inflation of 19.44 per cent for December 2009 as compared to January 2009. In the same period, WPI-based index for the food inflation in India was 18.25 per cent. This is the Report of the FAO. Outside India also situation is practically same. *(Interruptions)* There are some countries where the situation might be different. *(Interruptions)* But we have seen the situation is same. *(Interruptions)* Though there was an increase in the total production of foodgrains in 2008-09, production of some of the items, some of the varieties of pulses and sugar had been definitely lower. In the year 2009-10, the second advance estimates of production of the major agricultural crop shows that the production of foodgrains for the year 2009-10 will be 216.85 million tonnes despite the major drought. As I said earlier, the kharif season was not good. But luckily for us, Rabi prospects seem to be very bright and as per the information which I got about sowing operation whether it is oilseeds, whether it is pulses, whether it is rice or whether it is wheat. I am absolutely confident that in this rabi season, the overall production will be much improved and the overall situation in respect of prices...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Kerala): Sir, only statistics are given....*(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)* Allow him to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, let him reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, rather than giving some statistics, he should come out with proposals. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, don't be impatience. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Same figures were given in the month of October also.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आप बैठिए। आप तो इतने सीनियर मैम्बर हैं, आप बैठिए।..**(व्यवधान)**

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: As I said, the rabi position seems to be quite encouraging. This has not just happened. To boost production, the Minimum Support Price of wheat has been increased from Rs.640 per quintal *(Interruptions)* to Rs.1100 per quintal. In 2004, the price of wheat in this country which was fixed by the Government of India was Rs.640 per quintal. Today, this Government has taken a decision to fix the price at Rs.1100 per quintal for the farmers who produce wheat. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIKRAM VERMA (Madhya Pradesh): What is price of fertilisers, diesel, petrol, etc.? किसान को जो पेट्रोल लगता है, उसका आप रेट तो बताइए।..**(व्यवधान)**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please don't disturb. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, in case of paddy common variety, the Minimum Support Price has been increased from Rs.560 per quintal to Rs.1000 per quintal. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Brindaji, please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Despite the huge cost to the Government, the MSP for wheat has been enhanced by 72 per cent and the MSP for paddy has been enhanced by 79 per cent. So, this type of pro-farmer decision has been taken. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. Please, no running commentaries. *(Interruptions)* No, Mr. Sarkar, take your seat. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Then, you can easily universalise the PDS! *(Interruptions)* What is the harm? *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Sarkar, please take your seat. *(Interruptions)* Mr. Minister, one second please. I have already announced that after the Minister's reply is over, I will allow clarifications. *(Interruptions)* No, no. Please. *(Interruptions)* So, there is no justification for this kind of running commentary. *(Interruptions)* Please don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: We are not making running commentary. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You take your seat. *(Interruptions)* I will allow you. आप बैठिए! ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, the increase of Minimum Support Price has definitely helped the farmers and the rural economy of this country. The increase in MSP has definitely seen increase in production throughout the year and it is only on the strength of the increased production that increased demand on account of rising population and rising income level has been met. In fact, we took the decision of Rs.1000 per quintal for paddy or Rs.1100 per quintal for wheat. This ultimately shows a sort of benchmark in open market. So, prices will not go below Rs.1100 or Rs.1000 because the Government itself is purchasing and providing Rs.1000 per quintal for paddy. You should not forget when we provided Rs.1000 per 100 kilogram of paddy after processing....*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, the Minister is justifying what he is doing. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Only what the Minister says will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is not going on record.

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is not going on record. Take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: *

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Only what the Minister says is going on record. Please take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Madhu, 'madhu' means honey! You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (Maharashtra): I am giving you the facts.....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: He is answering your queries. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Madhu, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are such a good man. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, please ask him to yield for a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: The Minister is not yielding, Sir. ...*(Interruption)*...

*Not recorded.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can ask it after the reply is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... After the reply, I am allowing you. Please listen to him.

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: *

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: It is a simple thing. You see.....*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: *

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: *

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: ...when I said we have given some Rs. 640/- — Rs. 1100/- price for wheat, but we have not changed the price, the Central Issue Price, for the PDS. That shows.....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: *

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: *

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: That shows.....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: *

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: What has your Government done during the last three years? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: *

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: *

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: From the year 2000.....*(Interruptions)*... They are not listening to it, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: *

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Take your seats. ...*(Interruption)*... Take your seat. ...*(Interruption)*... Please hear him. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you, please take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of you take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. ...*(Interruption)*.. Please take your seat. Only what the hon. Minister says will go on record. Nothing else will go on record except the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Why do you do this? ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give you time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Vijayaraghavan, I will give you time after the reply

*Not recorded.

is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is indiscipline. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is indiscipline. ...*(Interruptions)*... After the reply is over, I will give you time. Why do you interrupt?

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: *

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Vijayaraghavan, see, ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Vijayaraghavan, see, the Minister or any Member will speak according to that Member's desire, not according to your desire. You take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seat.

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: *

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Madhu, I told you.....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: *

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, please ask him to yield for a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Minister, are you yielding for Brinda Karatji?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: No, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He is not yielding. What can I do?

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Then, you should protect me, Sir, because it concerns the people.....*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will allow you immediately after the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Immediately after the reply, I will allow you. That is the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, I seek answers for my queries. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Vijayaraghavan, listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Vijayaraghavan, why do you want that? ...*(Interruptions)*... You are a disciplined Member; so disciplined. ...*(Interruptions)*... Show some discipline. ...*(Interruptions)*... Show some discipline.

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Sir, we are here for the people.

*Not recorded.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, increasing MSP was a conscious decision of this Government. In fact, when the Government came in power, we had announced the Common Minimum Programme, and in the Common Minimum Programme, there is a commitment from the Government that the terms of trade will be in favour of the farming community. If the terms of the trade should be in favour of the farming community there has to be some good prices *(Interruptions)*....

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir,... *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What is this Mr. Raja? *(Interruptions)*.... You would not write his reply. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Some good prices have been provided and when.... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: That is what I am saying. *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): After he finishes. *(Interruptions)*... I will give you time after he finishes. *(Interruptions)*... I promise you all that I will give you time. *(Interruptions)*... But you don't trust me. *(Interruptions)*... Take your seats. *(Interruptions)*... I will give you time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, Mr. Mysura Reddy. That is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not going on record. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Increased production is a must for the food security of the nation and the correct price signal to the farmer through enhanced MSP is a step in the right direction. The step has been taken just to support the farming community and just to improve the production. When you enhance the Minimum Support Price there is some impact on the market which you can't deny. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यहां किसानों के नाम पर price rise का justification हो रहा है।

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, as I had mentioned earlier, steps have been taken to insulate the vulnerable sections of the society from this rise to the extent possible. I don't want to take more time on this particular subject because I have already explained it. There are certain other items which are raised here and, I think, I should try to give more information about some of those items. Take the case of rice and wheat. The Government has had record procurement last year and the trend is expected to continue in the current year. What I said about the overall prospects of the rabi season is that the stocks of wheat and rice are, therefore, sufficient to meet the demand of the public distribution system and all other welfare schemes and to ensure availability and check prices, apart from the requirement of the public distribution system, the Government has been releasing stocks through open market scheme. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Twenty lakh tonnes of wheat and ten lakh tonnes of rice were allocated during October, 2009—March, 2010 to the State Governments for distribution to retail consumers. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: At what price? *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: The State Governments are to ensure adequate lifting so that the open market price is kept under check. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, ... *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please listen to him. *(Interruptions)*... Please listen to him. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: In addition 20.8 lakh tonnes of wheat has been allocated for bulk users. *(Interruptions)*... This is being sold by tenders. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: At what price? *(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : कितनी कीमत पर freight charge किया? गेहूं की कीमत 15 रुपए किलो हो गई ...*(व्यवधान)*

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : कॉमन मैन के लिए क्या है?

श्री तारिक अनवर : PDS किसको मिलता है? क्या आप लेते हैं PDS से ... *(व्यवधान)*

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश) : अगर सारी जिम्मेदारी राज्यों की है, तो केन्द्र सरकार की जिम्मेदारी क्या है?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: An additional allocation of wheat and rice of 10 kilograms per head for the month of January and February have also been given to the accepted numbers of AAY, BPL and APL.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: At what cost? *(Interruptions)*... That is only for AAY and BPL cardholders. What about those who don't have the card? *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, please. *(Interruptions)*... Please.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: This is in addition to the existing allocation. ...*(Interruptions)*... The States would definitely use ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, please. *(Interruptions)*... No, please. *(Interruptions)*... You listen to him. *(Interruptions)*... You listen to his full speech. *(Interruptions)*... No. Listen to the full speech. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, whatever he says is a repetition of his earlier reply. *(Interruptions)*... What is the new proposal? That is important. *(Interruptions)*... Whatever he is telling us is what he has said in his earlier replies. There is no new proposal. *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, you wait. *(Interruptions)*... You sit down. *(Interruptions)*... You have to listen to him. That is what I am saying. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: I am raising a question. What is the normal rate for APL, BPL and AAY? *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No. You are a senior Member. *(Interruptions)*... You have to listen to the Minister. (CONTD. by 1Q/RG) Ahluwaliaji, I will allow you. You can seek your clarifications later on... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: People are expecting some assurances from the hon. Minister. That is lacking in the reply... *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please sit down... *(Interruptions)* This is indiscipline... *(Interruptions)* Do not cross the Lakshman Rekha. Nobody should cross the Lakshman Rekha... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, the issues which have been raised, again and again, are about the APL price, BPL price and the AAY price. I said in my statement that since the year 2002, we have not changed the prices. The prices, which have been finalised in the year 2002, have remained the same... *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): All of you kindly take your seats... *(Interruptions)* Please take your seat... *(Interruptions)* Mr. Tariq Anwar, please take your seat... *(Interruptions)* Mr. Vijayaraghavan, please take your seat... *(Interruptions)* I am on my legs. Please take your seat... *(Interruptions)* Don't you know the rules? You should, at least, have some respect for the rules of the House... *(Interruptions)*

श्री कमाल अख्तर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, हम लोगों को आपका संरक्षण चाहिए ..*(व्यवधान)*..

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : कृपया आप बैठिए! *(Interruptions)* Mr. Madhu, I am on my legs... *(Interruptions)* I am aware that the Members are agitated about price rise. I am also equally concerned about it... *(Interruptions)* But, let me tell you; the other day, the discussion, that went on, was in perfect order, and whatever was spoken in the House was listened to carefully... *(Interruptions)* Don't you know the rules? I am on my legs. Don't break the rules... *(Interruptions)* Don't cross the Lakshman Rekha. I am on my legs. Now, listen to me. Therefore, it is the responsibility of this august House to listen to the Minister. After I have assured you from the Chair that after the reply is over, I will give time to those who want to seek clarifications, wait till that time. Maybe, in a few minutes, he will finish... *(Interruptions)* No; sit down. If it proceeds this way, then, I will have to adjourn the House... *(Interruptions)* Mr. Madhu, just a minute... *(Interruptions)* Please take your seat. I am on my legs.

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: We are here to honour your words. We are here to listen to the hon. Minister. We never want to disturb the proceedings...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Then, what do you want?

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: We do not want to disrupt the proceedings....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Then, please sit down.

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: But our only request is, we have raised certain issues...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have said that I will allow you to seek further clarifications... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No; no; nothing will go on record...*(Interruptions)* Please sit down...*(Interruptions)* Please take your seat...*(Interruptions)* What is this? *(Interruptions)* In this way, I will adjourn the House.

Show that seriousness. You say it is very serious and you are not showing that seriousness now. *(Interruptions)* Please. If you are serious, you will listen to the reply. And after that.... *(Interruptions)* No, Brindaji, don't do this. *(Interruptions)* I will adjourn the House. *(Interruptions)* Don't force me to adjourn the House. *(Interruptions)* No, no. After the reply. *(Interruptions)* After the reply. *(Interruptions)* I will give you the time after the reply. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, questions raised by hon. Members in the course of the discussion should be answered.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): : If he does not reply, I will give you the opportunity. *(Interruptions)* He will not violate. *(Interruptions)* If he doesn't reply, I will give you the time. *(Interruptions)* Please. I am helpless. *(Interruptions)* No, no. Please. What can I do if all of you stand up like this? *(Interruptions)* Mr. Raja, what is this? If all of you stand up, what can I do? *(Interruptions)* You make them sit. *(Interruptions)* You ask your people to sit. *(Interruptions)* If you want to say something, first ask them to sit. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, we want specific response. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, please. *(Interruptions)* Nobody is hearing anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, we agree that the whole House is agitated on the issue of price rise.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What do you want now?

SHRI D. RAJA: Our simple submission is this. What action is the Government taking to control the prices?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): But you allow him to say that. *(Interruptions)* Take your seat. *(Interruptions)* Mr. Sarkar! Please take your seat. *(Interruptions)* Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, tell us what action has the Government taken. *(Interruptions)* The Government is only trying to justify the price rise. But we want to know the action that it has taken.

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, so far, he has only tried to justify the price rise.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): : Mr. Vijayaraghavan, you say... *(Interruptions)* No, no. *(Interruptions)* Mr. Brijesh, I am on my legs.

*Not recorded.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : मैं एक विशेष बात बताना चाहता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. You see my plight. (*Interruptions*) I will tell you... (*Interruptions*)

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : मैं एक विशेष बात बताना चाहता हूँ। वह विशेष बात यह है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ..(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, please. (*Interruptions*) Please. आप लोग बैठिए.... प्लीज़... (व्यवधान)... No. sit down. (*Interruptions*) Take your seat.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सर, आप भी महंगाई से जूझ रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान).... सर, आप भी महंगाई से जूझ रहे हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You sit down.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : मैं समझ रहा हूँ कि आप भी महंगाई से जूझ रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Take your seat. आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान).... Ask him to sit. बैठिए। (*Interruptions*) I am on my legs. आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सर, आप भी...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You sit down.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : आप भी महंगाई से जूझ रहे हैं। आप इनकी तरफ मत जाइए।...(व्यवधान).... अपने परिवार का ख्याल रखिए हुजूर।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : वे तो चैन से बैठे हैं, आपका परिवार बहुत बड़ा है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I am on my legs. (*Interruptions*) Ask him to sit.

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी (महाराष्ट्र) : नहीं, एक क्लैरिफिकेशन...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please listen. All of you are hon. Members of the House. You know the rule. When a Minister is speaking or, for that matter, any hon. Member is speaking, if you want to put a question, first the one who is speaking should yield. That is number one. Here, the Minister said he was not yielding. All of you stand up for seeking clarifications. You tell me what the Chair should do. Do you want the Chair to break the rules? ...(*Interruptions*) You sit down.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : माननीय मंत्री जी से ही...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Sit down. I am on my legs. What is this?

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : माननीय मंत्री जी से कहिए कि सही जवाब दें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will name you. You sit down. (*Interruptions*) I will be forced to name you. (*Interruptions*) Take your seat.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : ये सही जवाब देंगे तो कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will be forced to name you. Take your seat.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : बिल्कुल कीजिए। मुझे क्या दिक्कत है? मुझे देश की जनता ने भेजा है, मैं अपनी बात रखूंगा। माननीय मंत्री जी अगर सही बोलेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Do you want me to name you? Sit down.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : देश की जनता के हित में बोलेंगे तो हम चुपचाप सुनेंगे..**(व्यवधान)**.. इस तरीके से चुपचाप सुनने वाले नहीं हैं।..**(व्यवधान)**..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Do you want me to name you? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will ask him whether he is yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, are you yielding to Brindaji because she wants to ask a question?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, he is not yielding. He is just...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Pardon! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Having replied all the queries, last when I finish my reply...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He is not yielding, Brindaji. You wait. Have patience. No, Brindaji, please. No, no; I cannot help. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: All right, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I don't want to break the rules. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am helpless. Now, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? He is not yielding. Sit down. It is up to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, as I said, whatever the normal...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, during the debate, we have raised very specific questions. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has not replied a single question. Because there is no clarification now...*(Interruptions)*... We have asked clarifications in our interventions at the time of the debate, Sir. But, he is not answering a single question, we have asked. For example, why is APL allocation being cut when you have got the stock? But, he is not answering that question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, in your State 90 per cent of the allocation is cut. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एस.एस.अहलुवालिया : सर, मैं शुद्ध हिन्दी में बोलता हूं।..**(व्यवधान)**..

श्री तारिक अनवर : आप मत बोलिए।..**(व्यवधान)**.. आप डिस्टर्ब मत करिए।..**(व्यवधान)**..

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : मैं शुद्ध हिन्दी में बोलता हूं। महंगाई पर जब चर्चा हुई तो यह बजट के पहले की घटना है। महंगाई पर चर्चा सिर्फ इसीलिए की गयी थी ताकि इस पर अंकुश लगे, चीजों की कीमत कम हो। हम उम्मीद करते थे कि मंत्री महोदय जब तक जवाब देंगे, चीजें सस्ती हो जाएंगी। इसी बीच बजट आ गया, तेल की कीमत बढ़ गयी, पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमत बढ़ गयी और महंगाई और ऊपर चली गयी।..**(व्यवधान)**.. क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि महंगाई कम कैसे होगी और क्या डीजल और पेट्रोल का दाम वापस होगा या नहीं होगा?..**(व्यवधान)**..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Only what the Minister says will go on record, nothing else. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: As I said, whatever the requirements of the States, according to the APL, BPL and AAY quota, Government has decided to supply it to all the States.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: At what price?

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: What is the price? Again, he is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He has replied that. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has replied that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: He is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: As I said...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: What is the price?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He said that but you did not hear. He has said 'the old price 2002'. ...*(Interruptions)*... He said that.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: He is misleading the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The problem is, you are not listening...*(Interruptions)*...He replied to that query.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, when I said, as per the quota, we do supply to BPL, AAY and APL, I also said the prices which were fixed in the year 2002, till today, we have not changed the issue prices. We are charging the same prices which were fixed in the year 2002. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the question comes about as to what exactly we have done. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : एपीएल की बात कीजिए। ..**(व्यवधान)**..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, he has answered that query. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: See the additional thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... When I said that we have given additional quota to the States to sell it in the open market. When we sell it in the open market, our desire is that it should be available. Firstly, availability should be improved in the State. ...*(Interruptions)*... Number two, the flour mills and others should get sufficient wheat in the open market. At what rate we have charged it, Sir?. We have fixed the rate for them is somewhat at the MSP we have paid to the farmers. We have not earned any money; we have not earned any profit. In fact, we have lost. Even for that section also, the price which we have fixed is somewhat at the MSP price. Beyond that, we have not charged any money. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : चीनी का दाम प्रति के0जी0 कितना है और किसान को कितना मिलता है, यह मैंने पूछा था? ...**(व्यवधान)**

श्री शरद पवार : आपका जो कहना है, इसको स्वीकार करना मुझे मुश्किल है, क्योंकि बी०पी०एल० का जो रेट है उस पर हम फ्लोर मिल को नहीं देंगे। फ्लोर मिल के लिए अलग रेट होगा।.....(व्यवधान)

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (उत्तराखंड) : पहले क्या प्राइस था.....(व्यवधान) बिल्कुल यह मिस-लीडिंग कर रहे हैं ये।...(व्यवधान) He is misleading the House. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): After he finishes you can say that. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Whatever rates have been finalised; additional stocks have been allocated to the States. (Interruptions) As I said, at the MSP price. This is the additional quota for flour mills and others. (Interruptions)

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : सर, बी०पी०एल० क्या है आज?... (व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He has already said about the prices, they are at 2002 prices. You know that, please sit down. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: The second important issue... (Interruptions) When the question comes to improve the availability in the open market, nobody expects that the Government of India should sell to the open market at the BPL rates. That is a different situation. BPL is only for those people who come from below the povertyline. But, if anybody wants can buy wheat at the flour mill price; the flour mill owner should not expect the we should supply him at the BPL rate.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, about below poverty-line, there are five definitions. One is of the Central Government, one is of Planning Commission, one is of Consumer Affairs, one is of the Finance Ministry, the other is of the State. There are five different definitions. At least, right from Lakrawala to... (Interruptions) Who will ensure?

श्री तारिक अनवर : आपने एन०डी०ए० के टाइम में क्यों ठीक नहीं किया?... (व्यवधान) तभी सूची को ठीक कर देते।.....(व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Tariq, you do not worry. Please sit down. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, another important issue that has been raised in the House is about the edible oil. In fact, India annually imports about 40 per cent. ... (Interruptions)

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : बी०पी०एल० के नाम पर इन लोगों को विभाजित करके उनको वंचित किया जा रहा है खाद्य सुरक्षा से।...(व्यवधान)

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, we have taken many steps. Firstly, whatever shortfall is on import of crude oil and retained only 7.5% duty on import of refined oil there, it will be imported. We have removed all taxes and duties of the imports. We have banned export of all types of edible oils to make the availability. In order to relieve the consumer, the Government of India told some of the Public Sector Units to import edible oil and we had provided up to Rs. 15 per litre subsidy and that edible oil has been available in the public distribution system. Many States have taken the benefit.

3.00 P.M.

Another important issue which has been raised here is about sugar.

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : सर, दाल में काला है, चीनी में घोटाला है।...**(व्यवधान)**

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: In fact, as regards sugar availability this year. As I said, this year, the production will be nearer to 160 lakh tonnes. The estimated demand will be 230 lakh tonnes. There is a shortfall. ...**(Interruptions)**... There is a shortfall between demand and supply. ..**(Interruptions)**.. We have taken many steps. Firstly, we have allowed import of raw sugar and other sugars without Duty. ..**(Interruptions)**.. We have banned export. ..**(Interruptions)**.. Therefore, the availability of sugar has definitely improved. The prices which had gone up to Rs.48 in retail have come down between Rs.38 and Rs.41 as on today. One of the reasons, (a) production is definitely improving and import has definitely eased the situation..**(Interruptions)** I am sure that will definitely improve the situation. ..**(Interruptions)**..

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I have a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Minister, there is a point of order. ..**(Interruptions)**.. Dr. Maitreya, please sit down. ..**(Interruptions)**.. Under what Rule?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, Rule 169. When we discuss matters of urgent public interest, the Rule 169.1 says, it shall raise substantially one definite issue. Then in 170, you decide the admissibility and there is reply. When we raised a question of importance, the hon. Minister is obliged to reply to the issues raised by us. And all of us have raised the issue of great scam in sugar. I have given statistics. He is not replying to that and he is saying that everything is fine in sugar. ..**(Interruptions)**.. Is it right, Sir? ..**(Interruptions)**.. He is evading the issue. ..**(Interruptions)**.. He must reply to the issues raised. ..**(Interruptions)**..

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश): चीनी में बहुत बड़ा घोटाला किया है।..**(व्यवधान)**..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take your seat. I will give my ruling. Please take your seats.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : मंत्री जी, मैंने सवाल किया था। आप बताइए कि पिछले साल चीनी की कितनी पैदावार हुई थी और चीनी के दाम क्या थे ? ..**(व्यवधान)**..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The hon. Member who raised the point of order is a very senior Member and he is well-versed with the proceedings and rules of the House. He knows that the Chair cannot direct a Member and for that matter a Minister to reply in a particular way. ..**(Interruptions)**..

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : आप बैठ जाइए। आप बैठ जाइए। ..**(व्यवधान)**.. उसका जवाब दीजिए। ..**(व्यवधान)**.. The Minister is flouting the rules.

श्री तारिक अनवर : जवाब देने नहीं देंगे और कहेंगे कि जवाब दीजिए।..**(व्यवधान)**..

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : जो मुद्दे, जो सवाल उठाए गए हैं, उनका जवाब नहीं होगा, तो बहस करने का मतलब क्या रह जाएगा ? ..**(व्यवधान)**..

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: He is misleading the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will tell you. *..(Interruptions)..* I will come to that

श्री कमाल अख्तर : सर, रूल्स का पालन करवाइये। *..(व्यवधान)..*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition is saying that the Minister is misleading the House. If the Minister is misleading the House, *..(Interruptions)..* Please, sit down. I am nobody to judge here whether he is misleading or not. If you think, he is misleading the House, there are rules in this Rule Book by which you can take it up. *..(Interruptions)* That is up to you.

श्री नारायण सिंह केसरी (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, आपके सामने मिसलीड कर रहे हैं। *..(व्यवधान)..*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is up to you. *(Interruptions)* Please.. *(Interruptions)*...From the chair, I am not directed to do this way or that way but there are rules for everything and hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition can go through the rules and take proper action. *(Interruptions)* Please...

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: When I say...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please... *(Interruptions)*...Why Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad....

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Before I spoke, Shrimati Brinda Karat spoke on this. Both of us talked about sugar scam. Why is he not replying to that? That is the question I am asking. That is the issue. We have raised a definite issue of public importance. Has he replied to that? He is evading that. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: He is replying to your queries. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: In the course of the debate, we have raised very specific issues. Now, the Minister has not answered a single question which we have raised now. Sir, we are seeking clarifications. What is the point? We have asked so many times. He has not replied. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): He is replying to that. Now listen to the reply. *(Interruptions)* Nothing will go on record. Only the Minister's reply will go on record.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, as I said, the total production of sugar in this country will be 160 lakh tonnes. We have a carry-over of about 25 lakh tonnes. So, we have got about 185 lakh tonnes. So, there is a shortfall of about 50-63 lakh tonnes. So, the question was how to resolve this issue.... *(Interruptions)*... We took a conscious decision just to see that the availability is improved. We have taken a decision to remove all restrictions on import, whether it is raw sugar or whether it is a processed sugar. In fact, in the information which we have got, more than 50 lakh tonnes of sugar has already been imported and it has come to India.

In such a situation when some hon. Members say that there is some scam or anything, I would like to tell one thing to the House that not a single kilo has been imported by the Government of India and not a single kilo has been sold by the Government of India. *(Interruptions)* Whatever statements they are making here have no meaning and that is how we try our level best to improve the supply position *(Interruptions)* Then, Government of India took a decision to enhance the price of the sugar cane. We have decided...*(Interruptions)*... So, whether it is cheeni, whether it is pulses, whether it is edible oil, in all the areas, Government of India has taken a decision to resolve this issue and we have seen that the prices of pulses and major pulses are coming down. The situation will be improved in the coming days. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned to meet at 4.00 P.M.

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

The House re-assembled at four of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us take up the Motion of Thank on President's Address. Prof. P.J. Kurien to move the Motion.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir, I move...

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Sir, before my friend moves the Motion, I wish to make a submission. My submission is, we should not criticise the Address of the hon. President. The Address is that of the Government. That is what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said and I quote, "The President's Address is a statement of policy of the Government. It should be remembered; it is the Government that is responsible for it and it is not right or proper for our respected President's name to be brought in debates like this." But, unfortunately, this is going on. Sir, 614 amendments expressing regrets have been moved. So, my humble submission is, we should thank the hon. President unanimously and go on debate about the policies and programmes of the Government. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jois, your point is well taken. It needs discussion. There has to be a wider discussion on this point.

Now, Shri P.J. Kurien to move the Motion.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (KERALA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:

"That the Members of the Rajya Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which she has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on February 22, 2010."

Sir, I consider it a privilege to have the opportunity of moving this Motion. I thank the Chair, the leadership of my party and my leader for allowing me to move this Motion.

I am doing it with a sense of satisfaction, because I am convinced that I am arguing a case which is very strong and which can be justified by all the ground realities. If one carefully reads the Address of the hon. President made to the Joint Session of Parliament, one will be convinced that our gratitude is due to the President, because whatever is said in the Address and whatever achievements of the UPA Government narrated in the Address are borne by the facts. Whatever expectations are there from the Address are justified when we see the Budget that was already presented.

Sir, before every Budget Session of Parliament, the hon. President Addresses the Joint Session of Parliament and there is a Motion of Thanks moved in both the Houses. It is a customary process. All those on the Treasury Benches will support the Address, whatever may be the content. And, all those on the other side will move amendments. This has been going on. But, apart from that, what I feel is, instead of doing like this in a customary way, why not we look at the contents of the Address objectively and debate on it.

My hon. friend, Shri M. Rama Jois, just now, raised a point that the Motion of Thanks to the President should be passed unanimously; it should not be discussed. In a way, I agree with him. This should certainly be passed unanimously. The House should pass it unanimously instead of moving amendments to the speech of the President. But I would like to submit that this Motion can be passed unanimously because of the contents itself. But you are saying that the contents should not be discussed. My argument is that even if you go through the contents objectively, there can be unanimity. What is the point to which the opposition cannot agree? All the achievements, which have been narrated in it, are borne by the facts; and, all what has been stated as the programmes of action, are being implemented. So, there should be unanimity. But unanimity can be there only if all of us are ready to look into the speech with an open mind. If it is not with an open mind, then, there cannot be any unanimity. So, my submission to the House is that let us all go through the speech with an open mind so that we arrive at a consensus, a unanimous resolution. If it is not with an open mind, then, I can't help. There is a saying that a person who sleeps can be woken up, but if a person is pretending to sleep, it is very difficult to wake him up. Therefore, I am pleading that let us all have an objective look into the speech. That's all.

Sir, from the Opposition side, there will always be amendments saying, "However, we regret....", and all that. What is interesting is that one amendment has come from none other than Shri Anant Rao Joshi, hon. Member is not here. His amendment is supporting the speech. He says that he appreciates that the President has delivered the speech and he has narrated the reasons for that. He further says that he does not agree with the contents of the speech, but he appreciates the speech of the President. I think, this should be the spirit.

Sir, I can cite any number of points to prove my point that this speech by the President should be unanimously accepted and the Motion of Thanks should be passed unanimously. But for the lack of time, I don't want to dwell on all those points. I will concentrate on one or two important points that I consider to be very important.

Having said so much, Sir, I would like to quote from the third paragraph of the President's Address. I quote, "My Government was voted to office with a clear cut mandate to protect and deepen the values of pluralism and secularism and to ensure rapid growth with justice and fairness for all." But this sentence is being distorted. In my view, this sentence is the essence of what is inside the speech. The Bhagwat Gita can be condensed in one *shloka*, "कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते माफलेषु कदाचन्". That condenses the Bhagwat Gita.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): What is its meaning?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I know you know the meaning. But still I would try to explain it. It means, "Do your duty without desiring for the results". (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rangarajan, please let him speak.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Likewise, in my view this very sentence includes the essence of the speech. Number one is, My Government is voted to office with a clear-cut mandate to protect and deepen the values of pluralism, that is the responsibility of the Government. Secondly, to project and deepen the values of secularism; that is the responsibility of the Government. Thirdly, to ensure rapid growth; faster growth; then, growth with justice and fairness for all; that means inclusive growth. Sir, I believe, without any fear of contradiction, I can say that this Government has taken all steps to fulfil this mandate.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to make one point. One of the greatest artists of India, Hussain, is not able to come back to this country. Can you just tell us what your Government is doing? ..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is his point of view. ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Orissa): What about Ms. Taslima Nasreen ..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Punj, you make this point when you speak on the subject. ..(*Interruptions*).. Mr. Kurien is expressing his opinion on the Motion of Thanks. Let him. Why are you interrupting him?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Anyhow, Brindaji, I am not the Minister. Don't put me such questions. ..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please. Mr. Kurien, please carry on.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, what I said was that there are four cardinal points in this. First is pluralism. It is the bounden duty of the Government to protect and deepen the values of pluralism. Sir, India is a pluralistic country. You travel from North to South, from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari, what a kind of diversity is there. You will be awed with the diversity which you are

seeing, yet there is an underlining unity, that is the beauty of India. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said, unity in diversity is the uniqueness of India. So, this underlining unity should be preserved. How to preserve that? We can preserve that not by making all these diversities uniform, but by strengthening and protecting these diversities. Sir, it is like a garland, a garland made of disparate flowers and different colours. Each flower and colour adds to the beauty of the garland. Likewise, each culture, each place, each point of diversity adds to the beauty of the nation and strengthens the nation. Sir, any attempt to make it uniform will be against the unity of the nation. This Government is trying to strengthen and protect this diversity. I do not need to explain more about this. I do not need to cite examples as to how this Government is trying to protect the pluralistic nature of this country.

Sir, the second point mentioned in the sentence is I quote again “to protect and deepen the values of secularism”. Sir, India is a country which is home to all religions. All religions of the world are here. Vast majority of the population belongs to the Hindu religion, a vast majority. Then, we have all other religions. Jainism was originated in India; Buddhism was originated in India; Islam is there for more than thousand years. Some people think that Islam came with the advent of Mughals. No; in the Malabar Coast, Islam is there for more than thousand years. Christianity has been there for nearly two thousand years, since 52 AD. Some people think that Christianity came with the advent of the British or the Europeans. No. In fact, Christianity came to India before it went to Europe. When Europe was groping in darkness, Christians flourished in the Malabar Coast. So which religion is not Indian?

The other day, I saw a photograph in one of the newspapers. That is the incident of Cochin. The photograph was showing a Policeman protecting a Synagogue, which is there in Kerala, Cochin. There is a Synagogue which is more than 700 years old. Synagogue means a ‘Jewish Worshipping Place’. There were only a handful of Jews there. Those Jews were protected by the Government and by the people of Kerala; even today, there are a few Jews there. You can go and see it. Because of the fear of terrorist threat, the Government of Kerala has given protection to the Synagogue, and I saw the Police protecting the Synagogue. This is our culture. All these belong to India. That is our composite culture. In a way, I would say in a larger sense, all these are Hindus because Hinduism is not just a religion only, it is a culture also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why some are clapping and some are creating noise? What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी (मध्य प्रदेश): आज इनका यह सबसे बड़ा सत्य है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: बैठिए, बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): I salute you for what you are saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no; please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Please, let me say. I will repeat what I said. What I said is, all these religions belong to India. All those are equally Indians. I said one more sentence. In a wider sense, you can say like that. That is what I said. In a wider sense means, we have a composite culture. What is wrong with that? ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay; fine. You may disagree. I don't mind. Please. But let me speak. Let me have my say. You need not agree with all. Rajnitiji, you need not agree with all what I say.

Then, what is the duty of the Government? Sir, the duty of the Government is to preserve and protect all these sections, to protect their values, their culture. That is the duty of the Government. It is not to try to bring uniformity among all them. That is not possible. That is not possible also; and it is the duty of the Government to maintain communal harmony. Sir, secularism is not a static philosophy. It is a dynamic philosophy. Government has to initiate steps to maintain communal harmony. I will say the best example of communal harmony in Kerala. We have a famous temple there, the Sabrimala Temple, a Hindu Temple. Crores of devotees go there for performing Pooja; but before going to Sabarimala, most of them go through a place called Erumeli and worship in a mosque.

The same people, the same Hindus, worshipping in temples, worship in the mosque too. This happens in Sabarimala, in Kerala, in this very country. This is an example of communal harmony and it is the duty of the Government to preserve and protect this harmony. I shall cite another example. *(Interruptions)* I may, please, be allowed to complete. I may not be saying things which everybody would agree upon, but please allow me to complete.

Sir, I shall cite another example of how a minority community was protected by the Hindu *rajas* in Kerala. Near my village, there is a 700 years old church. The place is called Kallooppara. That church lies adjacent to the temple. The temple and church lie side by side, separated by a wall. I shall tell you how the church came into existence there. Those days, a family was carrying a dead body down the river to a distant place for burial. The local ruler, obviously, a Hindu ruler, was sitting on the bank of the river, enjoying the breeze. He saw these people carrying the dead body for burial. He called them and asked them where they were taking the dead body. They said that they did not have any place for burial there and so, were taking the body to a place 15 kilometres away for burial. The king told them that he would give them place for building a church and thereafter burial. The king gave them a place just by the side of the temple. And even today, 700 years later, that church still remains there. Recently, the Archaeological Department had gone there and carried out a survey of the church. That is how a minority community was protected by the then rulers.

Sir, minority or majority, it is the responsibility of the Government to protect every community and to protect the secular credentials of this country. That is what this Government is committed to do. I hope, all of you would agree with me that this Government... *(Interruptions)*... Sir, During the NDA regime, rightly or wrongly, there was an apprehension among a section of people that secularism is at stake. That feeling of apprehension would strike at the roots of emotional integration, which is necessary for national integration. If you break the feeling of emotional integration, then the feeling of national integration would also be weakened. That would affect the national unity of the country. Therefore, we need to protect secularism. I have no doubt that this Government could restore the confidence among all sections of the people in protecting the secular credentials.

Sir, Next point I like to talk about is rapid growth. When I talk about rapid growth, I wish to say something about the economic policy of the Government. I compliment this Government for managing the economy well, which I know, most of you would agree with. Of course, when we initiated the economic policy, there were doubts raised by many, especially our friends from the Left. They had real doubts about the economic policies initiated by the Government. Sir, I would confess that even I had a little doubt... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, price-rise has cleared all his doubts. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please... *(Interruptions)* You may address the Chair.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Yes, Sir. But, Shrimati Brinda Karat is a senior Member and my dear sister; how can I not address her?

SHRI D. RAJA: Do you have doubts?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Now, Sir, I confess that I also had little doubt. Naturally, even the Left parties had their doubts. But, Sir, there is an answer to my doubt. For that, I will request you to recollect a talisman given by Mahatma Gandhiji. Gandhiji said, "Whenever you have a doubt, I give you a talisman. Think about the poorest man and examine whether your decision is of any use to him. If it is of any use to him, go ahead." That is the talisman of Mahatma Gandhiji. I am going to apply this yardstick.

Sir, I would like Members to recollect the days of 1989 during the regime of late Shri Chandrashekar. I have great respect for him. He was a great son of India. But, during his regime, what happened? Our economy plunged to the lowest ever. We had no money even to run day-to-day affairs of the Government, not to speak of welfare measures. So, we had to take our gold to London, pledge there and bring foreign exchange even for importing essential oil, crude oil, energy. The Government would have been at a standstill at that time.

SHRI D. RAJA: That Government was supported by the Congress Party.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Yes, I agree. I am not blaming anybody. I am not blaming Chandrashekarji also. I am drawing your attention to a situation. Then, election came. After the election, the Congress Government headed by Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao came to power. The Finance Minister in that Government was Dr. Manmohan Singh, who is now our Prime Minister. There was criticism. But, he initiated the new economic policy, which brought about a turn-around. Because of that policy, within one year, the gold, which was pledged in London, was retrieved. The economy came in the correct trajectory; economic growth came in correct trajectory. Sir, similar situation prevailed in Soviet Union also. They did not react properly. What happened? Soviet Union collapsed. Similar situation was faced by China also. They promptly reacted of course much before us and they are getting the benefit today. Therefore, without that decision of the then Finance Minister, who is the Prime Minister now, what would have been our position? I am not blaming anybody. And, what no other Government was able to do before, today, the UPA Government has done. We were able to find Rs.75,000 crores for waiver of loans. Has any other Government been able to do that - just giving away Rs.75,000 crores? It has never happened in the past. Sir, so much money has been given under NREGA. This year, I think, it is Rs.40,100 crores.

Then, substantial increase in the allocation for all the rural development programmes; substantial increase in allocation for all welfare measures. Where has this money come from? Where has this surplus come from? This surplus was generated because of the proper economic policies followed by the Government, which was initiated by the then Finance Minister, who is the present Prime Minister of this country.

As far as I know, there is, more or less, a consensus about this policy. After that, the NDA Government came to power. The NDA Government also followed the same policy. They did not deviate from that. I appreciate that. I congratulate them. When they found that the policy is in the interest of the nation, they stuck to that. They did not see politics in that. I congratulate them. This is what everybody should do. That is why we are able to be in the correct growth trajectory; that is why today we are able to be proud of before other nations.

Sir, I mentioned about faster growth. There is no doubt about it. This year, this growth is 7.2 per cent, and, this year is not an ordinary year. This is a year when there is global recession, when there is recession in the entire world, and, when all the developed countries are having negative growth, be it Europe, be it Japan, or, be it USA. They have experienced negative growth, and, we are able to have 7.2 per cent growth. I don't see it as a wonder. I would say that it is because of the efficient economic management of this Government, the UPA-I and the UPA-II. Sir, in the entire world, only China is ahead of us. Our friend, Mr. Raja would be happy. China is ahead of us because they have ten per cent growth. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: I would be happy if India is ahead of China. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I appreciate that. Then, China is ahead of us but, according to me, there is nothing to boast about because China has a rigid administration with no dissent, no opposition, no obstruction, and, no impediments. And, what is our position? We have the luxury of democracy. *..(Interruptions)..* We have the luxury of democracy, dissent, opposition, obstruction, and, all impediments. Despite that, we have 7.2 per cent growth. Congratulations to the Prime Minister and the Government. I would say that this is not a small achievement.

Sir, the hon. President has promised a faster growth. I don't want to score a point. But, however, I would like to make a comparison. In the UPA-I regime, what was the average growth? It was 8 per cent if the statistics given is correct. In the NDA regime, the average growth was 5 per cent. This is according to the statistics which I have got. So, there is certainly a momentum in the growth; there is certainly faster growth. And, again, there is an expectation of 9 per cent growth for the next year, and, for the year 2011-12, it is 10 per cent, and, the Government is expecting it to go to double-digit figure. *..(Interruptions)..*

I am talking about growth, not inflation. *...(Interruptions)...* I am talking about growth. Therefore, *Rashtrapatiji* is justified in saying in the President's Address that there is greater growth and faster growth.

Now the fourth cardinal point in that very sentence I quoted is the growth with justice and fairness for all. That means inclusive growth, inclusiveness. Sir, inclusiveness is in our very culture, in our very philosophy. It is in the Indian ethos — *Vasudhaiva kutumbkam*. What does that mean? It means the whole world is one family. What about Indians? We are very close family members. In a family it is the responsibility of the elders to care and protect for the weaker ones. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the State to care especially for the weaker sections, the downtrodden and the deprived. *(Interruptions)* Please. I will answer. It is our responsibility. Sir, we have, for historic reasons, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, downtrodden, depressed, suppressed, oppressed, denied, and devoid. So, it is the responsibility of the Government to have special programmes targeted for them. Not only for them but for all weaker sections of society, whether it is children or whether it is women or whether it is people living in villages? The weak should be cared for and protected. That is the principle of inclusive growth. Where is the strength of the nation? It is not the strength of the rich, but the poor. You can tie an elephant with a strong chain. But if one link of the chain is weak, the whole chain is weak. Likewise, if one section of the Indian society, whether it is the SC or the ST or whoever it is, is weak, then India is weak. That is the concept of social inclusiveness. Therefore, the Government should have special targeted programme for protecting and caring the weaker sections of society. That is what this Government is doing.

Sir, during the regime of the NDA — I am not trying to criticise them, but I am trying to make a point — there was a slogan called “India shining.” That was justifiable to a certain extent. They were doing well, in some areas and they can say ‘India shines.’ But what happened when that slogan “India shining” was coined? There was a large section of the people who were suffering. That was another India which was suffering, and for those people, that slogan of ‘India Shining’ was not palatable. They could not digest it. What I am saying is even for a slogan, the message of inclusiveness should be there. That slogan of ‘India Shining’ actually smacked of lack of inclusiveness. Whether slogan or action or programme, all there should be inclusive. In any programme, there should be an inclusive element, and this Government, I have no doubt, is at it and doing that.

Having said so much, I would like to say that. I have gone through the Budget papers to see whether I am justified in saying that this Government has a focus on inclusiveness.

In the Budget for the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for the poor and the downtrodden, Rs.40,100 crore has been earmarked; for Bharat Nirman *i.e.* for infrastructure in the villages, Rs.48,000 crores has been earmarked; for Indira Awas Yojana, unit cost has been increased from Rs.45,000 to Rs.48,000; allocations to backward region grant fund have been raised by 26 per cent, from Rs.5800 crores to Rs.7300 crores; allocation for housing and urban poverty alleviation has been raised to Rs.1000 crores; Plan outlay for women and child development has been increased by 50 per cent. Brindaji will be very happy. Brindaji is not even listening. She will be very happy. *(Interruptions)* Plan outlay is increased by 50 per cent for women and child development; Plan outlay for the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has been raised by 80 per cent. You should be very happy. *(Interruptions)* No, no. Not now. Sorry, I don’t want to provoke you. You are my sister. *(Interruptions)* Sir, for minority affairs, it has been increased by 50 per cent. Sir, all these are programmes focussed at inclusive development.

Then, Sir, I come to another point. The inclusive development is not to be achieved just by implementing certain programmes as such. More than that, there is something called ‘empowerment’. Sir, programmes for the poor had always been there, even during the times of Rajas. Not Mr. Raja, but, Maharajas. There were programmes for the poor. *(Interruptions)* Sir, there is a difference in perception and philosophy of inclusive growth of this Government. It is not just implementation of programmes. I will narrate or cite some of the important programmes. For example, NREGA — one hundred days’ job for people, minimum wages for 100 days. Earlier also, there were programmes where wages were given to poor people. But, NREGA is not just that. It is not just giving employment. It is empowering those people. Before NREGA, they used to go and beg for job. They had to go and request. After NREGA, they will go and demand job, saying, “Give me my job.” *(Interruptions)* Thank you. Now, it is Mahatma Gandhi National Rural

Employment Guarantee Scheme. So, today, they can go and demand. It is empowerment. They are empowered. Then, Sir, Right to Education Act. Already, the hon. Minister, Mr. Kapil Sibal, has said that more number of schools would be started; more money would be given to Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan; more money would be given to Mid-Day Meal Scheme, etc. But, it is not just that. Under right to education, a child can go and say, "I want to study. It is my right." Children are empowered. It is empowerment. Sir, then, Food Security Act. Earlier also, food was given at cheap price. *(Interruptions)* I am talking about the Food Security Act. I admit there is price rise. I admit that. That is an aberration. That would be corrected in course of time. Don't worry about that. The Government will take care of that. Now, we have the Food Security Act. Sir, here, it is not that two kilograms or certain quantity of rice is given. But, it has become a right, a legal right. My friends in Kerala said, "Why the quantity of rice is reduced? We are giving 30 kilograms. Why is it only 20 kilograms?" It is not the quantity.

Here, it has become the right of the person to ask for so much rice. That is empowering him. Sir, the Women's Reservation Bill the Government has promised.....*(Interruptions)*... Please don't interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, please yield for a moment.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: No, no, no. I do not yield. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not yielding. Sir, the Women's Reservation Bill is, again, introduced for empowering women. The Government has promised to pass the Women's Reservation Bill. I read it in the newspapers that the Cabinet has already approved it. The bill is already introduced. I had the opportunity of being in the Chair. Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to be in the Chair at that time. I had the opportunity of being in the Chair when the Bill was introduced. Sir, I know there were objections in some sections of the House, but I request all the Members of this House to pass this Bill. After all, they are our sisters; why not give them their due? ...*(Interruptions)*... 33 per cent is not more. ...*(Interruptions)*... 33 per cent is not more. Let us pass this Bill unanimously. I congratulate this Government on taking the bold initiative of bringing that Bill. It is already decided... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Please yield for a minute. Since the hon. Prime Minister is here.....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On what? ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, I won't. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, here, I would like to mention.....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Kindly yield, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the point? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the point?

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, on Women's Reservation Bill. The hon. Prime Minister is here.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I do not yield, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Our request, Sir, is, 100 Years of Women's Day is going to come up on March 8, the International Women's Day. If, on that day, they bring the Women Reservation Bill for discussion and passage, it will, really, be very good for all of us. That is all I wanted to say.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Rajasthan): Sir, we will request the hon. Prime Minister that when he is going to reply to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, he should make this announcement, and that will be a rare privilege not only for us but for everybody else also. Sir, we all support it.

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): I also support it, Sir.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Madam, the Government has already decided that...
..*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kurien, please continue.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, I would like to make one point for the information of hon. Members that this Bill was brought in the Lok Sabha several years back; the Women's Reservation Bill, but it was not allowed to be introduced. But Congress Party has taken, and Congress President has taken, a consistent stand in favour of this Bill. Sir, why I am saying this is, when the Bill was brought in the Lok Sabha, Congress Party was in the Opposition. I was Chief Whip at that time. Hence, the Congress President called me and asked me to issue whips to all the MPs for supporting the Bill if that was introduced. I, under the direction of the Congress President, issued whips, at that time, to all Congress MPs of the Lok Sabha, for supporting the Bill if that was introduced. Unfortunately, that Bill could not be introduced in that House. I said this to clarify the position of Congress Party.

But, then, Sir, I would like to ask about this women's reservation: where does the origin come from? The origin comes from the Panchayati Raj Bill; 33 per cent reservation for women was allowed in Panchayats. Sir, 33.13 per cent reservation was allowed in panchayats, and it was my beloved leader Rajivji who had initiated, who had mooted this proposal, the Panchayati Raj Bill and the 33 per cent Reservation Bill. That is the basis of this 33 per cent reservation today, and I am happy that the Government has decided to increase that reservation in the local self- Government, in panchayats, to 50 per cent.

Sir, having said that, I would also like to mention the two important decisions or, say, the achievements of the UPA Government. Number one is RTI (Right to Information Act). Sir, Right to Information Act is, actually, empowering the whole people. I think, I should say, that is the most important legislation of that five years' period. I would say that, or, perhaps, that is the

most important legislation over a period of time. Why? It is because corruption is a cancer in our society.

It is eating into the vitals of our economy, of our society. What is the remedy? This bill is one step in the fight against corruption. Now, bureaucrats have to be more transparent. The Ministers and politicians have to be more transparent. I don't say that this is the panacea. But I would say that this would go a long way in removing the cancer of corruption. So, RTI is one of the greatest achievements.

Another is signing of the civil nuclear deal. The reason why I consider it very important is this. I know today there is, more or less, a consensus. Even the main opposition party says that they have only a small difference. It wants to amend it slightly. But in principle it is also in support of civil nuclear deal. What was the need? At that time many people asked: What is the need of the nuclear deal? I think the question was due to lack of understanding of the problem. It is for energy security. It is Lenin who said that electricity was the key to development. Lenin said, "Electricity is the key to all developments". (*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please go ahead.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: There is shortage of electricity. We have shortage of power. People ask: Why don't you over exploit or use more coal? But if you use fossil fuel or coal excessively, it will also get depleted. If you over-exploit it, it will get depleted. Prudence demands that we should not over-exploit it. Further, it will add to pollution. Today, when we are fighting against climate change, the excessive use of fossil fuel will affect climate also. Therefore, we can't resort to it. Cleaner energy is a must. What was the way out? The first option was to have a civil nuclear deal, to have an agreement on this. Our Prime Minister took the bold initiative. Despite the criticisms — there were criticisms — in the interest of the country, he stood firm and ignored the criticisms. In the interest of the country, he signed the civil nuclear deal and today we have the advantage. I want to quote from the President's Address itself and I quote from paragraph 72 on page 16:

"Following the availability of imported fuel as a result of the opening of international civil nuclear cooperation, commercial production has commenced in two units of Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, — it is already commenced — and one more unit is expected to begin commercial production soon. New agreements for cooperation in the field of civil nuclear energy were concluded with Russia, — not only with America but also with Russia — Mongolia, Namibia, Argentina and the United Kingdom, while others are under negotiation".

So, today, we see the results. Sir, we are resorting to not only nuclear option for cleaner energy but also to other options for fighting climate change. As regards solar energy, there is the Jawaharlal Nehru Solar Mission. We have started a gigantic project, for producing 20,000 megawatts by 2020. This is the commitment of the Government to energy security and cleaner energy.

Sir, I know why you are looking at me. I will not take much time. I have one hour. So, I will try to finish within ten minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You know the allocation of time.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Coming to the foreign affairs, there is an allegation that India has deviated from our age-old Non-alignment Policy. We have not at all deviated. We are basing it on non-alignment only and our national interests would be protected. We should strive for world peace.

We should also strive for more equitable and just world order. That is exactly what the Government is doing. We should have very friendly relations with our neighbours, be it Pakistan or be it China. Well, I am aware that Pakistan is the cradle of terrorism, the epic-centre of terrorism directed against India. But if you cut off the dialogue, what do you do? It is in our interest to engage them in a dialogue. I understand that on 25th February, there was a meeting of Secretaries of both the countries, that is, India and Pakistan about a dialogue. The hon. Minister of External Affairs has made a statement in this House, which, I hope, will be discussed. So, I do not want to touch upon that. But what I am saying is, dialogue is the only way. What is an alternative to the dialogue? I do not want to say that. So we have to engage them in a dialogue, be it Pakistan or be it China. Dialogue is in our interest. That is what this Government is doing. But, at the same time, we should be well prepared, our defence forces should be well prepared to meet any eventuality. That is what the Government is doing. The other day, when I switched on the television, I saw a very interesting 'Air Show', where our aircraft were sending missiles and all that. That shows our capability. We are well prepared. Our defence forces are well prepared and should be more strengthened. Our Budget for defence has increased. We are not compromising on our defence. Furthermore, I am very happy to say that there is a greater focus on self-reliance. Agni-III missile has been added to our weaponry. Arjun tank has been added to our weaponry. Then our HAL, Bangalore has developed Light Combat Aircraft. All these are milestones in our path towards self-reliance. We have a very, very efficient Defence Minister sitting here whose honesty and integrity nobody can question. I am sure, in his hands, the defence of the country is safe. I have no doubt about it.

Let me come to Information Technology, science and technology, and space science. We should be proud of it. So far as IT is concerned, we are at the top, due to the liberal policies adopted by this Government. The Minister of Science and Technology is here. Yesterday, I saw a report on Chandrayaan. It was carried in all the newspapers: Chandrayaan has discovered ice glaciers on the moon. NASA has already released the photographs. It was achieved by Chandrayaan. Sir, as a student of Physics, I was the happiest person on that day when Chandrayaan landed on the moon. It gives us great pride. I was so proud of that day. Well, I

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have no doubt, the day is not far away when we will send a man to the moon. I am looking forward to that day. This Government is the one which gives us pride. Every Indian can be proud of this Government. Sir, I will not take more time. I will quote from the last paragraph of the President's Address.

I quote: "The service of India means the service to the millions who suffer. It means ending poverty, ignorance, disease and inequality of opportunity." Without any fear or contradiction, I can say that this Government has left no stone unturned for achieving those goals. Any number of examples can be cited to prove this. The Government is striving hard to achieve the goals mentioned in this last part of her speech. Maybe, we have not achieved it fidel. But, as it has been said in the speech, we are nearer to the goals. We are nearer to the goals set by the founding fathers of our Constitution and our leaders who gave us freedom.

Before concluding, I have to say one more point which I consider to be very important, and that is, with regard to the functioning of the Government, the administration and the leadership of the UPA Government. It is an exemplary dual leadership. We have an erudite Prime Minister whose integrity and honesty cannot be questioned. Nobody can point a finger against him. So, an experienced, erudite person is the head of the Government. Then, we have the UPA Chairperson, with the feather of unparalleled sacrifice on her cap, heading the political dispensation deciding on policies and taking political decisions. Sir, this is an exemplary dual leadership, and this is functioning very well. That is the reason why the UPA Government, did very well. That is the reason why we could come back with a greater majority. That is the reason why the President, in the President's Address, could unfold a large number of programmes. That is the reason why our Prime Minister is here today with confidence. This is the dual leadership we have. Sir, this is an example for others to emulate. The country is fortunate to have these two leaders. I have no doubt that the country is safe in their hands.

I do not want to take more time, as I said, I will finish in one hour. Having said all these points, for all the reasons which I have cited and for many other reasons which I could not cite, for lack of time, which my friends here will cite, and for all the reasons which you are all convinced and which all of you know, the President deserves a unanimous Resolution of gratitude from this House. I request the hon. House to support and pass this Motion unanimously.

Sir, I thank you and I thank everyone for their kind indulgence.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Santosh Bagrodia to second the Motion.

श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया (राजस्थान) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदया द्वारा संसद के दोनों सदनों के समक्ष दिए गए अभिभाषण में सरकार के कार्यक्रमों, वास्तविकताओं और विजन का ब्यौरा दिया गया है, मैं इसके लिए प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन द्वारा व्यक्त किए जाने वाले धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का, हृदय से, बड़े मन

से, बड़े आदर से समर्थन करता हूँ। वैसे प्रो० कुरियन साहब ने कोई भी ऐसा इश्यु नहीं छोड़ा है, जो बाकी हो। उन्होंने सभी बातें बताई हैं, इसके अलावा बताने के लिए और बातें नहीं रही हैं। फिर भी, सबसे पहले मैं विपक्ष के अपने साथियों को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने कहा है, मैं उसको कोट कर रहा हूँ, “आपको बहुत अधिक विधायी कार्य करने हैं, इनके लिए आपका पूर्ण ध्यान अपेक्षित है।” यह कहकर अपनी चिंता व्यक्त की। ..(व्यवधान) ..

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : उपसभापति जी, हाउस का सेंस ले लीजिए कि इनकी स्पीच तक हम लोग बैठ सकें।

श्री उपसभापति : यह डिसाइड हुआ था ..(व्यवधान) ..

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : मैं आपको डिस्टर्ब नहीं कर रही हूँ, मैं सिर्फ एक प्रोपाइटी की बात कर रही हूँ। If the House so decides, it is fine. No problem.

श्री उपसभापति : यह डिसाइड हुआ था कि the Mover and the Seconder will complete today. That is the decision. (Interruptions)

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, there are hundreds of amendments.

श्री उपसभापति : अमेंडमेंट्स तो मूव करने ही हैं। बी.ए.सी. में डिसाइड हुआ है कि we should sit beyond six.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: BAC has taken this decision. Okay, Sir. I only wanted to bring it to your notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was decided that after the Seconder has spoken, we will move the amendments.

श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया : महोदय, पिछले कुछ सत्रों से संसद के कार्यकरण की जनता द्वारा कड़ी समीक्षा की जा रही है। महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर सूचनापरक और सकारात्मक सुझाव अपेक्षित होते हैं। संसद वह स्थान है, जहां विभिन्न विचारधाराओं को एकाकार होकर शासन के लिए दिशा-निर्देश देने चाहिए। विपक्ष को अलग दृष्टिकोण रखने का पूरा-पूरा हक है, किंतु उसे अपना दृष्टिकोण इस सदन के सामने रखना होगा। जो भाषण हमारी प्रेसिडेंट साहिबा ने दिया है, मैं बहुत संक्षिप्त में उसके बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने पूरे भाषण में आम आदमी की चर्चा की है, इन्क्लुजिवनेस की चर्चा की है, जो कि हमारी सरकार का मेन इश्यू है। उन्होंने रूरल डेवलपमेंट के बारे में चर्चा की है। 3,74,000 करोड़ रुपए या इसी हिसाब से इस बजट में रूरल डेवलपमेंट के लिए एलोकेशन हुआ है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए]

आज सुबह प्राइसेज के बारे में चर्चा हो रही थी, जिसका जवाब भी आया और एक दिन चर्चा भी हुई कि चीजों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, उसको रोकने का एक ही तरीका है, वह है रूरल डेवलपमेंट। यह हमारी प्रेसिडेंट साहिबा ने कहा है। उनका यह भी कहना था कि रूरल डेवलपमेंट के द्वारा ही यह संभव है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि “My government is committed to bringing about a paradigm shift in our education infrastructure based on the three pillars of expansion, inclusion and excellence”. बिना एजुकेशन के डेवलपमेंट नहीं हो सकता है। इसके बारे में मैं बाद में जाकर कुछ और चर्चा करूंगा। उन्होंने एक और बहुत बड़ी बात कही, जिसके बारे में विपक्ष के लोग हर समय चर्चा करते रहते हैं, वह यह है कि लोगों का रुपया स्विस् बैंक में पड़ा हुआ है, यानी देश के बाहर पड़ा हुआ है। इसकी चर्चा हर समय रही है। यह इस सरकार की हिम्मत है। सर, जब आप यहां बोल रहे थे तब आपने बताया कि यहां राइट टू इन्फॉर्मेशन ऐक्ट की चर्चा हुई,

वूमेन्स रिजर्वेशन बिल की चर्चा हुई, वैसे ही प्रेसिडेंट साहिबा ने कहा कि, “My government has undertaken a number of steps to unearth unaccounted money parked outside India. These include amendment of the Income-tax Act, 1961 to enable the Central Government to enter into tax agreements with non-sovereign jurisdictions”. यह हिम्मत की बात है कि अगर किसी गलत तरीके से हिंदुस्तान के बाहर पैसा गया हुआ है और वहां पर जमा है, तो हमारी सरकार उसको देश में लाना चाहती है। इसके लिए एग्रीमेंट भी किए जा रहे हैं और इसके लिए जो भी रास्ते अपनाए जा सकते हैं, वे अपनाएंगे। गलत तरीके से भेजे गए रुपए या धन हिंदुस्तान में वापस आ सके, हमारे गरीब आदमियों के काम आ सके, यह ब्रीफली बात ब्रीफ में उन्होंने अपने भाषण में की थी। यह आम आदमी की बात थी। वाइस चेयरमैन सर, प्रथम विश्व युद्ध के बाद महामंदी आई थी। पिछले वर्ष भी विश्व को भीषण मंदी झेलनी पड़ी थी। विश्व के अधिकांश कट्टरपंथी अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में भी सरकार के हस्तक्षेप और विनियमन के उपाय पुनः अपनाने पड़े।

जब विश्व की आर्थिक महाशक्तियाँ अस्थिर हो गईं, हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था ने उल्लेखनीय प्रगति की और इससे विश्व विश्वसनीयता बढ़ी है। पिछले वर्ष सारे विश्व में जिसे हम developed world कहते हैं, चाहे यूरोप हो या अमेरिका हो, वहाँ पर growth minus गई। अमेरिका में 20 प्रतिशत लोगों के पास आज खाने के लिए पैसा नहीं है, वे सरकार की व्यवस्था के भरोसे हैं, जिससे उनको दो टाइम का खाना मिल रहा है, जबकि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी के नेतृत्व में सारे संसार में इतनी अव्यवस्था होते हुए भी हिन्दुस्तान की growth होती रही। पिछले वर्ष यह 6.7 प्रतिशत हुई, इस वर्ष हमें इसके 7.5 प्रतिशत होने की पूरी आशा है। हमारी आर्थिक प्रगति का मंत्र यह है कि हमने आम आदमी के लिए निवेश किया है, हमने आम आदमी के बारे में चर्चा की है, हमारी सरकार ने आम आदमी के बारे में विचार किया है। हमारी सरकार का हर कदम आम आदमी को कैसे लाभ मिले, उसको ध्यान में रख कर उठाया गया है। सरकार ने वित्तीय घाटा उठाया, किन्तु आम आदमी के लिए निवेश किया। आम आदमी हमारे कार्य का केन्द्र है। राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण के पैरा नम्बर 17 से 23 में आम आदमी की उम्मीदों को पूरा करने में हमारी उपलब्धियों की झलक दिखाई है। इसमें केवल आम आदमी की चर्चा है। उसके साथ उसको मानवीय और समावेशी भी बनाया गया। हमारी सुधार प्रक्रिया व्यावहारिक है। इसलिए इससे हमारे यहाँ अनेक देशों की तरह सामाजिक और राजनीतिक विघटन नहीं हुआ।

2009-10 में मनरेगा में 203 करोड़ श्रम दिवस का सृजन हुआ, जिससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के 4.33 करोड़ परिवारों को लाभ पहुँचा। अगर हम एक परिवार में पाँच व्यक्ति का average लेते हैं, तो 20 करोड़ लोगों को इसका लाभ मिला। जैसा आपने बताया था कि हमारे यहाँ एससी-एसटी हैं, जो सबसे पिछड़े हैं, उनको इसका लाभ मिलना चाहिए, तो यह जो लाभ मिला, उसमें 52 प्रतिशत एससी/एसटी को मिला। यह सरकार की व्यवस्था है। इस बारे में सरकार विचार करती है। इसलिए आम आदमी के व्यापक विकास के लिए भारत निर्माण के लिए सरकार विचार करती है। इस विकास के लिए भारत निर्माण के कार्यक्रम को लागू किया गया। भारत का निर्माण करना है, किन्तु आम आदमी के लाभ को साथ लेकर।

2009-10 के दौरान ग्रामीण आवास के अन्तर्गत 14 लाख से अधिक मकानों का निर्माण किया गया। ऐसा काम पहले कभी नहीं हुआ, किसी वर्ष में नहीं हुआ। यह काम यूपीए-1 ने किया और यूपीए-11 उसी काम को और आगे बढ़ा रही है। नवम्बर 2009 तक 34 हजार गाँवों को जोड़ने वाली 96 हजार किलोमीटर लम्बी ग्रामीण सड़कें बनाई गईं। ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत 586 ग्रामीण बस्तियों को शामिल किया गया। दिसम्बर 2009 तक 70 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र के लिए सिंचाई सुविधाओं का सृजन किया गया। राजीव गाँधी विद्युतीकरण योजना के अन्तर्गत 67 हजार गाँवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया। पहले गाँवों में बिजली जाती ही नहीं थी। बिजली का एक प्यायंट दे दिया जाता था और कहा जाता था कि गाँव में बिजली पहुँच गई। अब वह बात नहीं है। उसके नियम बदले गए और यह कहा गया कि गाँवों में जो विद्युतीकरण होगा, वहाँ केवल एक प्यायंट देने से नहीं होगा। यह हिम्मत हमारी यूपीए सरकार की थी और इसके प्रोग्राम को शहरों और गाँवों में आगे बढ़ाया गया।

वर्ष 2014 तक 40 प्रतिशत गाँवों में टेलीफोन की सुविधा देने की बात की गई है। हम स्वप्न में भी नहीं सोचा करते थे कि गाँवों में बैठ कर हम सारी दुनिया से बात कर सकते हैं। सर, मुझे 1960 की एक बात याद आ रही है। जोरहाट से 30 किलोमीटर आगे एक टी गार्डन है, वहां से मुझे कलकत्ता एक टेलिफोन करना था, उसके लिए पहले मुझे जोरहाट आना पड़ा। उस समय लाइटनिंग कॉल हुआ करती थी, जिसमें रैगुलर कॉल का 16 गुना ज्यादा दाम लगता था। मैंने सुबह आठ बजे आकर लाइटनिंग कॉल बुक कराई और रात दस बजे तक बैठा रहा लेकिन बात नहीं हो पाई। आज परिस्थिति कितनी बदल गई है और कितना अधिक डेवलपमेंट हुआ है। हमारी सरकार के विज्ञान के कारण आज गाँव-गाँव से सारी दुनिया में बात हो सकती है। यह हमारी सरकार का निश्चय है कि हम पंथ के अंतिम व्यक्ति तक पहुंचेंगे और इसके लिए सरकार ने गरीबों को पुनः परिभाषित करने की पहल की है। दो विशेषज्ञ समितियों ने गरीबी के समूचे मुद्दे पर पुनः आकलन किया है, इस संबंध में मुझे आज एक किताब मिली है,

“Changing Poverty Estimates in India - Some Recent Developments”. सर, यह किताब राज्य सभा की ही है और इसमें सरकार ने तरह-तरह की स्टडीज़ की हैं, जैसे Capability approach, monitoring approach, livelihood approach, social exclusion approach, contextual approach. इसमें तरह-तरह से विचार व्यक्त किया गया कि किस तरह से हम लास्ट आदमी तक पहुंचें। Food Security Act को लेकर इसमें जो लिखा गया है, उसे मैं कोट करना चाहता हूँ। इसमें लिखा है, ‘The proposed National Food Security Act would seek to ensure food security for all citizens in the country. Its provisions will focus primarily on the weaker sections of the society, that is, below the poverty-line families which otherwise may, at times, face food insecurity. Only the most vulnerable sections of the society will have a legally enforceable right to food that guarantee sufficient food for them.’ यह बड़ी हिम्मत की बात है, जो हमारी सरकार ने की है। ‘It is proposed by the Centre that every family living below the poverty-line in the rural and urban areas will be entitled by law to 25 kgs. of rice or wheat per month at Rs. 3 per kg.’ I further quote. ‘The Centre aims to give right to food to 6.52 crores of families.’ मतलब करीब 32 या 35 करोड़ जनता। 110 करोड़ की आबादी में करीब 35 करोड़ लोगों को यह सुविधा मिलेगी। ‘Constituting the BPL category, according to the Planning Commission estimate, that is, 36 per cent of India’s household.’ इस सरकार ने आम आदमी के लिए इतना बड़ा प्रोग्राम तय किया है।

सर, लोकतंत्र में आम आदमी के लिए निवेश करना महत्वपूर्ण होता है। हमने इसके लिए स्वर्णिम मध्य-मार्ग अपनाया। हम राजकोषीय आयतुल्ला नहीं हैं कि विकास का गला घोट कर राजकोषीय घाटे पर काबू पाना चाहें, जैसे भाजपा वाले करते हैं। हम अपव्ययी शासक भी नहीं हैं। यहां पर हमारे लैफ्ट के दोस्त भी बैठे हैं, जो राजकोषीय अनुशासन के बिना ठीक से न बनाए गए कार्यक्रमों में संसाधनों को बर्बाद कर रहे हैं। हमारा मानना है कि मौजूदा वैश्विक परिदृश्य में शासन और आर्थिक प्रबंधन को व्यावहारिक होना चाहिए और वे विचारधाराओं से जुड़े नहीं रह सकते।

सरकार ने अर्थव्यवस्था को बनाए रख कर भारी राजकोषीय भार उठाया है। चाहे किसानों के लिए ऋण माफी हो, नरेगा के लिए आबंटन हो, राजकोषीय प्रोत्साहन पैकेज हों अथवा गिरते हुए डॉलर के मद्देनजर निर्यात क्षेत्र को सहायता हो, सरकार ने अपने राजस्व की लागत पर उनकी सहायता की है। हमने आम आदमी की जेब में धन डालने के लिए आम आदमी से जुड़ी योजनाएं बनाई हैं, जिससे अर्थव्यवस्था में काफी मांग का सृजन हुआ है। यह जो प्राइसिज़ बढ़ने की बात की जा रही है, इसके पीछे भी एक कारण है। आम आदमी की पॉकेट में जो पैसा गया है, इससे उसकी इच्छाएं बढ़ रही हैं।

मुझे याद है कि आज से 10-15 साल पहले तक हमारे राजस्थान के गाँवों में दाल के अलावा कुछ नहीं मिलता था। सब्जी नहीं मिलती थी। जिस आलू की बात हम कह रहे हैं, उसकी चर्चा मैं बाद में करूँगा। वहाँ आलू भी नहीं मिलता था जबकि आज वहाँ मटर भी मिलती है। हमारी इच्छाएँ और हमारी आवश्यकताएँ बढ़ गई हैं। यह अच्छी बात है। मैं इसके विरोध में नहीं हूँ। लेकिन, जब demand बढ़ती है तो स्वाभाविक रूप से थोड़े दाम भी बढ़ते हैं। सर, यह नयी डील, रूजवेल्ट की नयी डील से बड़ी है। प्रेजिडेंट रूजवेल्ट ने भी जब depression हुआ था तब यह डील दी थी, लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने डा० मनमोहन सिंह जी के नेतृत्व में वहाँ की डील से भी बड़ी डील गाँवों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए दी है। हम “नरेगा” अथवा “राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना” अथवा “राजीव गांधी आवास योजना” जैसे कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में धन पहुँचा रहे हैं। कृषि के मामले में हमें अविलम्ब ठोस कार्रवाई करने की आवश्यकता है। यदि इसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो अर्थव्यवस्था पर इसके मुद्रास्फीति संबंधी गम्भीर दबाव बने रहेंगे। यह green revolution हमें फिर से लाना ही पड़ेगा।

मैं अभी इसके बारे में कुछ figures आपको दूँगा। हमारी productivity आज भी वही है जो दस वर्ष पहले थी, area वही है जो दस वर्ष पहले था, population बढ़ गई, demand बढ़ गई। इससे दाम तो बढ़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एरिया कम हुआ है? एरिया कम नहीं हुआ है। मैं आपको बता दूँगा। मैं आपको figures भी दूँगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं तो आपको सब figures दूँगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट, मैं अभी आपको figures दे रहा हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में खाद्य पदार्थों की कीमतों पर नियंत्रण करने के मामले में सरकार के संकल्प का उल्लेख भी किया गया है और इसकी चर्चा आज सुबह भी हुई है। इसके थोड़े-बहुत figures मैं आपको अभी तुरंत दूँगा। हम जानते हैं कि पिछले कुछ महीने कठिनाई भरे रहे हैं, किन्तु इन समस्याओं को संकीर्ण और दलगत दृष्टि से देखने के बजाय हमें जरूरत है कि हम विश्व की अर्थव्यवस्था में आई वृहत् प्रवृत्तियों को ध्यान में रख कर उस संदर्भ में अपने कार्य करें। हमें कीमतों को स्थिर रखने के लिए विश्व के बाजार से ऊँची कीमतों पर खाद्यान्नों का आयात भी करना पड़ा है। जब wheat की shortage हुई तो सरकार ने तय किया कि हम import करेंगे। यहाँ पर MSP rate दस रुपए थी और वहाँ से 16 रुपए में import कर रहे थे। सारे लोग जो विपक्ष के थे, वे चर्चा करने लगे कि हमारे किसानों को कम दे रहे हैं और वहाँ ज्यादा दे रहे हैं। किसी ने यह विचार नहीं किया कि हमें अपने भूखे लोगों के लिए import करना पड़ रहा है। यह एक temporary measure था। जहाँ एन०डी०ए० सरकार ने दस रुपए per year increase किया था, वहीं हमारी सरकार ने आने के बाद 100 रुपए, 70 रुपए increase किया। मैं आपको इसका year-wise figure देने को तैयार हूँ- साढ़े तीन सौ, चार सौ रुपए दिए और उसके बाद भी इनको संतोष नहीं है। लेकिन, हमारी सरकार ने फिर भी import किया। लोगों को भूखा नहीं मरने दिया। यू०पी०ए० सरकार ने सभी खाद्यान्नों के न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य में वृद्धि की। इसके साथ ही कृषि उत्पादन तो ज्यों का त्यों रहा, जबकि इसका रकबा घटता जा रहा है। यहाँ Leader of the Opposition ने हाल ही में price rise पर भाषण दिया था। उनके दो-तीन points थे। एक point था, which I am quoting here. यह uncorrected है, but I hope it is right. “The commodities exchanges came up, well, these are all experiments to be done when you are dealing with a surplus economy of foodgrains.” वह यह खुद बोल रहे हैं कि “This was an experiment. They did the experiment.” सरकार experiment नहीं करती है बल्कि सरकार के अपने vision होते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि हम experiment कर रहे थे। “If your population is rising, if your foodgrain increase and the production is not adequate along with it and now you have transgressed in the year 2010 into an economy of shortages—” मैं केवल यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार experiment नहीं करती, सरकार अपने निर्णय लेती है।

उन्होंने दूसरी बात कही। “Sir, on 15th February, 2010 you allowed export of 10,000 tonnes of sugar to Europe when there is scarcity in the market because you have an international commitment.”

ये खुद कह रहे हैं कि international commitment था। वे आगे कह रहे हैं “If you cancelled it yesterday and this obligation could be deferred to a period till we have surplus, well this should have struck somebody on 15th February, this year itself”. International commitment का अपना एक मूल्य होता है। अभी सुबह बताया गया कि हमारी total demand 1 लाख 85 हजार टन है और अगर हम availability की बात करें तो हमारे पास 50 लाख टन का short fall है। 10 हजार टन कोई मायने नहीं रखता है। क्या हम इस तरह के कमिटमेंट को कैंसल कर सकते हैं? .. (व्यवधान).. हमारे भारतवर्ष की सारी दुनिया में एक इज्जत है। यह nation to nation Agreement है। इसको हम इस तरह कैंसल नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह बात समझने की जरूरत है। ..(व्यवधान)

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: आपने commitment को cancel क्यों किया? ..(व्यवधान)

श्री बलबीर पुंज (उड़ीसा) : तो फिर आपने कैंसल क्यों किया? ...(व्यवधान)

श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया: ये जिसे कैंसल करना बोल रहे हैं, वास्तव में उनसे फिर से Agreement किया गया, वह कैंसल नहीं हुआ। इसे समझ कर उनसे mutually agreement किया गया। ..(व्यवधान).. ये जो कैंसल की बात बोल रहे हैं, वह कैंसल नहीं होता। ...(व्यवधान).. अच्छा, आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। फिर उन्होंने कहा, “We repeatedly increased the MSP more than what previous Governments have done. The MSP increases have resulted in this new burden as far as consumers are concerned.” अब यह बात उनके लिए और हमारे लिए भी बड़ी complicated है कि एक तरफ वह बोलते हैं कि MSP बढ़ाओ, दूसरी तरफ फिर बोलते हैं कि यह consumer को affect करेगा और अगर MSP न बढ़ाओ तो किसान को affect करेगा। आप चाहते क्या हैं? इनका कोई vision नहीं है, कोई विचार नहीं है। ये लिखते हैं, “But once MSP increases are given and a particular crop cultivation is made attractive, the increase of cultivation of the crop increases and the increased production lead to drop in prices.” These are all contradictory statements which have been made and मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि MSP is not simply supply listing. MSP is not done for increasing the supply. MSP is basically a remunerative price to the farmers. इसका यह purpose है कि farmers को अपनी पैदावार का पूरा पैसा मिलना चाहिए। So, the argument that increased MSP will bring down the prices in longer run is not correct. It is not the policy of a welfare Government to lay trap of MSP for farmers. This is not the policy.

Sir, the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech is candid in admitting that food inflation is a cause of worry and needs to be addressed. He admitted and he mentioned about erratic monsoon, he mentioned about drought like condition but what has he provided for? What has this Government provided for? “Twenty-five per cent of the plan outlay earmarked for rural, infrastructure development, Rs. 300 crore to organise 60,000 pulses and oil seed villages and provide integrated intervention of water shed and related programmes, Rs. 200 crores provided for climate resilient agriculture initiative, to continue giving cash subsidy for fuel and fertilizer

instead of PDS practice of bonds, deficit in food grain storage capacity to be met by private sector participation, Repayment of loan by farmers extended by six months to June 30th 2010 in view of drought and floods in many parts of the country". These are the provisions जिन्हें इस सरकार ने इस बजट में दिये हैं। ये specific steps उठाये गये हैं, जिससे हमारे farmers को तकलीफ न हो, प्रोडक्शन बढ़े और दाम गिरे।

सर, प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब यहाँ बैठे हैं। मैं अपनी तरफ से दो सुझाव देना चाहूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की जो holdings हैं, वे बहुत छोटी-छोटी holdings हैं। ये एक एकड़, दो एकड़ या चार एकड़ की हैं। उनकी mechanization नहीं हो सकती है। मैं अभी figures दिखाऊंगा। 10 वर्ष पहले हमारी जो productivity थी, वही productivity आज भी है। जब तक productivity नहीं बढ़ेगी, हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में जो जमीन है, वह तो उतनी ही है, उसको आप कैसे बढ़ाएँगे? एक तरीका है कि सिंचाई की जाए।

जमीन के हिसाब से राजस्थान सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है, लेकिन वहां पर कोई पैदावार नहीं हो सकती। अगर नदियों को मिलाया जाए और वहां हमारे पास पानी आए तो हम बहुत जमीन पर खेती कर सकते हैं। लेकिन, वह कब होगा ..(व्यवधान).. वह बाद में देखा जाएगा। मेरा सजेशन यह है कि अगर इसको corporatise किया जाए, corporatise कहने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि जो मिलिकियत है, वह मिलिकियत तो वैसे की वैसे ही रहेगी, गवर्नमेंट के कंट्रोल के साथ अगर किसी प्राइवेट corporations को उसकी जिम्मेदारी दी जाए, जिससे उसकी productivity बढ़ सके ..(समय की घंटी).. Sir, you told me one hour as the Chief Whip. I have not completed. I have not even started my speech. I have too many things to say. Now, I will do it fast if you want. ..(व्यवधान).. NCP का टाइम तो अलग है, यह हमारे टाइम के बारे में बात है। A model contract between the owner-farmer and sharecroppers must be signed with Government's guarantee. अगर इस तरह का कुछ किया जाए तो productivity बढ़ जाएगी। अभी इन्होंने refer किया था कि मंडी में price क्या है और यहां आकर हमारे खाद्यान्न का जैसे आलू, प्याज़, Cauliflower, टमाटर आदि का दाम तीन गुना ज्यादा है। मैंने आज अपनी पत्नी से बात की और पता लगाया कि यह बात कहां तक सत्य है, क्योंकि मुझे भी इतना मालूम नहीं था। देखिए, मंडियां भी बहुत हैं - आजादपुर, ओखला, कोटला, महरोली आदि और यह मैं सिर्फ दिल्ली की बात कर रहा हूँ और दिल्ली में भी जब आप खान मार्केट में खरीदते हैं तो दूसरा रेट होता है और जो लोग ठेले पर सामान लेकर बेचते हैं, उन पर आप क्या कंट्रोल कर सकते हैं? इसलिए यह जो पांच-छः जगह से होकर आता है ..(व्यवधान).. वृंदा जी, आप क्या कहना चाह रही हैं?

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : सर, ये तो रेहड़ी वालों के ऊपर दोष दे रहे हैं। महंगाई बढ़ाने का दोष आप रेहड़ी वालों के ऊपर दे रहे हैं।

श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया : मैंने किसी को दोष नहीं दिया, मैंने तो केवल एक तरीका बताया कि किस तरह से सात-आठ जगहों से होकर आता है। तो मंडी में जो दाम होता है, वह दाम आपको यहां नहीं मिल सकता, मैंने तो केवल आपको इतनी बात कही है।

अब मैं जल्दी से केवल productivity की बात कह देता हूँ। Area under production for rice 2003-04 में 42,592.5 हजार हैक्टेयर्स था, आज 2008-09 में 45,351.7 हजार हैक्टेयर्स है, फील्ड यील्ड 2078 kg प्रति हैक्टर था, आज 2186 है। ऐसे ही व्हीट 26,594.7 हजार हैक्टेयर्स थी, आज 27,877 हजार हैक्टेयर्स है, यील्ड थी 2713 kg, आज है 2891, इससे कम प्रोडक्शन से काम नहीं चल सकता। जब दाल का सवाल आता है क्योंकि हम vegetarian हैं, हम तो मछली और चिकन नहीं खा सकते, दाल ही खानी पड़ती है। दाल का total production अगर आप देखें तो यह 2003-04 में 14 मिलियन था, आज भी 14 मिलियन है, बल्कि कम हो गया

है 14.9 से 14.6 हो गया है। अब 4 मिलियन टन का जब तक कोई रास्ता न बने, तब तक कोई भी रास्ता नहीं है इसके दाम गिरने का। दाम तभी गिर सकता है जब कि सप्लाई ज्यादा हो। यह बेसिक इकॉनॉमिक पॉलिसी है कि जब तक सप्लाई नहीं बढ़ेगी, डिमांड से ज्यादा सप्लाई नहीं होगी, तब तक दाम कम होने का कोई रास्ता नहीं है। मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ आप सबके सामने। हमारे पास जमीन की कमी है, ठीक है, जैसे कोयले की कमी थी तो मोज़ाम्बिक में जाकर हमने कोल माइन्स लीं, इसी तरह से ऐसे बहुत से देश हैं जहां पर जमीन पड़ी हुई है, मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि सरकार के लैवल पर वह जमीन वहां पर ले ली जाए, 30,000, 40,000 एकड़ जमीन ली जा सकती है और फिर हमारे पंजाब के या और दूसरे प्रदेशों के जो अच्छे-अच्छे फार्मर्स हैं उनको भेजकर वहां खेती की जाए तो शायद वहां का सामान यहां आएगा तो यहां काफी बहुतायत में गेहूँ, चावल, vegetables, fruits etc. हो सकते हैं।

इसकी व्यवस्था के बारे में भी विचार करना पड़ेगा, वरना तो जितनी जमीन है, उतनी productivity भी न बढ़े, जमीन भी न बढ़े, तो दामों को बढ़ने से रोकना एक मुश्किल काम हो जाएगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इतनी तकलीफें होने के बाद भी Economic Survey की जो फिगर्स आई हैं, उनमें से मैं सदन को दो-चार फिगर्स बताना चाहता हूँ जिससे आप यह जान सकें कि हिंदुस्तान का कितना डेवलपमेंट हुआ है। Export and import of chemicals and petrochemicals का जहां तक सवाल है, 2006-07 में 39,351 करोड़ रुपए का export हुआ और 2008-09 में 53,738 करोड़ रुपए का export हुआ, यानी बढ़ा। सारी दुनिया में chemicals का export कम हो रहा है, हिंदुस्तान का बढ़ रहा है। यह सब हमारी सरकार की पॉलिसीज़ के कारण है। जहां तक petro chemicals का सवाल है, 2006-07 में 21,801 करोड़ रुपए का export हुआ और 2008-09 में 77,964 करोड़ रुपए का export हुआ। इसी तरह जहां तक imports का सवाल है, imports भी बढ़े हैं, इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि हमें तकलीफ हुई, यह इसलिए ज्यादा हुए, क्योंकि यहां डिमांड ज्यादा बढ़ी। 2006-07 में chemicals का 47,914 करोड़ रुपए का import हुआ और 2008-09 में 74,857 करोड़ रुपए का import हुआ। इससे आप समझ सकते हैं कि देश में कितनी जबर्दस्त ग्रोथ हुई है। जहां तक petro chemicals के import का सवाल है, 2006-07 में 16,339 करोड़ रुपए का import हुआ और 2008-09 में 24,020 करोड़ रुपए का import हुआ। मैं आपको ये फिगर्स इसलिए बता रहा हूँ, जिससे आपको पता चल सके कि हिंदुस्तान की economy आगे बढ़ रही है और बहुत जोर से आगे बढ़ रही है। जहां तक production of steel का सवाल है, 2005-06 में यह 46.56 मिलियन टन था, यह 2008-09 में बढ़कर 57.16 मिलियन टन हो गया, यानी इसकी भी ग्रोथ हुई है। इसी तरह से real consumption जहां 2005-06 में 41.43 मिलियन टन था, यह 2008-09 में बढ़कर 52.35 मिलियन टन हो गया, यानी स्टील में production भी बढ़ा और consumption भी बढ़ा। अगर हम machinery and equipment को देखें, जो कि एक बैरोमीटर है, तो 2001-02 में machinery and equipment का index figure 200 था, वह बढ़कर 450 से ऊपर चला गया। इसी तरह से IT की फिगर्स हैं - वहां पर 70 परसेंट, 58 परसेंट, 48 परसेंट की ग्रोथ हुई है। हमारी जो CPSEs हैं, उनका turnover 15.4 परसेंट बढ़ा, उनकी foreign exchange earnings भी 9.6 परसेंट बढ़ीं। मैं ये फिगर्स केवल इसलिए दे रहा हूँ कि आपको चिंता करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, सभी तरह से देश की economic growth हो रही है। इस देश में energy की growth भी हुई है। Power growth 6.3 परसेंट हुई, coal growth 9.3 परसेंट हुई, यानी हर चीज की growth हो रही है, आप चिंता न करें। यहां तक कि अमरीका के प्रेज़ीडेंट ओबामा जी ने अपने भाषण में बड़ी घबराहट के साथ अपने साथियों से कहा कि जिस तरह से हिंदुस्तान में

सबसे ज्यादा इंजीनियर्स पैदा हो रहे हैं, डॉक्टर्स पैदा हो रहे हैं, मैनेजर्स पैदा हो रहे हैं, अगर हमारी व्यवस्था में हम उनसे आगे नहीं बढ़े, तो हिंदुस्तान हमसे बहुत आगे बढ़ जाएगा। यह ओबामा साहब की प्रॉब्लम है और उनको इस बात को लेकर घबराहट हो रही है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान सबकी बुनियादी जरूरत है। मैं इनको salute करता हूँ कि इन्होंने उन परिस्थितियों में न्यूक्लियर एनर्जी का agreement किया। सरकार चली जाए, लेकिन देश को बचाना है। यह इनकी भावना थी, यह हमारे नेता श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी की भावना थी, हमारे युवा नेता श्री राहुल गांधी की भावना थी और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री की भावना थी कि हमें सरकार नहीं बचानी है, बल्कि हमें देश को बचाना है। खासकर मैं राजस्थान का हूँ और हमें पता है कि हमारे यहां न कोयला है और न पानी है। अभी उन्होंने बताया कि दो रिएक्टर्स already चालू हो गए हैं और पहले भी चालू हुए थे। मेरा माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि आप राजस्थान में जितने Nuclear Power Reactors लगाना चाहते हैं, आप वहां पर लगाएं। हमारे पास बहुत जमीन है, कोई population नहीं है, कोई खतरा नहीं है और कोई population को कोई खतरा नहीं है। वहां मील-मील तक लोग नहीं हैं। आप वहां पर रिएक्टर्स लगाएं और वह पावर राजस्थान को भी मिले और सारे हिन्दुस्तान को भी मिले। हमें इसमें कोई असुविधा नहीं होगी।

महोदय, एक सेमिनार में किसी ने कहा कि मुंबई को कमर्शियल हब बना दिया जाए। इसमें हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन आप कैसे उसको कमर्शियल हब बना सकते हैं, जहां पर धर्म के नाम पर लड़ाई हो, जाति के नाम पर लड़ाई हो और क्षेत्र के नाम पर लड़ाई हो? हमें शांति चाहिए। कमर्शियल हब तब बन सकता है, जब वहां पर शांति हो। यह शांति जहां नहीं होगी, जहां के लोगों की भावनाओं में शांति नहीं होगी, वहां पर यह हब नहीं बन सकता है ..(व्यवधान) ..

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, we have to move the amendments before 6 o'clock.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Santoshji, please conclude.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, I am finishing my speech. Just give me five minutes. ..(Interruptions).. महोदय, मैं जल्दी से एक-दो मिनट में आपको बता देता हूँ। मैं sugar की बात नहीं करूंगा, वह हो चुकी है। मैं केवल small industries की बात बताना चाहता हूँ। That is very dear to me and also very dear to all of us. The UPA-I passed an Act. Many issues were raised in that Act like supply of steel, supply of coal and all this, but a very revolutionary decision was taken. This is now an Act, this is a law. This law says that payment by PSUs and everybody else will have to be made to small industries within 45 days from the day of acceptance. This law was not there before. Earlier, they were paying in 180 days or they were paying in one year. Now, under this law, it has to be paid within 45 days. Sir, the National Rural Health Mission was launched in April 2005 by the hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, to provide accountable, accessible and quality health care in the remotest corners of India. Every year, about Rs.50,000 crores are being given by the Government to upgrade physical infrastructure, for provision of equipment and engagement of human resources, personnel at the District Health Centres. During the last five years, about 90 per cent of the District Health Centres have been upgraded while 70 per cent of Primary Health Centres are under the process of upgradation. Sir, Janani Suraksha Yojna has

been introduced for the welfare of women and children. मैं केवल कार्यक्रमों की बात बता रहा हूँ, जिन पर इस सरकार ने हजारों करोड़ रुपए लगाए हैं, जहां आवश्यकता थी। जब शिक्षा की बात आई, तो मैं नागालैण्ड की बात करना चाहता हूँ। पता नहीं आप लोगों में से कितने लोगों को नागालैण्ड के बारे में पता है, क्योंकि मैं 1960 से नागालैण्ड जा रहा हूँ। वहां जाने के लिए दीमापुर, इंफाल जाने के लिए मिलिट्री का एक convoy जाता था।

हमारी गाड़ी बीच में रहती थी। आगे और पीछे मिलिटरी रहती थी, तब जाकर हम वह रास्ता पार करके मणिपुर पहुंचते थे। यह मैंने खुद किया है और वर्षों तक किया है। आज नागालैंड में 100 परसेंट education है। इस education के कारण क्या हुआ? वहां शांति हुई और उस शांति का लाभ क्या हुआ कि आज ordinary बच्चे नागालैंड घूमने जा सकते हैं। मेरी बेटी अभी थोड़े दिन पहले नागालैंड गई थी। वह किस परिस्थिति में गई, मैं बहुत घबराया हुआ था, लेकिन वह बहुत आराम से गई और आराम से आ गई। यह शिक्षा का लाभ होता है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में इस सरकार ने क्या किया? सर्व शिक्षा अभियान चलाया, मिड-डे मील प्रोग्राम चलाया, राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान चलाया, Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act पास किया।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Bagrodia, please conclude.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, I am just using the names only. I am not going into the details. 373 model colleges को फायदा मिला। National Mission for Education through Information and Communication Technology “चलाया। भारत को साक्षर बनाने का अभियान चलाया।” National Council for Higher Education and Research will soon be established. Foreign Education में भी सुविधा कराई। ..(व्यवधान)... सांसद के रूप में हमें जिम्मेदारी के साथ ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): जल्दी खत्म कीजिए।

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: I am just finishing. Last two minutes, please. सांसद के रूप में हमें जिम्मेदारी के साथ इस सरकार का मार्गदर्शन और समर्थन करना चाहिए, जो यू.पी.ए. की अध्यक्ष और प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में अपनी पूरी ईमानदारी के साथ समाज के प्रत्येक वर्ग को विकास का अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए प्रयासरत है।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के प्रति धन्यवाद और कृतज्ञता ज्ञापित करने वाले इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने के लिए इस सभा से अनुरोध करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, the Motion that has been moved and seconded is that an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:

“That the Members of the Rajya Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which she has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on February 22, 2010.”

Now, there are 643 amendments to the Motion which may be moved at this stage.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to move:

1. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government Programme to protect the river bank erosions of different rivers of the country.”

2. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the rehabilitation programme of common citizen evicted from the site of river bank erosions of different parts of the country.”

3. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about establishment of the Centrally-Sponsored Medical College in the district of Murshidabad.”

4. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the development programme for the physically handicapped people of the country.”

5. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the establishment of a Centrally Sponsored Engineering Colleges in the minority populated parts of different States of the country.”

6. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention to provide free coaching for the weaker section in different examinations *i.e.*, from Secondary level upwards.”

7. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the rehabilitation package for families of Police personnel and common citizen stain by Maoists.”

8. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any financial package for the Senior Citizen of the country.”

9. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the rehabilitation package for the families of farmers who have committed suicide due to heavy burden of debt..”

10. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention to provide any incentives to all school going girl child of the country.”

11. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention its intention to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act under the Companies Act..”
12. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention the steps taken to provide treatment to common people who are falling ill by drinking contaminated water.”
13. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention any package for the benefit of small shoppers in the country.”
14. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention any comprehensive policy for the unemployed youth of the country.”
15. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention rehabilitation package for the compulsorily terminated employee in different Public Sector units of the country.”
16. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about any legislation for the unorganized labour force.”
17. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not talk about any legislation for casual workers and contractual workers of the country.”
18. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention regarding the sexual harassment of women at works place.”
19. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention regarding growing incidents of honour killing in different parts of the country.”
20. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about the activities of Khap Panchayats in different parts of the country.”
21. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about the tax relief for the pensioners of the country.”
22. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention any scheme for fertilizer subsidy in the interest of the farmers of the country.”

23. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about regarding the discussion on the Justice Rajendra Sachhar Committee Report on Muslim Minority in the House.”
24. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention regarding the discussion on the Justice Ranganath Misra Commission Report on other Backward Communities in the House.”
25. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention any plan to improve the Postal Services in the country.”
26. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention any programme to improve the mobile connectivity in the remote areas of the country.”
27. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention any comprehensive plan for the betterment of the children of our country.”
28. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention any comprehensive policy on Sports of the country.”
29. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention regarding the Pension for the renowned old aged sportsperson of the country.”
30. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention any policy to improve the financial condition of renowned artisans, specially those who are living in the remote areas of our country.”
31. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention any comprehensive plan to improve the livelihood of the common people who are living in the Hill Areas.
32. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention any programme of the Government to establish peace in the North-East Region of the country.”
33. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about the price rise of sugar.”

34. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about the recent rail accidents in different parts of the country.”
35. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about the repair works of century old railway bridges.”
36. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about the heinous activities of Maoists all over the country.”
- SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move:
37. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s total failure to control rising prices of all essential commodities particularly of cereals, pulses, edible oils, sugar, fruits and vegetables which has adversely affected the housewives managing household kitchens and the poor people throughout the country.”
38. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government utter failure to contain terrorism in the country which is taking a heavy toll of innocent people in various parts of the country.”
39. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not refer to the acute shortage of drinking water throughout the State of Madhya Pradesh and Government’s resolve to solve the problem and release adequate grants to the State to provide potable water to the people of Madhya Pradesh.
40. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about the severe power shortage in Madhya Pradesh and Government resolve to solve the problem on priority.”
41. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not refer to the inadequate number of roads and highways and dilapidated condition of existing roads and highways in the State of Madhya Pradesh Government’s resolve to provide adequate network of roads in the State on priority basis.”
42. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about the apathetic attitude of the centre towards Madhya Pradesh in allocating coal from the Central pool to the State which has adversely affected the industrial development and power generation in the State.”

43. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not declare that a permanent bench of the Madhya Pradesh High Court will be established at Bhopal, the capital of Madhya Pradesh on priority basis.”

44. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to deep frustration and anger amongst the youth of the nation due to severe unemployment in the country compounded by the recession and slowdown in the economy which is being exploited by anti-social and anti-national elements to lure the unemployed youth for dubious activities including acts of terrorism and violence and Government’s concrete action plan to eradicate unemployment amongst the youth on priority basis.”

45. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not declare to make right a employment a fundamental right by amending the Constitution of India.”

46. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not declare that the Government will pay unemployment allowance to the unemployed youth of the nation.”

47. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the ever increasing cases of vector borne diseases like malaria, dengue, encephalitis, filaria in Madhya Pradesh and other parts of the country and Government’s determination to contain vector borne diseases on priority basis.”

48. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address is silent about the Government’s resolve to provide cheap and affordable healthcare to the poor on priority basis.”

49. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the ever increasing incidents of crimes and atrocities on women and girls, particularly rape, kidnapping, killing etc., and more so on the women belonging to weaker sections of society and Government’s resolve to stop them effectively by providing more deterrent and stringent penal provisions in the existing laws.”

50. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not declare to provide capital punishment for committing rape on girls and women by suitably amending the Indian Penal Code.”

51. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s resolve to make reservation for women in Judiciary and public employment.”

52. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about anger and unrest prevailing amongst the farmers due to faulty procurement policy of the Government which has led to the exploitation of farmers in the country.”
53. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s resolve to impose complete ban on religious conversions in the country.”
54. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s resolve to impose complete ban on cow slaughter throughout the country,”
55. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about promotion of tourism in a big way in the State of Madhya Pradesh which has the requisite potentials in this regard.”
56. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s resolve to complete the establishment of BPCLs refinery at Bina in Madhya Pradesh within a time frame.”
57. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s resolve for rapid industrialization of Madhya Pradesh on priority basis.”
58. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about accelerating the setting up of food processing industries and other village industries in the State of Madhya Pradesh.”
59. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about constantly falling sex ratio in the country which has assumed alarming proportions.”
60. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about any policy to stop nudity and vulgarity being shown in films and television channels.”
61. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about the incomplete irrigation projects of Madhya Pradesh and Government’s intention to give financial help to complete them within a time-frame.”
62. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about strengthening of and bringing uniformity in subordinate courts system throughout the country to provide timely justice to the people.”

63. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address is silent about Governments determination to check firmly the increasing trade of spurious drugs in the country.”

64. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any concrete programme to effectively deal with the increasing dangers of naxalism in the country.”

65. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the serious situation arising out of the depleting level of ground water in the country.”

66. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the presence of millions of illegal immigrants and overstaying foreigners in the country posing a great threat to the internal security and law and order situation in various parts of the country.”

67. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about inordinate delays in the completion of ongoing development projects in the country resulting in huge cost overruns and Government’s determination to ensure timely completion of all development projects.”

68. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention that interest free loans will be given to farmers by the Banks and financial institutions whose crops are lost in natural calamities in the country.”

69. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not assure the senior citizens who live alone due to disintegration of Joint family system to provide foolproof security to them throughout the country and more so in the national capital and other cities.”

70. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the complete lawlessness in the national capital, national capital region and other parts of the country where robberies, snatchings, rapes, murders, etc. have become very routine and Governments determination to control the lawlessness and protect the life and property of the citizens.”

71. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the ever increasing fatal accidents on roads and highways in the country and Governments determination to take measures to reduce the accidents and provide immediate medical help to the accident victims.”

72. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention that Government will make rainwater harvesting compulsory for every establishment and household throughout the country to solve the water problem.”

73. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the acute shortage of fertilizers in the country and more so in Madhya Pradesh and Government’s determination to solve the problem on priority basis.”

74. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the pilferage and supply of underweight LPG cylinders to the households by the oil companies and agencies and unabated black-marketing thereof causing avoidable hardships to the housewives and Government’s determination to stop the malpractice in totality.”

75. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention that right to food will be made fundamental right by amending the Constitution of India.”

76. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the menace of adulteration of petroleum products throughout the country and Government’s determination to curb this menace effectively.”

77. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s determination to pay appropriate monthly pension to all the needy widows, single women and old women in the country so as to ensure quality life for them.”

78. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the plight of streets children of the country and Governments determination to protect them and implement welfare measures for them.

79. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address is silent about poor State of affairs of orphanages and Government determination to improve their lot on priority.”

80. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about complete electrification of the villages in Madhya Pradesh within a time-frame.”

81. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the large number of missing children in the country and Government’s failure to trace them and unite them with their families.”

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to move:

82. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the Central Government policies responsible for price rise such as future trade in essential agricultural commodities like potatoes, wheat, some variety of pulses; weakening of Public Distribution System; and cuts in food grain allocation of 75% to the State since last few years.”

83. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the hike in fertilizer prices which will badly hit the Indian farmers who are already burdened by the impact of drought and floods.”

84. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention that the Central Government policies helped 33 sugar companies to make a huge profit in a year from 30 crores to over 900 crores while consumers had to pay over Rs. 40/- a kilo for sugar.”

85. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention that the prices of the additional allocation is double the price of the TDPS APL allocation for which reason States have not lifted the grain demanding it should be given at APL prices.”

86. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention (i) any time framework for the food security legislation, and (ii) reform that the public distribution system requires for making it a universal distribution system instead of the present targeted system.”

87. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention that the Government will ensure protection to workers against retrenchment and also protect their trade union rights.”

88. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address fails to regret for the incident of killing of an innocent 13 year boy by the security forces and other such cases where innocents have been killed by the security forces.”
89. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address fails to mention the guarantee for minimum wages that will be paid to the workers by ensuring reduction in the impossibly high productivity norms in NREGA.”
90. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address fails to mention that Urban Employment Guarantee Act will be enacted to ensure work for the urban unemployed.”
91. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address fails to mention the Commitment for ensuring equal right to all disabled citizens in terms of access to housing, food security, health, social security, education through specific affirmative action.”
92. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address fails to mention that under the Forests Rights Act, the high rejection of claims of other traditional forest dwellers (OTFDs) is due to weakness in the law which will be amended by the Government to ensure that the genuine OTFDs are given pattas.”
93. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address fails to mention that the Government will implement the Ranganath Misra Commission report for the reservation of Muslims in employment.”
94. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address fails to make any commitment to expedite long pending Bills against Child Sexual Abuse, Sexual Harassment against women in the workplace and also against Sexual Assault.”
95. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address fails to mention the commitment to include all disabled children in the Right to Education Act.”
96. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address fails to mention that the most important pillar of education is equality.”
97. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address fails to mention that it is the corporate sector which will benefit through the policy of incremental disinvestment.”

98. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention that the Eastern States including West Bengal will under the present policy, be deprived of an equal share in the investment for Solar Energy.”

99. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention that the Government is considering to accept, instead of outright rejection, of the recommendations of the Kirit Parikh Committee to hike prices of cooking gas, diesel and petrol which will have a cascading effect on increasing prices and will ensure that no BPL family will be able to afford a monthly expenditure on a gas cylinder.”

100. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention that a proper enquiry is required for the reasons for making Air India a sick airline.”

101. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention increasing number of railway accident.”

102. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to mentioned that ASHAs who constitute the back bone of NRHM will be paid a monthly wage apart from the incentives available to them.

103. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention that the failure of Central Government to unearth the large amounts of black money in the Indian economy and to taken action against those responsible.”

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Ramdas Agarwal; not present. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad; not present. Shri Shivanand Tiwari; not present. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad; not present. Shri Shivanand Tiwari; not present. Shri Kalraj Mishra; not present. Shri Bhagat Singh Koshyari; not present. Shri Shriram Pal; not present. Shri Sitaram Yechuri; not present.

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR (Tripura): Sir, I beg to move:

253. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to continue with the independent foreign policy of the country which has withstood the test of time.

254. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about tackling global economic recession affecting Indian industries and loss of jobs of lakhs of workers and employees.”

255. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take effective part in strengthening the Non-aligned Movement.”

256. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to play an effective role in the United Nations.”

257. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to protect Indian citizens from racial attacks in various countries.”

258. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to release Indians languishing in jails in various countries.”

259. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about lakhs of loss of jobs in India during the last two years.”

260. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the guidelines for the Government in regard to liberalizing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).”

261. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the deprivation of vast majority of poor people to get food under the Public Distribution System in the country.”

262. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about, the failure of the Government to provide adequate food to poor people in the country.”

263. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about, the Government’s complete failure in adequately identifying the BPL section of the population.”

264. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about, the Government’s failure to re-define poverty line thus want only depriving a majority section of people of food in the country.”

265. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government’s failure to tackle the huge unemployment problem in the country.”
266. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government’s failure to pass the Women Reservation Bill.”
267. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government’s failure to review the Centre-State relations as per the demands of the State Governments.”
268. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government’s failure to allot at least six per cent of GDP for education.”
269. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to invest enough money in public sector and social sectors to face the ongoing economic melt down.”
270. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that there is no mention in the Address that 95 per cent of the 43 crore unorganised workers will not get any benefit of the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008 owing to conditionality of BPL attached to the related social security schemes listed in the Act.
271. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government’s failure in checking the procurement of obsolete ammunitions.”
272. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the urgent need for drastically revising and/or correcting the official definition of ‘poverty line’ which as turned totally obsolete.”
273. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the innumerable cases of suicide by the farmers during last few years in ‘rural India’ for whom ‘a new deal’ is promised.”
274. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to contain unprecedented rise in prices of essential commodities, vegetables, edible oil, tea, sugar and Dal in particular.”

275. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the huge financial loss to the Government exchequer in granting 3G spectrum.”

276. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take serious steps on the disastrous impact of global slow down on millions of workers who have lost their jobs, livelihood and earnings due to closure, lay off, wage-cuts, retrenchment, etc. across various sectors.”

277. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about, the cases of job loss of lakhs of workers engaged in diamond polishing industries in Gujarat and reported suicide of some 71 workers in Saurashtra alone.”

278. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government’s attempt to redefine India’s fundamental principle of “*per capita* emissions” norm while negotiating how the burden of reducing green-house gases globally, is shared.”

279. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about increasing the share of States in the Central taxes to 50 per cent in a phased manner.”

280. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any special package for the special category States to enable them to narrow down, regional disparities.”

281. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about a one-time Debt Relief Package by writing off all the outstanding Central Government loans including interest thereon of the North-Eastern States.”

282. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any scheme for employment of unemployed youth of the Special Category States.”

283. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any comprehensive legislation for the welfare of agricultural workers in the country.”

284. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete steps to control unabated suicides being committed by the farmers in the country.”

285. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps being take to expedite land reforms in the country.”

286. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about universalisation of Integrated Child Development Scheme.”

287. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about realignment of the proposed Trans-Asian Highways and Trans-Asian Railways to pass through Tripura.”

288. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the strong reaction of agriculture experts, economists and opposition political parties on the Government’s announcement of decontrolling the prices of all fertilizers, except nitrogen-based urea from April, 2010.”

289. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government’s failure to ensure availability of food at affordable prices to 78 per cent of ‘AAM AADMI’ whose daily income is less than Rs. 20 as mentioned in a Government appointed Committee Report and also its failure to properly identify large sections of these people who are actually living under poverty due to faulty parameters of BPL.”

290. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the lack of sincerity and seriousness of the Government to tackle the CPI (Maoist) menace in various parts of the country.”

291. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take steps for the development of under-developed remote villages.”

292. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to black-list the US multinational Monsanto.”

293. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of Government to bridge the gap of demand and supply of electricity.”

294. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to supply coal according to the needs of power plants in the country.”

295. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to achieve the targeted 20 kilometer road construction per day.”

296. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to achieve viability of Air India.”

297. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take effective steps for smooth navigation of Haldia-Kolkata Port by indulging regular dredging activities.”

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Sitaram Yechuri; not present. Shri Tapan Kumar Sen; not present. Shri Prasanta Chatterjee; not present.

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR (Tripura): Sir, I beg to move:

306. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government’s failure in curbing the sky-rocketing price-rise of essential commodities.”

307. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government’s failure to universalize the public distribution system in the face of serious nature of rise in prices.”

308. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government’s failure in providing food to all at affordable prices.”

309. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government’s failure in stopping farmers’ suicides by extending agricultural facilities to them.”

310. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government’s failure in providing institutional loans to farmers at 4 per cent rate of interest.”

311. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government’s failure in providing institutional loans to small artisans for growth of villages industries.”
312. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government’s failure in checking diversion of agriculture from cereals to non-cereals production.”
313. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government’s failure in preventing serious diversion of land from agri to non-agricultural sectors.”
314. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government’s failure in preventing the growing dependence of the country on import in respect of food grains.”
315. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government’s failure in checking drop-outs from elementary level to secondary level education.”
316. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s failure to restrain the money power from capturing the field of higher education through large scale privatization of education system.”
317. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s failure to provide compulsory education to the poor upto the secondary level at costs within their reach.”
318. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s failure to provide land to the tillers.”
319. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s failure to provide houses to the crores of poor people.”
320. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s failure to provide medical facilities to the common people at affordable expenses.”

321. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s failure to provide jobs to the growing number of unemployed people.”

322. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s failure to prevent retrenchments in factories.”

323. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s failure to bring up a legislation on the right to employment as a fundamental right.”

324. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s failure to implement the recommendations contained in the Sachar Committee and Ranganath Misra Commission reports.”

325. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s failure to check inflow of foreign investment in the open market creating artificial crises.”

326. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s failure to prevent farmers from migrating from farming lands helplessly.”

327. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s failure to provide fertilizers to the farmers at subsidized rates and remunerative prices for their produces.”

328. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s failure to extend coverage of irrigation over agricultural land to the possible extend.”

329. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s failure to provide transport facilities to the north-eastern states to the possible extend.”

330. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s failure to encourage the growth of industries in the north-eastern region.”

331. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s failure in the economy of the north-eastern region in the eye of the ‘look-east’ policy.”

332. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about formulation of a special programme of development for the north-eastern region to harness all its potential keeping in view the backwardness of the region.”

333. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about harnessing hydro-electricity potential lying untapped in the north-east, in the national interest.”

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to move:

334. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the fair wages for Bidi workers.”

335. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the legislation for the workers engaged in construction activities.”

336. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government’s Action Taken Report on the Justice Ranganath Misra Commission Report.”

337. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about providing irrigation facility in the remote areas of the country.”

338. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the miserable condition of textile workers due to global economic recession.”

339. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the proper nourishment of children.”

340. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the problems being faced by women teachers due to their posting at distant places from residence.”

341. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about overloading syllabi of school going children.”
342. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about the inclusion of proper secular curriculum in our education system.”
343. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about the regulation fees charged in the private education institutions.”
344. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about the old age pension scheme for farmers.”
345. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government’s planning to combat the fundamentalist forces in the country.”
346. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about the compensation for those who are killed by maoists in different parts of the country.”
347. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about the outcome of the last National Development Council meeting.”
348. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about the resume of the next
- SHRI PRABHAT JHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move:
349. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention any clear time-frame to control the increasing prices of the food items and bring them down to normal standard.”
350. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention any crop insurance scheme.”
351. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention the time by which the Food Security Bill would be tabled to ensure the food security.”
352. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention any action plan to promote the investment in micro, small and medium scale industries.”

353. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the approval of the Gujarat Organised Crime law sent by the Government of Gujarat for the approval of the Centre.”

354. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about ending the ceasefire along the Line of Control despite the increase in intrusion by terrorists across the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir.”

355. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any action plan necessary for the modernization of the armed forces.”

356. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention any special action plan to bridge the gap between rural India and urban India.”

357. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention the declaration of any action plan for the welfare of agricultural labour, especially women agricultural labour.”

358. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any action plan regarding water conservation to overcome the potable water crisis.”

359. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention any road map regarding stringent action essential for controlling the growing incidents of terrorism and naxalism.”

360. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention regarding the assurance to make judiciary and bureaucracy free from corruption.”

361. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any proposal to abolish step by step article 370 of the Constitution regarding Jammu and Kashmir State.”

362. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the intrusion in the country from the bordering States (especially) from North-eastern borders) and the threat to the national security therefrom.”

363. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the declaration of any special package for the development of the North-East region.”

364. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention any scheme/proposal regarding educational development of economically weaker sections and reservation for them.”

365. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the rapidly growing terrorism in the country and bringing a law to curb their disruptive designs.”

366. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the acts of violence against Indians by the Maoist, in our friendly neighbouring country, Nepal and improving our traditional cultural relations with Nepal.”

367. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the racial attacks on Indians in foreign soil particularly in Australia.”

368. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address reiterates in commitment to get the Women Reservation Bill passed but does not mention about any categorical assurance regarding the same.”

369. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the date when the Constitution Amendment Bill seeking to provide 50 per cent reservation to women in Panchayats and urban bodies will be tabled for voting to get it passed.”

370. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about bringing compulsory Education Law within the purview of Right to Information.”

371. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan to meet the shortfall of teachers prevailing in the higher educational institutes in the country at the earliest.”

372. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any specific action plan regarding imparting literacy to the adult illiterates of the country.”

373. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about any proposal regarding economic reforms and disinvestment.”
374. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about enactment of any law to make foreign institutional investment in Indian Stock Exchange more stringent.”
375. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about any action plan to check water pollution in the country.”
376. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about implementation of a comprehensive scheme for constructing highway connecting four metropolitan cities of the country.”
377. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about the proposal to help Air India to get rid of its debt or any proposal of its privatization.”
378. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about safety of Railways.”
379. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about any proposal of modernization and increasing speed of Railways.”
380. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about any proposal regarding upgradation of health care standard in the country.”
381. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about threat to India from China.”
382. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about Copenhagan Conference regarding climate change.”
383. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Sageer Ahmed report on autonomy of Jammu and Kashmir.”
384. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention anything about the report of the Ranganath Misra Commission.”

385. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about wild-life conservation, especially the conservation of tigers.”
386. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about any proposal regarding uniformity in price fixation of food items especially sugar and milk.”
387. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about scheme of flood control, and irrigation through linking of rivers.”
388. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about any time-bound scheme for uprooting increasing terrorism from the country.”
389. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about destroying terrorist camps being run in Pakistan and Pakistan occupied Kashmir by launching an attack on such camps.”
390. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about efforts being made to declare Pakistan as a terrorist country.”
391. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme to strengthen the existing provisions of the National Security Agency which has been constituted recently.”
392. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme to increase the agricultural produce and to bring more land under irrigation facility.”
393. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about any time-bound concrete plan for providing pure drinking water to all people in the country.”
394. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme to check the ongoing commercialization of medical sector.”
395. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about any concrete action-plan to control the population growth.”

396. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan to check the illegal intrusion of Bangladeshis in Assam and other States.”

397. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any time-bound plan to expel illegal Bangladeshi from the country despite the Supreme Court’s order.”

398. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any national plan for promotion of the games especially traditional games in the country by constructing at least one stadium in every district of the country and making arrangement for training in these games.”

399. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan to prevent the constant increasing incidents of suicides by the farmers in the country.”

400. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan to expedite the scheme of linking rivers and complete it in schedule time.”

401. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about reviving public sector undertakings running in loss.”

402. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any time-bound programme for eradicating bonded labour, especially child labour.”

403. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan to save the farmers committing suicide everyday under the burden of debt.”

404. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan to deal with floods and natural calamities.”

405. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about reducing the rate of interest on loans being given to farmers from six per cent to one per cent.”

406. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme for security of elderly persons, women and girls in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.”

407. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about setting up of new courts in view of increasing number of cases in existing courts.”

408. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme of filling the vacancies of judges in view of heavy scarcity of judges in courts.”

409. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan to equip police with modern weapons within a certain period.”

410. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about existing anomalies in Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.”

411. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan to enforce Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme strictly and effectively in country so that the needy people could get employment.”

412. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about enacting any effective legislation to impose complete ban on slaughtering of bovine, the foundation of India’s social and economic system.”

413. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about efforts being made for protection of innocent Tamilians killed in the clash between Army and LTTE in Srilanka.”

414. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about curbing the acquisition of fertile land by various State Governments for setting up special economic zones (SEZ) and giving adequate compensation to farmers for acquired land.”

415. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about imposing any effective curb on terrorism being sponsored by Pakistan in the entire country.”

416. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about imposing any curb on the activities of communist naxalism, spreading rapidly in the country.”

417. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the scheme to check the inflow of fake currency into the country *via* Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and other countries.”

418. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme to stop the ongoing anti-India activities in Bangladesh and Nepal.”

419. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme to destroy the terrorist camps running in Bangladesh.”

420. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme to check the incidents of harassing and terrorizing the Indians living in Nepal.”

421. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan to check the illegal trafficking of human organs prevailing in the county.”

422. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme to prevent the abduction of small children, exploitation and their murder in various States of the country, particularly in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and its adjoining areas.”

423. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan to prevent the manufacturing and sale of spurious drugs on large scale in the country.”

424. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the implementation of recommendations made by the Farmer Commission constituted for the reforms of agricultural sector.”

425. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about increasing the support price of agricultural products.”

426. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the adequate power supply to farmers and villagers of the country.”

427. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme regarding the provision of housing, occupation loan to farmers on low interest rate.”

428. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any time-bound scheme to reduce or curb the increasing unemployment in the country,”

429. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme to check the scams in the corporate sector.”

430. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme to stop the increasing foeticide in the country.”

431. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any micro finance scheme.”

432. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the promotion of export of handicrafts of the country.”

433. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any reforms in defence policy.”

434. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the formation of Telengana State.”

435. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about implementation the suggestions of Administrative Reforms Commission.”

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि:

436. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:--

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पश्चिम बंगाल में वामपंथी अतिवादियों के साथ सतारुढ़ दल के व केन्द्र में सरकार में शामिल दल के लोगों की हिंसक मुठभेड़ों का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”

437. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:--

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में धर्म निरेपक्षता के लिए जनादेश का उल्लेख करते समय पंथ-विशेष को विशेष लाभ देने में विवशता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”

438. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:--
 “किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में संविधान-अमान्य अल्पसंख्यकों की पंथ आधारित आरक्षण की मांग के कारण अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों को संकट में डालने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”
439. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:--
 “किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में भिन्न-भिन्न राजनीतिक व क्षेत्रीय मांगों का समाधान ढूंढ़ने के प्रयासों में ‘भारत के हिमालय से सागर तक एक राष्ट्र’ होने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”
440. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:--
 “किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में जम्मू-कश्मीर में बढ़ती आतंकवादी घुसपैठ को जानते हुए भी सेना को वापस बुलाने और पंडितों की घाटी में वापसी में असमर्थता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”
441. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:--
 “किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में वामपंथी अतिवादियों के मुकाबले पुलिस के पास शस्त्र-बल की कमी व बारूदी सुरंगों से बचने के लिए आधुनिकतम वाहनों के न होने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”
442. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:--
 “किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में वामपंथी अतिवादियों का साथ देने वाले तथाकथित मानवाधिकार वालों द्वारा समाज, राज्य व सुरक्षा बलों का मनोबल गिराने के प्रयासों को परिलक्षित करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”
443. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:--
 “किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में आस्ट्रेलिया, अमरीका और यूरोप के अनेक देशों में भारतीयों पर हो रहे हमलों के बारे में किसी चिंता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”
444. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:--
 “किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बंगलादेश, पाक व श्रीलंका में भारतीय मूल के अल्पसंख्यकों की स्थिति सुधारने में विफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”
445. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:--
 “किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में चीन के कब्जे वाली जमीन को वापस लेने के किसी भी प्रयास का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”
446. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:--
 “किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में अवैध घुसपैठ किये हुए करोड़ों लोगों की वापसी करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”
447. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:--
 “किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में ‘सौर मिशन’ में लक्ष्य प्राप्ति के लिए अब तक विशेष प्रगति प्राप्त करने में विफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”
448. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:--
 “किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में नई खाद नीति बनाने में विलंब का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”
449. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:--
 “किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में जीवन निर्वाह की लागत में अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि से त्रस्त जनता को समय पर राहत देने में विफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”

450. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:--

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पूर्वोत्तर की राजधानियों में से एक को छोड़कर शेष को रेल सेवाओं से जोड़ने में विफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”

451. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:--

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सम्पूर्ण जम्मू-कश्मीर को भारत की रेल सेवा से जोड़ने की किसी योजना का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”

452. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:--

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में करोड़ों रुपये और लंबा समय व्यतीत होने के बाद भी पवित्र गंगा, यमुना नदियों को प्रदूषण मुक्त करने के लिए किसी कार्यक्रम का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”

453. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:--

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में संविधान के आदेश, ग्रामीण विकास के स्थायी आधार, महात्मा गांधी सहित आधुनिक संतों की पुकार और करोड़ों लोगों के हस्ताक्षर मिलने पर भी सम्पूर्ण देश में गो रक्षा की दिशा में किसी प्रयास का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”

454. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:--

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में हजारों निर्दोष लोगों, पुलिस व अन्य सुरक्षा कर्मियों की हत्या के बाद भी राष्ट्र-बाह्य निष्ठा व वामपंथ से सहयोग की मृग-मरीचिका से बाहर आकर, ‘एक सत् विप्राः बहुधा वदन्ति एवं सर्वेपि सुखिनः सन्तु आदि’ उच्च आदर्शों की ओर युवा पीढ़ी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करने की किसी योजना का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Rudra Narayana Pany; not present.
Shri Mahendra Mohan; not present.

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Kerala): Sir, I beg to move:

490. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about a comprehensive central legislation for the agricultural workers.”

491. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about a specific welfare package for the Non-Resident Indians in the Gulf region.”

492. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about a proposal for the Universal Public Distribution System.”

493. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about a specific proposal for providing BPL status to all agricultural labourers.”

494. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about a proposal for changing the criteria to identify the BPL families to ensure inclusion of all *Adivasis* and Scheduled Castes in the BPL category.”

495. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about a specific proposal to enhance the share of taxes allotted to States.”

496. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about stopping the opening of foreign University Campuses in India.”

497. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not include introduction of a comprehensive Emigration Act which provides for guidelines with respect to the remuneration, working hours, safe accommodation, leisure, weekly off, medical treatments, return journey, etc.”

498. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not include the statutory rationing system for the State of Kerala.”

499. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not include a legislation for NRIs ensuring pension scheme and other welfare measures in line with Non-resident Kerala Welfare Fund Act, 2008 by the State of Kerala”.

500. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention a programme for providing houses and housing sites for the scheduled castes, *adivasis* and agricultural labourers.”

501. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about a comprehensive Land Reforms Act which will ensure the distribution of surplus land to the landless and stop all proposals of reversal of existing Land Reforms Act.”

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I beg to move:

502. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about creating a Food Intelligence Unit to monitor the behaviour of international prices for timely decisions on imports.”

503. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about taking steps to minimize the misuse and malpractices in the administration of the schemes which have come to light.”

504. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about a time bound programme to be fixed and responsibility be assigned for completing the remaining part of the Bharat Nirman Project.”

505. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention that the Government will encourage the use of renewable energy to provide free electricity particularly in places where either energy generation capability or distribution systems in problematic.”

506. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about deepening urban poverty and income inequality in urban areas as brought out in the Tendulkar Committee Report.”

507. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about growing regional inequality in different parts of the country, announcing special Economic Package and according Special Category State treatment to State like Bihar where industrialization has remained weak and private investment also remained hesitant.”

508. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about constituting a Special Environmental Mitigation and Adoption Fund to bear the cost of Research and Development, Technology transfer and unintended mitigation cost arising out of Global Warming and Climate Change.”

509. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about fixing responsibility for meeting electricity generation targets so that slippages do not occur during the balance of Eleventh Plan and the Twelfth Five Year Plan.”

510. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about according priority to modernizing and upgradation of non metro airports through Public Private Partnership (PPP) giving special attention to the airports which serve tourists and pilgrimage destinations like Buddhist Tourist Circuit packages.”

511. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about fixing of tele-density targets for high broad band connectivity for rural areas so that benefit of internet is also available to the rural economy.”

512. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about presentation of quarterly reports on the outcome of the monitoring Unit to the Parliament outlining the project implementation and highlighting cases of slippages and where time and cost overruns have been very significant.”

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि:

513. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:--

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं है कि जिन रेल लाइनों का अभी तक विद्युतीकरण नहीं हुआ है उनका 2012 तक विद्युतीकरण कर दिया जायेगा, सिंगल लाइनों का दोहरीकरण कर दिया जाएगा एवं छोटी लाइनों को बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित कर दिया जायेगा।”

514. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:--

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में भोपाल गैस त्रासदी से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों की वित्तीय सहायता बढ़ाये जाने का उल्लेख नहीं है।”

515. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:--

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस बात का उल्लेख नहीं है कि वोट के लिये तुष्टीकरण की राजनीति को समाप्त करने की दिशा में सार्थक पहल की जायेगी।”

516. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:--

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में आस्ट्रेलिया में भारतीय छात्रों के साथ किये जा रहे दुर्व्यवहार को रोकने के लिए कोई सार्थक पहल का उल्लेख नहीं है।”

517. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:--

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में प्राथमिक शिक्षा और उच्चतर मा. शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता बढ़ाने के लिए कोई ठोस योजना का उल्लेख नहीं है।”

518. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:--

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अयोध्या में “राम मंदिर का” निर्माण करने के लिए कठिनाइयों को दूर करने का उल्लेख नहीं है।”

519. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:--

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में ‘राम सेतु’ को बचाने के लिए कोई ठोस उपाय किए जाने कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”

520. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:--

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में भारत में समान आचार संहिता लागू करने का वातावरण निर्मित करने के किसी उपाय का उल्लेख नहीं है।”

521. प्रस्ताव के अंत में निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:--

“किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में जम्मू और कश्मीर में लागू संविधान का अनुच्छेद 370 समाप्त करने को कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।”

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I beg to move:

522. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps proposal to be taken to control the unprecedented and unabated rise in the prices of essential commodities for the last few months.”

523. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to introduce the Universal Public Distribution System replacing the present Targeted Distribution System (TDS) to hold the price line and help the common people.”

524. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the crucial role played by our Public Sector undertakings and Public Sector Banks in safeguarding the country from the onslaught of global economic crises and the need to strengthen and expand our PSUs and PSBs.”

525. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to introduce National Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme on the line of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.”

526. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the Government’s failure to effectively implement the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forests Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act.”

527. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the Government’s failure to take effective measures to protect the Indian Citizens from racial attacks in some foreign countries.”

528. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to revise the identification of BPL families on the basis of minimum requirements for the survival of human lives.”

529. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that majority of the unorganized labour are not covered by the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008 and the need to make appropriate amendments to the Act.”

530. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to bring about a comprehensive central legislation for the welfare of the agricultural workers in the country.”

531. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to implement Land Reforms Laws effectively all over the country.”

532. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to reconsider the Government’s decision to decontrol the prices of fertilizers according to the New Nutrition based regime.”

533. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government’s failure to take effective steps for the development of underdeveloped remote areas of the country leading to insurgent activities in these areas.”

534. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the acute power shortage in the country.”

535. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the stagnant agricultural production and the need to take measures to increase the production and productivity in the agriculture sector.”

536. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government’s failure to impress upon the Sri Lankan Government for a political solution to the problems of Tamils in Sri Lanka and proper rehabilitation of the Tamil refugees in Sri Lanka.”

537. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government’s failure to take steps to protect the interests of fishermen who are being harassed by the Sri Lankan Navy personnel.”

538. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to review the Kachchathive agreement between India and Sri Lanka.”

539. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the uncertainty over the number of people below poverty line (BPL) in the country as it varies based on different estimates and the need to adopt a reasonable basis to estimate the number of real BPL families in the country.”

540. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to take effective steps to rehabilitate the NRIs coming back from the Gulf countries.”

541. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the Government’s failure to implement the National Rural Health Scheme effectively in the country.”

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I beg to move:

542. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address is silent on Government resolve to create new States of Bundelkhand, Poorvanchal and Harit Pradesh out of the present State of Uttar Pradesh and meet the public demand of creation of Telengana, Vidarbha and Gorkhaland States.”

543. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about giving special grant of rupee one lakh crores to the State of Uttar Pradesh for initiating accelerated development of Bundelkhand, Eastern parts and other backward areas of Uttar Pradesh as a special case.”

544. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the consistent decline in the representation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and physically challenged persons in Government jobs which has put a question mark on the reservation policy itself and Governments resolve to increase their representation in Government Services substantially throughout the country.”

545. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the blatant efforts of DoPT to dereserve substantial number of reserved posts for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs in the Ministries, Departments, PSUs and other Organizations of the Union Government which is a cause of serious concern for the Scheduled Castes, Tribals and OBCs of the nation.”

546. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s resolve to clear the backlog of vacancies meant for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs and physically challenged employees in all the Ministries/Departments, PSU and other organisations of the Union Government within a time-frame.”

547. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to severe decrease in Government jobs due to non filling of lakhs of vacant posts and strategically allowing thousands of posts to lapse in the Ministries, Departments, PSUs and Organisations every year which has adversely affected the reservation policy and thereby denied employment opportunities to the SCs, STs, OBCs and Physically challenged citizens in the Government establishments and Governments resolve to fill up all the vacant as well as lapsed posts in Government, PSUs and other Government Organisations within a time frame.”

548. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s resolve to extend the reservation policy to the private Sector by suitably amending the Constitution of India.”

549. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the frustration amongst the youth of the nation due to acute unemployment prevalent in the Country which is being exploited by anti-national and anti-social elements who lure the unemployed youth into their nefarious net for dubious activities and Government’s resolve to eradicate unemployment amongst the youth by creating substantial employment opportunities in the public and private sectors on priority basis.”

550. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to Government’s resolve to make right to employment a fundamental right by suitably amending the Constitution of India.”

551. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not specifically declare that Government will pay unemployment allowance to all the unemployed youth of the nation till they get gainful employment.”

552. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the plight and miseries of the handloom weavers of Uttar Pradesh, and other parts of the Country including the weavers of world famous Banarasi sarees and Government’s resolve to make available yarn to these weavers at subsidized rates, modernize their outdated looms and purchase preference to be given by Government Departments, Ministries, PSUs and other Organizations to handloom products throughout the Country.”

553. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the recurrence of Brain fever and Japanese Encephalitis in Gorakhpur and adjoining Eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh and other parts of the Country every year taking toll of large number of human lives mostly Children and Government’s resolve to eradicate this dreaded disease on priority basis,”

554. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to consistently increasing incidents of vector borne diseases and in particular malaria, dengue, chickengunya, filaria etc. In Uttar Pradesh and rest of the Country and Government’s resolve to implement malaria and mosquito eradication programme more vigorously throughout the Country.”

555. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to Government’s resolve to provide cheap and affordable healthcare to the poor people of the Country on priority basis.”

556. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the ever increasing cases of swine flu cases in Uttar Pradesh, National Capital Region and other parts of the Country and Government’s determination to eradicate this dreaded imported disease on priority basis.”

557. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the dangerous consequences of large scale manufacturing of sale and distribution of spurious drugs in the Country and Government’s determination to provide deterrent punishment including capital punishment to the manufacturers, distributors and sellers of such spurious drugs in the Country.”

558. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to Government’s resolve to make right to housing a fundamental right by amending the Constitution of India.”

559. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the very poor state of affairs including carelessness, unhygienic conditions, corruption and lack of basic medical treatment provision for the poor, acute shortage of drugs, non availability of necessary medical equipment in almost all the Government hospitals, dispensaries and Health Centres in the Country and Government’s determination to reform by taking corrective measures on priority basis.”

560. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the rising number of TB, Cancer, AIDs, diabetic and kidney patients in the Country and more so amongst the poorer sections on the society and Government’s resolve to allocate more funds to control these diseases at national level.”

561. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the higher ratio of maternal mortality and child mortality in the Country in comparison to other nations and Government’s resolve to reduce the ratio quite substantially in the Country within a time frame.”

562. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the closure of a very large number of SSI units across the country and immense difficulties being faced by this vital sector and Government’s resolve to revive all the closed units within a time frame to save the livelihood of millions of families dependent on these units.”

563. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer about the poor state of Khadi and Village Industries having potential to generate large scale employment opportunities, particularly in rural areas and Government’s resolve to reform this sector on priority basis.”

564. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the consistent drought conditions and other vagaries of nature prevailing in Uttar Pradesh for the last few years which has adversely affected the farmers and rural economy of the State and Government’s resolve to extend a financial package to the State to enable it to overcome the effects of drought and other vagaries of the nature.”

565. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about problem of drinking water throughout the State of Uttar Pradesh and Government’s pledge to solve the problem on priority basis.”

566. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s resolve to make market intervention compulsory whenever there is bumper crop of cereals, fruits, vegetables, spices, etc. without waiting for the formal request from the affected States.”

567. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the difficulties being faced by the mango, potato and sugarcane growers of Uttar Pradesh and Government’s resolve to solve their problems on priority basis.”

568. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to Government’s resolve to promote tourism in Uttar Pradesh in a big way.”

569. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the increasing incidents of atrocities on women and minor girls in particular belonging to scheduled castes and other weaker sections of the society in various parts of the Country and Government’s resolve to stop them effectively by providing deterrent punishments in law.”

570. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to Government’s resolve to pay monthly pension to all the needy widows and other single women in the Country to enable them to lead dignified life.”

571. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to Government’s resolve to pay monthly pension and extend appropriate welfare measures to the senior citizens throughout the Country,”

572. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the menace of beggars in the Country and Government’s resolve to eliminate begging in the Country by suitably rehabilitating the beggars throughout the Country.”

573. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the plight of street children who subsist on rag picking, begging, stealing, prostitution, etc. and Government’s determination to introduce welfare measures for such underprivileged and unfortunate children of the Country.”

574. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to Government’s resolve to eliminate all kinds of child labour from the Country.”

575. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address is silent on the plight of underprivileged children of sex workers, women jail inmates, mentally ill women and poverty stricken widows in the Country and Government’s resolve to cover such children under a comprehensive welfare scheme.”

576. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the plight of sex workers, eunuchs and transgenders who are having no identity, looked down upon and forced by circumstances to opt for immoral and dangerous profession in the society and Government’s resolve to rehabilitate them and introduce welfare measures for them.”

577. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the poor state of orphanages in the Country running on charity of people and Government’s resolve to provide adequate financial grants to all the orphanages in the Country to improve the living conditions of orphans in such orphanages.”

578. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to Government’s resolve to clear the entire backlog of reserved posts in Government services meant for the physically challenged persons in the Country and more so, the backlog for blind category within a time frame.”

579. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to Government’s determination to make the public utilities such as railway stations, bus stops, airports, buildings, hotels, cinema halls, places of tourism importance, etc., friendly and convenient for the physically challenged people of the Country.”

580. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to Government’s resolve to give a minimum compensation of rupee five lakhs to every victim of naxalite violence and other form of terrorism throughout the Country.”

581. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to dilapidated conditions of national highways passing through the State of Uttar Pradesh and Serious shortage of all weather roads in the State and Government’s resolve to release more grants in the annual allocations and funds from the Central Road Fund to Uttar Pradesh to increase the road network in the State in a big way.”

582. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the severe shortage of electricity in the State of Uttar Pradesh and Government’s resolve to solve the problem on priority basis.”

583. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address is silent about any action plan of foolproof protection to the ancient historical monuments in the Country which are being neglected by the concerned authorities.”

584. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not announce any policy to stop nudity, vulgarity, conspiracy, immorality being shown in TV channels in the Country.”

585. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to Government’s determination to bring down the transmission and distribution losses of power to the international standards within a time frame.”

586. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to Government’s determination to put in place a new system to increase power supply in rural areas to promote village industries in a big way.”

587. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to Government’s resolve to provide different and lower tax slabs for SSI sector by delinking it from big industries.”

588. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to Government’s resolve to ensure rapid industrialization of Uttar Pradesh.”

589. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the concern and seriousness of the Government about the delays in completion of ongoing development projects in various sectors of the Country and Government’s resolve to ensure timely completion of all the development projects.”

590. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s resolve to provide time-bound comprehensive national level programme to improve the plight of farmers throughout the Country.”

591. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to Government’s resolve to provide interest free loans to farmers by Banks and other financial institutions whose crops are damaged or lost due to natural calamities.”

592. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the unabated infiltration of illegal immigrants from across the borders of neighbouring Countries and the presence of millions of such immigrants particularly from Bangladesh in various parts of the Country including the national capital who are posing a grave threat to the law and order situation, internal security and to the demographic features of various States and Government’s resolve to identify such immigrants and deport them to their Countries of origin on priority.”

593. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the large number of overstaying foreigners who are staying in the country despite the expiry of their visa period and have been found missing and Government’s resolve to detect such foreigners and proceed against them as per the law for the time being in force.”

594. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the plight of hawkers, vendors, rickshaw pullers and other daily wage earners who are unable to earn their livelihood due to the confiscation and impounding of their items meant for sale, wares, rickshaws by the authorities of the Municipalities and other civic agencies and also by local police and Government’s determination to annocence a national policy for hawkers, vendors, rickshaw pullers, daily wages so as to allow them to earn their livelihood without hinderances.”

595. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the insecurity of senior citizens who are not living with their families due to disintegration of joint family system and Government’s resolve to provide full security to the senior citizens in the country.”

596. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the growing lawlessness in the Country including the national capital and Government’s determination to control the situation and protect the life and belongings of the citizens.”

597. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the increasing fatal accidents on roads, highways and expressways taking heavy toll of human lives and Government’s resolve to contain the accidents providing immediate medical assistance to the accident victims and giving financial compensation to the victims in the Country.”

598. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to Government’s resolve to make rainwater harvesting compulsory for every household and establishments of the Government as well as private sector to solve the problem of drinking water in the country.”

599. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to Government’s resolve to revive the traditional methods of water conservation through wells, ponds, lakes, etc. in the Country to solve the problem of potable water.”

600. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to Government’s resolve to make use of new, and renewable source of energy such as solar, wind, biogas, etc. in a big way and make it mandatory to use solar energy for heating water, etc. in the Country to reduce dependence on electricity.”

601. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s resolve to fill up all the vacancies and increase substantially the strength of Judicial officers in subordinate Courts and High Courts in the Country to reduce the mounting pendency of cases in the Courts.”

602. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s resolve about the disposal of tons of electronic waste being generated in the Country due to IT boom.”

603. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the serious situation arising due to the fast depleting level of ground water and presence of dangerous metals and chemicals therein and Government’s resolve to contain and recharge the groundwater through various means in the Country.”

604. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any time bound action plan to make non-fertile, barren desert and marshy land cultivable throughout the Country.”

605. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to Government’s resolve to undertake large scale afforestation programme in the Country to increase the dense forest area substantially.”

606. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to severe shortage of fertilizers in the Country and in particular in the State of Uttar Pradesh and Government’s resolve to solve the problem on priority basis.”

607. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the problem of quite a large number of vehicle owners in the Country particularly in the metros and Urban areas due to inadequate parking facilities for their vehicles and their fleeing by parking mafias and traffic police and Government’s resolve to solve their problem on priority basis.”

608. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the growing menace of air, water and noise pollution in the Country and Government’s resolve to enforce stricter anti pollution norms throughout the Country.”

609. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the pilferage and supply of underweight LPG gas cylinders by the agencies of public sector oil companies and Government’s resolve to contain the malpractices with a heavy hand.”

610. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the large scale adulteration of petroleum products at various stages in the Country and Government’s resolve to control the menace through concrete measures.”

611. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s determination of make right to food a fundamental right by amending the Constitution of India.”

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to move:

612. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention that the Government will bring the Women’s Reservation Bill for consideration and passing in the current session of the Parliament.”

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Sharad Anantrao; not present. Shri Amir Alam Khan; not present. Now, the amendments have been moved. The discussion will continue.

The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

The House then adjourned at fifty-one minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 4th March, 2010.