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सत्यमेव जयते

Friday
4 May, 2010
14 Vaisakha, 1932 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 4th May, 2010/14th Vaisakha, 1932 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

स्वास्थ्य-योजनाओं के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम

*541. श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार देश में विभिन्न स्वास्थ्य-योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए विभिन्न प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम चला रही है;

(ख) वे प्रशिक्षण-कार्यक्रम किन-किन राज्यों में चल रहे हैं; और

(ग) किन-किन राज्यों में इन कार्यक्रमों के साथ स्वास्थ्य-सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): (क) से (ग) विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) केन्द्र सरकार विभिन्न श्रेणियों की स्वास्थ्य व्यावसायिकों के लिए सेवा पूर्व और सेवाकालीन दोनों तरह के प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का संचालन करती है जो देश के सभी राज्यों में सरकार द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही स्वास्थ्य स्कीमों की प्रभावकारिता में योगदान देते हैं।

सेवापूर्व प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम चिकित्सकों, नर्सों, पराचिकित्सकों और सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए व्यावसायिक कार्यक्रमों से संबंधित है। सेवाकालीन प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में नियमित पुनश्चर्या प्रशिक्षण तथा राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य ग्रामीण मिशन और राष्ट्रीय रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रमों के लिए कार्यक्रमों से संबंधित प्रशिक्षण और मातृ एवं बाल स्वास्थ्य, क्षय रोग नियंत्रण, कुष्ठ उन्मूलन, दृष्टिहीनता निवारण, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य आदि के संवर्धन के लिए अन्य केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं। प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम के विशिष्ट घटकों से संबद्ध है और ये प्रशिक्षण उन राज्यों/जिलों में प्रदान किए जाते हैं जहां ये कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयनाधीन हैं। महत्वपूर्ण प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों की एक सूची संलग्न विवरण-1 में दी गई है और इन कार्यक्रमों को चला रहे राज्यों के ब्यौरे विवरण-2 में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण-1

महत्वपूर्ण प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों की सूची

स्वास्थ्य:-

I आशा के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम

II मातृ और बाल स्वास्थ्य प्रशिक्षण

- क. प्रथम रेफरल यूनिट में आपाती प्रसूति परिचर्या के लिए एमबीबीएस चिकित्सकों को जीवन रक्षक संवेदनाहरण दक्षताओं में।
- ख. एमबीबीएस चिकित्सकों को प्रथम रेफरल यूनिट में सिजेरियन सेक्शन सहित आपाती प्रसूति परिचर्या में।
- ग. स्टाफ नर्सों/एएनएम/एलएचवी को एक कुशल जन्म परिचर के रूप में।
- III बाल स्वास्थ्य प्रशिक्षण
- क. चिकित्सा अधिकारियों, स्टाफ नर्सों और एएनएम के लिए नवजात शिशु सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम प्रशिक्षण।
- ख. चिकित्सा अधिकारियों, स्टाफ नर्सों और एएनएम के लिए नवजात और शैशवकालीन बीमारी का सुविधा आधारित समेकित प्रबंधन।
- ग. चिकित्सा अधिकारियों, नर्सों और एलएचवी के लिए नवजात और शैशवकालीन बीमारी का समेकित प्रबंधन।
- IV चिकित्सक और स्टाफ प्रशिक्षण
- क. मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारियों/सिविल सर्जनों/अस्पताल अधीक्षक के लिए पीडीसी प्रशिक्षण।
- ख. परियोजना प्रबंधन प्रशिक्षण
- V परिवार नियोजन प्रशिक्षण
- क. चिकित्सा अधिकारियों के लिए मिनी लैप प्रशिक्षण
- ख. स्त्री रोग विज्ञानियों/शल्य चिकित्सकों और ओटी नर्स और सहायकों के लिए लैप्रोस्कोपिक बंधीकरण प्रशिक्षण
- ग. एएनएम/एलएचवी के लिए आईयूसीडी प्रशिक्षण
- घ. चिकित्सा अधिकारियों के लिए बिना चीरा, बिना टांका नसबंदी प्रशिक्षण
- ङ. चिकित्सा अधिकारियों/एएनएम के लिए किशोरावस्था स्वास्थ्य प्रशिक्षण
- VI रोग प्रतिरक्षण के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण
- क. चिकित्सा अधिकारियों, एलएचवी, स्वास्थ्य सहायकों (पुरुष और महिला), नर्सधारित्रों के लिए प्रशिक्षण
- ख. ब्लॉक स्तरीय कोल्ड चेन व्यवस्थापकों के लिए कोल्ड चेन व्यवस्थापक प्रशिक्षण
- VII एएनएम/एलएचवी प्रशिक्षण स्कूलों का बुनियादी प्रशिक्षण
- VIII बहुदेशीय स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता (पुरुष) के लिए बुनियादी प्रशिक्षण
- IX स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र का अनुरक्षण

- X राष्ट्रीय क्षय रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम
 - क. चिकित्सा अधिकारियों, आरएनटीसीपी के अंतर्गत संविदात्मक कर्मचारियों और प्रयोगशाला तकनीशियनों के लिए प्रशिक्षण
- XI राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम
 - क. चिकित्सा अधिकारियों, स्वास्थ्य पर्यवेक्षकों, बहुदेशीय स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं, फार्मासिस्ट, प्रयोगशाला तकनीशियनों और आशा के लिए प्रशिक्षण।
- XII राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिहीनता नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम
 - क. नेत्र शल्य चिकित्सकों, चिकित्सा अधिकारियों और पराचिकित्सकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण
- XIII राष्ट्रीय वेक्टर जनित रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम
 - क. चिकित्सा अधिकारियों, पराचिकित्सकों, आशा/एमपीडब्ल्यू/औषध वितरकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण
- XIV राष्ट्रीय आयोडीन अल्पता रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम
 - क. चिकित्सा अधिकारियों और पराचिकित्सकों के लिए प्रशिक्षण
- XV राष्ट्रीय बधिरता निवारण एवं नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम
 - क. ईएनटी चिकित्सकों और श्रवण विज्ञानियों का प्रशिक्षण
 - ख. बाल रोग विशेषज्ञों और प्रसूति विशेषज्ञों का प्रशिक्षण
 - ग. जनस्वास्थ्य नर्स बहुदेशीय स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं और आंगनवाड़ी पर्यवेक्षकों, आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं, आशा और टीबीए तथा प्राथमिक पाठशाला अध्यापकों का प्रशिक्षण
- XVI राष्ट्रीय मानसिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम
 - क. सामान्य स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण
- XVII राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली संसाधन केन्द्र
 - क. जिला कार्यक्रम अधिकारियों, जिला कार्यक्रम प्रबंधकों, लेखा प्रबंधकों, वरिष्ठ चिकित्सा अधिकारियों और डाटा प्रबंधकों के लिए क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम
- XVIII राष्ट्रीय तम्बाकू नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम
 - स्वास्थ्य और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं, गैर-सरकारी संगठनों, स्कूल अध्यापकों आदि के लिए प्रशिक्षण
- XIX राष्ट्रीय एड्स नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम
 - 1. चिकित्सकों, परामर्शदाताओं, नर्सों, प्रयोगशाला तकनीशियनों, गैर-सरकारी संगठनों आदि के लिए रक्त निरापदता, यौन संचारित संक्रमण/प्रजनन मार्गीय संक्रमण, मुख्य धारा में लाना, एड्स संबंधी जागरूकता में प्रशिक्षण।

XX आयुर्वेद, योग, यूनानी, सिद्ध और होम्योपैथी (आयुष) विभाग

एनआरएचएम, योग अध्यापकों, पंचकर्म, राष्ट्रीय औषधीय पादप बोर्ड के अंतर्गत आयुष को मुख्य धारा में लाने के लिए प्रशिक्षण

XXI समेकित रोग निगरानी परियोजना

क. रोग निगरानी अधिकारियों, चिकित्सा अधिकारियों, प्रयोगशाला तकनीशियनों, सहायकों और स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए प्रशिक्षण।

ख. जानपदिक रोग विज्ञानियों, सूक्ष्मजीवों विज्ञानियों और कीट विज्ञानियों के लिए प्रशिक्षण।

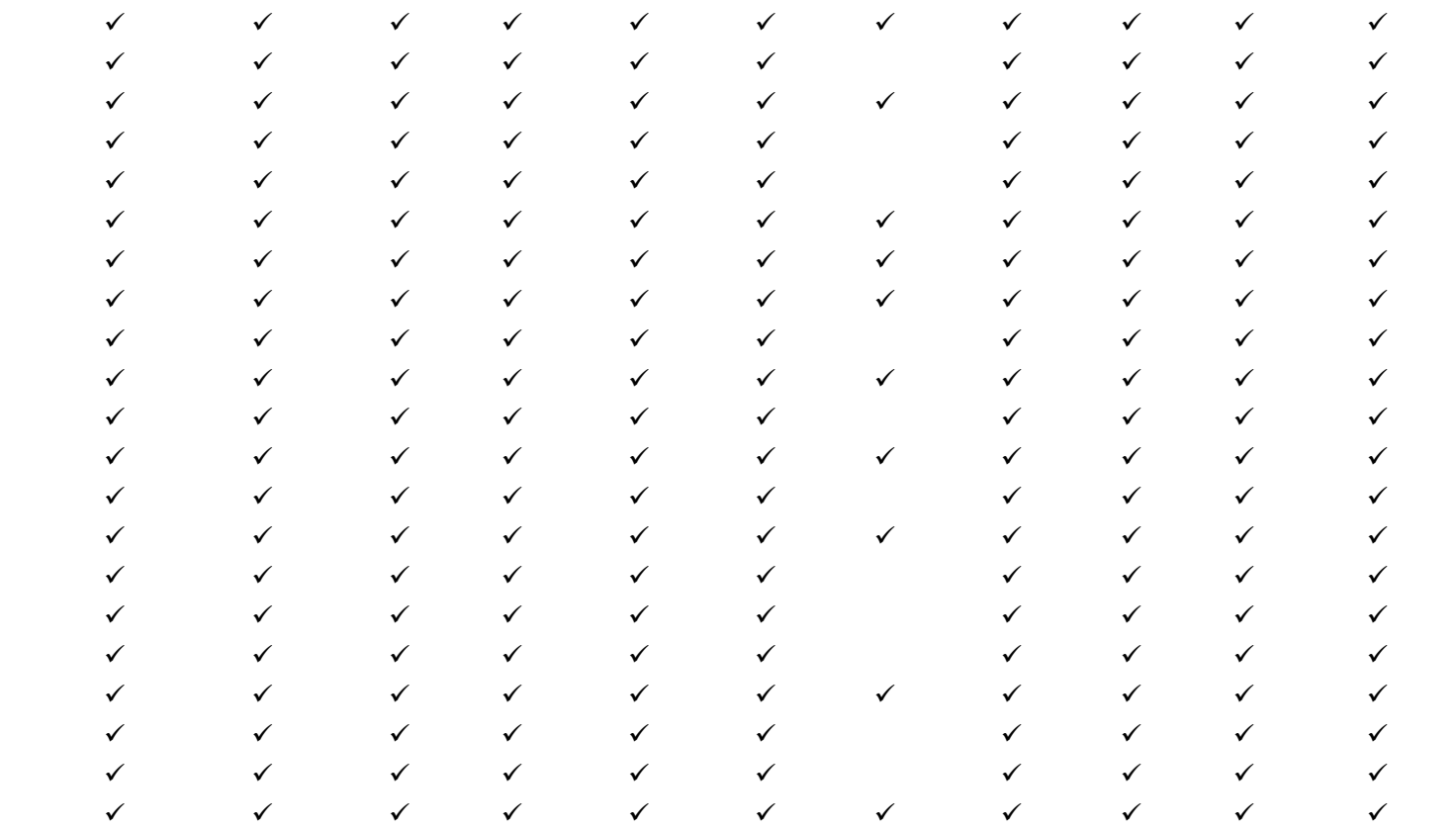
विवरण-II

महत्वपूर्ण प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का संचालन करने वाले राज्यों का ब्यौरा

राज्यों का नाम	आशा	मातृ स्वास्थ्य			बाल स्वास्थ्य			डाक्टर तथा स्टाफ	
		एलएस एस	ईएम ओसी	एमबीए	एनएस एसके	एफ-आई आईएम	पीडीसी	परियोजना प्रबंधन	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
आंध्र प्रदेश	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
असम	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
बिहार	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
चंडीगढ़	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
छत्तीसगढ़	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
दमन और दीव	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
दादरा और नगर हवेली		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
दिल्ली	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
गोवा		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
गुजरात	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
हिमाचल प्रदेश	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
हरियाणा	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
जम्मू व	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
कश्मीर									
झारखंड	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
कर्नाटक	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
केरल	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
लक्षद्वीप	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
मध्य प्रदेश	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
महाराष्ट्र	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
मणिपुर	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
मेघालय	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
मिजोरम	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
नागालैंड	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
उड़ीसा	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
पांडिचेरी		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
पंजाब	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
राजस्थान	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
सिक्किम	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
तमिलनाडु	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
त्रिपुरा	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
उत्तराखंड	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
पश्चिम	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
बंगाल									

परिवार नियोजन		प्रतिरक्षण		एएनएम/	एमपीएच एलएचवी का आधारभूत प्रशिक्षण	एचएफ डब्ल्यू (एम) का आधारभूत प्रशिक्षण	आरएनटी डब्ल्यूटीसी का रख रखाव	एनएलईपी सीपी	एनपी सीबी	
मिनी लैप	लैप बंधीकरण	आईयूसीडी	एमओ/एल एचवी/एचए (एम)/(एफ)	कोल्ड चेन व्यवस्थापक				एमओ एलटी	एमओ एमपी डब्ल्यू, एलटी	नेत्र शल्य चिकित्सक एमओएस
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एनवीबीडीसीपीएनआईडीडीसीपी	एनपीपीसीडी	राष्ट्रीय	एनएचएसआरसी मानसिक स्वास्थ्य	आईडीएसपी	एनएसीपी			
एमओ, पराचिकित्सक	एमओ, पराचिकित्सक	ईएनटी डाक्टर, चिकित्सा अधिकारी, श्रवण विज्ञानी	बाल चिकित्सक, प्रसूति विज्ञानी	एमओ, पराचिकित्सक	डीपीओ, डीपीएन, एएम, एसएमओ	एमओ, एलटी	महामारी विज्ञानी	डाक्टर, परामर्शक, नर्स
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Training Programmes for Health Scheme

‡541. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has been running various training programmes to implement different health schemes in the country;
- (b) the States where these programmes have been running; and
- (c) the States where health services have been provided with these programmes along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Central Government runs both pre service and in service training programs for various categories of health professionals, which contribute to the efficacy of health schemes implemented by Government, across all the States of the Country.

Pre Service training programmes relate to professional programmes for doctors, nurses, paramedics & community health workers. In service training programmes include regular refresher trainings as well as program related training for the National Rural Health Mission and for national disease control programmes and other centrally sponsored programmes for the promotion of maternal and child health, control of tuberculosis, eradication of leprosy, prevention of blindness, promotion of mental health, etc. Training programmes are related to specific components of each national programme and are imparted in states/ districts where the programmes are under implementation. A list of important training programmes is enclosed as Statement — I and a Statement — II with details of states running these programmes is enclosed.

Statement — I

List of important training programmes

Health:-

- I. Training Programmes for ASHAs.
- II. Maternal and Child Health Trainings

- (a) MBBS Doctors in life saving anesthetic skills for Emergency Obstetric care at First Referral Unit (FRU).

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) MBBS Doctors in emergency obstetric care including Caesarean Section at FRU.
- (c) Staff Nurses/ANMs/LHVs as a skill birth attendant.
- III. Training for Child Health
 - (a) Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK) Training for MOS, Staff Nurses and ANMs
 - (b) Facility based integrated management of Neonatal and Child hood Illness (F-IMNCI) for MOs, Staff Nurses and ANMs.
 - (c) Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood illness for MOs, Nurses and LHVs.
- IV. Doctors and Staff Training
 - (a) PDC Training for CMOs/Civil Surgeon/Hospital Superintendent.
 - (b) Project Management Training.
- V. Family Planning Training
 - (a) Mini Lap Training to Medical Officers.
 - (b) Laproscopic Sterilization Training to Gynecologist/Surgeons and OT Nurse and Assistants.
 - (c) IUCD Training to ANMs/LHVs.
 - (d) Non Scalpel Vasectomy Training to Medical Officers.
 - (e) Adolescent Health Training to Medical Officers/ANMs.
- VI. Training under Immunization
 - (a) Training to Medical Officers, LHVs, Health Assistants (Male and Female), Nurse Midwives.
 - (b) Cold Chain Handlers Training for Block level cold chain handlers.
- VII. Basic Training of ANM/LHV Training Schools.
- VIII. Basic Training for Multi Purpose Health Worker (Male)
- IX. Maintenance of Health and Family Welfare Training Centre.
- X. National TB Control Programme (RNTCP)
 - a. Training to Medical Officers, Contractual Staff under RNTCP and Laboratory Technicians.

- XI. National Leprosy Elimination Programme (NLEP)
 - a. Training to Medical Officers, Health Supervisors, Multipurpose Health Workers, Pharmacist, Lab Technicians and ASHAs.
- XII. National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB)
 - a. Training to Eye Surgeons, Medical Officers and Para medicals.
- XIII. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)
 - (a) Training for Medical Officers, Paramedicals, ASHAs/MPWs/Drug distributors.
- XIV. National Iodine Deficiency Disease Control Programme (NIDDCP)
 - (a) Training for Medical Officers and Paramedicals.
- XV. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD)
 - (a) Training of ENT Doctors, Doctors and Audiologists.
 - (b) Training of Paediatricians and Obstetricians.
 - (c) Training of Public Health Nurse, Multipurpose Health Workers and Anganwadi Supervisors, Anganwadi Workers, ASHAs and TBA and Primary School Teachers.
- XVI. National Mental Health Programme
 - (a) Training to General Health Care Staff.
- XVII. National Health Systems Resource Centre
 - (a) Capacity Building programmes for District Programme Officers, District Programme Managers, Accounts Managers, Senior Medical Officers and Data Managers.
- XVIII. National Tobacco Control Programme
 - Trainings for Health & Social Workers, NGOS, School Teachers etc.
- XIX National Aids control programme
 - 1. Trainings in Blood Safety, Sexually Transmitted Infection/Reproductive Tract Infection, Mainstreaming, AIDs awareness and IEC for Doctors, Counsellors, Nurses, Lab Technicians, NGOs etc.
- XX. Ayurvedic, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (Ayush) Department
 - Training for Mainstreaming of AYUSH under NRHM, YOGA Teachers, Panchkarma, National Plant Board.

XXI. Integrated Disease Surveillance Project.

(a) Trainings for Disease Surveillance Officers, Medical Officers, Lab Technicians, Assistants and Health Workers.

(b) Training for Epidemiologist, Microbiologists and Entomologists.

Statement – II

Details of States running these training programmes

Name of States	ASHA	Maternal Health		Child Health			Doctors and Staff		
		LSAS	EMOC	SBA	NSSK	F-IMNCI	IMNCI	PDC	Project Management
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Andhra Pradesh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Arunachal Pradesh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓"
Assam	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bihar	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chandigarh	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chhattisgarh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Daman & Diu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Delhi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Goa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gujarat	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Himachal Pradesh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Haryana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jammu & Kashmir	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jharkhand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Karnataka	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kerala	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lakshadweep	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Madhya Pradesh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maharashtra	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Manipur	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Meghalaya	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mizoram	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nagaland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Orissa	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pondicherry	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Punjab	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rajasthan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sikkim	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tamil Nadu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tripura	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Uttarakhand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Uttar Pradesh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
West Bengal	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

NVBDCP	NIDDCP	NPPCD		National Mental Health	NHSRC	IDSP		NACP
MO, Para medicals	MO, Para Medicals	ENT Doctors, MO, Audiolo- gists	Pediatricians, Obstetecian	MO, Para medicals	DPO, DPN, AM, SMO	Mo, LT,	Epidemiologists	Doctors, Counselors, Nurses
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✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
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✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
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List of Abbreviations

LSAS - Life Saving Anesthesia Skills

EMOC - Emergency Obstetric Care

SBA - Skil Birth Attendant

NSSK - Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram

F-IMNCI — Facility Based Integrated Management
of Neonatal and Child hood illness

IMNCI — Integrated Management of Neonatal and Child hood illness

PDC — Professional Development Course

IUCD — Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device

MO/LHV/HA(M) / (F) — Medical Officer/Lady Health

Visitor/Health Assistant (Male)/(Female)

MO, LT — Medical Officer, Laboratory Technician

MPW — Multipurpose Worker

DPO, DPM, AM, SMO — District Programme Officer,

District Programme Manager, Account Manager, Senior Medical Officer

HFWTC: Health & Family Welfare Training Centre.

RNTCP: Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme

NLEP: National Leprosy Elimination Programme

NPCB: National Programme for Control of Blindness.

NVBDCP: National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

NIDDCP: National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme

NPPCD: National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness

NHSRC: National Health System Resource Centre

IDSP: Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme

NACP: National AIDs Control Programme.

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को बहुत विस्तार से जानकारी देने के लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं देख रहा था कि उसके पृष्ठ क्रमांक 3 पर जहां आयुर्वेद, योग, यूनानी, सिद्ध, होम्योपैथी (आयुष) का जिक्र है उसमें यह अंग्रेजी में NRHM लिखा है, जो शायद National Rural Health Mission होगा, परन्तु जब मैंने उसके दोनों उपबंध देखे और पृष्ठ 4 पर जो संक्षेपाक्षर लिखे हैं, उसमें भी देखा तो वह मुझे नहीं मिला। क्या यह गलती से छूट गया है या इसकी कोई योजना देश-भर में नहीं है, यह कृपा करके बताने का कष्ट कीजिए? यह मेरा पहला प्रश्न है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : सर, एक तो यह छूट भी गया है और दूसरे मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा, इस सवाल के लिए नहीं, general कि विशेष रूप से सेहत के मामले में माननीय सदस्य का जो सवाल था कि पूरे देश में कितने ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स हैं, तथा पूरे देश में वे किस-किस राज्य में हैं, तो हमारे उत्तर उस प्रश्न पर आधारित हैं और इसमें हमने अपने आपको उसी तक सीमित रखा है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो पूछा है कि पूरे देश में किस-किस बीमारी के कितने सेंटर्स हैं और कितनी जगहों पर ट्रेनिंग चल रही है, यह उसी तक सीमित है।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास : महोदय, मैं विस्तार से इसकी जानकारी देने के लिए मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद तो दे रहा हूँ, परन्तु आप सभी जानते हैं कि देश में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में गरीब लोग रहते हैं। आजकल दवाइयों की टेस्टिंग वगैरह पर बहुत खर्च होता है। मैंने इस विषय पर सदन में एक विशेष उल्लेख भी लाया था कि हमारे जो योग अध्यापक हैं, पंचकर्म हैं तथा राष्ट्रीय औषधालय इत्यादि हैं, इनकी सुविधा आम लोगों को उपलब्ध कराने के लिए तथा राज्य सरकारों को ऐसे लोगों को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए जनपद या पंचायत स्तर पर जो कुछ भी खर्चा होगा, उस खर्च को उठाने का क्या अभी-भी सरकार विचार करेगी?

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : सर, हमारे जितने भी नेशनल प्रोग्राम्स हैं, वे तकरीबन 21 से ज्यादा हैं, चाहे वे आयुर्वेद में हों या एलोपैथी में हों, वे communicable diseases हों, cardio-vascular diseases हों या कैंसर की diseases हों। विशेष रूप से आयुर्वेद, यूनानी और सिद्ध में हमारा सबसे ज्यादा काम यह होता है कि इनके लिए हम ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा human resource तैयार करें और जहां तक हो सके इसका co-location करें। उस co-location के जरिए primary health centre तक आयुर्वेद का या कहीं-कहीं यूनानी का जो भी हमारा डॉक्टर है वहां तक हम अपनी ओर से दवाएं पहुंचाते हैं, लेकिन पंचायत लेवल पर तो यह अभी तक संभव नहीं हो पाया है।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि इन्होंने जो स्टेट्स का बताया है कि 'आशा' सभी स्टेट्स में शुरू है, लेकिन मेरे पास जो सूचना है, उसके मुताबिक हिमाचल प्रदेश में अभी तक यह शुरू नहीं की गई है। क्या इसके बारे में इनको कोई खबर है या क्या वह आगे पूछेंगे कि यह क्यों नहीं शुरू की गई?

दूसरी बात, यह जो यूनानी है और जो हमारे traditional लोग हैं, जैसे जड़ी-बूटियों से इलाज करने वाले लोग हैं, उन लोगों को भी क्या थोड़ी ट्रेनिंग देकर मुख्य धारा में लाने की कोशिश करेंगे? जैसे कई लोग अस्थमा का इलाज करते हैं या कोई पीलिया का इलाज करते हैं, लेकिन उनके पास कोई ऐसा सर्टिफिकेट नहीं होता है और न

ही कोई ऐसी सुविधा होती है। उनके परिवार में यह profession traditionally चला आता है। क्या उसके बारे में भी यह सोचेंगे?

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : सर, जहां तक 'आशा' का सवाल है, मेरे पास 'आशाज़' के बारे में जो प्रोग्राम है, उसके हिसाब से 'आशा' हिमाचल प्रदेश में है, लेकिन कई राज्यों में, जैसे छत्तीसगढ़, जहां माननीय सदस्य रहते हैं, वहां उसको 'आशा' के नाम से नहीं जाना जाता है बल्कि वहां उसे दूसरे नाम से जाना जाता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा जो भी ट्रेनिंग और सुविधा दी जाती है, वह यहां से दी जाती है, लेकिन वह अलग नाम से दी जाती है। कई राज्यों ने तो 'आशा' को ही दूसरे नाम से चलाया है। दो-तीन राज्य ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने खुद ही 'आशा' को नहीं मांगा है और उन्होंने इसलिए नहीं मांगा है कि उनके यहां इसी लेवल की कोई न कोई संस्था चलती है।

श्री सभापति : श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : सर, मैंने तो प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र के बारे में पूछा था ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज, आप बैठिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र चन्द्र अग्रवाल : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने जो 21 प्रोग्राम्स बताये हैं, जो भारत सरकार चला रही है, क्या ये सारे प्रोग्राम्स सारे राज्यों में चल रहे हैं या अलग-अलग राज्यों में चल रहे हैं? इन प्रोग्राम्स के लागू होने पर पिछले तीन सालों में कितने रुपए खर्च हुए हैं?

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : कौन-से प्रोग्राम्स?

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : ये 21 प्रोग्राम्स जो आपने बताये हैं। ये प्रोग्राम्स क्या सभी राज्यों में एक साथ चल रहे हैं या कुछ राज्यों में कम चल रहे हैं और कुछ राज्यों में ज्यादा चल रहे हैं? श्रीमान्, दूसरा यह कि ये 21 प्रोग्राम्स जो चल रहे हैं, वे राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से चल रहे हैं या NGOs के माध्यम से चल रहे हैं? इन पर प्रति वर्ष कितना पैसा खर्च होता है और इनका result क्या है?

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : सर, जहां तक प्रोग्राम्स का संबंध है, वे इस बात से संबंधित हैं कि कोई बीमारी देश के किस हिस्से में है और ज्यादा कहां है? जैसे मलेरिया पूरे देश में है, चिकनगुनिया कुछ स्टेट्स में है, डेंगू कुछ स्टेट्स में है और इनसेफलाइटिस कुछ राज्यों में है, इसलिए इस प्रोग्राम की ट्रेनिंग उस स्टेट्स में ज्यादा दी जाती है जहां उस बीमारी का prevalence है। हमारे उत्तर में यह दिया गया है कि कोई प्रोग्राम 35 के 35 राज्यों में है, कोई प्रोग्राम 29 राज्यों में है, कोई प्रोग्राम 7 राज्यों में है और कोई प्रोग्राम 12 राज्यों में है। यह इस पर निर्भर करता है कि वह बीमारी इस देश के किस हिस्से में है और ज्यादा कहां है। मुमकिन है कि ये कहीं दो परसेंट या तीन परसेंट भी हो, लेकिन जहां यह 60, 50 या 40 परसेंट होता है, उसके अनुसार वह प्रोग्राम वहां launch किया जाता है। मेरे ख्याल से मेरे लिए यह संभव नहीं होगा कि इतनी ज्यादा बीमारियों का ब्यौरा मैं यहां दूं, क्योंकि इनमें से कुछ तो external aid से funded होती हैं और कुछ हमारे यहां के fund से aided होती हैं। उसका ब्यौरा मैं माननीय सदस्य को अलग से दे दूंगा क्योंकि यह यहां देना संभव नहीं होगा।

श्री मोती लाल बोरा : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से इस बात की जानकारी चाहता हूँ, इन्होंने जो स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र के बारे में आंकड़े दिए हैं, यह हमारी आबादी को रोकने के लिए सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रम है, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो चार्ट दर्शाया है, उसमें 12 राज्यों का कहीं भी उल्लेख नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन 12 राज्यों में भी आप प्रशिक्षण प्रारंभ करने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं?

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : सर, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि हर प्रोग्राम को हर राज्य में एक ही वक्त में चलाना संभव नहीं है। इसमें सबसे पहले यह देखा जाता है कि किस राज्य में किस प्रोग्राम को चलाने की सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत है और उसके लिए हमारे पास इस प्लान, यानी 5 सालों के लिए या एक साल के लिए कितना पैसा है। जो पैसा होता है, वह पांच साल के लिए आता है और हर साल बढ़ता है। तो कई राज्यों में शुरू में यह पायलट बेसिस पर लिया जाता है, फिर अगले साल इसमें कुछ राज्य add किए जाते हैं और उसके अगले साल फिर कुछ राज्य add किए जाते हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि यह बिल्कुल pick and choose होता है। हैल्थ के मामले में हम लोग pick and choose बिल्कुल नहीं करते हैं। वहां जरूरत के अनुसार ट्रेनिंग चलती है और जरूरत के अनुसार ही वहां बीमारी का इलाज चलता है।

डा. (श्रीमती) नज़मा ए. हेपतुल्ला : सर, मुझे भी सवाल पूछना है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand that, but one can have only three supplementaries. Q. No. 542.

Migration to cities despite MNREGS

*542. SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite the launch of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS), huge number of tribals and financially backward communities are migrating to the cities and metro cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government will ensure their empowerment for welfare/ development and provide social security at the district level and to create safe livelihood at their native towns/villages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) With the launch of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, there has been greater opportunity of rural livelihood benefiting tribals and Scheduled Castes and other backward communities. This has

helped in reduction in the migration of the tribals and other backward communities to the cities and metro cities of the country. Since inception of the Act, a number of studies have been conducted by various institutions/organizations to assess the impact of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in rural areas. These studies have revealed that due to increased employment opportunities in rural areas, there has been a decrease in distress migration. In some places, reduction in family migration has been noticed.

In order to ensure their empowerment, welfare, development, social security and safe livelihood, Government has enacted Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. The aim of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is to provide for enhancement of livelihood security of the rural households by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work.

In accordance with para 12 of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, as far as possible, employment shall be provided within a radius of 5 kilometers of the village from where the applicant resides at the time of applying. In case the employment is provided outside such radius, it must be provided within the Block and the labourers shall be paid 10% of the wage rate as extra wages to meet additional transportation and living expenses. Amendment has been made in para 1 (iv) of Schedule — I of the Act to provide for works on individual land owned by small and marginal farmers. The amended para is as given below;

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

Clarifications dated 1.9.2009 have been issued to provide that works on the land of SC and ST households will be taken on priority. Once works on the lands of SC/ST beneficiaries are saturated in a Gram Panchayat, works on lands of small and marginal farmers may be considered.

As reported by the State Governments, 2.10 crore households were provided employment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA during 2006-07, 3.39 crore during 2007-08, 4.51 crore during 2008-09 and 5.06 crore have been provided employment during 2009-10 (up to march, provisional). 90.5 crore person days of employment were generated in 2006-07 out of which share of SC beneficiaries was 25% and ST was 36%; in 2007-08, 143.59 crore persondays were generated out of which

share of SCs was 27% and ST beneficiaries was 29%; in 2008-09, 216.32 crore persondays were generated out of which SCs were 29% and STs were 25% and during 2009-10, 261.90 crore persondays of employment have been generated out of which share of SCs is 30% and those of STs is 21%.

श्री भागीरथी माझी : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है, इसमें लिखा है कि अभी NREGA के कारण migration कम हो गया है, लेकिन मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता हूँ कि इसके कारण migration कम हो गया है, क्योंकि उड़ीसा, झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़ से अभी भी लाखों लोग काम करने के लिए दूसरे राज्यों की ओर पलायन करते हैं। सभापति जी, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act का लक्ष्य है - एक परिवार को वर्ष में 100 दिनों का काम देना, लेकिन बहुत से ऐसे काम नज़र में आते हैं, जहां मशीनों द्वारा काम किया जा रहा है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है?

श्री प्रदीप जैन : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सम्मानित सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि NREGA संसार की श्रेष्ठ योजना है, जिसे भारत सरकार ने कानून का रूप दिया है और एक लंबी जद्दोजहद के बाद देश के सारे विचारकों और चिंतकों ने प्रधान मंत्री, डा. मनमोहन सिंह और UPA Chairperson, श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी के नेतृत्व में यह विचार किया कि देश के 2,52,000 गांवों में जो लोग रहते हैं, उन्हें रोजगार मिलना चाहिए, ताकि वे गांवों से शहरों की ओर केन्द्रित न हों। उन्हें रोजगार मिले, अन्यथा बेरोजगारी भत्ता मिले, इसके लिए एक Act का निर्माण किया गया। इस Act के अंतर्गत जहां भारत सरकार इस काम के लिए फंड उपलब्ध कराती है, वहीं इस Act के सेक्शन 3 में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा यह गारंटी दी जाती है कि वे प्रत्येक परिवार को 100 दिनों का रोजगार देंगी। इस प्रकार गारंटी देने का प्रावधान राज्य सरकार का है। आज इस योजना के बहुत से सकारात्मक परिणाम आए हैं। ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ने इस बारे में बहुत सी studies भी की हैं कि देश में जो महिला शक्ति है, जो SC के लोग हैं, जो ST के लोग हैं, इनकी भागीदारी कितनी बढ़ी है? NFIW ने एक स्टडी की है, जिसमें उन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार और तमिलनाडु की स्टडी की है। उन्होंने कहा कि राजनाथ गांव में पहले जो 82 परसेंट लोग migrate करते थे, वे इस योजना के लागू होने के बाद गांव में ही कार्य कर रहे हैं। इसी तरह पहले झाबुआ में 59 परसेंट migration होता था, इस योजना के लागू होने के बाद वहां के लोग गांव से बाहर जाने की इच्छा नहीं रखते हैं। Centre For Science & Environment ने भी उड़ीसा के नाकुदा जिले और मध्य प्रदेश के सीधी जिले के बारे में स्टडी की है। वहां जो 60 परसेंट migration होता था, अब वह रुक गया है। इस तरह की बहुत सारी स्टडीज़ हुई हैं। Institute of Human Development ने भी एक बहुत अच्छी स्टडी की है। उन्होंने बताया है कि बिहार में अब migration 16 परसेंट से भी नीचे रह गया है। इसके अलावा Indian Schools of Women ने भी 2007-08 में केरल में migration के बारे में स्टडी की थी। आज हमारे देश में ST की संख्या 8 करोड़ है और SC की संख्या

16 करोड़ है तथा जिस तरह से उनकी सहभागिता बढ़ी है, यह हर्ष की बात है। इस कानून में वर्तमान में यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि जो लोग गरीबी रेखा के नीचे हैं, उनको रोजगार दिया जाएगा। हमारे देश में अधिकांश किसान, लघु और सीमांत किसान हैं, small and marginal farmers हैं और इस कानून के अंतर्गत उनके खेतों में काम करने का प्रावधान भी किया गया है, जिससे काफी हद तक पलायन रुका है।

श्री भागीरथी माझी : सभापति जी, मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है कि गांव के 5 किलोमीटर के दायरे के बाहर जो लोग काम करने के लिए जाते हैं, उनको 10 परसेंट अधिक धनराशि दी जाती है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि गांव के 5 किलोमीटर के दायरे के बाहर कितने मजदूर काम करने के लिए गए हैं और उनको कितनी अतिरिक्त धनराशि दी गई है?

श्री प्रदीप जैन : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा मैंने पूर्व में ही आपको बताया कि चूंकि भारत सरकार धनराशि उपलब्ध कराती है और ग्राम पंचायत, ब्लॉक पंचायत, जिला पंचायत और राज्य स्तर पर कार्य की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है। अलग से इस तरह की कोई study नहीं की गई है। एक study में जो देखने में आया है, वह यह है कि अधिकांश लोगों को, जो गांव के पांच किलोमीटर के अंदर हैं, उन्हीं स्थानों पर काम मिल जाता है। कार्य योजना का निर्धारण भारत सरकार या राज्य सरकार नहीं करती है, बल्कि ग्राम पंचायत के द्वारा कार्य योजना का निर्धारण किया जाता है। ग्राम पंचायत द्वारा जिस समय कार्य योजना का निर्धारण किया जाता है, उस समय सारे ग्रामीणों के बीच में बैठकर यह निश्चित किया जाता है कि कार्य स्थल गांव के नजदीक हो और पांच किलोमीटर के अंदर हो। इसके अलावा इस कानून के अंदर यह भी प्रावधान है कि यदि किसी कारण से वह कार्य गांव के पांच किलोमीटर के अंदर saturate हो गया है, तो वे पांच किलोमीटर के बाहर भी कार्य कर सकते हैं और जिसके लिए दस प्रतिशत की धनराशि इस कानून के अंतर्गत निहित है।

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : सर, इस समय देश भर में जो आदिवासी Colonies हैं, वे कई कारणों से बहुत भारी संकट में हैं, इसलिए "नरेगा" वाकई में उनके लिए जीवन रेखा के रूप में काम कर सकता है। यदि हम आपके आंकड़े देखते हैं, तो 2006-07 में 36 परसेंट काम के दिन tribals को दिए गए, वह घटते-घटते आज 21 परसेंट तक आ गये हैं। यह मानते हुए कि निश्चित रूप से "नरेगा" एक सकारात्मक असर है, लेकिन इस समय आदिवासियों के लिए जो जरूरत है, जो migrant workers हो जाते हैं, आज उनके अधिकार न के बराबर हैं। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि जो migrant tribal workers हैं, जो अन्यत्र प्रदेशों में जाते हैं, उनके लिए इस समय कोई social security नहीं है, क्योंकि इसके लिए residential proof की जरूरत है, तो क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की ओर से migrant tribal workers के लिए कोई विशेष स्कीम ली जाएगी, जिससे उनको बीपीएल के जो अधिकार हैं, स्वास्थ्य संबंधी जो अधिकार हैं और बाकी जो social security के अधिकार हैं, उन्हें विशेष migrant identity card देकर उनके लिए आप कुछ सोच सकते हैं?

श्री सी.पी. जोशी : माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने विस्तृत प्रश्न उठाया है, जो इस प्रश्न के orbit से बाहर है। उसने स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में कहा है, बीपीएल के संबंध में कहा है। भारत सरकार निश्चित तौर पर

यूआईडी कार्ड बनाने का कार्य कर रही है, उसके पीछे मंशा यही है कि हम उस गरीब आदमी की पहचान कर सकें और वह कहीं पर भी जाए, उसका entitlement उसको मिल सके। हम लोग यह काम नंदन नीलकंठ की अध्यक्षता में कर रहे हैं। जहां तक आपने ST के percentage का कहा है, आपको स्मरण होगा, आप भलीभांति इस बात से परिचित हैं कि सबसे पहले जब "नरेगा" योजना लागू की थी, तो 200 districts में लागू की गई थी और वे सबसे poorest districts के लोग थे। सबसे ज्यादा ST की population वहां पर थी। जैसे-जैसे हमने इसको बढ़ाया है, वैसे वैसे ST की Population relatively कम होती गई है। 21 परसेंट कम होने का कारण यह नहीं है कि ST काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि चूंकि entire scheme को पूरे देश में spread किया है, इसलिए उनका percentage कम हो गया है, अन्यथा इसमें ST में उनको जितना अधिकृत है, सबसे ज्यादा काम वे दे रहे हैं। 100 दिन का household काम जो कर रहे हैं, वे वही लोग कर रहे हैं, जो ST के लोग हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि आपने जो बात उठाई है, भारत सरकार इसके लिए चिंतित है और बीपीएल तथा गरीब आदमी की इस समस्या का निदान करने के लिए काम कर रही है। जैसे ही यूआईडी कार्ड बन जाएगा, इससे उसकी पहचान बन जाएगी, तब migrant होने के बाद भी उनका अधिकार बना रहेगा।

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी : सर, जो "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Development Guarantee Scheme" है, उसमें मेरा एक प्रश्न है। प्रश्न यह है कि अभी जो ST areas और Backward areas से जो मजदूर शहरों में migrant हो रहे हैं, इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि वहां पर जो "नरेगा" स्कीम implement किया जा रहा है, इसके लिए practically जितने भी terms & conditions और rules बनाए गए हैं, उनको implement करने में problem है।

मैं गांव से आता हूं। वहां पर कोई बैंक नहीं है। बैंक न होने के कारण वहां पर इस स्कीम को अच्छी तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं कर सके हैं। यह विषय चिंताजनक है। इसके अतिरिक्त 60:40 का जो रेश्यो है, सिर्फ 60 परसेंट पैसे को वहां पर मजदूरी के लिए खर्च करना है और 40 परसेंट पैसे से कुछ मैटीरियल परचेज करना है। असम में every रास्ता बनने से हर 15 मीटर पर एक हिउम (Hume) पाइप चाहिए जिसको खरीदने के लिए, जितना धन मजदूरी में जाता है, उससे बहुत ज्यादा जाता है। वह बाढ़ वाला इलाका है, वहां पर erosion protection करना पड़ता है। वहां बोलदार (Balder) नेट और खरीदना पड़ता है। यह काम NREGA के जरिए नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस प्रकार से जब वहां पर यह स्कीम ही लागू नहीं कर सकते हैं तो वहां पर जो मजदूर लोग हैं, गरीब लोग हैं, वे लोग वहां पर कैसे काम कर सकेंगे? दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं...

श्री सभापति : आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप NREGA में जो मजदूरी दे रहे हैं, वह आज के महंगाई के दौर में बहुत ही कम है। क्या आप इसको 300 रुपए प्रतिदिन करेंगे? मेरा सुझाव है कि मजदूरों को 300 रुपए प्रतिदिन की मजदूरी देनी चाहिए, ताकि आज की महंगाई के दौर में वे लोग गांवों में NREGA की स्कीम में काम करके जीवन यापन कर सकें।

श्री प्रदीप जैन : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सम्मानित सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार ने जो कानून बनाया है, उस कानून में 100 रुपए की न्यूनतम मजदूरी का प्रावधान है। इसका

इम्प्लीमेंटेशन और इसकी प्लानिंग राज्य सरकारों को करनी है। अगर किसी विशेष क्षेत्र में उन्हें यह लगता है कि इससे ज्यादा पैसा मजदूरों को देना चाहिए, तो वे दे सकते हैं। सर, इसका जो preamble है, जो एक्ट का preamble है, उसके अंतर्गत, जो unskilled labour है, वह श्रमिक जो migrate करता था, जिसको गांव में काफी झुक कर काम करना पड़ता था, गांव की महिला, जिसे दस रुपए के लिए हाथ फैलाने पड़ते थे, उन सबको एक कानून के रूप में अधिकार दिया गया है और उसकी कार्य योजना - चाहे असम हो, चाहे उड़ीसा हो, ग्राम पंचायत के अंदर बनी है। देश के अंदर इसका जो क्रियान्वयन है - जैसा हमारे सम्मानित सदस्य ने कहा है - हम हर राज्य सरकार को 6 परसेंट administrative expenses देते हैं। आज भी जो हमारे पास आंकड़े हैं, उनके अनुसार - इंजीनियर के पास अगर technical व्यक्ति नहीं होगा तो एमबी नहीं होगी - एक-एक इंजीनियर 185 से ज्यादा एमबी करता है, जिसके कारण उसका measurement timely नहीं हो पाता और पेमेंट में दिक्कत होती है। हम आपके माध्यम से समस्त राज्य सरकारों से यह आग्रह करते हैं कि वे इसमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा technical staff रखें क्योंकि इसके लिए हम उन्हें 6 परसेंट धनराशि प्रदान करते हैं। महोदय, दूसरा प्रश्न जो माननीय सदस्य ने किया है, उसके संबंध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो ऐक्ट है, उस ऐक्ट के अंदर हमारा पहला उद्देश्य यह है कि वहां पर जो unskilled labour है, उसको हम सौ दिन का रोजगार दें। हमारा उद्देश्य कार्य नहीं है, हमारा उद्देश्य उन बेरोजगारों का रोजगार या बेरोजगारी भत्ता देना है।

श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि NREGA के अंतर्गत सौ दिन के काम की इन्होंने सीमा रखी है कि साल में कम से कम सौ दिन काम दिया जाएगा। इस प्रकार से एक महीने में उन्हें आठ-नौ दिन काम मिलता है। क्या सरकार की कोई ऐसी योजना है कि सौ दिन से ज्यादा की समय सीमा की जाए? क्योंकि, अक्सर देखा गया है कि वहां पर दस दिन से ज्यादा काम नहीं देते हैं और मजदूर शहरों की तरफ भागते हैं।

श्री प्रदीप जैन : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो data उभरकर आए हैं, उनके अनुसार आज भी सौ दिन के रोजगार को छूने वालों की संख्या एक करोड़ से कम है। जो अनुमानतः औसत रोजगार है, वह 52 दिन का है। जैसा मैंने पहले ही आग्रह किया कि यह जो कानून है, इस कानून को आप सब लोगों ने मिलकर इस सरकार के नेतृत्व में बनाया है और इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को करना है - गारंटी राज्य सरकार देती है। भारत सरकार जितने भी 100 डेज़ जेनरेट होंगे, उनके लिए धनराशि उपलब्ध करेगी। जब हम सौ दिन के आंकड़े को भी नहीं छू पा रहे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसको आगे बढ़ाना कहीं से भी तर्कसंगत नहीं है।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : महोदय, प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया है। उन्होंने categorically पूछा था।

श्री सभापति : पाणि जी, बैठ जाइए। आपका सवाल नहीं था, आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)... यह आपका सवाल नहीं था।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : मशीनों से काम होता है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : आप उन्हें सुरक्षा दीजिए। उन्होंने categorically कहा था। मशीनों से काम किया जाता है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए। आपका प्रश्न नहीं था।

Impact of Recession

*543. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of factories declared sick due to recession since April 2009;

(b) the number of units recommended by Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to close down; and

(c) the number of jobs that have been lost or will be affected due to closure of sick units since April, 2009?

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

(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has reported that 200 industrial companies have been declared sick under the provisions of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 by the Board since April 2009. BIFR has recommended 22 industrial companies / units for winding up since April 2009 and the number of employees in these industrial companies / units at the time of their registration was 2174.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रुडी : महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जैसा बताया कि बी.आई.एफ.आर. से जो सूचियां प्राप्त हुई हैं, उसमें लगभग 200 औद्योगिक इकाईयां हैं, जो सिक हो गई हैं और उसके साथ-साथ लगभग दो हजार कर्मचारियों को उनमें से हटाया गया है। महोदय, यह बेहतर होता यदि यह सैक्टर-वाइज जवाब देते कि इनमें से टेक्सटाइल में कितने, इंजीनियरिंग में कितने और इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर में कितने हैं। पता नहीं सरकार ने इस सदन को बताना यह क्यों नहीं आवश्यक समझा कि किस अनुपात में किस-किस क्षेत्र में क्या स्थिति है। अगर विस्तार से जवाब दिया जाता तो प्रश्न पूछने में सुविधा होती। मैं अभी भी चाहूंगा कि सरकार यदि बता सके तो बताए कि किन-किन क्षेत्रों में, जो रिसेशन की पूरी दुनिया भर में चर्चा रही है, उसका किन-किन क्षेत्रों में, कितना-कितना प्रभाव रहा है? यदि इस पर आप प्रकाश डाल सकें तो सदन को इसका लाभ हो सकेगा। इस प्रकार पर्याप्त उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है।

श्री नमो नारायण मीणा : सिका के तहत यह एक कंटीन्यूअस प्रोसेस है। इसमें बी.आई.एफ.आर. केसेज रजिस्टर्ड होते हैं और उनके निर्णय करते रहते हैं। जिन 200 यूनिटों के बारे में उत्तर दिया गया है, यह विभिन्न सालों की है। जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने अप्रैल, 2009 के बाद के बारे में पूछा है, उसमें सिर्फ 21 यूनिटें हैं। इस प्रकार जिन 22 यूनिटों को हमने वाइंड-अप के लिए रिकमंड किया है, वह भी दूसरे डिफ्रेंट ईयर्स 2004, 2005 और 2006 की हैं। मेरे पास पूरी की पूरी डिटेल्स हैं कि ये कौन-कौन सी दो सौ यूनिटें हैं, किस राज्य की हैं या उन कम्पनियों का क्या नाम है। ये सारी इस तरह की हैं। लेकिन जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल उठाया है कि रिसेशन की वजह से जॉबलेस है, यह बात सही नहीं है।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : महोदय, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न इसी से जुड़ा हुआ है। मंत्री जी के पास यदि अभी जवाब न हो तो बाद में दें। बी.आई.एफ.आर. ऐसी संस्था है जहां तमाम सिक यूनिटों को भेजा जाता है और जो सिक यूनिट होती हैं उनके प्रस्ताव पर विचार करके डायरेक्शन दिया जाता है और औसतन जो इसकी ऑपरेटिंग एजेंसी या मैनेजिंग एजेंसीज होती हैं वे बैंक होते हैं या फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस होते हैं। हमारे संसदीय क्षेत्र छपरा में एक मरहेड़ा शुगर वर्क्स है, जो कानपुर शुगर वर्क्स से जुड़ी हुई है और वह आजादी से पहले की शुगर फैक्टरी है। इसके बारे में एक प्रस्ताव था जिसमें बी.आई.एफ.आर. ने दो वर्ष पहले आई.एफ.सी.आई. को डायरेक्शन दिया था। सर, आई.एफ.सी.आई. एक संस्था है जहां इंडियन इकॉनोमी सर्विस के ऑफिसर को विशेष रूप से लाकर बैठाया गया है। एक चीनी मिल जो दो वर्षों से बंद है, बी.आई.एफ.आर. ने दो वर्षों से आई.एफ.सी.आई. को डायरेक्शन दे रखा है, जहां पर इस बड़े अधिकारी की नियुक्ति वर्तमान प्रणव मुखर्जी ने की है। पिछले दो वर्षों से एक बंद चीनी मिल, जहां हजारों कर्मचारी हैं और जिस पर सैंकड़ों करोड़ रुपया किसानों का बकाया है, लेकिन बी.आई.एफ.आर. के डायरेक्शन को आई.एफ.सी.आई. फोलो नहीं कर रही है। तो जब बी.आई.एफ.आर. के निर्देश को वित्तीय संस्थाएं, जो भारत सरकार से सीधी जुड़ी हुई हैं, लागू नहीं करती हैं और इस प्रश्न में मैं विशेष रूप से आई.एफ.सी.आई. के बारे में बात कर रहा हूं, वे जब इस निर्देश को लागू नहीं करती हैं तो सरकार ऐसी वित्तीय संस्थाओं के अध्यक्षों को या ऐसे बैंकों के अध्यक्षों को जिन पर यह जिम्मेदारी है और कोर्ट का डायरेक्शन है कि इसको लागू किया जाए, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई करेगी, हम आपसे पूछना चाहेंगे?

श्री नमो नारायण मीणा : सर, माननीय सदस्य ने एक स्पेसिफिक इण्डस्ट्री के बारे में सवाल उठाया है। इसका मैं अभी जवाब नहीं दे पाऊंगा, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य को यह विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि जो आपने प्रश्न उठाया है उसकी सारी डिटेल्स उनको भेज दूंगा और जो भी कोर्ट की डायरेक्शन हैं, उसकी तामील कराई जाएगी, यह मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूं।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : क्या ऐसे अफसरों के खिलाफ भी कार्रवाई की जाएगी अगर इस प्रकार से किसानों के साथ खिलवाड़ होगा...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Stick to the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... आपने जो सवाल पूछा उसका जवाब मिल गया।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : महोदय, एक सवाल और है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot expand. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : महोदय, किसानों का मामला है। मैं सिर्फ एक आश्वासन सदन से चाहता हूँ कि यदि यह प्रमाणित होता है कि आई.एफ.सी.आई. के अधिकारियों द्वारा इसे लागू नहीं किया गया है तो क्या निश्चित रूप से ऐसे अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाएगी? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not ...(*Interruptions*) आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : महोदय, यह किसानों का मामला है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, this cannot be allowed. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not correct.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't take precious time. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

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

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, the hon. Member has referred to a particular case. My colleague has already responded that he will look into this particular case. The hon. Member is fully aware of the large number of cases since 1987, when the BIFR came to exist. A large number of industrial units in various sectors including sugar, jute, which are related with the agro-processed industries, have become sick, and, various observations by BIFR have come. When these directions are being issued, these are being issued within the parameters of certain guidelines and the legal competence. The other organizations who ought to comply with them, they are also to go by their own laws and regulations. Sometimes, it may happen that there arises a conflict, and, it is our job to reconcile that conflicting position. Nobody is defying the order of the BIFR deliberately but this matter will be ascertained, and, the relevant information will be given to the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Praveen Rashtrapal.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, the intention of the legislature is always good. As answered by hon. Finance Minister, BIFR was created in 1987, and, the very word in its name is 'reconstruction' of the sick units. Let us not ask as to how many units were closed; let us see the history of the National Textile Corporation. I would like to congratulate the present Government and also the previous Government over the fact that the workers of the NTC mills were getting salary without working in the mills because the mills were closed. That was the care taken by the Government of India. They deserve congratulations. However, will the hon. Finance Minister guide us as to why the cases in BIFR are not disposed of in a given time? According to my experience in

Gujarat, I have seen that the cases are pending for a very long period. Many public sector units are approaching BIFR. The adjournments are sought by the Government side also, as a result of which the cases are not decided. Instead of giving the figures of sick units, will the hon. Finance Minister give figures of how many units were revived on account of BIFR's recommendations? As I know, there is only one unit in Gujarat, that is, Rajnagar Textile Mill, which has been revived by BIFR, and, which is likely to start work again. That information may please be given.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, since the inception of the BIFR, 7,171 cases were received from the private sector. If we also taken into account cases from the public sector, in all, 7,472 cases were received, and, by undergoing various processes, 4,620 cases were disposed of. There are 1,031 cases pending under the various processes. Around 744 units have been declared 'sick', and, roughly, for 1,229, winding-up recommendations were sent to various courts. Sir, it is a long drawn process. These are quasi-judicial proceedings. Certain delays do occur. I agree with the hon. Member that the cases should be disposed of speedily. At present, three Benches are working, and, doing the job. Actually, Sir, in 2003, this SICA was repealed and the intention was to create or constitute the National Company Law Tribunal to speed up the matter. But the matter got delayed because there was a stay order from the Madras High Court and then this matter went to the Supreme Court. This matter is *sub judice*. These cases will be decided as early as possible.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the Government has given huge stimulus to the corporate sector to fight the impact of global recession. My question is with regard to the employees. The answer says, "The number of employees in these industrial companies/ units at the time of registration was 2,174". If you add the figure before 2009 April, the figure will be very huge. There is a provision for relief to employees who lost jobs due to closure from the Government in States like West Bengal. There is a provision for relief to the employees in case of textiles industry in the State of Tamil Nadu. My question is: What are the relief measures the Centre is proposing or trying to implement when it comes to the employees because employees are the worst hit and worst sufferers? They lose the jobs. They lose the livelihood. What are the relief measures the Centre has proposed?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, these are quasi-judicial proceedings. Then the matter goes to the concerned High Court. What is the procedure, Sir? The revival process starts in the BIFR and even the High Court, they try to revive the unit.

Unless and until there is closed down order by the High Court, they are on the payroll and they are given their salaries. This is a legal process. Provisions are laid down under different sections of the SICA and their interests are looked after by the Centre.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is a very important issue. The very purpose of creating this institution is to revive the industries. But, that is not being done. Abnormal delays are taking place. Is there any proposal before the Government and the Ministry to expand the number of benches and also to fix-up some timeframe for early disposal? Sir, I am taking advantage of the presence of the hon. Finance Minister here. Earlier days, there used to be a saying, "if you go to Kaashi, then you will be going forever". I don't want to use that Telugu word. Same is the case with the BIFR. If you go to the BIFR, that is the end of the story. This is a reality. Delay, corruption, favoritism, they are all there. Will the hon. Finance Minister take a review of the performance of the BIFR, recommendations of the BIFR and subsequent implementation to revive the industries because more than 7,000 cases have come? The Minister said that 4,000 cases had been disposed of. Disposed of in what way? I do not know. With respect to how many units have been revived, he didn't give a specific answer. So, I urge upon the Finance Minister whether he will take a complete review of the functioning of the BIFR and then take steps for further expanding the number of Benches.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, what the hon. Member has said is true that a large number of cases have not yet been disposed of. About 4,000 plus cases have been disposed of. Some orders have been passed. But, even if the BIFR passes the order of winding up, final winding up has to be done as per the law of the land through the court. In response to the earlier questions, I can say that whenever the settlement takes place, including the winding up, the workers' dues are considered as the first charge. Therefore, those are being provided. It is difficult for me to say that there will be a timeframe. Administratively, we cannot give a timeframe to a judicial or a quasi-judicial body. But reviewing the performance and expanding the number of Benches is under consideration of the Government.

Procurement of Medicines and Medical equipments

*544. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a uniform standard procedure and procurement of medicines and other medical equipment, accessories, etc. by Government hospitals all over the country;

(b) if so, whether any discrepancy in this matter has come to the notice of Government with regard to hospitals in Maharashtra; and

(c) whether periodical monitoring is done, discrepancies evaluated and remedial measures taken?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c)
A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) For all Central Government Hospitals administered by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in Delhi, there is a uniform standard procedure laid down for procurement of medicines and other medical equipment, accessories, etc. Autonomous institutions in Delhi and elsewhere follow their own respective procedures for procurement of medicines, etc. Procurement for State Government hospitals is the responsibility of the respective State Governments.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes Sir, for hospitals administered by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

MR CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is absent. Is there any supplementary?

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, part (b) of the question is, whether any discrepancy in this matter has come to the notice of Government with regard to hospitals in Maharashtra. The answer is, yes. My observation in Maharashtra is that this Department, whether it procures medicine or medical apparatus, has become a den of corruption. All the prescribed measures have been kept in abeyance and there is corruption in procurement of medicines. The responsibility of the Government does not end by saying 'yes.' What action have you taken against the erring officers and erring department; and what enquiry has been done? I would like to know this.

†544. The Questioner (Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda) was absent.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, a newspaper article regarding discrepancies in procurement of medicines and medical equipment was published in Marathi daily *Lokmat* in January 2010. As per the article, although the rate contracts of the DMER and the ESIS also existed, ignoring the rate contract approved by the State Government, a rate contract made by single district, that is, Kolhapur, was implemented throughout the State and substandard medicines worth crores of rupees were purchased by certain officers for a period of four years between 2005 and 2009 and the said local rate contract was given extension numerous times up to December 2009. They have also reported that financial irregularity was committed during procurement of swine flu masks. An enquiry into the alleged discrepancies had been initiated by the State Government through Anti-Corruption Bureau and a single-member Committee comprising of Secretary, Medical Education and Drugs Department, Mantralaya, Mumbai. Action against erring officials depends on the outcome of the enquiry report. This is one part.

Health is a State subject. From Centre, I am just communicating on the basis of what has appeared in papers and what action the State Government has taken. In so far as the Health Ministry or the Government of India is concerned, we do not have any role in it, particularly in any programme which is launched by the State Government. Had it been a national programme launched by the Government of India for which we would have given the money, maybe our role would have been greater. Health being a State subject and it being a State programme, whether it is purchase of medicine or equipment, the supreme authority is the State Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajeev Shukla.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, I want your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. ...*(Interruptions)*... One supplementary only. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, the Minister cannot. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... राऊत जी, बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, the House needs your guidance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have raised a supplementary and it has been answered. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, how can the Minister say that he is guided by a newspaper report? ...*(Interruptions)*... How can he quote a newspaper report? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't think this is the occasion for an argument.
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, how can the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be very clear what the hon. Minister has said. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not a Central subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the crucial point that has been made.
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT; Sir, he said that it has been quoted in newspaper.
...*(Interruptions)*...

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्यों रोक रहे हैं पूछने से ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't prevent your colleagues from asking questions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your place, Panyji. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, पार्लियामेंट में, सदन के अंदर यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पढ़िए और उसके बाद जवाब देखिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... You cannot expand the sphere of the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भारतकुमार राऊत : उनका सवाल, जवाब हमने सुना है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सभापति जी, इतने सीनियर मिनिस्टर से हम यह उम्मीद नहीं कर सकते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : अब आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please resume your place.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : सभापति जी, चाहे महाराष्ट्र हो या कोई भी राज्य सरकार हो, हर जगह जो सरकारी अस्पताल हैं, उनमें दवा खरीद में घपला, घटिया दवा या substandard medicine, इन सबकी शिकायत आती रहती हैं। यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की jurisdiction में नहीं आता, लेकिन तमाम ऐसी flagship schemes हैं, जिनका पैसा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से जाता है। Otherwise also, हर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने medical equipment purchase और दवा purchase के अपने अलग-अलग standard और अलग-अलग guidelines बना रखी हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कोई guidelines या suggestions क्यों नहीं दिए जाते? खास तौर से जो flagship programme हैं, उनमें तो पैसा आप देते हैं, उनके लिए आप मानदण्ड तय कर सकते हैं, इसके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? क्योंकि, मरीजों को दवा नहीं मिलती, पहले दिन पर्ची लिख दी जाती है कि आप बाहर से दवा खरीद लाओ। यह बहुत बड़ा घपला है, इस पर आप क्या जवाब देंगे?

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : सर, मैंने पहले ही बताया है कि health State subject है। State subject होने की वजह से उनका अपना बजट है और अपने programmes हैं। कुछ बीमारियों के लिए कुछ national programmes हैं, जिनके लिए अपने यहां से पैसा हम देते हैं या बाहर से aid आती है। हम उन programmes को monitor करते हैं। लेकिन हम जिनके लिए पैसा नहीं देते हैं जो national programmes नहीं है, उन तमाम activities में स्टेट को यह निर्धारित करना है कि वह कौन सी दवा देगी, कौन सा equipment देगी, कितना बजट होगा। जैसा माननीय शुक्ल जी ने बताया कि बहुत सारे राज्यों में दवाईयां घटिया हैं और कहीं spurious drugs भी हैं। उसके लिए भी अलग-अलग control है, एक तो national level पर और दूसरा State level पर। National level पर भी हम उसकी अनुमति देते हैं, लेकिन राज्य सरकारें भी अनुमति देती हैं। उसकी supervision भी 100 प्रतिशत स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के अन्दर है। हमारे कंस्टीट्यूशन ने जो powers स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को दी है, उन्हें तो मैं ले नहीं सकता। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जितनी limited powers हैं, उन्हीं को हम advisories और suggestions के तौर पर इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं, लेकिन हम उनके power usurp नहीं कर सकते हैं कि अगर कहीं उनकी गलती है, तो हम उसको दुरुस्त करें। ऐसे issues पर हम अपने आपको केवल advisories तक महदूद रख सकते हैं।

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, despite your systems and procedures for the procurement of medicines, expired and spurious medicines are in great circulation and are available in plenty, particularly in Tamil Nadu. Scams after scams are coming up in Tamil Nadu. My specific question is: Which is more injurious of the two, expired medicines or spurious medicines? Are both injurious? Which one is more injurious of the two?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, this question had come up in this very House. We had a discussion here on spurious drugs in general and the Tamil Nadu case in particular. I had replied at length that it had come to the notice of the State Government and the State Government had already arrested the persons involved. They had already initiated and taken the action. Sir, we are coming down very heavily in so far as spurious drugs are concerned. We are implementing it at our level. But, as I said in the beginning, the real inspection lies with the Drug Inspectors and the Drug inspectors work under the direction, guidance and superintendence of the State Governments.

MNREGS in Maharashtra

***545. SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI:** Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the entire district of Raigad in Maharashtra only five people got employment during the whole year under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) and that no work was completed there under; and

(b) the number of people who applied for employment under the scheme, the number of those who got employment, the number and value of works completed in all the districts in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) As reported by the State Government of Maharashtra, during 2009-10, 94 households were provided employment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in Raigad district of the State and all the works taken up in the district during the year were on-going at the end of financial year 2009-10.

(b) During 2009-10, a total of 5,91,539 households had demanded employment out of which 5,91,517 households were provided employment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in all the districts of Maharashtra. A total of 24,216 works were taken up in the State out of which 10,288 works were completed during 2009-10.

SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI: Sir, I had framed the question on the basis of the information supplied by the Collector, Raigad under the RTI Act. Sir, there is a conflict between the information that I had received then and the information that is contained here. My first point is, instead of five, the Minister's reply claim that 94 people were given employment in Raigad which is a ridiculously small number in any case. The point is, the works on which they were working are supposed to be continuing even today. Will the Minister reply to me and the House or send to me in writing the list of works which are actually ongoing? Because this information is not correct according to the information I received under the RTI Act.

श्री प्रदीप जैन : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सम्मानित सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ, यह बात मैं पहले भी बता चुका हूँ कि यह योजना एक कानून है और इस कानून की प्लानिंग, इम्प्लीमेंटेशन और मॉनिटरिंग स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को ही करनी होती है। हर राज्य सरकार एमआईएस के माध्यम से हमें इसकी सूचना देती है, क्योंकि हम चाहते हैं कि यह कानून ट्रांसपेरेंट हो, पारदर्शी हो और पूरे देश के प्रत्येक राज्य के एक-एक परिवार तक यह सूचना पहुंचे कि किस राज्य की क्या तस्वीर है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि एमआईएस से हम लोगों को जो सूचना मिली है, उसके हिसाब से रायगढ़ जिले में 94 फैमिलीज को इस योजना के अंतर्गत इम्प्लीमेंट मिला है। महोदय, इस योजना के अंतर्गत हमने अतिरिक्त रोजगार का कानून बनाया है। मान लीजिए अगर कोई महाराष्ट्र में,

मुम्बई के आस-पास रहता है, तो मुम्बई एक मैट्रोपोलिटन सिटी है और इसका 1/3 हिस्सा रीजनल ज़ोन में आता है, जिस कारण वहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा लेबर इंडस्ट्रियल जॉब के लिए जाती है। इस वजह से वहां पर केवल इस योजना के अंतर्गत केवल 92 परिवारों ने रोजगार लिया।

SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also ask the information about the value of the works carried out district by district under the MNREGS.

श्री प्रदीप जैन : सर, जिस रायगढ़ जिले की बात कही गई है, इस संबंध में हम लोगों के पास जो मूल्यांकन आया है, उसके अनुसार प्रतिदिन ऐवरेज वेज औसतन 98 रुपये के करीब पड़ती है। इसी तरह महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर शैड्यूल ऑफ वर्क के अंतर्गत यह ऐवरेज वेज औसतन 98.63 रुपये आती है।

डा. के. केशव राव : रायगढ़ डिस्ट्रिक्ट में टोटल 94 परिवारों को इस स्कीम के तहत रोजगार मिला है, इसका मतलब तो यह है कि वहां पर कम से कम 400-500 विलेजिज होंगे और बहुत से विलेजिज में से किसी ने ही एप्लाई नहीं किया। महाराष्ट्र के मैम्बर्स इसके बारे में मुझसे ज्यादा जानते हैं, लेकिन मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत जब बहुत से विलेजिज में से किसी ने एप्लाई भी नहीं किया, तब आप कैसे सोचते हैं कि सबको 100% रोजगार मिल सकेगा? What exactly you are trying to do.

श्री प्रदीप जैन : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैंने पहले भी यह आग्रह किया था कि इस योजना के माध्यम से हम रोजगार का अतिरिक्त प्रावधान प्रदान करते हैं। इस कानून का निर्माण ही इसलिए हुआ था कि जहां पर भी इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर है और उनको कार्य के अवसर पहले से ही प्राप्त हैं, वहां पर वे उसी कार्य को कर सकते हैं। लेकिन जहां पर कार्य के कोई अवसर नहीं है, वहां के लिए भारत सरकार उसका प्रावधान करती है और वहां पर हम 100 दिन के रोजगार की गारंटी देते हैं। जब उन्हें इस स्कीम के माध्यम से 100 दिन का रोजगार मिलता है, तो बाकी 265 दिन के लिए भी उनके अन्दर स्वतः कार्य करने की प्रेरणा आती है। जिन क्षेत्रों के अन्दर इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत कोई कार्य उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, जैसे शहरों या महानगरों को देखा जाए अथवा महानगरों से लगे हुए ग्रामीण इलाकों को देखा जाए, वहां के लिए हम किसी भी राज्य सरकार को इस बात के लिए जबरदस्ती प्रेरित नहीं कर सकते कि इस कानून को वहां पर लागू करें। मैंने पहले भी बताया है कि इस योजना के माध्यम से हम अतिरिक्त रोजगार दे रहे हैं। जिन गांवों में यह योजना नहीं चल रही है, वहां के लिए मैं समझता हूं कि अवश्य ही उन गांवों की स्थिति ऐसी होगी, जहां पर लोगों को पहले से ही रोजगार मिल रहा होगा, इसीलिए उन्होंने इस कानून के अंतर्गत रोजगार नहीं लिया।

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Thank you, Sir. The actual position in the State is quite different from the position asked in the question. In Raigarh district, 6462 works have been approved under the present scheme. But the people are not coming forward and the reason being given is that Raigarh district is an industrial district. The works are there, but the people are not coming forward and the reason given to me by the concerned officer is that the salary given under the scheme is Rs. 105/- per day and the workers think that this salary is very small. It is a meager salary, and therefore, the

salary should be increased. This issue was raised in the House previously also and the reply which was given to me was that the wages can be increased and the Government is considering to increase the wages. Sir, at the same time, there are two existing schemes. One is from the Government of Maharashtra and the other is from the Central Government.

The Government of Maharashtra gives more wages than what the Central Government gives. I want to know whether the wages can be brought at par with the wages given by the Raigad District. Incidentally, I belong to that District. I have spoken to the Collector and, therefore, I would like to have a proper reply from the hon. Minister.

SHRI C.P. JOSHI: Sir, this proposal is to be moved by the State Government. If the State Government gives the proposal, then, we have to give Rs.100/-. Let the proposal come from the Maharashtra Government, and we will give up to Rs. 100/-.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Govindrao Adik.

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: Thank you very much, Sir. In the answer given to the question, in part (b), it is said that a total of 24,216 works we have taken up; out of which only 10,288 works were completed during 2009-10. It is less than 50 percent. So, we do not understand why this percentage is so low. This is number one. Secondly, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question, please.

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: My question is different.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question.

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: In addition to that, Sir, the question of quality of the works involved in it is also important. Money is provided by the Government of India under the scheme. It goes to the State Government, and as regards the quality of work. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: Whether there is any mechanism from the Central Government to see the quality of the work; whether the works completed are according to the specifications and are of good quality.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्री प्रदीप जैन : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस कानून के अंदर पारदर्शिता बनी रहे, इसके लिए जब इस कानून का प्रोविजन हुआ था उस समय ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ने इस एक्ट के सेक्शन 19 में यह प्रावधान किया था कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इसकी पूरी मॉनिटरिंग करेगी तथा इससे संबंधित जितनी भी शिकायतें आएंगी, उनका निपटारा करेगी। लेकिन, क्योंकि यह एक flexible programme है और इसके अंतर्गत आवश्यकता थी कि गरीब व्यक्ति के परिवार तक रोजगार पहुंचे, तो ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय ने बहुत सारे प्रावधान किये हैं। हम लोगों ने MIS develop किया है जिसमें एक-एक कार्य transparent हो जाता है तथा transparency बनी रहती है। MIS के माध्यम से कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी भी राज्य के किसी भी जिले की स्थिति को देख सकता है। हम लोगों ने Ombudsman के लिए भी हर राज्य को निर्देशित किया है कि हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर Ombudsman हो तथा वहां जो शिकायतें आएँ उनका निपटारा हो। इसके अलावा हमने देश के अंदर हर क्षेत्र के सौ से अधिक सर्वश्रेष्ठतम लोगों को, eminent persons को भी आमंत्रित किया है कि वे इस योजना की मॉनिटरिंग में अपना सहयोग प्रदान करें। इसके अलावा नेशनल लेवल मॉनिटर भी हर स्टेट में जाते हैं।

जहां तक सम्मानित सदस्य ने कार्य की गुणवत्ता के बारे में पूछा है और कार्यों की पेंडेंसी के बारे में पूछा है, तो क्योंकि इसका क्रियान्वयन राज्य सरकार को करना है और राज्य के अन्दर उस जिले के DPC (District Project Coordinator) को करना है, तो यह उसकी जिम्मेदारी है।

Oil Reserves in the Country

*546. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the World's oil reserves are depleting fast and global crude oil production is likely to reach its peak in 2014 and thereafter it is likely to start declining;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to formulate any long term strategy to maintain oil reserves in the country keeping in view the crude oil production scenario; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROELUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Some researchers subscribing to the "Peak Oil Theory" have predicted from time to time that the world's oil production has peaked and it is likely to decline in the future.

However, the International Energy Agency in its latest annual publication, World Energy Outlook 2009 has projected world oil production to increase from 83.1 Million Barrels Per Day (MBPD) in 2008 to 86.6 MBPD in 2014-15 and further to 103 MBPD in 2030.

(c) and (d) The Government has formulated the following strategy to maintain/enhance oil reserves in the country, so that our dependence on world's oil reserves could be reduced in future:

- (i) Carving out more and more areas of exploration for offer under various rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) / Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Policy.
- (ii) Application of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)/Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) techniques for increasing recovery from existing fields and use of stimulation techniques for increasing production from existing fields.
- (iii) Acquisition of exploration acreages and oil producing properties overseas to bring in equity oil.
- (iv) Construction of a Strategic Storage of crude oil of 5 MMT capacity at three locations viz. Visakhapatnam, Mangalore and Padur for meeting unforeseen situations arising out of short term supply disruptions etc.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, my first supplementary to the hon. Minister is: considering the scramble for foreclosing of depleting oil equities and considering that so far, our acquisition, both by public and private entities, has been, rather, limited, what special measures and incentives does the Government have in mind to ensure that we get a fair share of global oil equity to buttress our reserves for a long-term strategic plan?

SHRI JITIN PRASADA: Sir, as far as the hon. Member's query is concerned, or, as far as the peak oil theory which he is referring to is concerned, it is still not certain. There are studies which have been done; some studies have said that there will be a peak of oil reserves within. In Kuwait, some study has been done that by 2014, the peak reserves of oil will be found out and from thereon, it will decline. But there are other agencies which have suggested that oil reserves of this world will carry on; there will be more reserves. As far as India is concerned, we are very much aware of all the situations around the world, and domestically and around the world, we are very aggressive with regard to oil exploration and acquiring of assets. In India, we had two discoveries with oil and gas. In Barmer, there is Cairn Energy, which has found oil, which is to the tune of 25 percent of India's oil

production and in KG Basin where gas has been found, there are also double the figures compared to last year. With regard to overseas, our position, as the Member enquired, is, we had significant acquisitions with regard to Imperial Energy in Russia.

In the other one that is lately acquired in Venezuela, we have a stake of 18 percent which is 17,000 barrels per day. That is what we are looking at.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Prize amount of PEAIS

*547. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) what is the prize amount given to States under the Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS); and

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase this prize amount?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) The prize amount given to the States under Panchayat Empowerment & Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS), year-wise is given below:-

Year	No. of States/ UTs given prize	Amount of Prize (Rs. in crore)
2009-10	06	10.00
2008-09	10	10.00
2007-08	13	10.00
2006-07	10	10.00
2005-06	08	5.00

(b) It has not been possible to increase the prize amount due to constraint of funds.

Fall in H1N1 cases

*548. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to his Ministry, H1N1 cases have dropped;

(b) whether his Ministry's statistics have lately shown a marked fall in the number of swine flu deaths and infections in the country;

(c) whether only 12 cases of H1N1 virus were reported in the country as on 20 March, 2010;

(d) if so, whether there were also a number of such cases in Maharashtra; and

(e) the number of casualties due to swine flu in the country and the progress made in controlling the infection?

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

(c) As on 20th March, 2010, 30057 laboratory confirmed cases were reported from all over India. On that particular day, 12 cases have been reported.

(d) Yes Sir. As on 2nd May, 2010, there had been 6174 laboratory confirmed cases reported from the State of Maharashtra.

(e) There had been 1501 laboratory confirmed deaths due to pandemic influenza A H1N1 (as on 2nd May, 2010). Government of India took a series of action to prevent / limit morbidity and mortality due to pandemic influenza A H1N1 and to mitigate its impact. These are as under:

- Entry screening of passengers were carried out at 22 international airports. Over one crore passengers screened.
- Surveillance to detect clusters of influenza like illness is being done through Integrated Disease Surveillance Project.
- Laboratory network has been strengthened. There are forty five laboratories (24 in Government Sector and 19 in Private Sector) testing the clinical samples.
- Government of India procured 40 million capsules of Oseltamivir (anti viral drug) of which 21million have been given to the States/UTs both for preventive chemoprophylaxis and treatment of H1N1 cases.
- Retail sale of Oseltamivir was allowed under Schedule X of Drugs & Cosmetic Act. Number of outlets was increased to improve access to the anti-viral drug.
- Three Indian manufacturers of vaccine are being supported to manufacture pandemic H1N1 vaccine.
- 1.5 million doses of vaccine have been imported and health care workers are being vaccinated.

- Trainings at National, State and District level were supported by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Indian Medical Association has been provided funds to train private practitioners.
- Large number of screening centres were opened. Isolation facilities including critical care facilities strengthened.
- Task force in the I&B Ministry is implementing the media plan. Travel advisory, do's and don'ts and other pertinent and relevant information were widely published (from time to time) to create awareness among public.
- All such information is also available on the website: <http://mohfw-h1n1.nic.in>.

Upgradation of oil refineries

*549. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Public Sector Oil companies propose to upgrade their refineries in near future;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the proposed new refineries have taken a long time to go into production;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken to commission these new refineries in a given time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) The Public Sector Oil Companies have been undertaking refinery upgradation projects for capacity expansion and to optimize the production of value added products based on economics, product demand, etc.

(b) Details of the refinery upgradation projects are given in the enclosed Statement (See below).

(c) to (e) The refinery sector has undergone nearly three fold capacity expansion from 62 MMTPA in April, 1998 to 184 MMTPA in April, 2010. The work of 6 MMTPA Refinery of Bharat Oman Refineries Limited (BORL) at Bina, Madhya Pradesh and 9 MMTPA Refinery of HPCL-Mittal Energy Limited (HMEL) at Bathinda, Punjab is progressing well. Time Schedule for commissioning of Bina Refinery is September, 2010 and for Bathinda Refinery is September, 2011.

As regards, the Paradip Refinery Project, though there was initial delay due to issues like Sales Tax incentives with Government of Orissa, IOCL's Board of Directors has accorded approval in February, 2009 for setting up of a 15 MMTPA Refinery at an estimated cost of Rs. 29,777 Crore. Time Schedule for commissioning of the first unit of Paradip Refinery in March, 2012 and for full stabilized operation is November, 2012. All the refinery projects are monitored and reviewed regularly to ensure their early commissioning.

Statement

Modernization and upgradation projects in public sector refineries

Name of the Project	Objective
1	2
I) Indian Oil Corporation Limited	
Residue Upgradation and MS/HSD quality improvement project at Gujarat Refinery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — To produce BS-III/IV quality MS & HSD — To improve distillate Yield from 68% to 75% — To process increased quantity of High Sulphur Crude from 26% to 58%.
Improvement in Diesel Quality & Distillate Yield (Hydrocracker) Project along with refinery expansion form 6 to 7.5 MMTPA at Haldia Refinery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — To produce BS-III / IV quality HSD — To improve distillate Yield from 64% to 67.3% — Capacity expansion from 6 to 7.5 MMTPA
Panipat Refinery Additional Expansion Project from 12 MMTPA to 15 MMTPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Low cost Capacity expansion form 12 to 15 MMTPA — To produce BS — III / IV quality HSD
MS Quality Upgradation Project at Barauni Refinery	To produce BS — III quality MS
MS Quality Upgradation Project at Guwahati Refinery	To produce BS — III quality MS
MS Quality Upgradation Project at Digboi Refinery	To produce BS — III quality MS
Diesel Hydro Treatment (DHDT) Project, Bongaigaon Refinery	To produce BS — III quality HSD

1	2
MS Quality Improvement at Bongaigaon Refinery	To produce BS – III quality MS
II) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)	
	(a) Mumbai Refinery
Hydro cracker Revamp and new CCR	To upgrade Naphtha to Euro-III/Euro-IV MS and revamping of Hydro cracker Unit to increase capacity from 1.75 to 2.0 MMTPA to enable upgrading 0.2 MMTPA high Sulphur diesel streams to Euro-IV HSD.
	(b) Kochi Refinery
Capacity expansion Cum Modernization project	To produce auto fuels confirming to Euro-III norms and refinery modernization.
III) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)	
	(a) Mumbai Refinery
LOBS Project	To upgrade LOBS qualities from existing level of Group-I to Group-II/Group-III
New FCC Project	Setting up the 1.45 MMTPA capacity new FCC
Diesel Hydro Treater Project	To upgrade/produce the Euro-III/IV HSD
	(b) Visakh Refinery
Diesel Hydro Treater Project	To upgrade/produce the Euro-III/IV HSD
(IV) Mangalore Refineries & Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL), Mangalore	
Capacity upgradation project	To increase the refining capacity from 9.69 MMTPA to 15 MMTPA
V) Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited (CPCL), Manali	
Auto Fuel Quality Upgradation Project	To produce MS/HSD Meeting Euro-IV Specifications.
Resid Upgradation Project	To improve the distillate yield of the refinery
Capacity Expansion	To increase the refining capacity of Refinery at Manali from 9.5 to 11.1 MMTPA

1	2
Revamp of NHT/CRU	To improve the Research Octane number of MS.
VI) Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL), Numaligarh	
Diesel Quality Upgradation Project	To produce Euro-III/Euro-IV HSD.

Maternity related deaths in Rural India

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

- (a) the number of maternity related deaths reported in rural India during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) whether the reviewed plan and budget for Janani Suraksha Yojana are addressing this issue;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government has made special provisions to provide more ambulances and communication devices to help rural health workers active in the Himalayan regions;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (g) The data on maternity related deaths is made available by Registrar General of India (RGI) through its Sample Registration System (SRS) in the form of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR). This data is not brought out on yearly basis but for every three year period by the RGI. The data on MMR for the period 2007-09 has not been made available so far. The latest available data on MMR is for the period 2004-06.

The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) for the country as per the SRS data has come down from 301 per 100,000 live births in the years 2001-03 to 254 per 100,000 live births in the years 2004-06. This translates into an approximate number of 67,000 maternal deaths per year in the country. MMR for the rural area is not estimated separately. The state-wise estimates of MMR are given in the enclosed Statement I (See below).

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a centrally sponsored scheme, was launched in 2005 and is implemented in the States to promote safe motherhood including institutional delivery, which helps in the provision of care during delivery and child birth including management of complications and, as such, helps in reduction of maternal mortality. The number of beneficiaries under JSY has increased from 7.39 lakhs in the year 2005-06 to 90.37 lakhs in the year 2008-09. Accordingly, the expenditure incurred on the Yojana has also increased from Rs. 38.39 crores in the year 2005-06 to Rs. 1241.33 crores in the year 2008-09.

The requirement of ambulances and communication devices for rural health workers are reflected by the States, including that of Himalayan regions, in their annual Project Implementation Plan (PIP). This is then examined and approved by the Government of India within overall resource available with the States, under NRHM. As per information available on the States of Himalayan Regions, 415 emergency transport systems are available to the states of Uttarakhand, Assam and Meghalaya and 973 ambulances are available to the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim. The state wise details are given in the Statement - II.

Statement-I

*India and State wise estimates of Maternal Mortality Ratio
(Source: RGI, (SRS), 2001 – '03, 2004- '06)*

Major State	MMR (2001-03)	MMR (2004-06)
1	2	3
India Total *	301	254
Assam	490	480
Bihar / Jharkhand	371	312
Madhya Pradesh / Chhattisgarh	379	335
Orissa	358	303
Rajasthan	445	388
Uttar Pradesh/ Uttaranchal	517	440
Andhra Pradesh	195	154
Karnataka	228	213
Kerala	110	95

1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	134	111
Gujarat	172	160
Haryana	162	186
Maharashtra	149	130
Punjab	178	192
West Bengal	194	141
Others	235	206

*: Includes Others

Statement – II

*State-wise details of national rural health mission
emergency transport system and ambulances*

Sl.No.	State / UT	Emergency Transport System	Ambulances at PHC/ CHC/SDH/DH
1.	Uttarakhand	105	
2.	Jammu & Kashmir		125
3.	Assam	280	650
4.	Arunachal Pradesh		34
5.	Meghalaya	30	28
6.	Mizoram		50
7.	Nagaland		55
8.	Sikkim		31
Total (A+B)		415	973

Corruption cases in MNREGS

*551. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of corruption cases reported in respect of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS), State-wise, during the last three years;

(b) the details of punitive action taken thereon; and

(c) what steps have been taken/proposed to be taken by Government to stamp out corruption from the implementation of this flagship programme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) The Ministry has received a total of 1331 complaints regarding irregularities in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in the last three years. State-wise details are as under:

S. No.	State	Complaints received
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	14
2	Assam	30
3	Bihar	125
4	Chhattisgarh	36
5	Goa	1
6	Gujarat	16
7	Haryana	25
8	Himachal Pradesh	15
9	J & K	1
10	Jharkhand	87
11	Karnataka	13
12	Kerala	6
13	Lakshadweep	1
14	Madhya Pradesh	235
15	Maharashtra	15
16	Manipur	7
17	Mizoram	1
18	Nagaland	5
19	Orissa	31

1	2	3
20	Punjab	12
21	Rajasthan	180
22	Sikkim	1
23	Tamil Nadu	8
24	Tripura	2
25	Uttar Pradesh	419
26	Uttarakhand	13
27	West Bengal	32
TOTAL		1331

(b) All cases when brought to the notice of the Ministry are sent to the concerned State Government for investigation of the matter and taking appropriate 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. Report of the NLM is also shared with the concerned State Government for taking appropriate action. 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 revering the amount involved from the persons concerned in accordance with the Law.

(c) To check corruption in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, 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.

(iii) Wage disbursement to NREGA workers through Banks/Post Office accounts has been made mandatory to ensure proper disbursement of wages to NREGA workers. 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 Committees have been set up for monitoring of rural development programmes including NREGA.

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

Miseries faced by people with fractured lips and palates

*552. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that about ten lakh people suffer from fractured lips and palates since birth and every year forty thousand people are added;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these people have no smile on their faces and that they face difficulties at the time of marriage;

(c) whether surgery can easily remove this blemish and malady which poor people cannot afford; and

(d) if so, whether Government would consider providing free or discounted surgery to poor people?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. However, no large studies have been carried out in India to establish the prevalence of cleft lip. As per rough estimates, the approximate incidence of cleft lip and palate is around 1.4 per 1000 live births in India.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The facilities for management of such deformities require surgical interventions which are available both in public and private hospitals in the country. More than 1500 plastic surgeons are available for carrying out such interventions in the country.

In Central Government hospitals, the treatment to such patients is available free of cost.

New gas finds of ONGC

*553. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has identified new gas reserves in various States including Surat, Bharuch and Mehsana in Gujarat recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the production work has since begun from the new gas reserves; and
- (d) if not, by when production is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) to (d) No new exclusive gas discoveries have been made during 2009-10 in Surat, Bharuch and Mehsana in Gujarat by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC). However, Since 1.4.2009 ONGC has made 6 Gas discoveries in the country. The State-wise details are given below:

Name of the State	Name of the PEL	Well Name	Date of Notification
Andhra Pradesh	IB PEL	ERA-AA/ East Rangapuram-3	27.07.2009
		KMPAA/ Kammapalem — 1	16.12.2009
		PGAB/Penugonda-IA	4.1.2010
		SMA-AA/ South Mahadevapatnam — 1	5.3.2010
Tripura	West Tripura	Sundulbari# 1	27.8.2009
		Karjan Ext — II	2.4.2010

The commerciality and the production from these discoveries depend upon the techno-commercial viability of the discoveries.

Child deaths under five years age

*554. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of child deaths under the age of five years in the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the number of under five child deaths in India is one of the highest in the world; and
- (d) if so, the steps Government has taken/ proposes to take to prevent the incidences of such deaths?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Data regarding child deaths are available through the Sample Registration system (SRS) of the Registrar General of India (RGI). While Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) was provided by RGI regularly, the Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) was provided by RGI for the first time in SRS 2008, and was reported as 69 per 1000 live births.

The National Family Health Survey also conducts periodical surveys where the Under Five Mortality rate (U5MR) is captured. The U5MR reported in the various NFHS survey's are as under:-

Survey	Year	U5MR per 1000 live births
NFHS I	1992-93	109
NFHS II	1997-98	95
NFHS III	2005-06	74

(b) As per the World Health Organization (WHO) Report 2007, the major causes of under five mortality in India are, neo natal causes such as birth asphyxia, severe infections, prematurity etc (45%), diarrhoeal diseases (20%), acute respiratory infections (19%), measles (4%) and others 12%.

(c) As per the State of the World's Children UNICEF Report, 2010, India ranks at 49th out of 193 countries in the descending order of the Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR).

(d) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) (2005-2012), The Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II, interventions taken up to improve child health and reduce morbidity and mortality are under:-

- Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI), early detection and appropriate management of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI), Diarrhoea and other infections among new born and under five children.

- F-IMNCI is an integration of the Facility based Care package with the IMNCI package, to empower the Health personnel with the skills to manage new born and childhood illness at the community level as well as the facility level.
- Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK), a Basic Newborn Care and Resuscitation training programme to address important interventions of care at birth *i.e.* Prevention of Hypothermia, Prevention of Infection, Early initiation of Breast feeding and Neonatal Resuscitation.
- Management of Diarrhea through administration of Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS).
- Management of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) by way of early detection and treatment through antibiotics.
- Immunization against 6 vaccine preventable diseases.
- Infant and young Child Feeding (Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months & times introduction of complimentary feeding).
- Vitamin A+ supplementation.
- Iron and Folic Acid supplementation.
- Establishment of Special Newborn Care Units.
- Establishment of Nutritional Rehabilitation centers.

Running of overseas offices by Air India

*555. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India runs 21 offices abroad in cities it does not fly to and has already spent around Rs. 29 crore in their upkeep in 2008-09 when in the same year it reportedly incurred a loss of Rs. 5548 crore;

(b) if so, the details of such offices, citywise, country-wise, purpose of their opening and amount spent in each case, till date;

(c) whether Government now proposes to ask Air India to close down all these offices;

(d) if so, by when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Air India has offices in 13 cities where it does not have its own flights. These are Los

Angeles, Amsterdam, Milan, Vienna, Copenhagen, Zurich, Brussels, Moscow, Cairo, Tehran, Nairobi, Sydney and Chittagong.

The presence of India based offices at these stations is on account of code sharing with other airlines and is for revenue generation. The expenditure incurred by NACIL in aforesaid 13 stations is Rs. 1683.46 lakhs.

(c) to (e) The commercial viability of all such offices is in the process of review by Air India and appropriate action is being taken to close all offices in cities where alternative arrangements can be made to ensure revenue generation.

Provision of medical facilities in eleventh plan period

*556. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is possible to achieve the target of providing medical health facilities to all, specially to the poor, during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the present status thereof; and
- (c) if not, what are the steps being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) has set the target of achieving good health for the people, with focus on the poor and the under privileged. Achieving good health for the people is a continuous process which requires adequate financial resources, infrastructure, human resources and time.

(b) To provide good healthcare for the people, the country has a well structured public health infrastructure comprising Sub Centres (SCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), sub-district and district hospitals spread across rural and urban areas. Multi specialty hospitals and medical colleges provide tertiary medical care. However, according to the Economic Survey 2009-10, there is still a shortage of 20486 SCs, 4477 PHCs and 2337 CHCs as per 2001 population norms. There is also a considerable shortage of human resources, viz. doctors, nursing professionals and paramedics.

- (c) The steps taken by the Government to achieve the targets of good health, include:
- Implementation of programmes for control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.

- Effective implementation of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).
- Mainstreaming of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy.
- Making available specialized health care services through strengthening of hospitals.
- Increased public allocations for health programmes.

DDP in Rajasthan

*557. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of blocks and districts in Rajasthan identified as desert area;
- (b) the total land area and total desert area in Rajasthan and in India in hectares;
- (c) the measures taken to conserve land, water, cattle wealth and to preserve ecological balance there under Desert Development Programme along with the results thereof;
- (d) the works undertaken under DDP during 2009 and the outcome thereof; and
- (e) whether the desert area is expanding in the country?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) In Rajasthan State, 85 blocks of 16 districts are identified as desert blocks.

(b) The total land area in India is 328.73 million hectares including 34.22 million hectares in Rajasthan. As per Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao Committee Report, 235 blocks in 40 districts of 7 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka and Rajasthan have been identified as desert areas and the total desert area in India is 45.79 million hectare including 19.87 million hectare in Rajasthan.

(c) The measures adopted to conserve land, water, cattle wealth and ecological balance under Desert Development Programme (DDP) are mainly construction of contour bunds, farm bunds, check dams, afforestation, pasture development, dryland horticulture, water harvesting structures, khadin, sand dune stabilization, shelterbelt plantation, promoting improved breed, castration, artificial insemination, vaccination and animal health camps.

(d) During 2009, various works undertaken under DDP include construction of water harvesting structures such as farm ponds, nallah bunds, check dams, percolation tanks, soil and

moisture conservation works like sand dune stabilization and shelterbelt plantation, afforestation, pasture development, dry land horticulture, crop demonstration and animal health camps. The evaluations carried out for the works under execution during 2009 generally indicate benefits like increase in availability of water, sand dune stabilization, reduction in soil erosion, increase in vegetative cover, fuel wood and fodder availability, production of crops, and area under dry land horticulture, increase in milk production and reduction in labour migration. In a few cases, the outcome is below expectation.

- (e) There is no evidence of increase in desert area in the country including Rajasthan.

Availability of petroleum production North Eastern States

*558. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of availability of petroleum and natural gas in the North Eastern States, state-wise;
- (b) the details of refineries in all these States, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has taken any measures to preserve petroleum and natural gas in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) As on 1.4.2009 the Oil and Natural Gas reserve in the North Eastern states are 172.92 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) and 128.37 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) respectively.

- (b) The details of the four refineries in the state of Assam with their capacity are as follows:

Refineries	Numaligarh	Digboi	Guwahati	Bongaigaon
Capacity in Million Metric Tonne per Annum (MMTPA)	3.000	0.650	1.000	2.350

(c) and (d) To preserve the hydrocarbon reserves and acceleration of the exploration and production activities following measures are taken in the country:

- (i) Carving out more and more areas for exploration for offer under various rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) and Coal Bed Methane Policy (CBM).

- (ii) Use of stimulation techniques for increasing production from existing fields.
- (iii) Application of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)/ Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) techniques for increasing recovery factor from existing fields.
- (iv) Arresting decline from ageing fields.
- (v) Substitution of oil through use of non-conventional source of energy such as bio-diesel, ethanol etc. Extraction of gas from gas hydrates under National Gas Hydrates Programme (NGHP) by evolving suitable production technology.

Training for Air India staff

*559. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether it is a fact that the staff of Ground Services Department (GSD) traffic and security of Air India are performing various duties without proper training and rest; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and what steps are being taken to provide them regular training and other amenities such as proper rest after night duties, rest room particularly for ladies staff etc.?

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

(a) and (b) No, Sir. Employees of Air India working in Ground Handling, Traffic and Security Departments are trained adequately and continuously for doing their jobs effectively.

The mandatory minimum gap of 11 hours is always maintained as per the regulations while rostering staff for the shift. Adequate rest rooms for both male and female staff are provide.

Housing Finance in Uttarakhand

*560. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the banks, which have provided housing finance to allottees in Metropolis City at Pant Nagar;
- (b) the banks which have provided loans or project finance to Supertech Constructions Private Limited, Doon Valley Technopolis Private Limited, Supertech Limited, Supertech Infra Limited, Assotech Contracts India Limited and Assotech-Supertech (JV);

(c) the quantum of loan sanctioned and released by each bank, bank-wise;

(d) whether these banks were aware of the huge default of payments by these companies to Government institutions like State Infrastructure and Industrial Development of Uttaranchal (SIDCUL); and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Allahabad Bank, Corporation Bank and Union Bank of India have reported that they have provided housing finance to allottees in Metropolis City at Pant Nagar.

(b) to (e) Punjab National Bank, Andhra Bank, UCO Bank, Indian Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Syndicate Bank, Bank of India and Corporation Bank have reported that they have provided credit facilities to M/s Supertech Limited. (earlier M/s. Supertech Construction Ltd.), Supertech Infrastructure Limited and Doon Valley The Technopolis Private Limited. The other two group companies *i.e.* M/s Assotech Contracts India Limited and Assotech Supertech (JV) have not been provided any credit facilities by the public sector banks. These banks have also reported that they have no information regarding default of payment by these companies to Government agencies *i.e.* State Infrastructure and Industrial Development of Uttaranchal (SIDCUL).

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Shortage of Experts in ATC

†4150. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of experts of man the Air Traffic Control system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this shortage may adversely affect the landing and taking-off of planes in future; and

(d) if so, the action plan formulated by Government to tackle this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) As on date a total of 515 Air Traffic Controllers' (ATCO) posts are vacant. This comprises 1 post of GM, 47 posts of Joint General Manager / Deputy General Manager (DGM), 213 posts of Managers, 3 posts of Assistant Manager and 251 posts of Junior Executives.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) No, Sir, No operational posts are left unmanned.

(d) Recruitment process is in progress to fill up the vacancies. The promotional vacancies are filled by holding Departmental Promotional Committees (DPCs) regularly. Besides, action to fill 112 posts of Manager (ATC) and 338 posts of Junior Engineer (ATC) through Direct Recruitment is in advance stage and will be completed by June 30th, 2010.

Construction of international and domestic Airports in Uttar Pradesh

†4151. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals sent by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for construction of international and domestic airports in the State;

(b) whether it is a fact that out of these proposals two are related to the construction of international airports and five are related to construction of domestic airports;

(c) if so, by when the Central Government will take a decision on these proposals; and

(d) the reasons if no decision is to be taken thereon?

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

(a) and (d) Government of India has received proposals for setting up of Greenfield airports at Greater Noida and Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh for international operations from the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Proposal for setting up of Greenfield airport at Kushinagar was considered by the Steering Committee, constituted for Greenfield airports, has recommended for 'in-principle' approval. Proposal for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Greater Noida was considered in the 2nd meeting of Group of Ministers held on 21.10.2008 wherein Government of Uttar Pradesh was asked to submit a supplementary Techno-Economic Feasibility Report which was required to be given by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh. The Group of Ministers (GoM) has been recently reconstituted to examine the issue of establishing the International Airport/Aviation Hub at Greater Noida in U.P.

Recruitment of trainee cabin crew

4152. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the reasons for not making any recruitment for trainee cabin crew during 2007 and 2008;

(b) whether the carried forward vacancies of SCs and STs trainee pilots have been filled up by his Ministry;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is a fact that backlog of SCs/STs vacancies is not filled in by his Ministry during the last three years in the name of ban on recruitment?

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

(a) No recruitment was done in Erstwhile Air India during 2007 and 2008 as there was no requirement of trainee cabin crew. In Erstwhile Indian Airlines, 174 cabin crew were appointed in 2007. In 2008, recruitment process for 547 vacancies of trainee cabin crew was completed, but no appointments have been made keeping in view the reassessment of manpower being carried out in the merged entity and the financial crunch in the company.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. A total of 70 and 41 candidates belonging to SC/ST have been appointed in erstwhile Indian Airlines and erstwhile Air India respectively.

Salary cut of AI employees

4153. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Air India Board has decided salary cut by 15 percent of their employees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the estimated annual savings due to this measure?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Proposal for Airports at Meerut and Greater Noida

4154. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received any proposal for establishment of airports in Uttar Pradesh especially at Meerut and Greater Noida;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any formalities are pending with the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for a final decision in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the efforts taken by the Central Government to clear all formalities for the construction of the said airports for promotion of tourism in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):
(a) and (b) Government of India has received proposals from Government of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP) for setting up of Greenfield airports at Greater Noida and Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) to (e) The Steering Committee for Greenfield airports has accorded 'in-principal' approval for setting up of Greenfield Airport at Kushinagar. However, the proposal for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Jewar/Greater Noida was considered by the Union Cabinet and referred it to Group of Ministers (GoM). GoM has desired to revise the Techno-Economic Feasibility Report which was required to be given by the GoUP. Recently, the GoM has been reconstituted to examine the issue of establishing the airport.

Development of new airports

4155. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is concentrating on Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities to construct and develop new airports;

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

(c) the funds allocated and spent for construction and development of new airports in the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):
(a) and (c) 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 through Public Private Partnership mode. As per the Greenfield Airport Policy, the promoter seeking to develop the airport has to submit the proposal to the Government for consideration by the Steering Committee. Application for setting up of Greenfield airport are received from time to time, which are considered by the Steering Committee/competent authority for grant of 'in principle' approval after they have completed necessary formalities of obtaining pre-feasibility study report, site clearance, clearances from regulatory agencies, etc.

So far, Government of India has given 'in-principle' approval for setting up of 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; Durgapur in West Bengal; Paladi/Jaipur in Rajasthan and Datia/Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh. Airports Authority of India has also taken up the construction of a Greenfield airport at Pakyong in Sikkim at a project cost of Rs.309 crores and Rs.42.37 crores has been spent upto March 2010.

Air Traffic congestion at Delhi and Mumbai airports

4156. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a problem of air traffic congestion at Delhi and Mumbai airports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the authority accountable for not staggering slots properly and thereby avoiding fuel wastage; and
- (d) what action is being contemplated in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) No, Sir. However, congestion may occur sometime, due to bad weather, technical and operational reasons and in peak hours.

(c) and (d) Slots are staggered as per guidelines prescribed by International Air Transport Association (IATA) in consultation with stakeholders, including airport operators. In addition, 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 nautical miles within approach.
- (ii) Performance Based Navigation (PBN) Procedures has been implemented at Delhi, Mumbai, Ahmedabad & Chennai airports.

Construction of new airport at Panvel

4157. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his Ministry has secured No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the Environment and Forests Ministry for the construction of new airport at Panvel, near Mumbai;
- (b) if so, by when will the work start there; and

(c) the cost involved therein?

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

(a) City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra (CIDCO) Limited which is the project proponent has initiated the process of obtaining Environment Clearance from Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) for construction of a new international airport at Navi Mumbai. The Draft Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Study report has been submitted and the Public Hearing is scheduled to be held on 5th May, 2010 through Maharashtra Pollution Control Board and, thereafter, the final EIA Report will be submitted to MoEF along with the Report on Public Hearing for getting the Environment Clearance for the project from MoEF.

(b) The project proponent CIDCO will start work within six months from the date of work obtaining Environment Clearance from MoEF.

(c) The total project cost is about Rs.10,000 crores spread over in four phases at 2006-07 Scheduled Rates.

Contract basis employees in Air India

4158. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Air India Air Transport Services Ltd. (AIATSL) and Air India Chatters Ltd. (AICL) are selected as per the usual selection process of the Central Government organizations but finally appointed on contract basis; and

(b) if so, what is the total number of employees of AIATSL and AICL and what are the reasons for treating them as contract workers discriminating them against the permanent employees of Air India?

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

(a) and (b) The employees of AIATSL and AICL are selected on the basis of a selection process specific for the post. These employees are engaged on a fixed term contract basis for a specified period keeping in view the operational requirement. Total number of employees engaged in AIATSL as on 1.4.2010 is 1079 and in AICL as on 31.12.2009 is 943.

Separate flight corridor for helicopter services

4159. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to introduce separate flight corridor for helicopter operations at Delhi and Mumbai airports in a bid to ease air traffic congestion and ensure safety;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) which has decided to introduce separate Visual Flight Route (VFR) corridor at the two airports for helicopter operations has asked the Airports Authority of India (AAI) to promulgate the routing and issue necessary orders; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):
(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Separate flight corridor for helicopter operations at Delhi and Mumbai have been notified *w.e.f.* 15.03.2010.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As per the instructions issued by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to Airports Authority of India (AAI) for detailed procedure for separate helicopter Routes at IGI airport, Delhi and CSI airport, Mumbai on 4th February, 2010, AAI has issued the procedures for IGI airport, Delhi and CSI airport. Mumbai for such routes *vide* Aeronautical Publication (AIP) Supplement. As such, helicopters routings has already been promulgated.

Free air tickets for former Ministers/Secretaries

4160. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to give their former Ministers, secretaries and their family members life-long upgrades to first class air-ticket on Air India;

(b) if so, the reasons of such largesse at a time when Air India is ailing and showing losses;

(c) what other facilities Government has decided to give to their former Ministers and Secretaries; and

(d) the estimated loss Air India would incur on these upgrades/facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):
(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Such facilities are not going to increase any burden on Air India or other agencies as they will be extended only if vacant seats are available.

(c) The other facilities extended are airport entry pass, VIP car parking label and facilitation at airports.

(d) Upgradation of facility is only subject to availability of seats, hence Air India on this account would not incur any loss.

Breathanalyser test for pilots

†4161. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) the number of pilots found under the influence of alcohol in Breathanalyser test from January, 2009 to December, 2009;

(b) the action taken against pilots found under the influence of alcohol; and

(c) the arrangements made to ensure that pilots don't drink during duty?

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

(a) 39 cases have been reported to the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) from January 2009 to December 2009 where pilots/co-pilots were found alco-positive during pre-flight breathanalyzer test.

(b) Action is taken as per Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR), Section 5, Series F, Part 3, Issue I dated 13.11.2009 which stipulates that any crew member found alco-positive during pre-flight breathanalyzer test is kept off flying duty for at least four weeks and the employer company initiates disciplinary proceedings against him.

(c) The CAR referred to above also lays down procedure for post/flight medical examination which is carried out within the stipulated duty hours. Serving of alcohol in domestic flights is not permitted.

Shortage of pilots in the country

†4162. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is an acute shortage of pilots in the country;

(b) the shortage of pilots against the sanctioned strength in Indian Airlines and Air India;

and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the steps taken by his Ministry to meet the shortage and by when this shortage would be met?

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

(a) and (b) There is no shortage of pilots in the country. However, Airline operators are facing shortage of type-rated pilots and senior Commanders. As far as National Aviation Company of India Limited (NACIL) is concerned, there is no shortage of pilots. The requirement of pilots is currently catered to from own and foreign pilots.

(c) In order to have sufficient quality pilots over longer period of time, the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi (IGRUA) has been modernised through upgradation of civil and electrical infrastructure and acquisition of additional trainer aircraft. The Government has also set up National Flying Training Institute at Gondia in Maharashtra as Joint Venture Enterprise. The other flying clubs in the country are also being supported by the Central Government by way of providing funds for acquisition of trainer aircraft through Directorate General of Civil Aviation and Aero Club of India.

Trivandrum Airport

4163. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) by when the new terminal at Trivandrum International Airport will become operational; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce user fee at Trivandrum airport?

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

(a) The new terminal at Trivandrum International Airport will become operational after completion of approach road and bridge work which is being executed by Kerala State Government.

(b) A proposal to introduce User Development Fee (UDF) at Trivandrum airport has been submitted by Airports Authority of India (AAI) to Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA).

Aircrafts collision

4164. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some aircrafts came closer to collision distance which was averted at the last moment in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details of such incidents during the last three years;
- (c) what were the factors responsible for such incidents; and
- (d) what action is proposed to be taken to avoid such incidents?

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

(a) to (c) No, Sir. Modern aircrafts are equipped with Traffic Collision and Avoidance System (TCAS) which gives Traffic Advisory/Resolutionary Advisory even before they come close to collision distance. However there were some airproximity incidents wherein preventive actions were taken by Air Traffic Control Officers (ATCO)/Pilot well in advance. 27 such incidents were reported in 2007, 28 in 2008 and 15 in 2009.

(d) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Civil Aviation Requirements making it mandatory to install Airborne Collision Avoidance System (ACAS) on aeroplanes. Mono — pulse Secondary Surveillance radars have been installed at major airports in the country to provide altitude information to the Air Traffic Controllers. Air Traffic Management services are modernised to include air traffic conflict warning in the system. Flexible use of airspace to reduce traffic congestion in the airspace has been implemented. Regular proficiency checks for Air Traffic Controllers and pilots are carried out and corrective training is given wherever necessary. Specific co-ordination procedures for transfer of traffic from one unit to the other, have been established and are reviewed periodically. One separate Directorate of Air Space and Air Traffic Management in DGCA has been created for better surveillance and regulation of Air Traffic Management.

Status of aviation industry after recession

†4165. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that currently the aviation industry has come out of recession; and
- (b) if so, the details of status of public and private aviation sectors of the country?

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

(a) Although the domestic passenger traffic has registered a positive growth in year 2009 vis-à-vis in the year 2008 and the average passenger load factor also improved in the year 2009, it is difficult to say that the aviation industry has come out of crisis of recession.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The details of passenger growth recorded by NACIL and private Scheduled airlines (in percentage) in domestic sector in 2009 *vis-à-vis* in the year 2008 are as under:-

Airline	2008	2009
NACIL	-18.3	15.78
Jet Air	-9.44	-10.45
JetLite	3.64	0.83
Air Deccan	-32.13	—
Kingfisher	20.05	-6.88
Spice Jet	8.33	33.84
Paramount	12.30	31.75
Go Air	-23.73	51.21
IndiGo	46.53	28.59

Amenities at smaller airports

4166. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received representation that the Airports Authority of India (AAI) take some *ad hoc* measures to improve passenger amenities at smaller airports like Rajahmundry, Siliguri and Vijayawada;

(b) whether the AAI has refused to effect even minor improvement at Rajahmundry and other airports;

(c) the policy guidelines given to AAI to be responsive and receptive to all demands and suggestions for passenger amenities;

(d) whether Government will audit and review the managerial capacities and administrative acumen at all airports under the AAI; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Representations and requests for improvement of smaller airport and passengers amenities etc., as and when received, are taken into consideration by Airports Authority of India (AAI).

(b) No, Sir. AAI has taken up improvement of Rajahmundry Airport at a cost of Rs.37.53 crores.

(c) to (e) From time to time, AAI has been directed to take necessary steps regarding passenger amenities. In this regard, AAI takes initiatives for improvements of air side and city side facilities including passengers amenities at airports including Rajahmundry, Vijayawada etc. Required basic amenities such as Restaurant, Snack Bar, Car Park, Toilets etc. have been provided at all airports for the waiting public and passengers.

In addition, National Institute of Aviation Management and Research (NIAMAR), the Training Institute of AAI imparts training in technical and non-technical disciplines of Airports Management namely, Airport Operations, Airport Engineering, (Civil, Electrical, Electronics), Information Technology, Project Management, Airport Finance, Commercial Aspect of Airport Management, Human Resource Management, Office Management, International Aviation Law, Cargo Management, Aviation Safety and Security etc. to officials of AAI.

Running of Etawah airport

4167. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOOT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that an animal was found on the runway of Etawah airport on 13 March, 2010 and on 14 March, 2010 a cyclist was running bicycle when aircraft carrying an important leader was landing which could have resulted in a serious accident;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the matter has been enquired into to fix responsibility for such security lapse; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) No, Sir. No incident of animal on runway was reported at Etawah Airport on 13.03.2010 and 14.03.2010. However on 13.03.2010 at 10.55 A.M. King Air aircraft landed on Safai Airstrip, Etawah Airport which is controlled by the District administration. The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has enquired and concluded that the cyclist, an airport employee was away from the runway and the aircraft maneuvering area at the time of landing of the aircraft.

Air service for Jabalpur and Gwalior

†4168. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether any proposal for operation of air services between Jabalpur and Gwalior has been received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh in 2005; and

(b) if so, the status of the proposal and the steps taken so far in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) No, Sir. However, at present, amongst all scheduled domestic airlines, Alliance Air is operating 03 flights per week on Delhi — Gwalior — Jabalpur — Gwalior — Delhi route since Feb 2008.

Lease deal of aircrafts

4169. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India had lost a lease deal for three wide body aircrafts to rival Jet Airways (India) Ltd;

(b) whether the Royal Brunei Airways which had been in talks with Air India earlier has agreed to take the lease of three Boeing 777 planes from Jet Airways;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Air India has decided to change its strategy after it did not get a good response for its six Boeing aircrafts; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Royal Brunei Airways had responded to Air India tender but subsequently was not interested in pursuing the lease. No agreement between Jet Airways and Royal Brunei Airways for lease of Boeing planes has been concluded.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. Air India is in the process of leasing out some of its B777 aircraft.

Financing of industries in Kashmir valley

4170. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he would consider to finance setting up of industries in Kashmir valley that are environment friendly and capital light; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, what could be the time frame?

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

(a) and (b) In a deregulated industrial environment, decisions to set up industries are taken by the entrepreneurs. The State Governments are primarily responsible for industrial development in their respective States. However, the Union Government supplements the efforts of the State Government through various schemes.

Details of the amount released so far under various scheme to the State are as under :

(Rs. in crore)

Scheme	Capital Investment	Interest Subsidy	Comprehensive Insurance Subsidy	Transport Subsidy
2002-03	Nil	Nil	Nil	54.36 — since inception of the scheme in 1971
2003-04	20.	1.75	Nil	
2004-05	Nil	Nil	Nil	
2005-06	Nil	Nil	Nil	
2006-07	Nil	Nil	Nil	
2007-08	4.0	Nil	Nil	
2008-09	Nil	11.57	Nil	
2009-10	Nil	12.0	Nil	9.55
2010-11	5.0*	17.76*	0.13	Nil
TOTAL	11.00	43.08	0.13	63.91

*Sanctions for these amounts have been issued on 27th April, 2010.

Indian Banks' Association has advised that Banks are usually interested in financing the Projects that are environment friendly and capital light, subject to their lending policies and the project ordered is technically feasible and commercially viable.

Recommendation regarding disabled person

4171. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the recommendations in Eleventh Five Year Plan for the disabled; and

(b) what is the action taken by Government to implement these recommendations?

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

(a) and (b)

Recommendations in the eleventh five year plan for the disabled and action taken by the government thereon

S. No.	Significant Recommendations in Eleventh Five Year Plan	Action Taken by the Government.
1	2	3
1.	Need to review all the four disability legislations and to amend them suitably to bring them in consonance with UNCRPD.	<p>The Ministry of SJ&E deals with following Acts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act (PwD Act, 1995) ii. Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI Act, 1992) iii. National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disability Act, 1999. <p>The Ministry is in the process of amending PwD Act, 1995 in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (UNCRPD).</p> <p>The fourth legislation pertaining to disabilities is Mental Health Act 1987 which is dealt with by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. There has been no amendment in the Mental Health Act, 1987 till date. As intimated by M/o Health and Family Welfare, none of its provisions appear to be in conflict with any provisions of UNCRPD and as such no need is felt to amend any of its provisions to bring it in consonance to UNCRPD.</p>

1	2	3
2.	<p>A concerted effort should be made to make all public buildings and facilities compliant with the requirements of a barrier-free built environment. Towards this end building bye-laws, municipal and civil regulations, relevant codes for constructions and design should incorporate the requirements of barrier-free environment. To promote greater accessibility and barrier free environment to the disabled, a new National Institute of Universal Design will be set up in the Eleventh Plan.</p>	<p>The Department of Public Enterprises has decided that all building of Central Public Sector Enterprises be made barrier free within following time limit.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Navratna CPSEs — 2009-10 Miniratna CPSEs — 2010-11 All other CPSEs — 2011-12 <p>The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has launched its disabled friendly website- www.socialjustice.nic.in.</p>
3.	<p>199 DDRCs for comprehensive service in community setting have been sanctioned, but only 128 were made operational by the end of the Tenth Plan. The Eleventh Plan will ensure that the remaining 71 centers are also operationalised.</p>	<p>Out of the 199 District Disability Rehabilitation Centers (DDRCs) sanctioned so far, 173 DDRCs are made operational. Of the remaining 26 centers, funds have been released to 5 DDRCs in 2009-10 to operationalise them.</p>
4.	<p>The Eleventh Plan will endeavour to create awareness about ADIP and other such schemes.</p>	<p>A Committee has been constituted to review the ADIP Scheme.</p>
5.	<p>The efforts of the Eleventh Plan will be to ensure that all Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperatives should provide loans to disable people on concessional terms for undertaking self-employment ventures.</p>	<p>The National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFD) provide concessional credit to Persons with Disabilities (PWDS) for setting up income generating activities for self-employment. 11580 Persons with Disabilities were provided loans at concessional rates by the Corporation during the first two years of the Eleventh Five year Plan.</p>

1	2	3
6.	A disabled person should be able to get his/her disability certificate within 30 days of making an application. The responsibility to ensure this will rest with the concerned district magistrate.	The Persons with Disabilities Rules, 1996 have been amended <i>vide</i> notification no. 16-02/207-DD. III dated 30.12.2009 and the amended Rules <i>inter-alia</i> prescribe a simplified and decentralized procedure for issuance of Disability Certificate.
7.	That education would be made disabled friendly by 2020.	Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), buildings of about 7.5 lakhs elementary schools have been made barrier free. Besides, additional grant @ Rs. 1200/- per child with disability per year is provided under Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan, meet the special needs of such children. A new Scheme of inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) has commenced from April 2009. It covers disabled children in Classes IX-XII, with the aim of enabling all students with disabilities to pursue secondary schooling in an inclusive environment.
8.	The backlog of vacancies for persons with disability continues to be large, both at the Centre and in the States.	DOPT has issued an Order dated 27th November, 2009 directing Ministries to conduct special recruitment drive to fill up backlog reserve vacancies for persons with disabilities.
9.	A suitable scheme to provide incentives to promote employment for disabled people in the private sector should be put in place as enjoined in Section 41 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.	A Scheme of incentives to Employers in the Private Sector for Providing Employment to Persons with Disabilities was launched, <i>w.e.f.</i> 01.04.2008. Under this Scheme, the Government of India provides the employer's contribution for Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees State Insurance (ESI) for 3 years, for disabled persons employees employed in the private sector on or after 01.04.2008, with a monthly salary upto Rs.25,000.

Insurance coverage on fixed deposit

4172. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to increase insurance coverage on bank fixed deposits;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the time; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
(a) to (c) The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) insures all deposits, including fixed deposits, except the (i) deposits of foreign Government (ii) deposits of State / Central Governments (iii) inter-bank deposits and (iv) deposit held abroad. The limit for insurance cover per depositor under the scheme is Rs. 1.00 lakh in the "same capacity and same right". In India, deposit insurance is compulsory for all banks, and at present, there is no proposal to enhance this limit.

Customer relations in banks

†4173. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that number of complaints against banks is constantly increasing;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any such measure that relations between customers and banks become cordial in future; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
(a) and (b) The complaints received in the Office of Banking Ombudsman in the last three years are as follows:-

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Complaints received	% increase
1	2006-07	38638	22
2	2007-08	47887	24
3	2008-09	69117	44

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) In order to improve customer service in banks Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised all the banks;

(i) to ensure that the complaints registers are kept at a prominent place in the branches which would make it possible for the customers to enter their complaints.

(ii) have a system of acknowledging the complaints where complaints are received through letters/ forms.

(iii) fix a time frame for resolving the complaints received at different levels.

(iv) ensure that redressal of complaints emanating from rural areas and those relating to financial assistance to priority sector and Government's poverty alleviation programmes also form a part of the above process.

Other measures initiated to improve relation between customers and banks, include:-

(A) In order to have special focus on Customer Service related issues, Customer Service Department was created in RBI in June 2006.

(B) With effect from April 1, 2010 payment of interest on savings banks accounts by Scheduled Commercial Bank is calculated on daily product basis.

(C) Various instructions issued to the Banks that have a bearing on customer service have been codified and put in one place in the form of a Master Circular.

(D) The RBI's website has useful information for the bank's customers, under the head "For Common Person". The contents in this section of the website are available in 15 regional languages.

(E) The Banking Ombudsmen Scheme which was formulated in 1995 has been revised from time to time to make it more customer friendly. At present there are 27 grounds on which a bank customer can approach the Banking Ombudsman.

Market gain of PSUs

4174. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has gained significantly during the recent bull run in the stock markets with about 44 State-run entities excluding banks and NBFCs adding Rs.5.56 lakh crore in market value during the last one year; and

(b) whether the promoters of three most valued PSU firms *i.e.* oil exploration giant ONGC, commodity trading firm MMTC and mining company NMDC have contributed more than half of the total gains during the previous one year?

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

(a) 42 PSU/Government companies are listed on Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and 34 PSU/Government companies on National Stock Exchange (NSE), of which 31 companies are listed on both the exchanges. The total market capitalization of Governments holding in 40 companies listed on BSE increased by Rs. 4,35,966.25 crore and on NSE by Rs. 2,20,985.33 crore for 32 listed companies, during the period April 01, 2009 to March 31, 2010.

(b) The market capitalization of Government holding in Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC), Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (MMTC) and National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (NMDC) increased by Rs. 1,72,454.52 crore constituting 39.56 per cent of total increase in market capitalisation of Government companies listed on BSE.

Service Tax Commissionerate office in Gujarat

4175. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Service Tax Commissionerate office for the whole of Gujarat is centrally located at Ahmedabad only; and

(b) whether there is any plan to increase the number of offices in other districts of the State as well?

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

(a) No, Sir. Ahmedabad Service Tax Commissionerate is exclusively looking after the service tax matters having jurisdiction over Ahmedabad city and surrounding areas of Ahmedabad district. Service tax matters in respect of rest of Gujarat are being looked after by the various Central Excise and Service Tax Commissionerates located in different parts of Gujarat, falling under Ahmedabad and Vadodara Central Excise and Service Tax zones.

(b) Proposal for separate Service Tax Division for Kutch District having headquarters at Gandhi Dham and one more Service Tax Range at Jamnagar is under consideration of the Director General (Human Resources Development).

Import duty on power generation equipments

4176. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to increase import duties on foreign power generation equipments as recommended by the Planning Commission; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No Sir. Government has not proposed any increase in the import duties on foreign power generation equipments as recommended by the Planning Commission.

- (b) Does not arise in view of reply of part (a) above.

Micro credit agencies

4177. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of 'Micro-credit Agencies' recognized by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for financing loans to poors both urban and rural;

- (b) the rate of interest charged by them to the end users; and

(c) the names and number of Micro-credit agencies which have been listed at various stock exchanges and those with application pending for its registration to stock exchanges?

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

(a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that at present there is no separate classification on Non Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) as 'micro credit agencies'. However, there are 25 companies registered with the Bank as NBFCs under Section 45-1A of the RBI Act, 1934, in Loan Companies category that may be giving loans in the nature of microfinance. The names of these 25 companies are given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(b) RBI has not issued any separate guidelines regarding interest rates to be levied by NBFCs on the loans granted by them. The rate of interest to be charged is governed by the terms and conditions of the loan agreement entered into between the borrower and the NBFCs.

However, in order to ensure transparency in such matters, NBFCs have been advised by RBI on September 28, 2006 to adopt a Fair Practices Code, with the approval of their Boards. NBFCs have also been advised by RBI on May 24, 2007 to lay out appropriate internal principles and procedures in determining interest rates and processing and other charges. Further, NBFCs were also advised by RBI on October 10, 2007 to invariably furnish a copy of the loan agreement alongwith a copy each of all enclosures quoted in the loan agreement to all the borrowers at the time of

sanction/disbursement of loans. NBFCs were also advised by RBI on January 2, 2009 that the Board of each NBFC should adopt an interest rate model taking into account relevant factors such as, cost of funds, margin and risk premium, etc and determine the rate of interest to be charged for loans and advances. The rate of interest and the approach for gradations of risk and rationale for charging different rate of interest to different categories of borrowers should be disclosed to the borrower of customer in the application form and communicated explicitly in the sanction letter etc.

The above guidelines have been consolidated by the RBI in the Master Circular No. 153 dated July 1, 2009 of Fair Practices Code issued to NBFCs.

(c) The information is not available as there is no separate category of "Micro-credit agencies".

Statement

List of Microfinance Institutions registered with the RBI

Sl. No.	Name of the MFI/NBFC
1	2
1	AMMACTS (Future Financial Services Ltd.)
2	ANG Resources Ltd.
3	Arman Lease & Finance Limited
4	Asmitha Microfin Limited
5	Bandhan Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.
6	Bellwether Micro Finance Pvt. Ltd.
7	Bhartiya Samruddhi Finance Ltd. (BASIX)
8	BSS Microfinance Pvt. Ltd.
9	BWDA Finance Limited (BFL)
10	Equitas Micro Finance India Private Limited
11	Maanaveeya Holdings & Investments Pvt. Ltd.
12	Mimo Finance (Shah Sandhu Finance Company Pvt. Ltd.)
13	Nirman Bharti Samajik & Arthik Vikas
14	Opportunity Microfinance India Ltd.
15	S E Investments Limited
16	SAHAYATA (Shree Hari Fintrade P. Ltd).
17	Sarvodaya Nano Finance Limited

1	2
18	Satin Credit Care Network Ltd.
19	Share Microfin Limited
20	SKS Microfinance Pvt. Ltd.
21	Sonata Finance Pvt. Ltd.
22	Spandana Sphoorty Financial Ltd.
23	Ujjivan Financial Services Private Ltd.
24	Vedika Credit Capital
25	Village Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.

Tax benefits to SEZs in direct tax code

4178. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) will be entitled for tax benefits under the proposed new Direct Tax Code;
- (b) whether Government has received any representation from the business community in this regard;
- (c) the demands made by business community in brief; and
- (d) the reaction of Government to the same?

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

(a) The draft Direct Taxes Code (DTC) proposes investment linked deduction for developers of SEZs as against profit linked deduction under the Income Tax Act, 1961. The draft DTC does not envisage any specific tax benefit for units located in SEZs as against the profit linked deduction currently available under the Income Tax Act.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government has received representations from various quarters of the business community for providing similar deductions in the Direct Taxes Code as are currently available in the Income Tax Act, 1961. These representations along with others on the different provisions of the draft DTC will be considered by the Government before finalizing the Direct Taxes Code.

Payment of illegal commission by insurance companies

4179. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some insurance companies are paying illegal one time commission to the general public for referring prospective customers;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the practice of engaging such lead generators and payments are illegal as the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) says only license agents can receive such commission; and

(c) if so, what action is being taken against such insurance companies for violation of IRDA rules and to plug the loopholes, if any, in the IRDA guidelines?

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

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

IT exemption for State Maritime Boards and Port Authorities

4180. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:

SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is aware that State Maritime Boards and Port Authorities have to incur additional expenditure on ISPS Code, dredging of Ports and hydrographic survey thus imposing of income tax is depriving them from smooth investment of infrastructural development of minor ports;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government has received a proposal from various States including Gujarat to amend section 2(15) of Income Tax Act, 1961 to exclude State Maritime Boards and Port Authorities from the purview of Income Tax Act, 1961; and

(c) by when the Central Government will consider necessary amendment in Income Tax Act, 1961?

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

(a) Yes Sir. The central government is aware that State Maritime Boards and Port Authorities have to incur certain expenditures to carry out their business activity. However the taxes are levied on the income of such authorities after allowing the expenditures incurred for the purpose of business. Revenue expenditure is allowed full deduction, whereas specific capital expenditures are eligible for deduction at specified rate as depreciation.

(b) Yes Sir. Government of India has received proposals from various States including Gujarat to exclude the State Maritime Boards and Port Authorities from the purview of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(c) Representations were received seeking restoration of the tax exemption for Port Trusts/State Maritime Boards from various States. The representations were examined and were not found feasible considering the need to phase out exemption as these are inconsistent with a moderate tax regime. Therefore no amendment in Income-tax Act, 1961 is considered necessary.

Investigation in money laundering cases

4181. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate (ED) has received complaints against some companies of Anil Dhirubhai Ambani Group (ADAG) for major money laundering in connivance with Mauritius Fund "Pluri Emerging Companies PCC Cell E" (Pluri), and UBS Bank, London;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ED has launched aggressive investigation and has issued "Letter Rogatories", under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) and Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA);

(d) if so, the progress of investigation against ADAG; and

(e) by when this investigation is likely to be completed?

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

(a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Directorate of Enforcement has received complaints against some companies of Anil Dhirubhai Ambani Group alleging, *inter-alia*, money laundering in connivance with Mauritius based fund "Pluri Emerging Companies PCC Cell E" (Pluri)' and UBS Bank London. The same are being looked into by the Directorate of Enforcement for appropriate action. It may, however, not be possible to indicate a time frame for conclusion of enquiries/investigations as the same also depends on various factors including, *inter-alia*, co-operation by other agencies both within and outside India.

Progress of issuing KCC

4182. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress in issue of Kisan Credit Cards (KCC);

(b) whether Kisan Credit Card has been issued to all the farmers in the country;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to expedite the process?

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

(a) to (d) The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme was introduced in 1998-99, as an innovative credit delivery system aiming at adequate and timely credit support from the banking system to the farmers for their cultivation needs, including purchase of inputs in a flexible, convenient and cost effective manner. The Scheme is being implemented by all the Scheduled Commercial Banks throughout the Country.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that as on 28 February 2010, the banking system has issued 906.37 lakh KCCs (since inception). Commercial Banks accounted for the highest share (43.91%), followed by Co-operative Banks (41.66%) and Regional Rural Banks (14.43)%.

KCC scheme was simplified in consultation with RBI in 2004 to cover all eligible farmers including small and marginal farmers, oral lessees, tenant farmers, etc. However, to make the scheme more effective at ground level and to better serve the farmers the Government of India has constituted a Task Force to, *inter alia*, examine and suggest measures for improving the efficiency of the KCC scheme, including the revised operational guidelines for distribution and sanction of the KCC limit.

Withdrawal of subsidies

4183. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is mulling on the ways to reduce the subsidy bill on food and other related products;

(b) if so, the details of final decision taken thereof; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to ensure that common people are not affected with the withdrawal of subsidies?

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

(a) to (c) The Union Budget for 2010-11 and the Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement indicate the intent of the Government of bring the fiscal deficit under control with institutional reform measures encompassing all aspects of fiscal management including subsidies. The move towards nutrient based subsidy regime in fertilizer sector is one such step in this direction. With respect to rationalization of petroleum subsidy, the Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement indicated that the Report of

the Parikh Committee is under consideration of the Government. In so far as food subsidy is concerned, the Union Budget for 2010-11 has indicated that draft Food Security Bill will be placed in the public domain very soon. The reform measures being attempted seeks to target subsidies to the poor and truly needy sections including through statutory entitlements to help overcome the problem of under-consumption of essential food grains and does not envisage withdrawal of subsidies.

Committee report on credit rating agencies

4184. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a Government Committee set up after the global credit has recommended that credit agencies should be disallowed from carrying out consultancy and advisory services;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Committee also proposed far reaching changes that will bring about a substantial modification in rating agencies operating in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Committee's proposals that credit rating agencies come under the ambit of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) are accepted as they are now accountable only to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI); and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) Yes, Sir. The Committee on Comprehensive Regulation for Credit Rating Agencies (CRAs) set up by the High Level Coordination Committee on Financial markets with representation from all the financial sector regulators, viz. Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) and Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) had *inter alia* recommended that credit agencies should be disallowed from carrying out consultancy and advisory services.
- (b) The Committee in its report has *inter alia* recommended that a CRA or its subsidiary should not be allowed to carry out consultancy or advisory services, such as making proposals or recommendations, either formal or informal, regarding the design of a structured finance instrument and also rate the product.
- (c) The committee has made many recommendations for strengthening of regulations based on India's own experience with CRAs till now.

(d) The major recommendations include lead regulator model for CRAs, disclosure of other activities carried out by CRAs or their subsidiaries, disclosure of default and transition statistics, shareholding pattern and names of owners and governance norms for CRAs.

(e) The committee has proposed that SEBI would be the lead regulator and all entities carrying out the activity of credit rating would need to be registered with SEBI.

(f) The CRAs so registered with SEBI may be required to acquire further accreditation with other regulators (RBI, IRDA, PFRDA etc.) if felt necessary by them, for rating products that come in the regulatory domain of the other regulators.

Impact of price rise on poor

†4185. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of inflation is increasing day-by-day and the Government's system to keep prices of commodities under check is proving to be ineffective;

(b) if so, whether the number of the poor is increasing as a result of inflation; and

(c) the norms for the line of the poverty and the percentage of population of the country that comes under the category of the poor?

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

(a) The overall WPI inflation recorded over 5 percent since November 2009 largely because of low statistical base. Double digit food inflation could be attributed to supply side bottleneck due to unfavorable south west monsoon. Government has initiated several effective anti-inflationary measures in 2009-10 as a result inflation in food has declined to 17.7 percent in March, 2010 from its peak of 20.5 percent in December, 2009. The year-on-year WPI inflation details are given below.

Month	Wt. %	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	Jul-09	Aug-09	Sep-09	Oct-09	Nov-09	Dec-09	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10
WPI- all	100.0	1.3	1.4	-1.0	-0.5	-0.2	0.5	1.5	5.6	8.1	9.4	9.9	9.9
WPI- food	25.4	9.0	9.6	10.8	12.7	13.3	14.7	14.2	19.3	20.5	20.5	19.1	17.7

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) As per the Planning Commission estimates the incidence of poverty based on the large sample surveys on household consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) at an interval of approximately five years. The percentage of poor in 2004-05 estimated from the URP consumption distribution of NSS 61st Round consumer expenditure data is comparable with the poverty estimates of 1993-94 (50th round), which was 36 percent for the country as a whole. The percentage of poor in 2004-05 estimated from the MRP consumption distribution of NSS 61st Round consumer expenditure data is roughly comparable with the poverty estimates of 1999-2000 (55th round), which was 26.1 percent for the country as a whole as indicated below in Table 2.

Table 2: Poverty ratios by URP and MRP (%)

By URP Method		1993-94	2004-05
1	Rural	37.3	28.3
2	Urban	32.4	25.7
3	All India	36.0	27.5
By MRP Method		1999-2000	2004-05
4	Rural	27.1	21.8
5	Urban	23.6	21.7
6	All India	26.1	21.8

Description—— URP: Uniform Recall Period. MRP: Mixed Recall Period.

Proper investment of foreign capital

†4186. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted any committee in order to properly invest the foreign capital;

(b) if so, when the said committee was constituted; and

(c) the details of the members and the terms of reference of the committee?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The order constituting the above mentioned working group was issued on 19th November, 2009.

(c) The details of the members of working group are as under:

1. Shri U.K. Sinha, CMD, UTI Asset Management Company, Chairman
2. Dr. K.P. Krishnan, JS(CM), Member

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

3. Shri Ashutosh Dikshit, JS(TPL), Member
4. Shri Govind Mohan, JS(I&I) Member
5. Shri Gopal Krishna, JS__DIPP
6. Shri K.N. Vaidyanathan, Executive Director, SEBI, Member
7. Shri A.M. Bajaj, Dir(EM), Member
8. Shri C.K.G. Nair, Dir(PM), Member
9. Shri C.S. Mohapatra, Dir(SM), Member
10. Shri P.K. Bagga, OSD (CM&I), Member
11. Shri Ravi Narain, Managing Director & CEO, NSEIL, Permanent Invitee
12. Shri Madhu Kannan, Managing Director & CEO, Bombay Stock Exchange, Permanent invitee
13. Prof. Ajay Shah, NIPFP-DEA Research Programme, Permanent Invitee
14. Prof. Ila Patnaik, NIPFP-DEA research programme, Permanent Invitee
15. Shri Bahram Vakil, Founder Director, AZB & Partners, Permanent Invitee
16. Shri Bobby Parikh, Managing Partner, BMR Advisors, Permanent Invitee
17. Shri Anand Pathak, Managing Partner, P&A Law Offices, Permanent Invitee
18. Shri Somasekhar Sundaresan, J. Sagar Associates, Permanent Invitee

The terms of reference of the Working Group are as under :

- (i) To review the existing policy on foreign inflows, other than Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), such as foreign portfolio investments by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs)/ Non Resident Indians (NRIs) and other foreign investments like Foreign Venture Capital Investor (FVCI) and Private equity entities and suggesting rationalization of the same with a view to encourage foreign investment and reducing policy hurdles in this regard while maintaining the Know Your Customer (KYC) requirements.
- (ii) To identify challenges in meeting the financing needs of the Indian economy through the foreign investment. Foreign investment for this purpose to be understood broadly and can include investment in listed and unlisted equity, derivatives and debt including the markets for government bonds, corporate bonds and external commercial borrowings.

- (iii) To study the arrangements relating to the use of Participatory Notes and suggest any ' change in the policy if required from KYC and other point of view.
- (iv) to re-examine the rationale of taxation of transactions through the STT and stamp duty.
- (v) To review the legal and regulatory framework of foreign investment in order to identify specific bottlenecks impeding the servicing of these financing needs.
- (vi) To suggest specific short, medium and long term legal, regulatory and other policy change;" in respect to foreign investment keeping in view of the suggestions expert committee reports such as the Committee on Fuller Capital Account Convertibility, the Committee on Financial Sector Reforms and the High Powered Expert Committee on Making Mumbai an International Financial Centre.
- (vii) Any other matter the working group may consider relevant.

Outstanding loan against NRIs

4187. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of NRIs/Limited companies against whom more than USD 3 million of loan is outstanding of Indian banks till date;
- (b) whether any action has been taken/proposed to be taken to recover these huge amount of loan from NRIs/ Limited companies who are now absconder;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, till date, case-wise, particularly against NRIs/ Limited companies who have taken loan from the Osaka branch of Bank of India of Baroda in Japan; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) The Data Reporting System of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not generate such information.

However, to improve asset quality of the banks and to create a good recovery climate, RBI and the Government have taken various steps which, *inter-alia*, include prescribing prudential norms for provisioning and classification of non-performing assets guidelines for prevention of slippages, Corporate Debt Restructuring and other restructuring schemes. One Time Settlement schemes,

enactment of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002, the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005, and the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (DRT) Act, 1993 etc.

(c) and (d) Bank of Baroda has no branch in Osaka, Japan. As for Bank of India, in 1998, the bank reported a case of fraud involving an amount of Rs. 18.19 crore. K.K. Maratz engaged in export of electronics and textiles, had obtained credit facilities of Rs. 48.10 crore with Bank of India, Osaka Branch. Due to development of Letter of Credit (LCs) and return of foreign bills purchased, the account went out of order and was classified as non-performing asset (NPA) since 01.01.1998. The account was treated as fraud as the borrowers and guarantors were absconding from Japan. The matter was reported to police authorities in Japan. Subsequently, the borrowers were traced at Dubai.

In the absence of availability of securities, the branch had entered into a compromise settlement with the borrowers for Rs. 22.70 crore (equivalent to present outstanding in the account) which has been approved by the Management Committee of the bank.

Appointment of consultancy agencies by SBI

4188. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India (SBI) has hired expensive international Consultancy firms to give reports in areas where they have little local experience;

(b) to what extent the SBI is doling out huge consultancy fees to the firms like Mckinsey & Co. over the last three years;

(c) whether the SBI has hired Mckinsey to give report on rural banking expansion;

(d) the details of this job and the expected fees and charges to be levied by the Mckinsey; and

(e) the restriction proposed by Government on PSU Banks as regards spending money on debatable consulting?

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

(a) State Bank of India (SBI) has been hiring international consultancy firms for giving specific consultancy in areas where the consultants have specialist local knowledge.

(b) The details of the fees paid to the consultancy firms by SBI are given below:-

Financial year	Name of the consultant	Amount paid (Rs. in lacs)
2006-07	Price Waterhouse	104.25
2006-07	Mc Kinsey & Co.	999.37
2007-08	Mc Kinsey & Co.	1371.74
2008-09	Mc Kinsey & Co.	2387.64
2008-09	Ernst & Young Pvt. Ltd.	131.00
2009-10	McKinsey & Co.	1523.25

(c) and (d) SBI had engaged M/s McKinsey & Co. as consultants in January, 2007 for a period of four months for building Bank's Rural Banking Business. However, the engagement was temporarily put in abeyance after some time due to operational reasons. The bank has again engaged M/s. McKinsey and Company in March 2010 for a period of 4 months to resume the engagement of 2007. During this engagement, the consultants will advise the bank on issues, which, *inter-alia*, include review of rural strategy, revised channel strategies to outreach, key partners to target, technology plan, business plan, organisation redesign, identification of capacity building needs, etc. For the current engagement, SBI would pay a fee Rs. 3.425 crores plus expenses capped at 10% and tax at applicable rates. Payments would be made in stages on successful and timely completion of deliverables.

(e) As per the autonomy package announced by the Government in February, 2005 for public sector banks, the Bank Boards are competent to decide on the operational issues of the bank.

Online banking frauds

4189. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the online banking frauds are increasing in the country day-by-day;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the various banks are mostly unable to check such online frauds since their security regimes are inefficient; and

(d) if so, the immediate action plans proposed to be taken up by the various banks to prevent such online banking frauds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
(a) and (b) The number of online frauds (Rs. 1 lakh and above) and the amount involved therein for the last three years is as under:

	(Rs. in Lakhs)		
	2007	2008	2009
No. of frauds	102	113	269
Amount involved	251.36	553.79	590.49

It may be observed that there has been an increase in number of frauds perpetrated during the year 2009 as compared to 2007 and 2008. However, there is no significant increase in aggregate amount involved in frauds.

(c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that banks have cited the compromise on password and other safety measures by customers as the main reasons for occurrence of such frauds.

(d) RBI has advised the banks to take following steps to check internet frauds:

(i) The various aspects of internet banking frauds are looked into closely during RBI inspections where large number of internet frauds are reported to ascertain the IT security issues, if any which could be facilitating such frauds.

(ii) RBI had issued guidelines on internet banking to all commercial banks vide circular dated June 14, 2001 covering technology and security standards, legal issues and regulatory/supervisory issues with regard to internet banking in India.

(iii) RBI has also issued guidelines to report the fraud cases to investigative agencies like State police/CBI. RBI also ensures that the banks report the case to these agencies and follow up the case vigorously till its logical end. Besides the above.

(iv) Department of Payment and Settlement Systems (DPSS) has issued a circular to all banks on February 18, 2009 on security issues and risk mitigation measures in credit/debit card transactions. The circular has made it mandatory for banks to put in place (a) a system of providing for additional authentication/validation based on information not visible on the cards for all on-line card not present transactions except IVR transactions, and (b) a system of online alert to the card holder for all 'card not present' transactions of the value of Rs.5000/- and above.

(v) Department of Banking Operations and Development, RBI has come out with a Master Circular dated July 1, 2009 on Credit Card Operations of banks. The circular covers all the important aspects of credit card business such as issue of cards, interest rate and other charges, wrongful billing, use of DSAs/DMAAs and other agents, protection of customer rights, redressal of grievances, internal control and monitoring systems, fraud control, right to impose penalty etc.

Tax payers in the country

†4190. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of people of high-income group is very low among the tax payers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government has taken any decision whereby 20 percent tax will be imposed at income source of people failing to produce Permanent Account Number; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The details about the returns showing income (after claim of deductions and exemptions) of Rs. 10 lakh & above and others, for Financial Year 2008-09 are as follows:

Category	Corporate Assesseees	Non-Corporate Assesseees
Income/Loss of Rs. 10 Lakhs & above	50,728	2,66,955
Total (inclusive of the above)	3,27,674	3,23,22,953

- (c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(d) and (e) Charging of tax on the total income of the assessee, whether having PAN or not, is governed by the rates specified in the Part I of the First Schedule of Finance Act relevant to the Assessment Year. However, as per the provisions of the Section 206 AA inserted in the Income Tax Act by Finance (No.2) Act, 2009, *w.e.f.* 1.4.2010, in order to strengthen Permanent Account Number (PAN) mechanism, every deductee shall mandatory furnish his PAN to the deductor failing which deduction of tax at source shall be made at a minimum rate of twenty percent.

Restrictions on insurance companies by SEBI

4191. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has restricted 14 insurance companies to deal with Unit Link Insurance Plans (ULIPs) without registration with SEBI;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for putting restriction on 14 out of 23 insurance companies doing business in India;
- (d) whether the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has ruled out the restriction put by SEBI stating that it falls within IRDA's jurisdiction; and
- (e) the views of Government in this regard and how the interest of customers who have opted for ULIP scheme in these companies is going to be protected?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) SEBI, on April 09, 2010 restrained 14 insurance companies from issuing any offer document, advertisement, brochure soliciting money from investors or raise money from investors by way of new and/or additional subscription for any product including Unit Linked Insurance Products (ULIPs) having an investment component in the nature of mutual funds, till they obtain the requisite certificate of registration from SEBI. However through a Press release dated April 13, 2010, SEBI decided to restrict enforcement of its Order to only any new ULIP schemes / products launched after April 9, 2010.

(c) SEBI had found that the characteristics of the products of the 14 life insurance companies were akin to mutual fund schemes which can only be launched by SEBI registered mutual funds.

(d) IRDA had directed insurance companies that notwithstanding the Order of SEBI insurance companies shall continue to carry out insurance business as usual including offering, marketing and servicing ULIPs in accordance with the Insurance Act 1938.

(e) The Government has directed SEBI and IRDA to expeditiously get a binding legal opinion from an appropriate Court to resolve the issue of jurisdiction between the two regulators. Since SEBI has clarified that its order has been kept in abeyance with respect to ULIP's scheme / products existing on the date of the order (09.04.2010), existing investors to these schemes will not be adversely affected.

Loan defaults and fund diversion by real estate companies

4192. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether banking division is aware of huge loan liabilities of various companies promoted by Supertech Constructions Private Limited, Doon Valley Technopolis Private Limited, Supertech Limited, Supertech Infra Limited, Assotech Contracts India Limited, Assotech-Supertech (JV);

(b) whether banks are aware of the huge loan defaults by these companies to Government agencies like State infrastructure and Industrial Development Corporation of Uttaranchal (SIDCUL) etc. and blatant fund diversion by these companies;

(c) what steps Government proposes to take to ensure that banks and innocent investors are protected from such dubious real estate companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Pursuant to the then Finance Minister's Budget Speech made in Parliament on 28th February 1994, in order to alert the banks and FIs and put them on guard against the defaulters to other lending institutions, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has put in place scheme to collect details about borrowers of banks and FIs with outstanding aggregating Rs. 1 crore and above which are classified as 'Doubtful' or 'Loss' or where suits are filed, as on 31st March and 30th September each year. In February 1999, RBI had also introduced a scheme for collection and dissemination of information on cases of willful default of borrowers with outstanding balance of Rs.25 lakh and above. At present, RBI disseminates list of above-said non-suit filed 'doubtful' and 'loss' borrowal accounts of Rs. 1 crore and above on half-yearly basis (*i.e.* as on March 31 and September 30) to banks and FIs for their 'confidential use'. The list of non-suit filed accounts of willful defaults of Rs.25 lakh and above is also disseminated on quarterly basis to banks and FIs for their 'confidential use'. Section 45 E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 prohibits the Reserve Bank from disclosing 'credit information' except in the manner provided therein.

Credit information Bureau of India Limited (CIBIL) is also placing the list of defaulters (suit-filled accounts) of Rs. 1 crore and above and list of willful defaulters (suit-filed accounts) of Rs.25 lakh and above as on March 31, 2003 and onwards on its website (www.cibil.com) for confidential use by banks and FIs.

(c) to (e) RBI has issued a circular dated August 27, 2009 to all Scheduled Commercial Banks, regarding finance for Housing Projects — Incorporating clause in the terms and conditions to

disclose in Pamphlets/Brochures/ advertisements information regarding mortgage of property to the bank based on a case which came up before the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Bombay. The Hon'ble Court observed that the bank granting finance to housing/ development projects should insist on disclosure of the charge/ or any other liability on the plot, in the brochure, pamphlets etc. The court also added that this obviously would be part of the terms and conditions on which the loan may be sanctioned by the bank.

While granting finance to specific housing / development projects, banks are advised to stipulate as a part of the terms and conditions that:

- (i) The builder/ developer/ company would disclose in the Pamphlets/ Brochures etc., the name(s) of the bank(s) to which the property is mortgaged.
- (ii) The builder/ developer/ company would append the information relating to mortgage while publishing advertisement of a particular scheme in newspapers/ magazines etc.
- (iii) The builder/ developer/ company would indicate in their pamphlets/ brochures, that they would provide No Objection Certificate (NOC)/ permission of the mortgage bank for sale of flats/ property, if required.

Banks are also advised to ensure compliance of the above terms and conditions and funds should not be released unless the builder/developer/company fulfils the above requirements.

Foreign investment in Indian stock market

†4193. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the inflow of foreign investment into Indian stock market during the current financial year;
- (b) the investment made by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) along with the amount thereof, company-wise;
- (c) the impetus to development provided by the foreign capital investment;
- (d) whether Government has constituted Sinha Committee to regulate the direct flow of foreign capital;
- (e) the terms of reference of this Committee; and
- (f) the time by which report of this committee is likely to be submitted?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(a) As per information furnished by SEBI, the investment details (equity and debt) of Foreign Institutional Investors (FII) during the financial year 2009-10, as reported by custodians are given below:

Duration	Gross Purchases	Gross Sales	Net Investment
Financial Year 2009-10	8,46,438	7,03,780	1,42,658

(b) The company wise equity investment in top 20 scrips by Foreign Institutional Investors (FII) during the financial year 2009-10, is enclosed as Statement (See below).

(c) Presence of foreign capital investment increases the number of players, enhances competition and widens and deepens the markets.

(d) With a view to rationalizing the present arrangements relating to foreign portfolio investments by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs)/ Non Resident Indians (NRIs) and other foreign investments like Foreign Venture Capital Investor (FVCI) and Private Equity entities etc., the Government has decided to set up a working group to look at various types of foreign flows, which are taking advantage of arbitrage across the respective stand-alone regulations and generate recommendations to Government.

(e) The terms of reference of the Working Group are as under:

- (i) To review the existing policy on foreign inflows, other than Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), such as foreign portfolio investments by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs)/ Non Resident Indians (NRIs) and other foreign investments like Foreign Venture Capital Investor (FVCI) and Private equity entities and suggesting rationalization of the same with a view of encourage foreign investment and reducing policy hurdles in this regard while maintaining the Know Your Customer (KYC) requirements.
- (ii) To identify challenges in meeting the financing needs of the Indian economy through the foreign investment. Foreign investment for this purpose to be understood broadly and can include investment in listed and unlisted equity, derivatives and debt including the markets for government bonds, corporate bonds and external commercial borrowings.
- (iii) To study the arrangements relating to the use of Participatory Notes and suggest any change in the policy if required from KYC and other point of view.
- (iv) To re-examine the rationale of taxation of transactions through the STT and stamp duty.

- (v) To review the legal and regulatory framework of foreign investment in order to identify specific bottlenecks impeding the servicing of these financing needs.
 - (vi) To suggest specific short, medium and long term legal, regulatory and other policy change;" in respect to foreign investment keeping in view of the suggestions expert committee reports such as the Committee on Fuller Capital Account Convertibility, the Committee on Financial Sector Reforms and the High Powered Expert Committee on Making Mumbai an International Financial Centre.
 - (vii) Any other matter the working group may consider relevant.
- (g) The Group is likely to submit its report by the end of May 2010.

Statement

Top 20 company wise equity investment by FIs during FY 2009-10 (Rs crore)

Name of the Company/ Scrip	Gross Purchase	Gross Sales	Net Investment
1	2	3	4
INE002A01018 — Reliance Industries Ltd.	45,693	37,362	8,331
INE038A01020 — Hindalco Industries Ltd.	9,682	4,749	4,933
INE238A01026 — UTI Bank Limited Equity Shares	14,497	10,067	4,431
INE694A01020 — Unitech Limited	17,400	13,501	3,899
INE268A01031 — Sterlite Industries India Ltd FV INR2	11,457	7,694	3,764
INE081A01012 — Tisco Equity Shares	15,373	11,740	3,633
INE155A01014 — Tata Motors Equity Shares	9,292	5,797	3,495
INE040A01018 — HDFC Bank Equity Shares	17,449	13,993	3,456
INE271C01023 — DLF Limited	14,101	10,722	3,380
INE062A01012 — State Bank of India Equity Shares	20,727	17,416	3,311
INE020B01018 — Rural Electrification Corporation Limited	4,076	797	3,279
INE069I01010 — Indiabulls Real Estate Limited	11,307	8,365	2,941

1	2	3	4
INE467B01029 — Tata Consultancy Serv-Equity Shares	12,659	10,115	2,544
INE854D01016 — McDowell & Co (New Co) Equity Shares	6,520	4,059	2,461
INE090A01013 — ICICI Bank Limited Equity Shares	25,664	23,265	2,400
INE018A01030 — Larsen & Turbo Ltd -EQ Shares	18,501	16,427	2,074
INE191I01012 — Housing Development and Infrastructure	7,246	5,186	2,060
INE009A01021- Infosys Tech FV RS 5 Equity Shares	28,450	26,470	1,980
INE455F01025 — Jaiprakash Associates Limited	9,452	7,499	1,953
INE043D01016 — IDFC Ltd -EQ	6,806	4,871	1,935
Others	3,99,170	3,55,208	43,962
TOTAL	7,05,523	5,95,303	1,10,221

Mis-selling of financial products

4194. SHRI P.R. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the mis-selling of financial by hiding their risk factors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any steps have been taken to regulate these practices;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, and
- (e) the steps taken or to be taken, if any by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) to regulate such practices?

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

(a) According to SEBI, there is no information about mis-selling of securities. SEBI Regulations mandatorily require risk factors to be disclosed to the investors.

(b) According to various SEBI regulations issuers of securities and products based thereon are required to make detailed disclosures.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 specify disclosures of risk factors to be made in the Red Herring Prospectus for public and right issue. The stock-brokers are mandatorily required to give a copy of the Risk Disclosure Document to their clients at the time of opening the trading account. SEBI has prescribed a model Risk Disclosure Document for capital markets. The mutual funds are also required to disclose risk factors to the investors in the offer documents.

(e) SEBI maintains a constant vigil in the market to prevent mis-selling by strengthening its regulations and making widespread efforts in promoting investor education and financial literacy,

Rising fiscal deficit

†4195. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fiscal deficit has become double this year reaching Rs.2.45 lakhs crore in the last 7 months and there is a possibility of its increase up to 6.8 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at the end of the year;

(b) whether there are grave differences of opinion between his Ministry, the Planning Commission and the business community in the case of getting back the economic stimulus package;

(c) whether this is a clear violation of the commitment to bring the trade deficit at zero level in the year 2009; and

(d) the Government's policy in this direction?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The fiscal deficit for the period 1st April, 2009 to 31st October, 2009 (first seven months of financial year 2009-10) was Rs. 2,45,075 crore as per the accounts of Controller General of Accounts (CGA). During the corresponding period in 2008-09, the Fiscal Deficit was Rs.1,17,070 crore.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) The Government is committed to the goal of fiscal consolidation and has committed to lower the fiscal deficit to 5.5% of GDP in BE 2010-11 from the level of 6.7% in RE 2009-10. In the FRBM document presented to the Parliament along with the Budget, fiscal deficit is projected to further go down to 4.8% and 4.1% in 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

CAG Objection to "other expenditure" in budget

4196. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in current budget of 2010-11, other expenditure constitutes 30 percent of the non-planned expenditure;
- (b) if so, the details of amount shown as other expenditure and percentage thereof during the last three years, year-wise;
- (c) whether the CAG has questioned the components and amount of other expenditure in general budget of 2007-08 and 2008-09; and
- (d) if so, the details of objections of CAG and response of his Ministry thereto?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The report of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2009 is awaited. However, the report for the year ended March 2008 had stated that "Rs.20273.52 crores under 28 Major Heads of Accounts (representing functions of the Government) has been classified as 'other expenditure' in Union Government Finance Accounts constituting more than 50% of the total expenditure recorded under the respective Major Heads indicating significant degree of opaqueness in these accounts".

It is stated that, while Major Heads of Accounts represent functions of Government, the minor head 'other expenditure' below the Major Head is used for budgeting and accounting of schemes which cannot be appropriately grouped under the existing programmes of Government (as represented by the existing minor heads of account under the relevant Major Heads). The need for this arises as the multifarious activities undertaken by Government cannot sometimes be linked to the nomenclature of the existing programmes. The opening and operation of this head is in accordance with the rules/ accounting classification prescribed with the advice of the C&AG. The amounts are budgeted and spent for bonafide schemes of Government after obtaining necessary approval of Parliament. Complete details of the expenditure for such schemes are brought to the notice of Parliament and are available in the public domain. These are also subject to scrutiny by C&AG.

Pursuant to the observations made by the C&AG, Ministry of Finance has issued instructions to all Ministries to constantly review the operation of these heads.

Data about shareholders in the country

4197. SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of shareholders in the country's stock exchanges and how has this number changed since 1992; and

(b) the reasons for not reporting this figure in SEBI's Annual Handbook of Statistics?

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

(a) and (b) Information is being collected and shall be placed on the Table of the House.

Withdrawal of contribution from NPS

4198. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Contributory Provident Fund (CPF) money received by National Securities Depository Ltd. (NSDL) under New Pension Scheme (NPS) from employees whose accounts are still inactive and whose accounts are active separately, year-wise since its inception in 2004;

(b) whether employees under NPS can withdraw 40 to 60 percent of their contribution invested in unit linked market schemes at current NAV like employees under GPF contribution who can withdraw 40 percent of their contribution anytime when they want;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Contributory Provident Fund is not covered under the New Pension System (NPS). However, the total amount received under NPS as contribution from Central Government employees since inception is as follows:

Year	Amount (Central Government employees)
31.3.2008	Rs. 740.29 crore
31.3.2009	Rs. 2,032.29 crore
31.3.2010	Rs. 3,961.52 crore

For Government employees, the accounts get activated with the allotment of Permanent Retirement Account Number (PRAN). The accounts are kept active till such time the accumulations are withdrawn due to superannuation or death or exit from the Government service.

(b) to (d) Individuals can normally exit at or after age 60 years from tier-1 of the pension system. At exit, the individual would be mandatorily required to invest 40 percent of pension wealth to purchase an annuity and would receive a lump-sum of the remaining pension wealth. Individual would have the flexibility to leave the pension system prior to age 60. However, in this case, the mandatory annuitisation would be 80% of the pension wealth.

Insider trading

4199. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has received complaints from various quarters on the insider trading scam by the promoters and associates of various companies particularly in the shares of Reliance Petroleum Ltd. during the period 1 November to 6 November, 2006;

(b) if so, the names and address of the firms of the quantity of shares short and the profit made from these short sales by the companies between 1 November to 6 November 2006; and

(c) the action initiated by Government to ensure that appropriate punishment is given to the persons responsible for the scam and for also restoring investor confidence?

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

(a) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has informed that it has not received any complaints of insider trading scam by the promoters and associates in the shares of Reliance Petroleum Ltd. during the period 1st November to 6th November, 2006. However, for the period 1st November to 6th November, 2007. SEBI has received complaints of possible insider trading in the shares of RPL.

(b) Investigation was conducted by SEBI in the trading pattern in the scrip of Reliance Petroleum Ltd. for the period November 1, 2007 to November 29, 2007 to identify possible violations under various SEBI Regulations including Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices relating to Securities Market) Regulations, 2003 and Securities

and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider trading) Regulations, 1992. On completion of the investigation, SEBI has initiated quasi-judicial proceedings against Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL) with issue of a Show Cause Notice under Sections 11(1), 11 B and 11(4) of the SEBI Act, 1992 read with Regulation 11 of SEBI (Prohibition of Insider trading) Regulations, 1992 and Regulation 11 (1) of SEBI (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices relating to Securities Market) Regulations, 2003. Subsequently, opportunity for personal hearing was provided to RIL by SEBI. Meanwhile, RIL filed an application for consent dated November 5, 2009. The consent terms proposed by RIL were not found to be acceptable by SEBI and it has conveyed this to RIL.

- (c) As indicated in reply to part (b) as above.

Schemes of rural non-farming enterprises question

4200. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what has been the total amount of spending in terms of schemes of rural non-farming enterprises, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has received complaints from different beneficiaries of such schemes;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any monitoring agency or committee has been assigned to oversee the implementation and growth of rural non-farming enterprises;
- (e) if so, the recommendation by the committee or agency; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
(a) to (f) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that it implements the following promotional programmes for the following promotional programmes for the non-farm sector:

1. Cluster Development Programme
2. Skill Development Initiatives
3. Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (REDP)
4. Rural Mart Scheme
5. Women Development Cell (WDC)
6. Women Empowerment

- (i) Assistance to Rural Women for Non Farm Development (ARWIND)
- (ii) Assistance for Marketing of Non Farm Products (MAHIMA)
- (iii) Development of Women through Area Programmes (DEWTA)

The assistance under these Schemes is provided as grant by NABARD and hence no interest is chargeable. Monitoring for these promotional schemes is done through on-site visits by NABARD officers and specialized monitoring and evaluation studies. There is no structured grievance redressal mechanism for these schemes. However, the complaints received from implementing agencies / individuals are attended to by NABARD officers on priority.

NABARD also provides refinance assistance to banks (Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and RRBs) against their financing for Rural Non Farm Sector (RNFS) activities. State-wise disbursements of refinance for RNFS activities for the last three years is enclosed as Statement (See below).

NABARD has reported that the existing rate of interest on refinance for RNFS activities is 7.5% p.a. across the regions for Cooperative Banks, RRBs and scheduled Primary Urban Cooperative Banks, North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (NEDFi), 8% p.a. for Commercial Banks (except for North Eastern (NE) States where it will be 7.5% p.a.), 8.75% p.a. for Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) (except in NE States where it will be 8.25% p.a.) and 6.5% p.a. for Agriculture Development Finance Companies (ADFCs).

Monitoring of the loans extended under NABARD refinance schemes is being done at the Branch/ Controlling Office level of the financing banks. NABARD, however, conducts special studies on the performance of schemes periodically. The overall performances of the schemes are also factored in at the time of statutory inspection of Cooperative Banks and RRBs by NABARD.

Grievance Redressal mechanism for such loans is by way of complaints filed to the controlling offices of the financing banks and through Banking Ombudsman. Specific complaints received through Government of India/Reserve Bank of India are attended to on top priority basis at NABARD level.

Statement

*State-wise refinance disbursement under NFS **

(Rs. in lakh)				
Sl.No.	State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	284	6397	933
2.	Delhi	1540	6397	6754

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Haryana	21173	18289	21383
4.	Himachal Pradesh	2848	1946	13260
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1283	1652	2676
6.	Punjab	34824	24881	28412
7.	Rajasthan	17100	21120	29083
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
9.	Assam	6904	2824	4656
10.	Manipur	503	440	0
11.	Meghalaya	1181	743	1238
12.	Mizoram	1172	3263	688
13.	Nagaland	0	38	188
14.	Tripura	2240	2203	3429
15.	Sikkim	319	347	609
16.	Bihar	5959	1591	281
17.	Jharkhand	2439	3048	4154
18.	Orissa	14796	22155	21248
19.	West Bengal	33652	22153	25449
20.	Andaman & Nicobar	925	753	874
21.	Madhya Pradesh	8641	8509	9525
22.	Chhattisgarh	3812	4613	3539
23.	Uttar Pradesh	24400	21619	25253
24.	Uttaranchal	4269	1220	3353
25.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	17	39	0
26.	Gujarat	10426	5694	1235
27.	Goa	1225	1630	8071
28.	Maharashtra	9239	23755	11955

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Andhra Pradesh	19599	431	23721
30.	Karnataka	9780	9874	9530
31.	Lakshadweep	0	49	0
32.	Kerala	23584	34842	65257
33.	Puducherry	519	282	196
34.	Tamil Nadu	10142	17883	19650
TOTAL :		274795	270679	346599

Source: NABARD * NFS: Non Farm Sector

Impact of rising industrial growth

4201. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that industrial growth during 2009-10 is expected to surge to 17 percent;
- (b) if so, what will be its impact on GDP;
- (c) whether this has resulted in a significant decline in the number of people below the poverty line;
- (d) if so, to what extent; and
- (e) if not the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) As per the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) released for the month of February 2010, the growth of industrial sector, covering manufacturing, mining and electricity, has been 10.1 percent for the period April, 2009 to February, 2010 as compared to the growth rate of 3.0 percent during the corresponding period of the previous year. The higher industrial sector growth rate will have positive impact on GDP.

(c) to (e) The Government has not done the assessment of the impact of higher industrial growth during 2009-10 on the number of people below the poverty line.

Stands of SEBI and IRDA on ULIP

4202. SHRI ANIL H. LAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has banned 14 insurance companies from launching and advertising ULIPs, having an investment component in the nature of mutual funds, till they obtain the requisite certificate of registration from SEBI;

(b) whether the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) has taken a different stand on the issue threatening to move court over the issue;

(c) whether Government has taken any initiative to mediate between the sectoral regulators to amicably sort out the issue out of court; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) SEBI had on April 09, 2010 restrained 14 insurance companies from issuing any offer document, advertisement, brochure soliciting money from investors or raise money from investors by way of new and/ or additional subscription for any product including Unit Linked Insurance Products (ULIP) having an investment component in the nature of mutual funds, till they obtain the requisite certificate of registration from SEBI. However through a Press release dated April 13, 2010, SEBI decided to restrict enforcement of its Order to only any new ULIP schemes / products launched after April 9, 2010.

(b) IRDA is of the view that the mandate to regulate insurance products, irrespective of their nature, rests with IRDA.

(c) The Government has directed SEBI and IRDA to expeditiously get a binding legal opinion from an appropriate Court to resolve the issue of jurisdiction between the two regulators.

(d) SEBI has moved the Supreme Court seeking transfer of various proceedings pending before High Courts to the Supreme Court so that the highest court of the land can determine and settle these disputes.

Factoring of unaccounted income in GDP calculation

4203. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government agrees with private expert estimates that the quantum of unaccounted money held in Swiss and other banks abroad by Indian citizens could amount to US dollars 1.5 trillion;

(b) if not, what are Government's estimate thereof;

(c) whether unaccounted income and wealth generation is factored into official calculations of GDP and GDP growth; and

(d) if not, whether this would result in under-estimating past rates of growth of GDP and over-estimating present rates of growth of GDP?

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

(a) No Sir.

(b) There is no verifiable estimate of the quantum of unaccounted money held in Swiss and other banks abroad by Indian citizens.

(c) In the official calculation of GDP and GDP growth, the unaccounted income and wealth generation are not explicitly included. However, due to the indirect procedures adopted for estimating GDP and GDP growth for the unorganized sector, it is possible that output of some of the illegal activities get included in these estimates indirectly.

(d) Since there are no verifiable estimates of unaccounted income and wealth generation, it is not possible to draw any inference on its impact on past and present rates of growth of GDP.

Violation of RBI guidelines

†4204. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) 60 per cent of deposit amount with banks situated in any State is to be spent for development of that States;

(b) if so, whether in contradiction to the norms of C/D deposits and by violations the guidelines of RBI only 20 percent of money being deposited by inhabitants of Uttar Pradesh is being spent for development of the State and 40 per cent money is going out to other States;

(c) if so, the rationale behind it and steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) if no action has been taken by Government the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The Public Sector Banks (PSBs) were advised by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in 1980 to achieve Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) of 60% in respect of their rural and semi urban branches, separately, on an all India basis. These instructions were reiterated by the RBI in 1995. For those districts having CDR less than 40% banks were asked to draw up Monitorable Action Plans for improving CDR.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) According to data of the RBI, in the year ending March, 2009, Uttar Pradesh had a CD Ratio of 42⁹%.

(c) and (d) The rationale underlying the guidelines of the RBI on CD Ratio is to minimize regional imbalance in credit deployment. The CD Ratio is presently being reviewed and monitored in quarterly State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) meetings and appropriate action is taken as and when required.

National Social Security Fund

‡4205. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to his budget speech of 2010-11 only Rs. 1000 crore has been allocated under newly set up National Social Security Fund for the benefit of all the labourers of unorganized sector in the country;

(b) if so, whether the amount is sufficient as per his discretion;

(c) whether he is aware that while pursuing 'Unorganized Sector Worker's Social Security Act, 2008' it was suggested to set up "National Social Security Fund with an initial amount of twenty two thousand crores"; and

(d) if so, whether Government has any plan to increase the allocated amount for this fund?

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

(a) and (b) As a follow up to the Unorganised Sector Workers Social Security Act, 2008, it has been decided to set up a National Social Security Fund for unorganized sector workers with an initial allocation of Rs. 1000 crore.

(c) There is no provision of setting up National Social Security Fund in the above Act.

(d) Depending on the actual requirements for the implementation of the above Act, allocation of additional amount for this fund would be examined at the appropriate stage.

Government guarantee for education loans

4206. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large commercial banks including PSU banks are planning to seek the support of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to secure Government guarantee for education loans;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether mounting bad loans in the education sector is the key concern for most of these banks as around 5 percent of total education loans have become sub-standard loans; and

(c) whether Government is likely to provide a guarantee, at least for loans below Rs. 4.00 lakhs as students seeking loans upto this limit are exempted from providing any collateral or guarantee?

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

(a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it has no information in this regard.

(b) Member banks have informed the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) that there could be a high incidence of NPA positions in the particular band of loans granted upto Rs. 4 lakhs, under the scheme, since the students need not provide any security for the loan.

(c) IBA had submitted a proposal for creation of Credit Guarantee Fund for loans upto Rs. 4 lakhs. IBA has been advised to submit the proposal with complete data on irregular accounts, recovery and NPA with breakup of loan size so as to examine the same in right perspective.

Per capita income in Bihar

4207. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that per capita income in Bihar is very low as compared to National average;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the steps Government would take to improve the per capita income in Bihar?

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

(a) and (b) The per capita income of Bihar and All-India in the last three years is given below:

Year	Per capita net state domestic product (Rs.) at current prices	Per capita net national product (Rs.) at current prices
	Bihar	All-India
2006-07	9796	29524
2007-08	11074	33283
2008-09	13663	37490

Source: Central Statistical Organization

(c) Calibrating policies for inclusive growth and balanced regional development is a continuous process, which includes higher levels of outlay through a number of plan schemes and through greater non-plan transfers as awarded by successive Finance Commissions.

Economic growth and fiscal health

4208. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the fiscal deficit of the country over the last three years;
- (b) the measures taken by Government to reduce the fiscal deficit and the estimated percentage of fiscal deficit during the current financial year out of the Gross Domestic Product;
- (c) the target for reduction of fiscal deficit during the coming financial year, 2010-11; and
- (d) the details of the scheme of Government to balance the economic growth and fiscal health?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
(a) to (d) The details of the combined fiscal deficit of the Centre and the States in the last three years is given in the table below

Table: Combined fiscal deficit of the Central and the State Governments

Fiscal Deficit	2007-08	2008-09(RE)	2009-10(BE)
Fiscal Deficit (in Rs. Crore)	1,97,037	4,71,520	5,95,090
Fiscal Deficit (as percent of GDP)	4	8.5	9.7

Source: Economic survey 2009-10

For 2010-11, the fiscal deficit of the Centre was budgeted at Rs.381,408 crore (5.5 percent of GDP). The rise in the fiscal deficit to GDP ratio since 2008-09 reflects short term expansionary policy to revive aggregate demand, and mitigate the impact of the global financial and economic crisis. As such expansion is not sustainable in view of its impact over long run growth and price stability, the Union Budget for 2010-11 has initiated partial rollback of stimulus measures. Besides the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement 2010-11 presented along with the Union Budget envisages a further reduction in fiscal deficit to 4.8 percent of GDP in 2011-12 and 4.1 percent of GDP in 2012-13. The Thirteenth Finance Commission has unveiled a road map for fiscal consolidation and broad adherence to it by the Centre and States would help restore fiscal health and return to robust growth path.

Agro-based indices in BSE/NSE

4209. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the stock market indices of India do not have any agriculture-based components;
- (b) the reasons for not having Agro-based index when there are metal banking, auto, oil and gas, technology and even real estate based indices;
- (c) whether Government will ask the Stock Exchanges to introduce BSE/NSE Agro index on BSE/NSE:
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) As informed by the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), many of the indices that the BSE publishes including BSE Mid Cap, BSE Small Cap, BSE 200, BSE 500 and FMCG index (Fast Moving Consumer Goods Index) do have agricultural companies included in them. As informed by the National Stock Exchange (NSE), there are about 38 companies from agricultural and allied industries in the S&P CNX 500 index.

- (b) As indicated in reply to Part (a) as above.
- (c) Indices are constituted and launched by Stock Exchanges based on the recommendations of its Index Committee.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) Government, generally, has not role to play in the same.

Financial services in rural India

4210. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) how Government would ensure that commercial banks come out with some plan for financial inclusion, particularly villages which have less than 2,000 population in the country;
- (b) whether any survey has been conducted to find out the demands for financial services in rural areas;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the role of non-banking financial institutions in deepening the process of financial inclusion?

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

(a) to (d) Financial Inclusion is an important priority of the Government as only 37.2% of bank branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks are in rural areas and approximately only 40% of the country's population has bank accounts. During the last year, the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India have announced various measures to increase the reach of banking services to the excluded population of the country. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has recently permitted all Scheduled Commercial Banks excluding Regional Rural Banks to open branches in Tier-III to Tier-VI Centers (with a population upto 49,999 as per 2001 census), without having to take permission from the RBI. Further, 5.63 crores "No Frill Accounts" have been opened by banks upto December 31st, 2009. The Business Correspondent Model has been reviewed and certain additional entities such as individual Kirana/Medical/Fair Price Shop owners/PCO operators, agents of small savings/insurance companies, owners of Petrol Pumps, retired teachers and authorized functionaries of well run Self Help Group linked to banks have been allowed to engaged as Business Correspondents.

All domestic commercial banks (public and private sector) have been advised by RBI in January, 2010 to come up with their specific Board approved Financial Inclusion Plants (FIP) by March, 2010 incorporating some basic minimum qualitative features and quantitative indicators with a view to rolling them out over the next three years. Such Board approved FIPs will be an integral part of their business plans and will also include criteria on financial inclusion in the performance evaluation of their field staff. In the plan, the banks are required to indicate the number of villages proposed to be covered by them in the next three years including villages with population below 2000 also. RBI is monitoring the submission of plans by the banks and holding discussions with the banks.

Tax relief

4211. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to link the upper limit of taxable income to the cost index prevalent at the beginning of every quarter of the financial year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, what measures Government proposes to take to give tax relief to Government employees?

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

(a) No, Sir. As of now there is no such proposal.

(b) Not applicable in the light of (a) above.

(c) Upper limit of taxable income of all individual tax-payers is raised as and when desired by the Central Government through finance bill. Further, in the Finance Bill, 2010 it is proposed to also allow deduction in respect of any contribution made to CGHS by including such contribution under the provisions of section 80D with effect from 1st April, 2011. The deduction will be limited to the current aggregate of Rs. 15,000 as mentioned in the section. The Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) is a medical facility available to serving and retired Government servants.

Loan proposal of Asian Development Bank for MSMEs

4212. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Asian Development Bank has proposed to lend \$300 million for Indian Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);

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

(c) whether the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been authorized as borrowing and executing agency for this loan;

(d) if so, the details of the terms and conditions of the loan; and

(e) the details of action plan prepared by Government for utilization of the loan for promotion of MSMEs in the country?

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

(a) and (b) Yes Sir, an agreement has been signed with ADB for a loan of US\$ 50 million to SIDBI on 19th March, 2010. ADB has also approved a Partial Credit Guarantee (PCG) facility of US\$ 250 million for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. SIDBI has been authorized as the Borrowing and executing agency for the loan. The detailed terms and conditions are enumerated in the Loan Agreement, which *inter-alia* includes 15 years term with interest rate determined in accordance with London Interbank Offer Rate (LIBOR) based lending facility and commitment fee of 0.15% per annum.

(e) The plan provides for channelizing the loan to micro enterprises in 12 States under SIDBI's supervision, 30% directly and 70% through participating financial institutions. Qualified female entrepreneurs are to be given preference to access the loan.

Diabetic cases in India

4213. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

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

- (a) whether, according to Diabetes Atlas, India has 40.9 million diabetics closely followed by China with 39.8 million diabetics and Pakistan has only 6.9 million diabetics;
- (b) whether Diabetes Atlas has warned that as the gap between urban-rural incidence of the disorder is increasing, India already the diabetic capital of the world, is heading towards a diabetic explosion, with 70 million people to be affected by 2015; and
- (c) what is Government's response to the above scenario?

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

(c) To address the problem, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is considering a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPDCS) at a cost of roughly Rs.500.00 crores.

Primary healthcare facilities in Jharkhand

4214. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) by when all the blocks of Jharkhand would have primary health centres and the required staff;
- (b) the details of primary health centres at block level as on date, including buildings available, physical infrastructure and medical and para medical personnel, district-wise and block-wise;
- (c) the staff pattern of blocks in Jharkhand, particularly in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) districts; and
- (d) whether electricity, running water, medicines and other facilities are available in these blocks?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India [updated upto March, 2008], there are a total of 3958 Sub Centres [SCs], 330 Primary Health Centres [PHCs] and 194 Community Health Centres [CHCs] functioning in the State of Jharkhand. Opening of new PHCs is the decision of State Government depending upon their priorities and other factors.

(b) Out of a total of 330 functioning PHCs, 200 are functioning from Govt. Buildings and 130 are functioning from rented buildings.

There are a total of 5011 Health Worker[Female]/ANMs in position at SCs and PHCs, 1922 Health Workers[Male] in position at SCs, 660 Health Assistants[Male] at PHCs, 330 doctors in position at PHCs, 40 specialists in position at CHCs, 348 Pharmacists in position at PHCs and CHCs, 381 Laboratory Technicians in position at PHCs and CHCs and 429 Nurse Midwife/Staff Nurses in position at PHCs and CHCs in the State of Jharkhand.

(c) A SC is manned by one HW[F]/ANM and one HW[M], PHC is manned by a Medical Officer Incharge and 14 subordinate Paramedical staff and CHC has a staff of 25 including four specialist doctors. NRHM has now set Indian Public Health Standards that provide for more health functionaries.

(d) Health, being a State subject, the SC, PHCs and CHCs are run and maintained by the respective State/UT Governments. Hence, the facilities *i.e.* electricity, running water, medicines are ensured by the State Government. Under National Rural Health Mission funds are released to State/UT Governments for upgradation of existing infrastructure and for establishment of new infrastructure.

Monitoring of JSY

4215. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of monitoring and reporting mechanism under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY);
- (b) whether any such appraisal has been carried out;
- (c) if so, what are the specific recommendations;
- (d) if not, whether there are any plan to carry out such an appraisal;
- (e) whether the State and district health societies are having reliable information; and
- (f) if so, the irregularities detected, if any, in grant of cash compensation under JSY?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) programme is monitored through several mechanisms, which include regular monthly reviews at all levels, community monitoring, quality assurance, field visits, periodic surveys and evaluation of data, establishment of grievance redressal cells, payment of cash

assistance through cheque and creation of public awareness about the programme. A monthly reporting system has been developed for submission of monthly reports from the sub-centre onwards up to the district level which are consolidated at the State level and sent to the Govt. of India.

(b) to (d) On the request of the Ministry, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has carried out concurrent assessment of JSY in the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh. The UNFPA's report of 2009 reveals that institutional deliveries increased in considerable number along with 3 Ante Natal Check-ups (ANCs), 2 Tetanus Toxoid (TT) Injections and 100 IFA Tablets. The study has stressed the need to strengthen JSY.

To further streamline the scheme and improve the same, an evaluation study of JSY has been taken up by an Expert Group in eight High Focus States through the National Health Systems and Resource Centre with the following objectives :

(a) Procedure for random verification of beneficiaries,

(f) Fund flow mechanism for administering JSY schemes and mechanism adopted for ensuring timely payment to the beneficiaries.

(c) Impact of JSY services on maternity mortality ratio and infant mortality rate.

(e) and (f) All States have been advised to maintain proper documentation and to improve quality of information available with State and District Health Societies. The district and below level account managers are being trained regularly to monitor accounts. In order to avoid any delayed payment and other irregularities in the payment of cash assistance under JSY; several steps have been taken which include payment through cheque, display of the list of beneficiaries along with the date of disbursement at the health institutions. If any irregularities in the payment of cash incentive under JSY are reported to this Ministry, instructions are issued to the States to investigate the case and take appropriate remedial action.

Arogyashree Health Care Insurance Scheme in Jharkhand

4216. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Jharkhand has requested for allocation of more funds for implementation of Arogyashree Health Care Insurance Scheme for the Benefit of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in the State; and

(b) if so, what is the status thereof and action taken thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Multi-drug resistant TB

4217. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the difference between Tuberculosis (TB) and multi-drug resistant TB (MDRTB);
- (b) whether India along with China are home to 50 percent of the global MDRTB cases;
- (c) if so, the number of cases in India, during the last three years, State-wise, year-wise;
- (d) the number of location of centres across the country where Government proposes to distribute the drugs for the above disease, State-wise; and
- (e) what other steps Government has taken/proposes to take to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by a bacterium called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Normally the organism is sensitive to the first line anti-tubercular drugs (isoniazid, rifampicin, ethambutol, pyrazinamide and streptomycin).

In contrast, if the disease causing organism becomes resistant to Isoniazid and Rifampicin, two of the most powerful first line anti TB drugs, it gives rise to Multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB).

(b) and (c) As per WHO Global Report on Surveillance and Monitoring — 2010, it is estimated that both China and India account for 50% of global MDR-TB cases. This estimation by WHO is for the country as a whole and not State-specific.

(d) The MDR services are presently available in 10 States and are being scaled up to cover the entire country by 2012. The treatment services for MDR TB are integrated with the basic DOTS services and are delivered through the existing network of DOT providers which include govt. health facilities, NGOs, Private Practitioners, corporate hospitals, Medical Colleges and community volunteers.

(e) Drug resistance TB is essentially a man made phenomenon which can be prevented by early detection and effective treatment of TB patients and for that reason good quality Directly

Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS) strategy is being implemented under Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP).

Further, advocacy for rational use of anti-TB drugs has been taken up with the health care providers.

Besides above, the programme has initiated DOTS Plus services for the management of MDR TB.

Bulk purchase of CGHS Unani medicines

4218. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the firms/companies/manufacturers from whom Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) Unani medicines are being procured/purchased;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the bulk purchase of CGHS Unani medicines for Central stores are not being made and that there is always scarcity of medicines in their stock;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps being taken to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) CGHS procures its requirement of generic medicines from Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (IMPCL), Ram Nagar Proprietary medicines are procured from the manufacturer/distributor directly after the discount to be offered on the medicines is settled in advance. For procuring any non-proprietary medicines, not manufactured by IMPCL, the CGHS floats tenders at regular intervals of time. CGHS procures medicines at a time for three/six months, on the basis of the recommendation of the Purchase Advisory Committee Indent. For any medicine not available in stock, indent is placed centrally by the CGHS on the chemist, and the medicines are supplied directly to the dispensaries by the chemist.

Violation of pictorial warnings on tobacco usage

†4219. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether is a fact that after Government's warning, the danger pictorial warnings on tobacco boxes are printed in such a manner that nobody could see them;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that despite the ban on smoking in public places, the violation of this rule is continuing; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S.GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) No. As per the provisions of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labeling) Amendment Rules, 2009, notified *vide* G.S.R. 305 (E) dated 03.05.09, "the specified health warnings shall occupy at least forty percent (40%) of the principle display area of the front panel of the pack and shall be positioned parallel to the top edge of the package and in the same direction as the information on the principal display areas:"

Provided that for conical packs, the widest end of the pack shall be considered as the top edge of the pack;"

(c) and (d) State Governments are mainly responsible for effective enforcement and monitoring of the rules to ban on smoking in public places. Regular communications are sent to States to ensure effective implementation of the said Rules, 2008. The Government has also developed 'Step by Step' Guidelines to facilitate the implementation of these Rules, and has organized advocacy workshops at regional/State level to raise awareness through sensitization of stakeholders in order to ensure compliance of the Rules.

Establishment of medical college at Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir

4220. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to establish a medical college to be attached with Mirza Mohammed Afzal beg Memorial District Hospital, Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) whether a formal proposal in this regard is under consideration of Government; and
- (c) if so, the status of this proposal along with the details of the funding pattern and the scheme for execution of work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) As per the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and Regulations framed there under, interested parties are required to apply to the Central Government for permission to

establish a medical college. No proposal for establishment of medical college at Anantnag, J&K has been received by the Central Government.

- (c) Does not arise.

Delay in switch over to Euro-III petrol and diesel

4221. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the commitment given by the Public Sector Oil Companies about their readiness to meet the deadline of 1 April, 2010 for introducing of Euro-III petrol and diesel throughout the country, except 13 major cities that graduate to Euro-IV, is likely to be met;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor in the wake of reiteration of this commitment till end of 2009; and
- (c) the time frame within which fuel quality upgradation projects or its logistics would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLUUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) All out efforts have been made by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoP&NG) as well as the oil industry to adhere to the schedule of implementation of the BS-III/IV Petrol and Diesel. However, in view of the vast size of our country with varied terrain and numerous logistical challenges, it was not possible to introduce BS-III fuels from a single given date. Therefore, Government has decided that BS-III Petrol and Diesel in the rest of the country be introduced in a phased manner between 1.4.2010 and 1.10.2010.

BS-III Petrol and Diesel have already been introduced in Goa state with effect from 1.4.2010.

Reimbursement of medical treatment costs

4222. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether pensioners/families are eligible for reimbursement on taking treatment in the private/CGHS panelled hospitals and whether they can approach private/CGHS panelled hospitals directly on their own without being referred by their concerned dispensaries;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor and whether there is any proposal to allow them in this regard;

(c) whether there has been a shift in Government strategy for implementation of flagship programmes and other Centrally sponsored schemes like health care; and

(d) if so, the details of steps taken in the implementation of flagship programme such as health care?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) CGHS Pensioner beneficiaries and their dependant family members can directly go to a private empanelled hospital only in emergency conditions. Otherwise, they have to take permission to take treatment in private empanelled hospitals on the basis of the advice of Government specialists. There is no proposal under consideration to permit pensioner beneficiaries to directly go to a private empanelled hospital for treatment without obtaining prior permission.

(c) and (d) The National Rural Health Mission is the flagship programme of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. A note on its implementation is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Note on the implementation of National Rural Health Mission

The National Rural Health Mission has shown remarkable progress over the years it has successfully brought poor rural households back to public system by providing doctors, drugs and diagnostics at health care facilities.

Almost 7.49 lakh ASHAs and over 1 lakh Specialists, MBBS Doctors, Nurses, ANMs, Paramedics, AYUSH Doctors have been added to the system of health care. Also 5.20 lakhs ASHAs have been provided drug kits.

1,691 professionals (CA/MBA/MCA) have been appointed in the State and 639 District level Program Management Units (PMU) and 3,760 Block level Programme Management Units (BPMU) have been established to support NRHM.

Further under Infrastructure Development 1.46 lakhs Sub Centres in the country are provided with untied funds of Rs.10,000 each. 4,42,817 Sub Centres & VHSC have operational joint accounts of ANMs and Pradhans for utilization of annual untied funds. 40,426 Sub Centres are functional with second ANM.

Out of 4276 Community Health Centres, 3029 CHCs have been selected for upgradation to IPHS and facility survey has been completed in 2880 CHCs (includes other also). 29,223 Rogi Kalyan Semites have been registered at different level of facilities.

In 356 districts, the Mobile Medical Units have been operationalised till date. Under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) 7.04 lakh women are benefited in the year 2005-06, 29.31 lakh in 2006-07, 71.19 lakh in 2007-08, 86.22 lakh in 2008-09 and 78.41 in the year 2009-10.

With the help of Neonatology Forum over 2,42,079 health care personnel trained in Newborn Care in the country. Monthly Health and Nutrition Days being organized at the village in various States. The States have constituted 4.51 lakh Village Health and Sanitation Committees. They are being involved in dealing with disease outbreak. Also Convergence with ICDS/Drinking Water/Sanitation/NACO/PRIs ground work completed. School health programmes have been initiated in over 26 States.

Project Implementation Plan (PIPs) of the States under NRHM has been apprised and funds are being released to the states after critical scrutiny of PIPs. The first cut of Integrated District Health Action Plans (DHAP) has been finalized for 617 districts.

ALLOCATION FOR HEALTH OVER THE MISSION PERIOD:

The allocation over the mission period until now has increased significantly from Rs.6731.16 crores in 2005-06 to Rs.14,050 crores in 2009-10. The year wise details are noted below:

During the FY 2005-06, Rs. 6731.16 crore.

During the FY 2006-07, Rs.9065 crore.

During the FY 2007-08, Rs. 11010 crore.

During the FY 2008-09, Rs.12050 crore.

During the FY 2009-10, Rs. 14050 crore.

Amount spent on combating diseases

†4223. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of patients suffering from diseases like Dengue, Malaria and Diphtheria across the country, State-wise; and

(b) the amount allocated to the States to combat these diseases during the last three years indicating the amount utilized by the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The number of cases of Dengue, Malaria and Diphtheria reported in the country during 2009, State-wise, are given in Statement (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) For prevention, treatment and control of vector-borne diseases like Dengue and Malaria, etc., Government of India is implementing an integrated National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP). Under the programme, Government of India provides technical support and also supplements the States by providing funds and commodities as per their annual requirements approved under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The details of funds in the form of grants-in-aid (cash & kind) allocated and released to the States for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases including Malaria and Dengue during the years 2007-08 to 2009-10 are given in the Statement – II (See below).

For combating Diphtheria, funds are released to the States for child vaccination as per State's Project Implementation Plans (PIPs) under Routine Immunization Programme, which covers vaccination for other diseases also. No separate financial allocation is made for Diphtheria.

Statement – I

*Number of cases of Malaria, Dengue and Diphtheria reported
from the country during 2009*

States/UTs	Malaria (Provisional)	Dengue (Provisional)	Diphtheria (Provisional)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	24,723	1,190	340
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5,492	0	13
Arunachal Pradesh	21,894	0	0
Assam	91,413	0	Not Reported
Bihar	2,853	1	Not Reported
Chandigarh	430	25	Not Reported
Chhattisgarh	1,15,343	26	223
D & N Haveli	3,066	0	0
Daman & Diu	97	0	0
Delhi	169	1,153	340
Goa	5,056	277	6
Gujarat	45,821	2,461	95

1	2	3	4
Haryana	27,976	125	34
Himachal Pradesh	182	0	0
J & K	317	2	36
Jharkhand	2,28,116	0	87
Karnataka	36,830	1,764	0
Kerala	2,046	1,425	4
Lakshadweep	8	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	87,822	1,467	0
Maharashtra	93,816	2,255	322
Manipur	1,069	0	0
Meghalaya	76,759	0	0
Mizoram	9,399	0	0
Nagaland	8,489	25	600
Orissa	3,75,401	0	636
Puducherry	65	66	0
Punjab	2,955	245	0
Rajasthan	32,709	1,389	348
Sikkim	42	0	0
Tamil Nadu	14,920	1,072	5
Tripura	24,371	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	54,488	168	42
Uttarakhand	1264	0	0
West Bengal	1,37,768	399	349
Total :	15,33,169	15,535	3,480

Statement – II

*Details of funds allocated and released to the States/UTs in the form of grants-in-aid (cash & kind)
during last three financial years under national vector
borne disease control programme for prevention and control of vector-
borne diseases including malaria and dengue*

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Sl.No. States/UTs		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1973.85	1961.17	2277.79	1172.30	1416.19	1048.06
2	Arunachal Pradesh	878.08	566.99	1284.60	884.57	858.93	963.24
3	Assam	3341.90	3582.09	3755.69	3635.08	6616.03	3206.06
4	Bihar	2066.50	2019.63	3447.91	2681.21	3307.70	2231.78
5	Chhattisgarh	2228.86	2668.39	2405.16	2054.90	1956.33	1922.97
6	Goa	178.45	118.20	107.81	16.91	57.57	35.81
7	Gujarat	1702.84	1608.85	1324.39	483.29	698.46	1116.15
8	Haryana	142.84	172.39	221.58	47.93	146.44	260.46
9	Himachal Pradesh	17.80	5.30	14.80	11.13	26.10	9.55
10	Jammu & Kashmir	18.60	4.50	34.78	17.97	21.21	27.42
11	Jharkhand	2975.08	2076.75	3448.43	3438.25	3433.18	1906.27
12	Karnataka	911.15	364.26	841.34	681.46	470.22	403.41
13	Kerala	297.92	855.26	520.82	307.59	329.79	439.15
14	Madhya Pradesh	2179.13	1630.68	2011.79	739.83	1444.44	1813.99
15	Maharashtra	1905.85	1851.39	1680.83	1084.11	978.41	706.37
16	Manipur	688.29	369.13	595.05	323.85	723.66	239.75
17	Meghalaya	709.74	542.51	960.01	497.63	1102.16	611.29
18	Mizoram	685.72	498.52	739.63	418.78	664.19	627.12
19	Nagaland	790.02	549.27	838.17	610.04	913.10	675.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	Orissa	3741.83	5166.04	3863.83	2153.06	5672.29	5360.88
21	Punjab	96.93	57.07	212.39	92.71	143.4	254.69
22	Rajasthan	1896.29	1701.78	1985.50	1033.16	674.32	1262.96
23	Sikkim	20.61	4.98	20.01	10.77	28.68	11.83
24	Tamil Nadu	606.79	751.38	923.94	289.55	627.11	681.58
25	Tripura	858.32	905.65	1094.07	627.31	1358.22	765.15
26	Uttar Pradesh	2151.50	1617.55	3183.08	2007.84	2742.96	1999.87
27	Uttarakhand	210.59	47.26	57.47	40.93	39.28	56.98
28	West Bengal	2513.67	1726.42	5373.06	1439.47	3176.03	1794.54
29	Delhi	156.67	236.70	141.96	57.31	73.67	61.10
30	Pondicherry	40.08	18.58	71.49	3.19	43.23	24.29
31	A & N Islands	53.10	365.58	315.78	287.47	434.29	464.05
32	Chandigarh	27.95	56.81	94.16	57.86	55.66	60.02
33	D & N Haveli	16.60	51.26	69.16	45.55	64.52	43.77
34	Daman & Diu	12.93	24.66	27.54	22.15	19.90	27.91
35	Lakshadweep	11.52	2.80	59.75	14.37	22.33	2.32
TOTAL		36,108.00	34,179.80	44,003.77	27,289.53	40,340.00	31,116.36

Involvement of NGOs in NRHM

†4224. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has partnered Non-Government Organizations (NGOS) for achieving its targets; and

(b) if so, the names of the organizations along with the names of the States where they are situated?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, NRHM provides for partnership with non-governmental organizations. States have the flexibility to engage non-governmental organisations as per the approved Programme Implementation Plan and financial rules.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Health is a State subject and as per mandate of Implementation Framework of NRHM, States are authorized to design and implement local and context specific innovations in partnership with NGOs.

Primary healthcare system

4225. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments has come across a recent working paper by the Centre of Globalization and Sustainable Development, terming India's primary healthcare system as dysfunctional;

(b) whether the Economic Survey 2009-10 highlights a shortage of 20,486 subcentres, 4477 primary health centres and 2337 community health centres based on 2001 population norm;

(c) whether only 13 percent of the rural residents have access to Primary Health Centre (PHC), 33 percent to a sub-centre, 9.6 percent to a hospital and 28.3 percent to a dispensary or clinic; and

(d) if so, what are Government's comments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The report had said that since the launch of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) on April 12, 2005 by Dr. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister of India, undoubtedly the Mission has achieved a great deal, especially in the area of putting in place an ASHA for every 1,000 population; creating greater awareness about ante-natal care, institutional delivery, post-natal care, and child immunization; raising institutional deliveries; raising the number of out-patients being provided with healthcare services in the health facilities; providing united funds at all levels of facilities; and providing the much needed flexibility for outreach of services, and so on. These are all very commendable achievements. However, the scale of the challenge that remains is immense, but so too, we believe is India's capacity.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

HIV infections cases in iron-ore mining areas

4226. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether health experts serving in the iron-ore mining hub from Noamundi in Jharkhand to Badbil in Orissa have expressed concern over HIV positive cases in mining areas as reported in certain sections of the print media;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for which HIV positive cases are increasing in the said areas; and
- (d) what steps Government proposes to protect the population and mining workers in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) There have been some concerns regarding HIV infection in the specified mining areas of Orissa and Jharkhand.

In Noamundi (Jharkhand), as per the information from 3 Integrated Counseling and Testing Centers (ICTC) located near the mining area 21 HIV positive 21 HIV positives were detected of approx. 6300 people tested during the last one year. In the Integrated Counseling and Testing Center located at Badbil (Orissa) only one HIV Positive was detected in the last one year.

(c) Does to continuous demand of labourers there is a large migration of males in these areas which increases their vulnerability of getting infected with HIV through unsafe sex.

(d) In Badbil, a Targeted Intervention (TI) Project is being implemented for migrants to create awareness regarding the modes of HIV transmission and methods of prevention from HIV and other sexually transmitted infections. Linkage with ICTC for HIV counseling and testing is being strengthened for awareness generation. Two ICTCs have also been established to increase the accessibility of HIV counseling and testing services in the areas.

In Noamundi, 3 ICTCs are functioning surrounding the iron-ore mining area. Two more facilities are being setup at 24x7 PHCs. The Medical Officers of all PHCs/CHCs and ANMs are sensitized from time to time about HIV services. Awareness generation campaign have also been organized among the migrants workers, labour union, leaders, traditional religious leaders, police personnel and general community through IEC van called Zindagi Zindabad.

Evaluation of tobacco control legislations

4227. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether after enactment of Cigarette and Other Tobacco Products, Act (COTPA), 2003 and implementation of National Tobacco Control Programme, Government has any mechanism to measure the enforcement of the laws *i.e.* ban of smoking at public places, ban on sale near educational institutes, implementation of pictorial health warnings, etc.;

(b) if so, the results thereof and if not, the future strategies of Government to establish such evaluation mechanism; and

(c) whether Government is planning to increase tax on tobacco products, with most effective strategies to reduce the consumption of tobacco products and encourage the tobacco users to quit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) Inter-ministerial Task Force has been constituted at the national level for effective implementation of "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act (COTPA), 2003" and Rules made there under. A national level Steering Committee has also been constituted for looking into specific instances of violation of section 5 of COTPA, 2003.

Dedicated tobacco control cells at State level have been established for effective implementation and monitoring of Anti Tobacco Initiatives. States have also been asked to set up monitoring/ Steering committees at States and districts level for looking into specific instances of violation of section 5 of COTPA, 2003.

Dedicated tobacco control cells have been established in 42 districts for effective implementation and monitoring of Anti Tobacco Initiatives.

(c) In the 2010-11 budget, the Government has increased the basic excise duty on all tobacco products, except beedis by around 20%. Chewing tobacco, unmanufactured tobacco and Jarda scented tobacco have been brought under the purview of Compounded levy scheme wherein the excise duty is paid based on the number of machines installed in the factory of production. Gutkha is already under the Compounded levy scheme since July 2008.

In addition, some States also levy VAT on tobacco products.

Madhya Pradesh proposals under herbal plantation programme

‡4228. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh under herbal plantation programme during the last three years and the amount involved in them;

(b) whether any time limit has been fixed for the disposal of the proposal and the number of proposals which have been approved; and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if they are pending, by when they will be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) 16 proposals involving an amount of Rs. 148.03 lakhs were received from Government of Madhya Pradesh during the year 2007-08 for consideration under Contractual Farming Scheme of National Medicinal Plants Board. 135 proposals including 119 received earlier were approved during the year 2007-08. The scheme has since been discontinued after implementation of "Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Medicinal Plants" from 2008-09. Since 2008-09 the herbal plantation proposals are being considered by State Government itself under the "Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Medicinal Plants".

In addition, as a part of the National Afforestation Programme operated by National Afforestation and Eco-development Board, Ministry of Environment and Forests, a total number of 13 proposals eligible for assistance under the component "Regeneration of Perennial Herbs and Shrubs of Medicinal Value" were approved with an outlay of Rs. 1.27 crores during the year 2007-08 to 2009-10.

(c) Does not arise.

Trauma facilities in NER

4229. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the trauma facilities are in bad shape in most of the hospitals in North Eastern Region (NER);

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any action to improve the conditions, particularly in NER; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Health being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to provide comprehensive health care in their respective States. Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments through its various National Health Programmes/schemes by providing grants and assistance for infrastructure Development in the health sectors.

The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has been implementing the scheme for establishment of Trauma Care Centres along the Golden quadrilateral, North-South and East-West Corridors of the national highways during the 11th Five Year Plan. Under the scheme, seven hospitals in the State of

Assam located on the North-East corridor of national highway have been identified and granted financial assistance for establishment of trauma care facilities after signing the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the State Government.

Non-accessibility of essential medicines

4230. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that nearly 639 million people in the country do not have access to essential medicines;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the actual reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps being taken to avoid such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Central Government only supplements the efforts of States in provision of medicines. However, the Common Review Mission of NRHM in December 2009 had observed the practice of prescribing branded drugs even when generic alternatives were available, in a few places.

(c) Unsatisfactory system of procurement and logistics, low per capita drug budget and practice of prescribing branded drugs, are some factors responsible for lack of access.

(d) NRHM provides for reforms in procurement and logistics to ensure access to essential drugs. NRHM promotes development of essential Drug list of generic drugs and rational drug use.

NRHM in Orissa

4231. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to serve the most deprived sections of the society through National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the facilities provided through NRHM in Orissa especially for people belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe categories in agency areas like remote areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes. The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is making efforts to provide adequate health care / medical facilities in the country including deprived section of the society by strengthening health

institutions through improvement of physical infrastructure, provision of human resources, Equipments, Drugs, Emergency transport etc. Orissa has also been making efforts to improve their health delivery system especially in remote and inaccessible areas under the NRHM. The State wise amount approved by the National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC) for NRHM during the year 2009-10 and physical progress of the Programme as reported by States/UTs including Orissa is enclosed as Statement – I and II.

Statement – I

Proposals received from State Govt. and Amount Approved (2009-10)

Rs. in crores

S. No.	State	Amount Proposed	Approved Amount
1	2	3	4
1	A & N Islands	31.05	30.94
2	Andhra Pradesh	687.04	860.63
3	Arunachal Pradesh	60.12	66.33
4	Assam	1075.76	874.17
5	Bihar	1345.27	1281.12
6	Chandigarh	11.27	11.14
7	Chhattisgarh	301.29	401.78
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	13.03	6.27
9	Daman & Diu	10.25	6.40
10	Delhi	173.99	179.01
11	Goa	34.27	19.61
12	Gujarat	539.48	619.30
13	Haryana	265.68	284.58
14	Himachal Pradesh	103.61	143.30
15	Jammu & Kashmir	181.86	215.30
16	Jharkhand	429.78	443.83
17	Karnataka	665.92	776.58
18	Kerala	371.83	371.86

1	2	3	4
19	Lakshadweep	8.69	4.57
20	Madhya Pradesh	858.9	962.36
21	Maharashtra	1071.83	1255.59
22	Manipur	108.37	90.33
23	Meghalaya	134.17	103.72
24	Mizoram	58.05	67.62
25	Nagaland	333.68	86.52
26	Orissa	640.99	695.56
27	Pondicherry	32.02	17.46
28	Punjab	209.37	252.45
29	Rajasthan	846.07	1010.03
30	Sikkim	29.51	33.37
31	Tamil Nadu	520.55	650.45
32	Tripura	196.49	162.35
33	Uttar Pradesh	2592.92	2900.48
34	Uttarakhand	124.05	158.83
35	West Bengal	578.02	883.75
		14645.18	15927.59

Note: The amount approved includes the treasury transfer through infrastructure maintenance and the unspent balance of the previous years. Hence amounts approved is more than the amount proposed by the States/UTs.

Statement – II

(A) Specific gains to the health system

Activity/Intervention	The Specific gain from NRHM
1	2
1. Human Resources	7.49 lakh ASHAs (Community Health Workers) selected, 7.05 lakhs ASHAs trained upto 1st Module and 5.65 lakhs upto 4th Module; 5.20 Lakh ASHAs with drug kits in villages.

1	2
	8,624 MBBS Doctors 2460 Specialists, 46,660 ANMS, 26,793 Staff Nurses, 7692 AYUSH Doctors, 3143 AYUSH Paramedics added to the system under NRHM.
2. Physical Infrastructure	9144 new Health Sub Centre buildings, 8997 up-gradation of Sub Centre buildings, 1009 new PHC buildings, 2081 up-gradation of PHC buildings, 435 new CHC buildings and 1255 upgradation of CHC buildings, 57 new District Hospitals and 387 up-gradations of District Hospitals have been taken up under NRHM.
3. Untied grants for maintenance and local action.	All Health Sub Centres, PHCs, CHCs, Sub District and District Hospitals are provided untied grants to improve the facilities under the supervision of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Rogi Kalyan Samitis at the facility levels. This has considerably improved the maintenance of facilities all over the country.
4. Janani Suraksha Yojana	Considerable progress has been made in JSY. From 7.04 lakh women covered under JSY in 2005-06, the coverage in 2008-09 was 86.22 lakhs, and 78.41 in 2009-10 so far, which is nearly one third of all deliveries in India every year.
5. Mobile Medical Units	1031 MMUs under NRHM are working to provide diagnostic and outpatient care closer to hamlets and villages in remote areas.
6. Emergency Medical transport and ambulance systems	States have used NRHM funds to provide a variety of emergency transport systems and ambulances to improve timely attention hospital referral for households.

1	2
7.	Doctors drugs and diagnostics
	NRHM has added doctors and paramedics on a large scale leading to more care for patients. Availability of resources for drugs and diagnostics has improved with NRHM support to States.

(b) Service Guarantee under NRHM

Sl. No.	State / UTs	No. of Sub Centres	No. of Primary Health Centres	No. of Community Health Centres	24x7 PHCs	24x7 health inst at all levels	First Referral Units (FRUs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
High Focus Non — NE States							
1	Bihar	8858	1641	70	533	625	76
2	Chhattisgarh	4741	721	136	418	578	56
3	Himachal Pradesh	2071	449	73	95	204	51
4	Jammu & Kashmir	1907	375	85	105	149	58
5	Jharkhand	3958	330	194	194	388	19
6	Madhya Pradesh	8834	1149	270	212	533	87
7	Orissa	6688	1279	231	64	282	48
8	Rajasthan	10742	1503	349	500	1267	100
9	Uttar Pradesh	20521	3690	515	648	1037	136
10	Uttarakhand	1765	239	55	94	198	72
High Focus NE States							
11	Arunachal Pradesh	592	116	44	55	86	10
12	Assam	4592	844	103	343	464	60
13	Manipur	420	72	16	20	36	1
14	Meghalaya	401	103	26	14	40	9
15	Mizoram	366	57	9	56	67	8
16	Nagaland	397	86	21	33	54	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17	Sikkim	147	24	4	24	48	3
18	Tripura	579	76	11	58	80	5
Non High Focus States — Large							
19	Andhra Pradesh	12522	1570	167	800	1026	194
20	Goa	172	19	5	13	19	2
21	Gujarat	7274	1073	273	331	627	148
22	Haryana	2433	420	86	318	429	104
23	Karnataka	8143	2195	323	940	1413	149
24	Kerala	5094	909	107	178	337	65
25	Maharashtra	10579	1816	407	663	1106	466
26	Punjab	2858	484	126	182	332	126
27	Tamil Nadu	8706	1215	206	1215	3060	291
28	West Bengal	10356	924	349	168	592	61
Non High Focus Smalls & UTs							
29	A & N Islands	114	19	4	17	21	1
30	Chandigarh	14	0	2	0	2	3
31	D & N Haveli	38	6	1	6	7	2
32	Daman & Diu	22	3	1	2	3	3
33	Delhi	41	8	0	1	35	25
34	Lakshadweep	14	4	3	4	7	9
35	Puducherry	77	39	4	20	44	4

Primary health centres

4232. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of primary health centres built during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise, for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and scheduled areas exclusively;
- (b) the funds allocated and spent, year-wise, for the last three years;

- (c) the response received from the rural areas, year-wise, for the last three years; and
- (d) the details of the involvement of private people, international agencies and NGOs in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India [updated upto March, 2008], there are a total of 23458 Primary Health Centres [PHCs] functioning across the country. The state-wise details is given in the enclosed Statement – I (*See below*). The facilities available at these PHCs are equally available to all the citizens irrespective of caste, creed, community etc.

(b) and (c) The State-wise details of release and expenditure of funds under Mission Flexible pool for the financial year 2007-08 to 2009-10 including amount for establishment /upgradation of PHCs, is enclosed as Statement – II (*See below*).

(d) Health being a state subject the PHCs are established by respective State/UT Governments. They may select any model including involvement of NGOs etc. which best suit their requirements for running of PHCs. Under NRHM only funds are released for this purpose.

Statement – I

State-wise number of Sub-Centres, PHCs & CHCs functioning

(As on March, 2008)

S. No.	State/UT	PHCs
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	1570
2	Arunachal Pradesh	116
3	Assam	844
4	Bihar	1641
5	Chhattisgarh	721
6	Goa	19
7	Gujarat	1073
8	Haryana	420
9	Himachal Pradesh	449

1	2	3
10	Jammu & Kashmir	375
11	Jharkhand	330
12	Karnataka	2195
13	Kerala	909
14	Madhya Pradesh	1149
15	Maharashtra	1816
16	Manipur	72
17	Meghalaya	103
18	Mizoram	57
19	Nagaland	86
20	Orissa	1279
21	Punjab	484
22	Rajasthan	1503
23	Sikkim	24
24	Tamil Nadu	1215
25	Tripura	76
26	Uttarakhand	239
27	Uttar Pradesh	3690
28	West Bengal	924
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	19
30	Chandigarh	0
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6
32	Daman & Diu	3
33	Delhi	8
34	Lakshadweep	4
35	Puducherry	39
ALL INDIA		23458

Statement – II

*State-wise details of release & expenditure under mission flexible
pool for the F.Ys. 2007-08 to 2009-10*

Rs. in crore

S.N.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp. Up to 31.12.09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. High Focus States							
1	Bihar	137.63	14.83	216.20	106.24	48.15	79.48
2	Chhattisgarh	64.13	13.06	54.18	8.92	82.42	11.14
3	Himachal Pradesh	5.36	4.23	12.29	16.72	24.11	19.10
4	J & K	122.05	37.08	20.18	70.25	39.94	50.40
5	Jharkhand	66.47	29.66	90.23	59.47	18.04	30.30
6	Madhya Pradesh	152.24	102.83	157.51	109.54	147.82	70.09
7	Orissa	107.43	36.50	123.44	65.70	151.20	111.51
8	Rajasthan	266.36	133.96	227.23	326.58	227.51	258.74
9	Uttar Pradesh	417.21	91.98	305.43	300.53	542.30	438.27
10	Uttarakhand	34.09	14.24	22.07	33.39	33.64	14.96
SUB TOTAL		1372.97	478.37	1228.76	1097.34	1315.13	1083.99
B. NE States							
11	Arunachal Pradesh	13.24	18.98	7.14	21.34	14.94	19.47
12	Assam	322.31	335.14	237.12	369.43	363.92	180.14
13	Manipur*	14.92	14.30	19.06	26.40	32.55	17.54
14	Meghalaya	23.22	10.82	20.06	27.42	31.48	14.84
15	Mizoram*	8.95	28.48	7.82	24.43	12.27	12.84
16	Nagaland	18.08	21.71	17.34	23.45	27.21	22.38
17	Sikkim*	23.67	3.28	3.57	34.61	7.47	16.39
18	Tripura	38.06	8.46	27.88	25.93	43.76	11.39
SUB TOTAL		462.45	441.17	339.99	553.01	533.60	294.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
C. Non-High Focus States							
19	Andhra Pradesh	179.89	91.60	151.74	252.60	240.29	288.77
20	Goa	0.94	0.88	2.38	1.21	3.55	3.39
21	Gujarat	142.19	106.24	101.58	239.12	182.56	303.85
22	Haryana	46.51	17.10	42.39	63.36	55.75	63.81
23	Karnataka	88.54	41.86	105.85	155.57	139.45	186.95
24	Kerala	143.11	67.82	63.96	139.88	132.96	150.35
25	Maharashtra	177.88	130.48	193.63	351.51	307.18	210.69
26	Punjab	26.08	18.77	48.65	65.94	64.23	86.32
27	Tamil Nadu	226.83	84.39	124.15	136.86	164.25	190.57
28	West Bengal	233.71	44.92	160.77	180.13	212.14	109.85
SUB TOTAL		1265.68	604.06	995.10	1586.18	1502.36	1594.55
D. Small States/UTs							
29	A & N Islands	3.97	0.68	3.37	4.21	1.45	5.96
30	Chandigarh	1.77	0.09	0.04	0.56	2.19	1.74
31	Dadra & Nagar	0.12	0.73	0.50	0.75	1.08	0.55
32	Daman	0.00	0.31	0.50	0.88	0.93	0.68
33	Delhi*	23.23	0.32	27.02	10.78	6.16	10.25
34	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.01	0.15	0.64	0.16	0.64
35	Puducherry	2.55	1.11	2.01	1.73	2.59	2.34
Others		17.23			0.00	12.72	0.00
SUB TOTAL		48.87	3.25	33.59	19.55	27.28	22.16
GRAND TOTAL		3149.97	1526.85	2597.44	3256.08	3378.37	2995.69

Money spent under NRHM

‡4233. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the amount spent so far by Government under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);
- (b) whether it is a fact that most of the primary health centres and community health centres under this scheme have closed down;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the measures being taken by Government to run this scheme smoothly?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the records of this Ministry, since F.Y. 2005-06, the Government has spent Rs. 48,6158.74 crore up to F.Y. 2009-10 under National Rural Health Mission.

- (b) No.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) The National Rural Health Mission was launched in April, 2005 to support the State/UT Governments to rejuvenate the public health system to provide quality and affordable health care to rural population. Under the Mission, funds are being provided to the States/UTs to strengthen their rural health infrastructure by establishing, upgrading and improving the availability of human resources and service delivery in the health centres.

Human resource includes multiskilling of Doctors and para-medics, provision of incentives to serve in rural areas like blended payments, difficult areas allowance, P.G. allowance, case based payments, accommodation arrangements, provision of AYUSH Doctors in rural areas, block pooling of Doctors in under-served areas, provisioning of untied and flexible funds etc. 'Health' being a State subject, National Rural Health Mission has augmented the efforts of the States/UTs in bringing about reforms and improvement in health care services.

The Government of India indicates the resource envelope to the States and it is the States that develops the detailed Programme Implementation Plan based on the District Health Action Plans in their States.

Elephantiasis cases in Tamil Nadu

4234. SHR S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of Elephantiasis cases in Tamil Nadu is one of the highest in the world;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by Government to eradicate this disease totally from the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since 2004, Government of India has launched a nation-wide campaign (including Tamil Nadu) for eradication of Elephantiasis (Filariasis). The campaign is an integral component of the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) under the overarching umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The main strategy for elimination of lymphatic filariasis is to prevent the transmission of the infection through annual Mass Drug Administration (MDA) of single dose of anti-filarial drugs (Diethyl carbamazine citrate (DEC) and Albendazole tablets) in the endemic population except pregnant women, children below 2 years of age and seriously ill persons. This was launched as a nation-wide annual campaign in 2004 in filarial endemic districts in 15 States and 5 Union Territories. For carrying out annual Mass Drug Administration (MDA), Government of India provides 100% assistance in cash and kind to the State Governments.

Inter-linking of rivers under MNREGS

4235. SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to implement the plan for interlinking of major rivers Ganga, Mahanadi, Narmada, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri by preparing a comprehensive plan of works under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS); and

(b) whether this proposal would give the scheme a greater sense of purpose and coordination that it appears to lack in many States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Deaths during clinical trials of drugs

4236. SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

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

(a) how many deaths have been reported in the last three years during clinical trials being conducted in the country by foreign drug companies; and

(b) what is being done to curb unethical clinical trials in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Deaths may occur during clinical trials due to various reasons. These could be disease related deaths like cancer etc or administration to critical or terminally ill patients or side-effects or unrelated causes. Such deaths are investigated for causal relationship by investigator and by Medical Monitor of sponsor. The information collated revealed that there were 132 deaths in the year 2007, 288 in the year 2008 and 308 up to August 2009.

(b) There exist adequate provisions under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act and Rules to regulate clinical trials in the country. Clinical trial are required to be carried out in accordance with requirements and guidelines specified in Rule 122DA, 122DAA, 122DB, 122E and Schedule 'Y' of Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945. Schedule 'Y' also mandates that clinical trial is conducted as per Good Clinical Practices (GCP) Guidelines issued by Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO). Clinical trial can be initiated in the country only after approval from Drugs Controller General (India) {DCG (I)} and respective ethics committee.

Further, following steps have been being taken to tighten the regulation of clinical trials in the country;

(1) From 15th June, 2009, it has been made mandatory to register all clinical trials permitted on or after the said date at Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) registry at www.ctri.in before enrolling first patient in the study. Such registration will improve transparency and accountability of all stake holders involved in clinical trials.

(2) The Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill 2007 has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha to incorporate regulatory provisions for clinical trial in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

(3) Draft guidelines and requirements for registration of organizations conducting Clinical trial in the country for incorporation into the Drugs and Cosmetics Rule, 1945 have been developed and approved by Drug Technical Advisory Board (DTAB).

Shortage of vaccines

4237. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

(a) whether there is a shortage of vaccines for the country's Universal immunization Programme;

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

(c) whether the three vaccine production units whose licensees were suspended by the Drug Controller General of India have since commenced production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No. There is no shortage of vaccines for the Universal Immunization Programme in the country.

(b) Not applicable in view of the reply to part (a) above.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare *vide* order dated 26.02.2010 has revoked the order suspending licenses to manufacture vaccines by Central Research Institute, Kasauli, BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy and Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor. These Institutes have also been ordered to ensure that the production line is made fully compliant with GMP standards within three years from the date of the issue of the order. Pilot production in CRI Kasauli has started.

Theft of medicines and equipments from hospitals

†4238. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

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

(a) the names of Government hospitals in Delhi where incidents of theft of drugs and equipments have occurred and the value involved therein;

(b) the number of precious stolen equipments and whether any report to this effect has been registered with the police; and

(c) the arrangements being made to avoid recurrence of such incidents of theft in future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Health being a State subject no such information is maintained centrally. However, in so far as the Central Government hospitals namely, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and LHMC & Associated Hospitals are concerned the detail of items stolen is enclosed as a Statement (See below).

(c) Necessary steps have been taken for strengthening the security by deployment of additional security personnel at strategic locations and by surprise checks by the designated officers of the respective hospitals to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of items stolen and reported to Police

Name of Hospital	Description of items stolen	Total Value (in Rs.)
Safdarjung Hospital	1. Suture items for OT Purpose	Rs.20,58,003/-
	2. Guide Wire	
	3. Judkin left & Right PTCA	
	4. Judkin wire for PTCA	
Dr. RML Hospital	1. Oxygen Cylinder (D type)	Rs.20,50,000/-
	2. Storez OT Light	
	3. Compressor for MRI Machine	
LHMC	Surgical items/ drugs	Rs.23,00,000/-

Mouth cancer due to gutkha/pan masala

4239. SHR KAMAL AKHTAR:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that gutkha/pan masala is the main reason of mouth cancer in India;
- (b) if so, the number of deaths occurred due to mouth cancer during the last three years;
- (c) whether gutkha/pan masala manufacturing companies are using harmful chemicals, which are either not permitted or using beyond permissible limit;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and name of such companies;
- (e) whether brands like Pan Parag, Rajanigandha, Pan Bahar, Manikchand, Dilbagh, Shikhar, Rajdarbar etc. are violating the norms set by Government;
- (f) if so, what action his Ministry will take against these brands; and
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) All tobacco products, both in smoking and smokeless form, are known to be a major cause of mouth cancer. Tobacco products are also a major cause of cancers of rest of the oral cavity, hypopharynx, larynx, lung, oesophagus, stomach etc.

(b) Based on the mortality data from Chennai and Mumbai Population Based Cancer Registries (functioning under the National Cancer Registry Programme of ICMR), the estimated deaths due to mouth cancers in India were 18,581 in 2009; 18,211 in 2008 and 17,847 in 2007.

(c) to (g) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Infant and child mortality of tribals

4240. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI:

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

(a) whether children belonging to Scheduled Tribes are at a higher risk of dying than non-tribal children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken a study of find out the infant and child, under five years of age, mortality rates for tribal children;

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

(e) whether Government has undertaken efforts to provide healthcare support in tribal areas to combat the high child mortality rates in these areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d)
As per the National Family Health Survey — III (NFHS-III) 2005-06, Children belonging to Scheduled Tribes have a higher mortality rate than the other children.

As per the said Survey the Infant Mortality Rate for Scheduled Tribes (ST) was 62.1 per 1000 live births where as the overall infant Mortality Rate was 57 per 1000 live births.

A table containing information on Infant Mortality, Child Mortality and under five mortality rates of Scheduled Tribes in India as reported in National Family Health Survey — III relating to 2005-06 is enclosed as Statement (*See below*).

(e) and (f) Under the umbrella of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) (2005-2012) the Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II, aims to improve access for rural people including tribal population, to equitable, affordable, accountable and effective health care, with a special focus on 18 States which have weak public health indicators and weak infrastructure.

The Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH)-II under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), comprehensively integrates interventions that improve child health and addresses factors contributing to morbidity and mortality.

The key components of child health care which help reduce child morbidity and mortality are as follows:

- Integrated management of neonatal and childhood illnesses (IMNCI) and Pre-Service Integrated Management of neonatal and childhood illness (IMNCI).
- Facility based integrated management of neonatal and childhood illness (IMNCI).
- Early detection and appropriate management of Diarrhea disease.
- Early detection and appropriate management of Acute Respiratory Infections and other infections.
- Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK), a training programme for Basic newborn care and resuscitation.
- Infant and young child feeding.
- Immunization.
- Vitamin A supplementation and Iron and Folic Acid supplementation.

Statement

Details of infant mortality rate, child mortality rate and under five mortality rate

(Figures per 1000 live births)

Social Groups	Infant Mortality Rate			Child Mortality Rate			Under Five Mortality Rate		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
ST	63.9	43.8	62.1	38.3	10.4	35.8	99.8	53.8	95.7
SC	71.0	50.7	66.4	25.6	15.5	23.2	94.7	65.4	88.1
OBC	61.1	42.2	56.6	18.7	12.9	17.3	78.7	54.5	72.8
Others	55.7	36.1	48.9	13.3	6.2	10.8	68.2	42.1	59.2
Total	62.2	41.5	57.0	21.0	10.6	18.4	82.0	51.7	74.3

Opening of new nursing colleges

4241. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to open new nursing colleges in the country; and
- (b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) The Government has decided to open 6 colleges of nursing in the country at the sites of All India Institute of Medical Sciences like institutions one each in the states of Rajasthan, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttarakhand.

Issuance of smart cards under Health Insurance Scheme

4242. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that more than one crore smart cards under the Health Insurance Scheme for the poor has been provided under the scheme providing cover for hospitalization up to Rs. 30,000;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) whether Government has fixed any target to issue such smart cards in the country so that many poor persons can be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana [RSBY] launched by Ministry of Labour and Employment on 1st October 2007 to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- per annum to BPL families [a unit of five] in the unorganized sector. The scheme became operational from 01.04.2008. As on date, 26 States/Union Territories have initiated the process to implement the scheme. Out of these 26 States/UTs, 22 States namely Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have started issuing smart cards and more than 1.45 Crore cards have been issued on 30.04.2010. State-wise enrolment report is enclosed as Statement (*See below*).

- (c) All the BPL families are proposed to be covered by the year 2012-13.

Statement

State-wise enrolment report

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Smart Cards issued
1	2	3
1.	Assam	84,938
2.	Bihar	21,68,497

1	2	3
3.	Chhattisgarh	9,74,701
4.	Delhi	2,18,055
5.	Goa	3,505
6.	Gujarat	6,82,354
7.	Haryana	6,91,197
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1,66,797
9.	Jharkhand	5,46,540
10.	Karnataka	76,221
11.	Kerala	11,73,388
12.	Maharashtra	14,40,407
13.	Meghalaya	27,330
14.	Nagaland	39,301
15.	Orissa	3,87,564
16.	Punjab	1,75,873
17.	Tamil Nadu	1,49,520
18.	Tripura	1,86,073
19.	Uttar Pradesh	44,61,019
20.	Uttarakhand	53,940
21.	West Bengal	8,02,974
22.	Chandigarh	5,407
TOTAL :		1,45,15,601

Shortage of hospital beds

4243. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that the ratio of hospital beds per thousand population in the country is very low in comparison to the other developing countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether many Government hospitals do not have an adequate number of hospital beds; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps Government proposes to take to increase availability of beds in hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Health being a state subject, the data with regard to ratio of hospital beds per thousand population in the country, is not maintained centrally. The ratio of hospital beds varies from hospital to hospital depending upon the availability of facilities.

In the Central Government Hospitals Viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Harding Medical College & Associated Hospitals including All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Delhi, PGIMER, Chandigarh and JIPMER, Puducherry are concerned; the number of beds available is given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

Upgradation/strengthening of services including increase in beds of a hospital is an on going process and same are undertaken as per the need and available resources.

Statement

Number of beds in the Government hospitals

Name of the Hospital	Number of beds
Safdarjung Hospital	1531
Dr. R.M.L. Hospital	1055
Lady Harding Medical College & KSCH	1247
AIIMS	2336
Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh	1650
JIPMER, Puducherry	1578
TOTAL	9397

Expenditure on Unani medicines

4244. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount spent on Unani medicines from 2007 to 2010;
- (b) the number of Unani Hospitals in Delhi and other parts of the country;
- (c) whether it is a fact that sub-standard Unani medicines are being given from these Unani Dispensaries/Hospitals;

- (d) whether these Unani Hospitals/ Dispensaries are running from rented buildings;
- (e) if so, whether Government has any plan to construct buildings for these Hospitals/ Dispensaries in Delhi and in the country; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) The amount spent on Unani Medicines from 2007 to 2010 by Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) and National Institute of Unani Medicine (NIUM) under Plan head is given below:-

(Fig. in Rupees)

	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-10
CCRUM	247400	291395	309000*
NIUM	1112059	1865859	2604590

* Tentative.

In so far as funding for purchase of essential Medicines under Centrally sponsored scheme for Department of AYUSH under Hospitals & Dispensaries scheme are concerned, Rs. 103.76 Crore was spent, including Unani Medicines, during 2007-10;

- (b) There are 2 Unani Hospital in Delhi and overall 263 in India.
- (c) No.
- (d) As far as CCRUM is concerned the Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine (RRIUM), Abul Fazal Enclave, New Delhi is functioning in a rented building whereas a Unani Medicine Centre (an extension centre of RRIUM, New Delhi) is functioning at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi.
- (e) and (f) Yes. The CCRUM has reported that Nodal agency *i.e.* Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has been approached for allotment of land for construction of building. Moreover, the Government has actively supported the cause of upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals, including Unani system, and has kept a provision of Rs. 63.3 lakhs for each unit of AYUSH Hospitals. The State Government have been requested to send appropriate proposals.

Funding for different Indian systems of medicines

†4245. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government considers Naturopathy, Yoga, Homoeopathy, Unani, Siddha and Ayurveda which come under the AYUSH equally useful;

(b) if so, the budget provision made for AYUSH out of the total budget of the Public Health and Family Welfare Department for year 2010-11;

(c) what is its percentage in the total budget for the Department of Health; and

(d) whether Government considers this budget amount adequate for the development of above systems of medicines to provide medical treatment for the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) Yes.

(b) The BE (2010-11) allocation of various Departments including AYUSH under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare is as under:-

(Rs in Crores)

	Name of the Department	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
i.	Health and Family Welfare	21000.00	4236.07	25236.07
ii.	Health Research	500.00	160.00	660.00
iii.	Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy	800.00	164.00	964.00
	Total	22300.00	4560.07	26860.07

(c) Under Plan it is 3.59%, for Non-Plan it is 3.60%.

(d) No. The fund allocation to the Department is inadequate to meet the demands. The Planning Commission has accordingly been requested to enhance the allocation for the Department.

Maternal and child health

4246. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds allocated for maternal and child health during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that India accounts for the highest number of child deaths in the world; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken by Government to address this situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There is no separate allocation of funds for maternal and child health, as funds are allocated to the states under RCH Flexible Pool in a consolidated manner to give flexibility to the states to priorities their activities including maternal and child health. The details of allocation of funds for the last three years under RCH Flexible Pool (including maternal and child health) are as under:-

Year	Allocation (Rs. in crores)
2007-08	1928.58
2008-09	3076.03
2009-10	3545.00

(b) As per State of the World's Children report 2010, India contributes to 20.8% of all child deaths in the world. This is the highest contribution by any single nation.

(c) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) (2005-12), the Reproductive and Child Health programme (RCH) II (2005-10) comprehensively integrates interventions that improve child health and addresses factors contributing to morbidity and mortality to reduce infant and under five mortality. The key components of child healthcare are as follows:-

- (i) Under Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK) health care providers are trained to ensure care at birth *i.e.* prevention of Hypothermia, prevention of infection, early initiation of breast feeding and neo-natal resuscitation;
- (ii) Immunization against six vaccine preventable diseases;
- (iii) Integrated Management of Childhood and Neonatal Illness (IMNCI).
- (iv) Early detection and appropriate management of Acute Respiratory Infections, Diarrhea and other infections;
- (v) Facility Based Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (F-IMNCI) integrating the Facility based Care package with the IMNCI package;
- (vi) Establishment of Special New Born Care Units;
- (vii) Infant and young child feeding (exclusive breast feeding for 6 months & timely introduction of complimentary feeding);
- (viii) Vitamin A+ supplementation and Iron and Folic Acid supplementation;

- (ix) Supplementation of all children who are anaemic, with iron supplements from the age of 6 months to 60 months along with periodic de-worming;
- (x) Nutrition counseling of care givers by health care personnel, utilizing Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs); and
- (xi) Establishment of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRC) to address severe acute malnutrition.

Shortage of doctors and para-medical staff

4247. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of doctors and para-medical staff at Public Health Centres and Community Health Centres across the country;
- (b) if so, what is the required ratio of doctors and para-medical staff;
- (c) the details of the present ratio; and
- (d) what are the steps taken for increasing the number of doctors and para-medical staff?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) A statement showing required and in position doctors and paramedical staff across the country at Primary Health Centres [PHC] and Community Health Centres [CHC], as per the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India [updated upto March, 2008] is enclosed (*See below*).

(d) 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 united and flexible funds etc. Under NRHM, as per information received from States, 2460 specialists at CHCs and 8624 General Duty Medical Doctors, 14490 Para Medics and 26793 Staff Nurses have been appointed on contractual basis across the country as on January, 2010.

Statement

*Required, in position and shortfall of doctors and paramedical staff
across the country, as per the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics
in India [updated upto March, 2008].*

Sl.No.	Post of Staff	Requirement	In Position
1	Doctors at PHC	23458	24375
2	Specialists at CHC	17104	4279
3	Pharmacists at PHCs and CHCs	27734	20956
4	Laboratory Technicians at PHCs and CHCs	27734	12886
5	Nurse Midwife/Staff Nurse at PHCs and CHCs	53390	44936
6	Health Assistants [Female]/LHV at PHC	23458	17608
7	Health Assistants [Male] at PHC	23458	17976

Diversion of funds from Unani medical system

4248. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Unani funds diverted to other systems/pathies during the last three years and the current year so far;
- (b) the reasons for the same along with the details of the funds of other systems and pathies diverted to Unani system during the same period;
- (c) whether it is a fact that recurring and continuous diversion and non-utilization of Unani funds is adversely affecting the Unani medical system as a whole; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken to prevent diversion of Unani funds and also to increase funds for the Unani system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) The Government is not aware of any diversion of funds from Unani to other systems under AYUSH.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No.
- (d) Does not arise.

Condition of Physiotherapy Departments, Safdarjung Hospital

4249. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Physiotherapy Department in Safdarjung Hospital has been shifted in the midst of barracks not accessible by patients having knee problem;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to locate the Physiotherapy Department at a convenient place having parking facility;

(c) whether there is also any proposal to provide Physiotherapist at home on charges in view of the difficulties encountered by patients in the hospital; and

(d) if not, how Government proposes to provide health care to all?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Physiotherapy Section in Safdarjung Hospital is available in Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation Deptt., Orthopedic Surgery Department and Burns & Plastic Surgery Department. Physiotherapy Section in Orthopedic Surgery Deptt. is located in barracks. Steps have been initiated to locate the Physiotherapy Department at convenient place which would be easily accessible to patients having knee problems. There is no such proposal to provide physiotherapist at home on charges.

Population growth

†4250. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets for population control fixed and achieved, State-wise;

(b) the details of the financial assistance provided to the States under this head during the last two years; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check rising population?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No targets are fixed for population control as family planning is voluntary in nature, which enables the couples to adopt the family planning methods, best suited to them according to their choice, without any compulsion. However, one of the Goals of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is to achieve the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 2.1 by 2012. TFR in India which was 2.9 in 2005 has reduced to 2.6 in 2008. Further, out of the 20 States for which 2008 estimates of TFR are available from the Sample Registration System (SRS) of Registrar General of India, 9 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have already achieved the replacement level of TFR (2.1). 5 States namely Assam, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana and Orissa, are quite close to achieving the replacement level as they have

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

attained TFR between 2.2 to 2.6. The states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, may not be able to achieve the replacement level in the near future as these states have TFR value in the range of 3.0 to 3.9.

(b) There is no separate allocation of funds for family planning as this is an activity funded under Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Flexible Pool, which gives flexibility to the States / Union Territories (UTs) to priorities their activities. The releases made under RCH Flexible Pool for the financial years 2008-09 and 2009-10 is enclosed as a Statement (*See below*).

(c) Government has adopted a National Population Policy in February, 2000 which provides for holistic approach for achieving population stabilization in the country. The policy affirms the commitment of the Government towards voluntary and informed choice and consent of citizens while availing of reproductive health care services and continuation of the target free approach in administering family planning services. Some of the fresh initiatives taken by the Ministry for stabilizing population in the country are as under:

- (i) Fixed day Fixed Place Family Planning Services round the year through growing number of 24x7 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and better functioning of Community Health Centres (CHCs) and other health facilities under NRHM.
- (ii) Promoting Intra-uterine Device (IUD-380A) intensively as a spacing method because of its longevity of 10 years and advantage over other IUDs.
- (iii) Promotion of acceptance of 'No Scalpel Vasectomy' to ensure male participation has also been part of NRHM strategy on population stabilization.
- (iv) Increasing the basket of choice by systematically and carefully introducing new and effective contraceptives in the programme.
- (v) National Family Planning Insurance Scheme has been started since November 2005 to compensate the sterilization acceptors for failures, complications and deaths and also to provide indemnity insurance cover to doctors.
- (vi) Compensation package for sterilization was increased in September 2007 *i.e.* in vasectomy from Rs. 800/- to Rs. 1500/- and in tubectomy from Rs.800/- to Rs. 1000/- in public facilities and to uniform amount of Rs. 1500/- in accredited private health facilities for all categories.
- (vii) The outreach activities through the institution of ASHAs and Monthly Village Health and Nutrition Days under NRHM also help towards population stabilization.

- (viii) The Santushti strategy implemented through Janasankhya Strirata Kosh provides private sector gynecologists and vasectomy surgeons an opportunity to conduct sterilization operations in Public Private Partnership (PPP).

Statement

*The releases made under RCH Flexible Pool for the Financial
Years 2008-09 and 2009-10 (Rs. in crores)*

Serial Number	States / UTs	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4
1	Bihar	365.64	267.35
2	Chhattisgarh	63.01	81.52
3	Himachal Pradesh	14.06	23.00
4	Jammu & Kashmir	28.74	40.11
5	Jharkhand	83.55	103.36
6	Madhya Pradesh	321.44	253.17
7	Orissa	112.78	122.76
8	Rajasthan	309.60	187.98
9	Uttar Pradesh	404.38	574.23
10	Uttarakhand	28.09	33.40
11	Arunachal Pradesh	10.28	13.41
12	Assam	241.40	327.50
13	Manipur	15.66	28.16
14	Meghalaya	13.40	25.03
15	Mizoram	8.45	11.19
16	Nagaland	18.06	22.37
17	Sikkim	4.73	6.84
18	Tripura	25.72	38.87
19	Andhra Pradesh	182.73	196.21
20	Goa	2.22	2.35

1	2	3	4
21	Gujarat	79.09	131.98
22	Haryana	50.64	53.35
23	Karnataka	130.10	133.79
24	Kerala	74.23	79.81
25	Maharashtra	90.41	251.59
26	Punjab	57.75	62.67
27	Tamil Nadu	145.78	154.62
28	West Bengal	164.02	209.04
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.82	0.80
30	Chandigarh	1.29	2.31
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.41	0.63
32	Daman & Diu	0.11	0.47
33	Delhi	20.26	35.08
34	Lakshadweep	0.06	0.54
35	Puducherry	1.50	2.45

Expenditure for upkeep of AIIMS

4251. DR. RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent annually on All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi during last three years;

(b) the number of Graduates/Post Graduates of AIIMS, New Delhi who left the country during the last three years;

(c) whether Government has any plan to stop the medical brain drain from the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The details of expenditure incurred by AIIMS, New Delhi under plan and non-plan during last three years are as under:

Year	Amount (Rs. Crore)
2007-08	469.68
2008-09	653.42
2009-2010	886.51

(b) to (d) After graduating from AIIMS, the students are free to apply for Post Graduation and Senior Residency in India or abroad.

With the implementation of the Sixth Pay Commission recommendations, there is a substantial improvement in emoluments and facilities available to the medical doctors reducing the pull to leave the country.

Upgradation of NIMS, Hyderabad

4252. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences (NIMS) in Hyderabad is going to be upgraded under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) with an estimated cost of Rs. 120 crores;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress of upgradation;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for providing Rs. 53 crores more for providing additional and important facilities at NIMS; and

(d) if so, the action that has been taken on the above request?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. An outlay of Rs. 120 Cr. (*i.e.* Rs. 100 Crores from Central Government and Rs.20 Crores from State Government) has been approved for upgradation of NIMS, Hyderabad under the PMSSY. The upgradation programme involves construction of 300 bedded Super Specialty Hospital and 200 bedded Accident (Trauma) and Emergency Hospital as well as procurement of medical equipments. So far 86% of the civil work has completed and the project is likely to be completed by June, 2010.

(c) and (d) Yes. Due to increase in scope of work and increase in CPWD cost index, the estimated cost for the upgradation project has been revised to Rs. 173 Crore subject to the condition that Central contribution would remain at Rs. 100 Cr. and the additional cost of Rs.53 Cr. would be borne by the State Government in addition to their share of Rs. 20 Cr. Government of Andhra Pradesh assured that they would sanction the additional amount to cover the increased costs of

Rs.53 Cr. However, the proposal for revised cost estimates for all the upgradation projects including NIMS, Hyderabad was placed before the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) on 23.9.2009 which *inter-alia* suggested that any additionality beyond the sanctioned budget for upgradation projects would be borne by the respective State Governments.

Manpower shortage in combating leprosy

4253. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Governments has asked the State Governments to draw up action plans to overcome the shortage of manpower in dealing with leprosy disease;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether in view of shortage of manpower in dealing with leprosy the number of cases of leprosy are increasing;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) what other concrete steps are proposed to be taken to eradicate leprosy disease from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) No such action plan for dealing with the shortage of manpower, specifically for detection and treatment of leprosy is being drawn up. However, leprosy services for diagnosis and treatment are integrated in the general public health system and are available throughout the Country in all Primary Health Centres (PHCs), under the overall umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Capabilities of the medical officers and other health workers for leprosy diagnosis and treatment in the general health system, are being strengthened by regular training programmes under National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP).

- (c) No.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) Eradication of leprosy means complete absence of the disease and the organism that causes it throughout the world which might take many more decades. Elimination of leprosy (*i.e.* prevalence rate of less than one case per 10,000 population) has already been achieved at national level in December 2005. However, following steps are being taken by government to further reduce the burden of leprosy—

- (i) Decentralized integrated leprosy services through General Health Care System.
- (ii) Training in leprosy to all General Health Services functionaries.
- (iii) Intensified Information, Education & Communication (IEC).
- (iv) Prevention of Disability & Medical Rehabilitation of leprosy affected persons and
- (v) Monitoring and supervision.

Death of children due to preventable diseases

4254. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether according to a World Vision report titled 'Child Health Now', it is estimated that nearly 5,000 children under five year of age die from preventable causes every day in the country;
- (b) the steps being taken to remedy the child mortality situation;
- (c) whether Government has a detailed, time-bound plan to meet the United Nations' Millennium Development Goal 4 to reduce under-5 and infant mortality rates;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) what is Government's expenditure towards programme targeted to improving child mortality rates?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the World Vision Report titled 'Child Health Now' 2 million children die in India every year.

(b) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) (2005-2012), the Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II, comprehensively integrates interventions that improve child health and addresses factors contributing to morbidity and mortality.

The Interventions under the Child Health are as follows:-

- Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) and Pre-service Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness.
- Facility Based Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (F-IMNCI).

- Early detection and appropriate management of Diarrhea disease.
- Early detection and appropriate management of Acute Respiratory Infections and other infections.
- Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (NSSK), a programme for training health care providers on Basic newborn care and resuscitation.
- Infant and young child feeding.
- Immunisation against six vaccine preventable diseases.
- Vitamin A supplementation and Iron and Folic Acid supplementation.
- Establishment of sick New Born Care Units at District Hospitals, Sterilization Units at Community Health Centres (CHCs) and New Born Care corners at 24x7 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) to provide new born and child care services.
- Establishment of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres to address severe and acute malnutrition.

(c) and (d) Under the United Nations Millennium Development Goal, MDG 4 is to reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate. One of the targets under MDG 4 is Infant Mortality Rate and the estimated target for IMR under MDG for India is 28 per 1000.

The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) and the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) 2005-2012 have laid down goals for reducing Infant Mortality Rate to less than 30 per 1000 live births by 2012.

(e) Funds are provided under the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) flexi pool of NRHM to States for taking up various Maternal and Child Health programmes, based on their need and requirement and as projected in their programme implementation plan. The total fund allocated and released under RCH flexi pool for the year 2009-10 was Rs. 3545.00 crores and Rs. 3477.94 crores respectively.

HIV affected children in NER

4255. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a recent survey in the country, children affected with HIV have been found in North Eastern Region (NER);

(b) if so, the number thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the details measures adopted by his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) No survey has been conducted to identify the number of children affected with HIV in the North Eastern region. Based on information from Integrated Counseling and Testing Centers of the North Eastern States, 4220 HIV positive children have been detected so far, as indicated below:

No.	State	Total
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	6
2.	Assam	198
3.	Manipur	3285
4.	Meghalaya	10
5.	Mizoram	203
6.	Nagaland	506
7.	Sikkim	6
8.	Tripura	6
TOTAL		4220

(c) Following activities are being carried out in the North Eastern States to prevent and control HIV/AIDS in children:-

1. Prevention of parent to Child Transmission Programme.
2. Prophylactic treatment to HIV exposed children.
3. Treatment of eligible HIV positive children with Antiretro viral drugs.
4. General awareness among the public for prevention of HIV/AIDS.

National Urban Health Mission

4256. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched National Urban Health Mission;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what facilities persons belonging to the Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribe (ST) categories would get from such mission in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Radiation exposure cases

4257. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the recent cases of radiation exposure in National Capital Territory of Delhi, Government has preparedness to deal such cases; and

(b) if so, the details of the Hospitals which are equipped to treat patients exposed to gamma radiation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Central Government Hospitals in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC and Associated Hospitals can handle cases relating to radiation exposure.

However, severe cases of radiation exposure with persistent low blood count may require bone marrow transplantation, the facility of which is limited. Further, these hospitals have limited capacity for managing contaminated patients.

Health services for the citizens

†4258. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has failed to provide adequate health services to the people of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the achievement of Government in terms of providing adequate health facilities during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) NRHM is being successfully implemented in all the states and sector wise reforms are being successfully implemented as per mandate of Implementation Framework of NRHM. NRHM mandates fully functional health care delivery system and provides accessible, affordable, accountable primary health care to all sections of the rural population.

Since the launch of NRHM, considerable progress has been made. The Institutional Framework of the NRHM has been established and operationalised in various States and Districts. Health Missions have been constituted in all States/UTs. The expected target of selection and positioning of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA), has been far exceeded. More than 7.49 lakh ASHA have been selected and all of them have been positioned in villages after orientation training. Merger of societies has been completed at the state level and at the district level. The state wise achievement of some of the critical activities under NRHM, as reported by the States/UTs is enclosed a Statement.

Statement

State-wise achievement of some of the critical activities under NRHM

(A) Progress under NRHM (As on 31.01.2010)

Sl.No.	State	ASHA								
		Selection	Training (upto IVth Module)	Durg Kit	VHSC Constituted	Joint A/C Opened at SC & VHSC	Rogi Kalyan Samiti	Mobile Medical Unit	Village Health & Nutrition Days	Benef. of JSY (in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
High Focus Non – NE States										
1	Bihar	71350	20225		5493	8095	518	25	741168	30.40
2	Chhattisgarh	60992	60992	59489	18570	22256	932		411192	11.80
3	Himachal Pradesh	2393	0	2393	2071	2071	565	1	249383	0.42
4	Jammu & Kashmir	9500	8930	9500	6788	5215	476	2	184325	0.76
5	Jharkhand	40788	35675	36659	30011	25697	484	24	564951	15.21
6	Madhya Pradesh	48783	26830	45971	24520	33389	1244	50	1767307	36.43
7	Orissa	38838	31884	38838	44236	41857	1444	0	881063	14.86
8	Rajasthan	43111	40310	32429	40478	10951	1922	22	2340494	29.15

9	Uttar Pradesh	135522	127145	124309	51822	65850	3659	0	3248807	43.00
10	Uttarakhand	9873	9873	0	14646	14492	124	13	126301	2.12
High Focus NE States										
11	Arunachal Pradesh	3554	1349	2437	2827	2827	123	16	1515	0.23
12	Assam	28669	26225	26225	26816	25325	987	23	576234	10.92
13	Manipur	3878	3000	3000	3498	2760	101	9	19881	0.31
14	Meghalaya	6258	6175	6075	5568	2309	133	3	93801	0.33
15	Mizoram	943	943	943	813	813	80	9	6130	0.50
16	Nagaland	1700	1700	1700	1278	643	160	11	866	0.31
17	Sikkim	637	637	637	637	784	32	4	14299	0.12
18	Tripura	7362	7362	7082	1040	1040	104	4	100751	0.69
Non High Focus States — Large										
19	Andhra Pradesh	70700	70700	51201	21916	21916	1827	17	2390000	11.03
20	Goa	0	0		303	474	14	2	14858	0.02
21	Gujarat	25891	12413	0	17751	17429	1216	26	1049121	7.97
22	Haryana	14000	14000	0	6282	6282	2938	6	130403	2.36
23	Karnataka	39000	39000	21500	23064	23064	3052	29	429438	11.46
24	Kerala	30909	0	23350	18003	18003	1164	7	196489	4.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25	Maharashtra	8765	8765	8338	40889	51468	2274	0	1421898	9.61
26	Punjab	17056	0	15475	13199	15508	511	20	131486	2.57
27	Tamil Nadu	2650	0	0	15158	15158	1683	29	1541735	12.80
28	West Bengal	23518	9075	0	13312	6670	1362	0	74845	11.46
Non High Focus Smalls & UTs										
29	A & N Island	65	0	49	263	377	26	0	450	0.01
30	Chandigarh	200	0	0	22	28	3	1	601	0.07
31	D & N Haveli	107	87	87	70	38	2		1592	0.02
32	Daman & Diu	107	0	0	28	28	7	1	307	0.00
33	Delhi	2266	2266	2266	0	0	0	0	4788	0.48
34	Lakshadweep	85	0	0	9	0	9	0	76	0.01
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	92		47	2	2867	0.16
TOTAL		749440	565561	519953	451473	442817	29223	356	18719422	272.18

(B) Status of manpower appointed on Contract under NRHM (As on 31.01.2010)

Contractual Manpower							
Sl.No.	State	Specialist	Doctor	AYUSH Doctor	Staff Nurses	ANM	Paramedical
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
High Focus Non – NE States							
1	Bihar	381	1763	0	3000	6000	0
2	Chhattisgarh	0	369	325	208	0	
3	Himachal Pradesh	21	315	0	239		237
4	Jammu & Kashmir	44	228	388	346	375	508
5	Jharkhand	19	1710	50	407	3204	880
6	Madhya Pradesh	55	161	0	0	1497	
7	Orissa		18	1283	760	703	36
8	Rajasthan	43	120	1042	3704	2429	7423
9	Uttar Pradesh	189	0	428	2250	1411	138
10	Uttarakhand	0		140	175	177	
High Focus NE States							
11	Arunachal Pradesh		57	21	196	158	0
12	Assam	117	986	232	2112	4575	687
13	Manipur	0	37	73	81	420	621
14	Meghalaya	3	12	49	44	141	24
15	Mizoram	0	36	15	178	373	53
16	Nagaland	1	80	22	143	302	41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17	Sikkim	0	43	2	41	71	15
18	Tripura	0	38	69	0	55	31
Non High Focus States — Large							
19	Andhra Pradesh	0		689	121	9505	118
20	Goa	2	0	19	0	47	0
21	Gujarat	865	554	773	271		283
22	Haryana	26	0	137	1145	2294	260
23	Karnataka	59	514	723	3670	1126	98
24	Kerala	19	673	225	1862	0	2448
25	Maharashtra	502	0	426	830	6476	36
26	Punjab	44	148	207	912	1569	44
27	Tamil Nadu	0	385	299	3932	0	0
28	West Bengal	29	54			2871	51
Non High Focus Smalls & UTs							
29	A & N Island	3	23	19	21	81	112
30	Chandigarh	0	9	4	19	75	94
31	D & N Haveli	0	5	7	6	34	34
32	Daman & Diu	4	1	1	0	0	3
33	Delhi	29	266	0	73	630	200
34	Lakshadweep	0	13	0	14	14	13
35	Puducherry	5	6	24	33	77	2
TOTAL		2460	8624	7692	26793	46690	14490

Mental Health Programme

†4259. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has formulated a plan under mental health programme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that there is a huge shortage of psychiatrists in the country; and
- (d) if so, by when this shortage would be met?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Plan for the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) during the 11th Five Year Plan period includes the following:

- Manpower Development:
 - (a) Centers of Excellence in Mental Health
 - (b) Scheme for PG Departments in Mental Health Specialties
- Spill over activities of the 10th Plan (upgradation of psychiatric wings of Government Medical Colleges/ General Hospitals, and Modernization of Government Mental Hospitals), as per existing norms.
- Continuation of existing District Mental Health Programmes (DMHPs).
- Awareness generation, research & training and Monitoring & Evaluation.

In addition, support will also be provided to State & Central Mental Health Authorities.

(c) and (d) Yes. There is an acute shortage of Psychiatrists in the country. To increase the number of psychiatrists in the country Government is implementing Manpower Development schemes under NMHP through which an additional number of 104 psychiatrists will be added to the workforce, annually.

HIV infected persons in Tamil Nadu

4260. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of HIV infected persons in Tamil Nadu as on 1 January, 2005, 1 January, 2007 and 1 January, 2010, male and female-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government for totally eradicating this disease from the State; and

(c) the funds allocated to the State by the Central Government for the purpose during each of the last three years and the achievements made thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The number of HIV infected persons in Tamil Nadu on specified dates by gender is as follows:

Date	Male	Female
as on 1st Jan 2005	18562	12652
as on 1st Jan 2007	42276	32513
as on 1st Jan 2010	99849	77720

(b) Following are the steps being taken by the Government for controlling HIV/AIDS in the State:

- (1) Prevention of new infection in high risk groups and general population through;
 - a) Saturation of coverage of high risk groups with targeted interventions (TIs).
 - b) Scaled interventions in the general population.
- (2) Providing greater care, support and treatment to a larger number of people living with HIV /AIDS.
- (3) Strengthening the infrastructure, systems and human resources in prevention, care, support and treatment programmes at the district level.

(c)

Financial details of Tamil Nadu

Year	Allocation	Expenditure (including advances)	
2007-08	7388.14	5668.39	
2008-09	7958.8	6937.44	(Provisional
2009-10	7528.72	6245.66	(figure)
2010-11	7592.55		

Production of vaccine in the country

4261. SHRI P.R. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any shortage of immunization vaccines in the country during the year 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon; and

(c) the details of the vaccine requirements, vaccine made available, vaccine produced under public sector, vaccine produced under private sector for the last three years, year-wise?

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

(b) Not applicable in view of the reply to part (a) above.

(c) The details of the vaccine requirements under the Universal Immunization Programme and vaccine made available are enclosed as Statement (*See below*).

The quantity of vaccine produced by the public sector units during 2007-08 in lakh doses are as follows:

BCG	599.01
DPT	1079.48
DT	500.00
TT	1298.41

During 2008-09 and 2009-10 there was no production in these units as their manufacturing licenses were suspended *w.e.f.* January 2008 till February, 2010.

Details of vaccine produced by various private sector units during the last three years is being collected.

Statement

Vaccine requirement and vaccine made available under the Universal Immunization Programme during the period 2007-08 to 2009-10

The requirement figure is based on estimates of 100% beneficiaries (infants, older children and pregnant women) and is inclusive of three (3) months buffer stock and 25% wastage. The vaccine made available includes balance reported by the States/UTs as on 01 April and actual supply made during the year.

Quantity in lakh doses

Year	DPT Vaccine		TT Vaccine		DT Vaccine	
	Req.	Made Available	Req.	Made Available	Req.	Made Available
2007-08	1689.60	1312.12	1675.46	978.52	449.71	368.62
2008-09	1819.43	1410.28	1783.10	1378.37	479.90	447.98
2009-10	2219.77	1872.06	2010.64	1440.44		

Quantity in lakh doses						
Year	t-OPV		Measles Vaccine		BCG Vaccine	
	Req.	Made Available	Req.	Made Available	Req.	Made Available
2007-08	1822.89	1687.85	450.14	458.66	1016.99	895.42
2008-09	1947.74	1788.20	478.77	498.77	1025.83	889.02
2009-10	1892.69	1991.28	469.71	547.56	1109.49	954.05

Balance as on 01.04.2009 and Supply of DT vaccine is included with the balance DPT vaccine reported by States/UTs as on 01.04.2009 and the supply made during 2009-10.

Opening and functioning of Ashok Paper Mill

4262. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of opening and functioning of Ashok Paper Mill in Assam;
- (b) whether Government would consider to reopen Ashok Paper Mill, in view of the promise made under historic Assam Accord 1985 in the current financial year; and
- (c) the details of the steps taken so far for the opening of Ashok Paper Mill since the signing of the Assam Accord?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) The production operations of Ashok Paper Mill (APM) are suspended at present. The Government of India who is a signatory to the Assam Accord, decided to conduct Techno-Economic Feasibility Report (TEFR) and Detailed Project Report (DPR) for revival of Ashok Paper Mill (APM). Hindustan Paper Corporation (HPC) invited bid for engaging a consultant for preparation of TEFR and DPR for revival of APM. Accordingly, M/s. Sandwell Consultancy Engineers Private Limited, Mumbai has been engaged on 10.9.2008.

M/s Sandwell submitted final TEFR on 10.2.2009. TEFR was accepted by Government of Assam and Sandwell was advised to prepare draft DPR. It was also decided that Government of Assam (GoA) would prepare an inventory of availability of bamboo in Assam and submit a report within three months which is awaited. Availability of bamboo in adequate quantities would be the mainstay of any revival efforts.

M/s Sandwell has submitted final DPR in the first week of March 2010 to HPC. The DPR has been submitted to Government of Assam on 31.3.2010 for scrutiny and acceptance. As per TEFR and draft DPR, the expected time for completion of the whole project/revival has been estimated to be 30 months.

Meanwhile, Government of Assam (GoA) has submitted the draft Terms of Reference (ToR) alongwith TEFR and Form-I for Environmental Clearance (EC) to Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF), New Delhi on 4.2.2010 for carrying out Rapid Environment Impact Assessment (REIA) study. Acceptance of ToR is likely to be considered in the next Expert Appraisal Committee (Industry), MoE&F meeting as per the chronological order of the receipt. REIA shall be arranged on acceptance of ToR by MoEF.

Status of Maharatna

4263. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some requests are pending with his Ministry for giving Maharatna status; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof in the Eleventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department of Public Enterprises had received the proposals for grant of Maharatna status to four Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), namely (i) Indian Oil Corporation Limited, (ii) NTPC Limited, (iii) Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited and (iv) Steel Authority of India Limited. These proposals have already been recommended by the Inter-Ministerial Committee and are now being considered by the Apex Committee.

MoU with PSUs

4264. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether concerned Ministries have entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with their Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken in case Memorandum of Understanding is not complied with by the PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) Of a total of 254 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), 203 CPSEs submitted draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) for the

year 2010-11 to Department of Public Enterprises (DPE). DPE has arranged MoU negotiation meetings of the Task Force on MoU with CPSEs/ administrative Ministries and thereafter authenticated draft MoUs of all these CPSEs. 42 CPSEs were exempted from signing MoU for the year 2010-11 for the reasons of being Shell Companies, not in operation, winding up/ merger and Court cases.

(c) As per DPE O.M. No. 3 (13)/2006-DPE (MoU), date 9th January 2007, in case, CPSEs do not sign or delay in signing MoU, their performance will be rated as "Poor". As per DPE O.M. No. 3(13)/2006-DPE (MoU) date 20th August 2007, those CPSEs who do not submit self evaluation score based on audited data to DPE by 31st August are not eligible for MoU Excellence Award. As per DPE O.M. No. 2(70)/08-DPE (MoU), date 26th November 2008, no Performance Related Pay (PRP) will be eligible for the Central Public Sector Enterprises that do not enter into Memorandum of Understanding.

Funds to Andhra Pradesh under PEAIS

4265. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds given to Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise, under Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS);

(b) whether it is a fact that the funds are given on the basis of ranks obtained by the respective States;

(c) if so, whether Andhra Pradesh could not be given any fund in 2008-09 and 2009-10; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (d) Incentive amounts under Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) are given to States ranking high on a 'Devolution Index', which measures the extent to which each State has devolved powers to Panchayats, prepared by an independent expert agency.

The incentive amount given to Andhra Pradesh on the basis of its rank during the last three years is as follows:-

Year	No. of States given incentive awards	Rank of Andhra Pradesh	Incentive Amount
2007-08	13	8	Rs.75,000/-
2008-09	10	11	Nil
2009-10	6	8	Nil

During 2008-09 and 2009-10, Andhra Pradesh did not rank high enough to qualify for incentive under PEAIS.

Backward regions grant fund

4266. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the States which can avail the fund from the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) for the infrastructure development;
- (b) the details of the funds allocated to the States under this scheme for the last three years; and
- (c) the details of the *modus operandi* followed to select the States as backward region?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) 250 identified backward districts belonging to 27 States (all States except Goa) are eligible for Development Grants under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme that can be used for filling critical infrastructural gaps and meeting other developmental requirements.

(b) The entitlement and funds released to each of the 27 States under the Development Grant component of BRGF during 2007-08 to 2009-10 are enclosed as Statement (See below).

(c) No State has been identified as backward under the BRGF as district is the unit for implementation of the Programme. The backward districts identified for implementation of the Programme include 170 backward districts selected by the Inter Ministry Task Group on growing Regional Imbalances constituted by the Planning Commission and 200 districts in which National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was implemented in its first phase.

Statement

*Status of State-wise Entitlement and Releases
(as on 31-03-2010) under BRGF Development Grant*

		Rs. in crore			
Sl. No.	State	Annual Entitlement from 2007-08 to 2009-10	Funds released		
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	335.3	301.9	250.4	335.3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14.5	0.0	11.1	11.8

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Assam	157.2	60.0	53.2	56.0
4	Bihar	603.0	538.2	421.6	493.2
5	Chhattisgarh	235.5	224.9	192.5	207.6
6	Haryana	28.4	25.6	22.5	19.4
7	Himachal Pradesh	28.5	25.7	21.5	25.7
8	Gujarat	101.3	0.0	0.0	91.2
9	Jammu and Kashmir	45.9	0.0	40.8	0.0
10	Jharkhand	322.6	0.0	290.3	209.2
11	Karnataka	103.2	84.5	0.0	94.9
12	Kerala	32.3	21.2	0.0	22.2
13	Madhya Pradesh	428.4	378.4	300.4	310.0
14	Maharashtra	253.6	0.0	0.0	228.2
15	Manipur	39.1	34.7	10.0	27.7
16	Meghalaya	37.0	0.0	33.6	21.1
17	Mizoram	23.0	19.2	0.0	19.3
18	Nagaland	37.1	31.9	30.3	37.0
19	Orissa	305.7	262.7	227.8	200.4
20.	Punjab	15.7	0.0	0.0	14.1
21	Rajasthan	251.0	300.9	183.5	109.3
22	Sikkim	13.0	0.0	11.7	10.9
23	Tamil Nadu	108.0	0.0	97.2	62.1
24	Tripura	12.2	0.0	11.2	7.7
25	Uttar Pradesh	602.1	0.0	541.7	559.6
26	Uttarakhand	41.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	West Bengal	244.9	187.3	142.6	170.6
Funds released for technical support to all the districts @ Rs. 10 lakh			25.0		
Total		4420.0	2521.9	2893.6	3344.3

Funds for PRIs

4267. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds allocated to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) whether steps have been taken by the Government to induct more funds in Panchayati Raj System;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of proposals received from different State Governments including Himachal Pradesh during the last three years under Panchayati Raj System and the action taken by the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) provides funds under the Development Grant component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme for the Panchayats, the Municipalities and other local bodies in 250 identified backward districts of 27 States, *i.e.*, all States except Goa. The entitlement and funds released to each of the 27 States under the Development Grant component of BRGF during 2007-08 to 2009-10 are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to USQ No. 4266 Part (b)]. These details, with district-wise break up, are also available on the website of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj <http://panchayat.gov.in>.

(b) and (c) The annual budget allocations for MoPR component of BRGF is proposed to be enhanced from Rs. 4670 crore to Rs. 5050 crore for 2010-11 (BE).

(d) The details of proposals received from the State Governments and funds released against these proposals by MoPR during 2007-08 to 2009-10 under various schemes are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Details of proposals received from the State Governments and funds released

(i) Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF)

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Year	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
Proposals Received	Proposals received	Funds sanctioned by MoPR	Proposals received	Funds sanctioned by MoPR	Proposals received	Funds sanctioned by MoPR
All States	186	2617.99	357	3029.25	432	3534.95
Himachal Pradesh	3	27.85	5	23.48	3	27.41

(ii) **Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY)**

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Year	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
Proposals Received	Proposals received	Funds sanctioned by MoPR	Proposals received	Funds sanctioned by MoPR	Proposals received	Funds sanctioned by MoPR
All States	28	46.23	19	48.31	22	44.22
Himachal Pradesh	2	2.52	3	6.78	3	4.89

(iii) **Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA)**

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Year	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
Proposals Received	Proposals received	Funds sanctioned by MoPR	Proposals received	Funds sanctioned by MoPR	Proposals received	Funds sanctioned by MoPR
All States	33	202.23	20	245.00	15	240.43
Himachal Pradesh	2	11.61		Nil	1	13.75

(iv) **Rural Business Hub (RBH)**

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Year	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
Proposals Received	Proposals received	Funds sanctioned by MoPR	Proposals received	Funds sanctioned by MoPR	Proposals received	Funds sanctioned by MoPR
All States	6 (Chhattisgarh)	42.03	2 (Chhattisgarh)	25.60		Nil
Himachal Pradesh			Nil.			

Funds for Panchayats

4268. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Panchayati Raj System is fully successful in the country;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;

- (c) what more Government is doing to make this system successful;
- (d) whether Government is aware that in some States a number of departments have been given to the Panchayats without giving any funds; and
- (e) what step Government is taking to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (e) Panchayats are functioning in States/UTs to which provisions of Part IX of Constitution applies, except in Jharkhand. J&K has its own Panchayati Raj Act elections to Panchayats have not been held.

In the Constitution, under Article 243G, State Legislatures are to endow Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and to plan and implement schemes for economic development and social justice including those in relation to matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule and under Article 243H authorize Panchayats to collect taxes, duties etc. and provide for grants in aid. As per the Constitution, the responsibility of devolving appropriate funds, functions and functionaries (3Fs) to Panchayats vests with States and States vary in the extent to which they have devolved the 3 Fs.

Ministry of Panchayati Raj has supported States in Activity Mapping to systematically delineate activities to be performed by various tiers of Panchayats across subjects; issued guidelines on devolution of functions, funds and functionaries; incentivized States to devolve 3Fs under the Panchayat Empowerment Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS); and held discussions and reviews with States to devolve powers to Panchayats.

Advisory by Ministry on role of PRIs

4269. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is fact that his Ministry has issued an advisory in January, 2009, to various Ministries of the Central Government to delineate the role and responsibilities of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the Centrally Sponsored Schemes;
- (b) if so, the details of the advisory;
- (c) whether some Ministries have not adhered to this advisory;
- (d) if so, the details of such Ministries and the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether any such advisory has been issued to the States as well during the last two years; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR)'s advisory dated 19.1.2009 to all Central Ministries (available on web site www.panchayat.gov.in) elucidates:-

(i) Constitutional provision relating to the responsibilities of the PRIs in the planning and implementation schemes.

(ii) Critical role of the CSSs/ACAs in devolution of 3Fs upon the PRIs (it included an indicative activity matrix).

(iii) Comparative advantages of PRIs over the departmental structures in planning, implementing and monitoring of Schemes.

(iv) PRIs and District Planning Committees (DPCs) as the appropriate mechanism for convergence of plethora of schemes, pooling of resources and better outcomes.

(v) Essential features that scheme guidelines should incorporate.

(vi) Disadvantages of creating parallel bodies to the exclusion/dilution of role of PRIs and its Committees.

(c) and (d) Ministries have varied in the extent to which they have involved PRIs in CSSs/ACAs. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNAREGA), Mid-Day Meals Scheme (MDM), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Saakshar Bharat Mission, Girls Hostel in Economically Backward Blocks, National Rural Health Mission etc. are CSSs that have articulated the roles and responsibilities for PRIs. MoPR has been pursuing with the Central Ministries to provide appropriate roles to Panchayats in their CSSs/ACAs.

(e) and (f) MoPR has also issued detailed guidelines to States/UTs for devolving functions, functionaries and funds (available on website www.panchayat.gov.in) which include:- (i) need for Activity Mapping; (ii) steps in Activity Mapping for clarity on the role and responsibilities of Panchayats at different tiers; (iii) issuing of orders and guidelines by Line Departments regarding transfer of functions to PRIs; (iv) matching devolution of funds and functionaries to PRIs; and (v) role of Gram Sabhas and Standing Committees.

Pricing policy of natural gas

4270. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: 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) has informed Government that it is not feasible to produce gas from its Krishna-Godavari basin at the current sale price of natural gas;

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

(c) whether it may influence the current pricing policy; and

(d) if so, who will be benefited from higher price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) The price of gas under the Administered Price Mechanism (APM) was last revised on an *ad hoc* basis in 2005. The National Oil Companies, viz, Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) and Oil India Ltd. (OIL), have reported a loss on account of their gas production, which leads to lack of investment for Exploration and Production activities. To take a considered decision on the issue, views of the concerned Ministries, Departments and Planning Commission have been sought. The issue would be decided after taking all the views into consideration.

Piped natural gas for consumers

‡4271. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been decided to provide gas to the country's gas consumers through pipe line;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether benefits to be accrued to the consumers under this arrangement have been estimated; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the percentage of consumers obtaining gas through pipe line in the country at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas has finalized 'Vision-2015' of the Oil & Gas Sector for 'Consumer Satisfaction and Beyond', wherein efforts would be made to provide PNG facilities to 201 more cities by the year 2015.

(c) At present natural gas is being supplied to 66 cities as mentioned in the enclosed Statement (See below). The number of consumers obtaining gas through pipeline is about 7 lakh as against 11.3 crore customers being supplied cooking gas through LPG cylinders.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of the cities to which natural gas is being supplied

Sl.No.	State	City
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
2		Hyderabad
3		Rajahmundry
4	Assam	Duliajan
5		Digboi
6		Tinsukia
7		Dibrugarh
8		Nahar Katia
9		Moran
10		Nazaria
11		Shivsagar
12	Delhi	Delhi
13	Gujarat	Anand city & Near by village
14		Bharuch
15		Surat
16		Ankleswar
17		Vapi
18		Valsad
19		Navsari
20		Hazira
21		Sarigam
22		Nadiad
23		Khabambhat
24		Chandkheda-Motera
25		Gandhinagar

1	2	3
26		Pethapur
27		Halol
28		Dahej
29		Uttarsanda
30		Vavol
31		Rajkot
32		Morbi
33		Surendranagar
34		Thangadh
35		Karjan
36		Palej
37		Morai
38		Gundalv
39		Kheda
40		Mehsana
41		Sabarkanth
42		Vadodara
43		Ahmedabad
44	Haryana	Gurgaon
45		Faridabad
46	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
47		Ujjain
48	Maharashtra	Mumbai
49		Mira Bhayandar
50		Thane
51		Navi Mumbai
52		Pune
53	Tripura	Agartala

1	2	3
54	Uttar Pradesh	Noida
55		Greater Noida
56		Kanpur
57		Bareilly
58		Agra
59		Lucknow
60		Moradabad
61	West Bengal	Barkar
62		Asansol
63		Neamatpur
64		Durgapur
65		Hirapur
66	Daman & Diu	Daman

Oil exploration by Cairn India Ltd.

†4272. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Cairn India Limited has been entrusted with oil exploration works in Barmer region of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Cairn India Limited has found out more oil reserves than estimated earlier in this region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether it is also a fact that its partner company the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has opposed the company's announcement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, the exploration block RJ-ON-90/1, falling in the districts of Barmer & Jalor in Rajasthan was awarded under the Pre-NELP round. The present Consortium is Cairn Energy — 70%, Operator and ONGC —

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

30%, with ONGC as Licensee of the block. So far, 15 hydrocarbon discoveries have been made consisting of 12 oil and 3 gas discoveries in this Block.

Commercial production of crude oil has commenced *w.e.f.* 29.08.2009 from the Mangala field in the block RJ-ON-90/1. Currently, the rate of oil production is varying between 5,000 and 30,000 barrels/day depending on the off take by the nominated refineries. Further, non-associated gas production has also commenced *w.e.f.* February, 2010 from Raageshwari Deep Gas with a current gas production rate of about 0.15 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter Per Day (MMSCMD).

(c) and (d) The crude oil reserves in RJ-ON-90/1 block (Cairn-ONGC) as per approved Field Development Plan are as under.

In-Place Reserves	:	1570 MBBL
Recoverable Reserves	:	369 MMBBL

M/s Cairn Energy India recently issued a press release dated 23.03.2010 announcing the revision in estimates of hydrocarbon reserves in Rajasthan field. As per this announcement, the estimate of the resource base in Rajasthan provides a basis to produce 240,000 bopd from the block, subject to regulatory approvals and additional investments. The revision in estimates and production requires approval by Management Committee as per Production Sharing Contract.

Subsidy on LPG cylinder

†4273. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to help the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) over come losses, Government has to pay Rs. 260/- per gas cylinder as subsidy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that factory gate price of LPG is fixed on the basis of its import price; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the average, annual percentage of gas volume that is imported for consumption in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Under the Subsidy Scheme called "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme 2002", Government has provided subsidy of Rs. 22.58 per 14.2 kg Domestic LPG

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

cylinder from the fiscal budget during the year 2009-10. Besides fiscal subsidy, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies have incurred average under-recovery of Rs. 178.13 on each of the 14.2 kg Domestic LPG cylinder during the year 2009-10. The OMCs have incurred total under-recoveries of Rs. 14,257 crore on the sale of Domestic LPG during 2009-10.

(c) and (d) The pricing of LPG is based on the Import Parity. The price build up of Domestic LPG applicable for April, 2010 (at Delhi) is given below :

Domestic LPG (Rs/Cylinder)	
Price paid to refinery	486.36
Inland Freight & Delivery Charges	34.55
Marketing Cost & Margin	16.67
Bottling charges and Cylinder compensation	38.68
Distributor Commission	21.94
VAT in RSP of Delhi	Nil
Fiscal Subsidy	-22.58
Under Recovery to OMCs	-265.27
Retail Selling Price	310.35

The details of LPG consumption and LPG imported during 2009-10 are given below :

2009-10	
LPG consumption	13.108 million tonnes
LPG imported	2.718 million tonnes
% of LPG imported	20.7%

Oil refinery at Bhatinda

4274. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- the status of setting up of oil refinery at Bhatinda in Punjab;
- the amount spent on the project as on date; and
- by when the refinery is expected to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) A 9 MMTPA green field refinery is being set up in Bathinda, Punjab by HPCL-Mittal Energy Limited. The project is progressing as per schedule with physical progress of 74%, and is expected to be commissioned in September, 2011. An amount of Rs.9,500 crore has been spent till first week of April, 2010.

Monthly quota for sale of commercial LPG cylinders

4275. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has fixed any monthly quota for the sale of commercial LPG by each distributor;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, whether any demand letter is taken from each of the distributor for sanctioning commercial LPG cylinders to them;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any survey has been made of the consumers about the type of cylinders they are using; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that they have not fixed any monthly quota for sale of commercial LPG by their LPG distributors.

(c) and (d) OMCs are not taking any demand letter from their distributors for sanctioning commercial LPG cylinders. However, based on market demand, OMCs makes supplies of commercial LPG cylinders on the request of their LPG distributors.

(e) and (f) Officers of OMCs individually or collectively do regular checks on the cylinder type being used by consumers. LPG cylinders with the capacity of 5 kg. and 14.2 kg. are being supplied to domestic consumers with 19 kg., 35 kg. and 47.5 kg. cylinders are used at commercial/industrial establishments.

Profits made by oil PSUs

4276. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Public Sector Oil Companies are making adequate profits from their diversified operation, like exploration, refining and marketing during the last three years;

(b) if so, whether the financial losses suffered by marketing companies on fuel prices during these three years did affect the gross profitability of these PSUs;

(c) if so, what is the percentage of this financial loss in the gross profits of these PSUs; and

(d) whether all such PSUs would show magnanimity to share these profits as their social responsibility towards Aam Aadmi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The details of Profit After Tax (PAT) of the major oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) namely, Oil & Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Oil India Limited (Oil), Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL), Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) during the last three years including April-December of 2009-10 are as under:

	(Rs. in crore)			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Apr. — Dec.)
ONGC	15643	16702	16126	12991
OIL	1640	1789	2162	2179
GAIL	2387	2601	2804	2229
IOCL	7499	6963	2950	4664
BPCL	1806	1581	736	834
HPCL	1571	1135	575	544

(b) to (d) As the retail selling prices of the sensitive petroleum products namely, Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG are not being maintained in line with the international oil prices, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), viz., IOC, BPC and HPC incur under-recoveries on the sale of these petroleum products. To protect the interest of the common man, 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.

Under the said Burden Sharing Mechanism, the under-recoveries of the OMCs have been compensated as per the details given below:

	(Rs. in crore)		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Total Under-recovery of OMCs	49,387	77,123	1,03,292
Oil Bonds issued by the Government	24,121	35,290	71,292
Assistance given by the PSU Upstream Oil Companies	20,507	25,708	32,000
Borne by OMCs	4,759	16,125	-

During the year 2009-10, the OMCs have incurred under-recoveries of Rs.46,051 crore. Ministry of Finance has released 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-products during the first three quarters of 2009-10.

The oil PSUs have been asked to spend 2% of their Profit After Tax on the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives.

Rural Development Schemes

‡4277. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in line with the changing economy at the international level currently, need from different schemes and programmes for different sectors, is being felt for development of country's rural regions;

(b) whether Government has drawn up a draft proposal for implementation in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development have been designed according to the requirement and basic need felt in different sectors like employment generation, poverty alleviation, area development, rural connectivity and infrastructure development in the rural areas of the country. These schemes fulfill the objectives as mentioned above and are implemented through the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

Effect of revenue crunch on NREGA

4278. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that revenue crunch is seriously affecting several Government schemes especially NREGA;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is demand based. Central Government releases funds to the States/districts based on the labour demand arising at the field level. Central Government is committed to bear the entire cost of wages to the unskilled workers in order to fulfill the legal guarantee provided under the Act besides bearing expenditure towards the material component and other charges as per the provisions of the Act.

ARWSP in Tamil Nadu

4279. SHRIMATI JAYANTI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial and technical assistance were provided to Tamil Nadu under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP);

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

(c) the results achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), [erstwhile Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)], financial and technical assistance is provided to all the States, including to Tamil Nadu. As and when States seek technical assistance in terms of technical knowledge, information, best practices, etc., the same is made available. The details of financial assistance made available to Tamil Nadu under NRDWP/ ARWSP and achievements in terms of number of rural habitations provided with provision of safe drinking water during the last three years, are as under:

Year	Amount released (Rs. in crore)	Number of rural habitations covered
2007-08	190.90	11,145
2008-09	287.82	13,235
2009-10	317.95	8,240 *

*Provisional as on March 31, 2010. Final achievement report is awaited.

Acquisition of farm land

4280. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of indiscriminate acquisition of vast tracts of fertile and farm lands under the archaic and flawed Land Acquisition Act of 1894;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether under the existing Land Acquisition Act, the interest of farmers and land owners are not properly protected; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps Government proposes to take to check misuse of agricultural land in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) Though land acquisition is being done as per law, there is no evidence brought to the notice of Government of indiscriminate acquisition of vast tracts of fertile and farm land.

(c) and (d) The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 lays down certain criteria for acquisition of land for public purposes and for companies. However, amending the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 is under consideration of the Government.

Poverty and unemployment in rural areas

4281. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the acute poverty and unemployment of rural people inspite of several developmental scheme and programme; and

(b) if so, what measures and strategies are visualized to eradicate rural poverty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development implements through the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations the major employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes namely, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) as wage employment programme and Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) as self employment programme in rural areas of the country. The objective of these schemes is to generate additional income to a rural household which helps them in crossing poverty line.

Corruption in rural development plans

4282. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that corruption is stalling implementation of rural development plans;

(b) whether Government has conducted any assessment of the corruption in delivery mechanism;

- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government is contemplating any strategy to overcome this problem; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The assessment of schemes implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development are made on a continuous basis. The Ministry *inter alia* relies upon the assessment made by the State Governments and the reports submitted by them. In addition, the Ministry also gets evaluation and impact assessment studies made through third party research agencies, training and research institutions. Besides, the Ministry has its own system of monitoring the implementation of the programmes. Receipts of complaints including those relating to case of corruptions are taken up with state governments which implement the programmes.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Rural Development has developed a comprehensive system of monitoring the implementation of the programmes including utilization of funds through Periodical Progress Reports, Performance Review Committee Meetings, Area Officer's Scheme, Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the State and District Levels and National Level Monitors. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised to adopt a five-pronged strategy to improve the implementation of the rural development schemes consisting of (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) people's participation, (iv) accountability, social audit and (v) vigilance and monitoring of rural development programmes at all levels to achieve maximum success rate.

Allocation for funds for Punjab

4283. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the budget allocation for rural development during the last three years and the current budget;
- (b) how many schemes are going on for rural development and with what results;
- (c) how much amount has been sanctioned/released for Punjab for rural development during this period;
- (d) whether Government in making any policy to create permanent source of income for a village panchayat to meet day to day expenses or to develop the village; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The budget allocation (Revised Estimates-Plan) for rural development programmes is Rs. 1,78,094 crore during the last years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10. During the current financial year 2010-2011, the central allocation (Budget Estimate-Plan) of rural development schemes is Rs. 79,340 crore. The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the major schemes namely, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for wage employment, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) for self employment, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for rural connectivity/infrastructure, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for shelter to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)/ National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in rural areas of all the States, including Punjab. The achievements under each of the Schemes are monitored by the Ministry.

(c) An amount of Rs. 1334.16 crore was released to Punjab during the last three years (2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10).

(d) No Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Implementation of MNREGS

4284. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that some States are lagging behind in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS);

(b) if so, the details of the States which are lagging behind; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is demand based. The Act provides a legal guarantee for up to 100 days of wage employment on demand to every household in rural areas in a financial year for doing unskilled manual work. The workers may avail any other employment opportunities available to them. Thus, status of implementation of the Act varies from State to State. In comparatively more developed States/ districts with higher employment opportunities in other sectors including industry, demand for work under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is less.

(c) To generate awareness amongst the rural population about their legal rights under the Act, intensive IEC activities using print as well as electronic media have been taken up.

Corruption cases reported under IAY

4285. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of corruption cases have been found in distribution of funds under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) in Bihar;
- (b) if so, the number of cases recorded during the last three years; and
- (c) what are the steps Governments is taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) On the whole, the Indira Awaas Yojana Scheme is functioning satisfactorily in the country including Bihar. However, as the scheme is being implemented by the States/UTs, whenever, any complaint in respect of irregularities/deficiencies is brought to the notice of the Ministry, the matter is immediately taken up with the concerned State Government/UT. In the case of complaints received from VIPs, National Level Monitors (NLMs) on the panel of this Ministry are asked to investigate the complaints. If irregularities are established, the State Government concerned is advised to take appropriate remedial action. The cases of financial irregularities in implementation of IAY in Bihar reported to this Ministry during the last three years and action taken thereon are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

List of complaints on financial irregularities in implementation of IAY in Bihar reported to the Ministry during the last three years and action taken thereon.

- (a) A complaint was received on 6/9/08 from Shri Bali Ram Chaudhary, Dy. Sarpanch, Gram Panchayat — Raj Sidhawal, Block-Husainganj, District — Siwan, Bihar regarding irregularities and misappropriation of funds under Indira Awaas Yojana.

Action Taken

The Complaint was forwarded to the State Government of Bihar for taking further necessary action.

- (b) A complaint was received from Shri Tanuk Lal Mandal, Village-Mahamadganj, Thana-Chhatapur, District-Supual, Bihar on 26/11/2009 alleging misappropriation of funds

/irregularities committed by the Block Development officials by doing the wrong selection of the beneficiaries through middlemen in Gram Panchayats Mahamadganj and Gwalpada.

Action Taken

The complaint was forwarded to the State Government of Bihar on 14/12/2009 for action taken report.

- (c) A complaint was received from Shri Ramnath Raman, Block Pramukh on 10/2/10 alleging a large scale of irregularities in the implementation of IAY committed by the Block officials in various Gram Panchayats of Block-Jandaha, District-Vaishali, Bihar by allotting the IAY houses out of turn, and also to non-BPL persons, by allotting IAY houses to more than one member of the same family, giving IAY benefit twice to one beneficiary, allotting houses to the govt. officials, transferring of IAY funds of one Panchayat to other Panchayat, taking bribe etc.

Action Taken

The complaint has been forwarded to the State Government of Bihar on 19/2/2010 for action taken report.

- (d) A complaint was received from Shri Rajnish Kumar, Village-Arai, District-Aurangabad, Bihar on 14/3/2010 alleging irregularities committed by the Mukhiya in the implementation of IAY by taking the bribes @ of Rs. 5000/- to each beneficiary.

Action Taken

The complaint has been forwarded to State Government of Bihar on 22/4/2010 for action taken report.

Fresh survey for BPL families

4286. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has asked his Ministry to carry out a fresh survey of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in the country to make that as the basis for determining allocations under right to food programme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of criteria proposed to be adopted in identifying BPL families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) The Ministry is in the process of finalizing the methodology for identification of people living below the Poverty Line in rural areas of the country, taking in to account the suggestions/comments of States/UTs and Central Ministries and experts.

Dichotomy about BPL population

†4287. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge difference between the reports of N.C. Saxena Committee constituted by his Ministry for the data of poors and Suresh Tendulkar Committee of Planning Commission;

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

(c) whether Government is contemplating to give any special financial package for poverty alleviation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Expert Groups headed by Dr. N.C. Saxena and Prof. S.D. Tendulkar were set up with different objectives. The Expert Group set up by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D Tendulkar to review the methodology for estimation of poverty which has redefined the poverty line, according to which, the poverty ratio in the country was 37.2 percent in 2004-05 as against the poverty ratio of 27.5 percent of the Planning Commission. Whereas the Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. N.C. Saxena was set up to advise the Ministry of Rural Development on the methodology for conducting the Below Poverty Line (BPL) Census for the 11th Five Year Plan for identification of households living Below Poverty Line (BPL).

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Payments under MNREGS

4288. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons behind delays in the payment to workers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS);

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government for the timely payment to the workers under MNREGS;

(c) whether Government is considering to introduce biometric machines on the lines of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) for labourers to get their wages timely under MNREGS in the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA provides for payment of wages to workers to be made within a period of 15 days. Further, payment is to be made through bank/post office accounts of the workers. Due to lack of bank/post office infrastructure in remote rural areas and also due to delay in measurement of work due to lack of technical staff with the implementing authorities, cases of delay in payment of wages have been reported in the Ministry.

(b) to (d) Instructions have been issued to the States for deputing adequate dedicated staff with the implementing authorities. Administrative expenses under the Act out of which the dedicated staff is paid their salaries have been enhanced from 4% to 6% from 1.4.2009. 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.

Implementation of PURA

†4289. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme namely, Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) has been formulated to provide civic amenities in rural areas in the country on the line of urban areas;

(b) if so, the number of regions and locations thereof identified for the first phase of implementation of this scheme; and

(c) the percentage of financial partnership of the Central Government, State Government and private sectors respectively in the implementation of this scheme and the manner in which private sector would get its investment amount later on?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The Government has approved a central sector scheme namely 'Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA)'. The scheme proposes holistic and accelerated development of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

compact areas around a potential growth centre in a Gram Panchayat (or group of Gram Panchayats) through Public Private Partnership (PPP) framework by providing livelihood opportunities and urban amenities to improve the quality of life in rural areas. The Private Developer selected to undertake PURA projects shall identify a Gram Panchayat/a cluster of geographically contiguous Gram Panchayats for a population of about 25,000 – 40,000. Some of the existing schemes of Ministry of Rural Development will be converged for providing capital expenditure. The private developer could access the support under relevant schemes of other ministries for dovetailing into PURA pilot projects for delivering the identified urban amenities. The developer is expected to invest some capital on it's own to fund the essential infrastructure besides meeting operations & maintenance costs. For meeting the viability gap that may still exist, the scheme provides for capital grant limited to a maximum of 35% of the project cost. During this pilot phase, the cost of each PURA project shall be limited to a maximum of Rs. 120 crore.

Social audit of development schemes

4290. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India suggested social audit of all Government sponsored development schemes, like the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) to ensure that the intended benefits reach the poor;

(b) if so, what is Government's response thereto;

(c) whether Government is considering to take help of NGOs and other social groups to ensure transparency in schemes and effective utilization of welfare funds in the country;

(d) if so, what is Government's stand thereon; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, social audit of all the projects taken up within the Gram Panchayat is mandatory. Under section 17(2) of the Act, it is the duty of the Gram Sabha to conduct such social audits. Instructions have been issued to the States to prepare a district wise calendar of social audit and upload it on the web site of NREGA. Social audit of all projects should be conducted within three months from the date of their completion.

(c) to (e) In accordance with Section 17(2) of the Act, Gram Sabha shall conduct regular social audits of all the projects under the schemes taken up within the Gram Panchayat. Modifications have been made in para 13 of Schedule-I of the Act to provide for procedures for conducting social audits. As per the amended procedure, social audit is open to public participation. Any outside individual person apart from the Gram Sabha is allowed to attend social audit as observer without intervening in the proceedings of the social audit.

Rural development schemes in Rajasthan

4291. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of amount allocated to Rajasthan for rural development during the last three years and current financial year;
- (b) whether it has been considered while making allocation that backward State like Rajasthan, should be given priority in developmental programmes;
- (c) the details of funds allocated to Rajasthan under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the same period and the achievements thereof; and
- (d) by when all the habitations in the State having population of 1000 people would be connected with concrete roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Central allocation of Rs. 4639.53 crore was made to Rajasthan under major allocation based rural development programmes namely Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during the last three years (*i.e.* 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10) and current year 2010-11. Under the allocation based schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development, the central allocation to the States is done as per the programme guidelines. The main criteria for allocation of central assistance to States/UTs are incidence of poverty, housing shortage, share of connected/unconnected habitations, proportion of rural population and categories of districts etc.

(c) The normative central allocation made to Rajasthan under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years is Rs. 668.70 crore. The allocation for the current financial year 2010-2011 not done so far. The State has reported construction of 24,134 kms road length during the last three years.

(d) As per the existing Core Network, the State of Rajasthan has covered all habitations eligible under PMGSY. However, the State has represented to revise the Core Network.

All weather roads for villages

4292. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Bharat Nirman Programme launched by the Government in 2005, envisaged connecting all the villages having specified population with all weather roads;
- (b) if so, the details of the programme indicating status of implementation thereof State-wise at the conclusion of 2009 showing the cost budgeted *vis-à-vis* incurred actually year-wise;
- (c) the details of revision, if any, of the programme indicating amount of Cess on Diesel collected year-wise;
- (d) whether CAG have reviewed implementation of the programme during these years; and
- (e) if so, the observations made, if any, by CAG about the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Under 'Rural Roads' component of Bharat Nirman, it is targeted to connect all unconnected habitations in rural areas having population of 1000 persons and above in plain areas and 500 persons and above in hilly or tribal areas with an all-weather-road. The programme also has an 'Upgradation' component in order to ensure full farm to market connectivity. Funds for 'rural roads' component of Bharat Nirman are released under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). State-wise details of habitations connected under the programme till March, 2009 have been given in Statement-I (*See below*). Details of funds released & expenditure incurred under PMGSY during the period 2005-09 have been given in the Statement — II (*See below*). Year-wise allocation of cess accrued on Diesel and made available for PMGSY is as under:-

Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	2
2000-01	2,435.00
2001-02	2,500.00
2002-03	2,500.00
2003-04	2,325.00
2004-05	2,148.00

1	2
2005-06	3,809.50
2006-07	3,725.62
2007-08	3,825.00
2008-09	4,046.25
2009-10	4,183.13

(d) and (e) Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) had conducted Performance Audit of PMGSY between January and June 2005 covering the period 2000 to 2005. The details of the observation made by the C&AG are available in their Report (Report No. 13 of 2006).

Statement – I

*Details of habitations connected under Bharat Nirman
(Rural Road component)*

Sl.No.	State	Habitations targeted to be connected under the programme	Habitations connected				Habitations connected upto March, 2009
			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	236	11	4	0	0	15
2	Arunachal Pradesh	104	0	3	19	19	41
3	Assam	4445	346	804	656	1210	3016
4	Bihar	9956	0	1183	174	842	2199
5	Chhattisgarh	3831	497	632	648	1154	2931
6	Goa	2	2	0	0	0	2
7	Gujarat	1468	212	264	249	222	947
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	922	98	145	168	172	583

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1468	3	16	41	187	247
11	Jharkhand	2991	101	108	97	363	669
12	Karnataka	17	1	4	2	10	17
13	Kerala	73	6	19	12	13	50
14	Madhya Pradesh	7055	929	1345	1916	2361	6551
15	Maharashtra	295	46	135	10	60	251
16	Manipur	249	37	0	0	41	78
17	Meghalaya	128	13	4	6	7	30
18	Mizoram	130	7	1	11	6	25
19	Nagaland	37	7	0	5	7	19
20	Orissa	5672	361	322	321	2205	3209
21	Punjab	50	7	43	0	0	50
22	Rajasthan	3009	753	1222	889	90	2954
23	Sikkim	154	35	18	7	16	76
24	Tamil Nadu	83	46	0	3	30	79
25	Tripura	810	12	53	52	164	281
26	Uttar Pradesh	3738	944	979	1023	787	3733
27	Uttarakhand	771	16	15	46	115	192
28	West Bengal	6954	720	960	685	1314	3679
TOTAL		54648	5210	8279	7040	11395	31924

Statement – II

Details of funds released and expenditure incurred under PMGSY

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No. State		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Funds released	Expenditure incurred	Funds released	Expenditure incurred	Funds released	Expenditure incurred	Funds released	Expenditure incurred
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	187.69	106.79	155.09	265.27	316.57	381.89	470.60	494.47
2	Arunachal Pradesh	53.81	3.20	54.22	64.15	102.03	131.76	107.98	152.01
3	Assam	156.82	255.88	431.05	461.66	555.00	608.75	982.12	1007.05
4	Bihar	234.29	184.67	570.50	458.36	733.06	580.68	1065.20	1067.54
5	Chhattisgarh	307.57	442.19	708.52	652.01	1050.89	932.50	976.12	863.34
6	Goa	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	70.56	79.98	117.20	109.51	144.56	156.99	229.67	255.26
8	Haryana	20.56	48.42	200.43	136.52	216.21	216.51	272.02	313.09
9	Himachal Pradesh	171.27	122.73	139.90	288.59	320.58	281.98	268.90	240.51
10	Jammu & Kashmir	70.35	16.95	0.00	35.24	72.74	105.09	191.74	190.71
11	Jharkhand	152.70	64.78	56.83	56.76	0.00	63.18	210.67	211.47
12	Karnataka	143.02	57.58	45.73	132.52	271.49	349.12	640.46	550.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	Kerala	42.41	15.76	15.00	25.19	24.68	61.32	84.02	84.41
14	Madhya Pradesh	376.29	587.72	1165.27	1007.69	1615.66	1358.73	1895.10	2198.06
15	Maharashtra	141.92	178.32	108.85	218.75	563.96	637.33	1030.00	929.98
16	Manipur	6.33	29.21	0.00	13.42	78.99	64.28	20.00	37.97
17	Meghalaya	7.50	11.18	0.00	16.75	0.00	15.59	35.95	12.64
18	Mizoram	60.99	43.94	27.00	37.85	21.96	59.47	65.00	54.55
19	Nagaland	56.03	20.86	0.00	32.63	12.51	20.42	85.71	87.31
20	Orissa	305.29	377.36	641.78	582.81	546.83	677.41	1251.38	1163.01
21	Punjab	48.90	51.60	80.63	79.94	360.21	366.95	243.42	269.02
22	Rajasthan	434.82	608.27	1154.06	1228.89	1646.64	1455.44	1771.32	1695.54
23	Sikkim	41.20	30.36	36.85	43.86	174.51	88.81	55.00	103.99
24	Tamil Nadu	58.95	52.22	20.00	68.09	71.03	108.65	88.68	127.87
25	Tripura	21.76	18.09	74.50	40.82	143.00	155.60	379.99	315.77
26	Uttar Pradesh	644.69	367.68	325.19	709.93	1228.40	1201.04	1675.78	2000.07
27	Uttaranchal	14.29	28.55	12.79	67.00	78.74	99.73	116.66	152.79
28	West Bengal	355.58	295.95	123.69	470.06	549.69	439.47	635.48	583.18
Total		4185.59	4100.39	6265.08	7304.27	10899.94	10618.69	14848.97	15161.98

Deaths due to contaminated drinking water

4293. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of deaths have occurred due to use of contaminated drinking water in the country particularly in Western Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government in this regard along with the details of the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken to protect the water resources and its quality in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) and (b) No such reports have been received in the Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development.

(c) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. Under the Centrally sponsored scheme National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), powers to plan, approve and implement water supply schemes vest with the States. While planning and implementing water supply schemes, States are to ensure that the water proposed to be supplied is potable. States can utilize upto 20% of their NRDWP allocation on 100% grant basis for ensuring sustainability of drinking water sources and another 20% on tackling water quality problems to provide safe drinking water to rural habitations. Further, they can utilize upto 5% of NRDWP funds on 100% grant basis for support activities which, *inter alia*, include setting up and strengthening of laboratories upto block/ sub-division level for water quality testing; training people for water quality monitoring and surveillance; providing water testing kits in each Gram Panchayat; awareness generation on various aspects of safe drinking water, etc. Based on the testing reports, States update data on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) about the quality of drinking water sources in the habitations. Information of various technologies available for treatment of contaminated water is disseminated to the States. States can avail the expertise of various Technical agencies/ institutes at National and State level for tackling water quality problems. While finalizing their annual Action Plan for 2010-11 under NRDWP, the States have been requested to prioritize the coverage of water quality-affected habitations.

Employment target under MNREGA

4294. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) Government has a target of 100 days employment to the poor family, but due to large scale corruption, only, 12 percent target could have been achieved against aim of 100 percent;

(b) if so, the action being taken to achieve the target; and

(c) the action taken/being taking to curb the corruption in implementation in MNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is demand based. The Act provides a legal guarantee for up to 100 days of wage employment on demand to every rural household in a financial year for doing unskilled manual work. The workers are free to avail any other employment opportunities available to them. Thus, number of days of employment availed by a household under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in a area depends upon the availability of other employment opportunities available in that area.

(b) To generate awareness amongst the rural population about their legal rights under the Act, intensive IEC activities using print as well as electronic media have been taken up.

(c) To check corruption in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, the Ministry has taken the following steps:

(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.

(ii) Wage disbursement to NREGA workers through Banks/Post Office accounts has been made mandatory to ensure proper disbursement of wages to NREGA workers. 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) 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.
- (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.

Rajiv Gandhi Kendra

4295. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has floated a new scheme where the Central Government is giving 100 percent assistance for Rajiv Gandhi Kendra in every panchayat and block head structure to co-ordinate panchayat block projects including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS);
- (b) whether State Government has any share in this project; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra (BNRGSK) as Village Knowledge Resource Centre and Gram Panchayat Bhawan at Gram Panchayat level has been included as a permissible activity in para 1 of the Act *vide* Notification dated 11.11.2009.

(b) and (c) Expenditure on the construction of BNRGSK is to be met out of the administrative expenses admissible under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. Funding for the construction would be as under:

- (i) For the BRGF districts-the material component may be met from BRGF and the labour component from NREGS. In case, the material resource support from BRGF is inadequate, the same can be incurred under NREGS provided the material component does not exceed 40% at the district level.
- (ii) For the non-BRGF districts, NREGS would be the main source. The material component can also be supplemented by other schemes.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme

4296. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATRAJAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme;
- (b) the number of senior citizens covered under the scheme in Tamil Nadu with details of men and women and urban and rural area-wise, separately; and
- (c) the role of the State Government in implementing the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Salient features of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) are as follows:

(i) IGNOAPS was launched on 19th November 2007 by modifying eligibility criteria for old age pension under National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) from one 'who is 65 years or higher and a destitute' to one 'who is 65 years or higher and belonging to a household below the poverty line according to the criteria prescribed by the Government of India'.

(ii) Under IGNOAPS Central assistance of Rs. 200 per month per beneficiary is provided and State Governments have been urged to contribute equally so that a pensioner could get at least Rs. 400/- per month.

(iii) Universal coverage of all eligible persons is envisaged under IGNOAPS. The coverage has since increased to 163 lakh from 87 lakh under NOAPS.

(iv) Pension under NSAP is to be disbursed through Bank/Post Office Accounts of beneficiaries, wherever feasible.

(b) As per reports available, the number of beneficiaries covered under the scheme in Tamil Nadu with details of men and women and urban and rural area-wise separately are as under:

Men	Women	Rural	Urban	Total
339944	578436	627206	291174	918380

(c) The responsibility of implementation of IGNOAPS is with the State Governments. Identification of beneficiaries, sanction of pension and disbursement of pension under IGNOAPS is done by the respective State Government. Funds are released to the States as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) by the Ministry of Finance.

Rural drinking water schemes

4297. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any mechanism to monitor the rural drinking water schemes;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) what have been the recommendations made by various committees for improving such schemes during the last three years;
- (d) whether any complaints have been received from the beneficiaries; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Standing Committee of Parliament on Rural Development has made various recommendations for improving the scheme which *inter-alia*, includes strengthening of online information system for effective monitoring, steps for prevention of slippage, tackling water quality problems, training for water quality monitoring and surveillance, placing information in public domain, coverage of habitations less than 20 households or 100 population also, covering not-covered habitations on priority, incentive mechanisms, etc.

(d) and (e) Department is not aware of receipt of any complaints from the beneficiaries.

Stoppage of MNREGS work in Maharashtra

4298. SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that all works under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) have stopped in Maharashtra;
- (b) the reasons for the stoppage of the MNREGS abruptly in the State; and
- (c) the effect on the workers who had registered themselves for obtaining work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As reported by the State Government of Maharashtra, during 2009-10, a total of 5,91,539 households had demanded employment out of which 5,91,517 households were provided employment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA up to 31.3.2010 in the State.

Land Erosion

4299. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any study on the loss of land due to land erosion in various States including Himachal Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;
- (c) whether some State Governments have requested the Central Government for providing financial assistance for rehabilitation of families affected due to land erosion;
- (d) if so, the action taken/being taken by Government thereon;
- (e) whether Government proposes to prepare any policy regarding optimum utilization of land in the country especially in rural and hilly areas; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) Yes, Madam. National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning (NBSS&LUP), Nagpur, a Regional Centre of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, has conducted a study on extent of land subjected to various kinds of land degradation in the country.

(b) As per the study, 146.82 million hectare of land suffers from various kinds of land degradation in the country. The State-wise details are enclosed as Statement. (See below).

(c) No proposal from State Governments have been received by Department of Land Resources, Disaster Management Division of Ministry of Home Affairs and Department of Agriculture & Cooperation for providing financial assistance for rehabilitation of families affected due to land erosion.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) and (f) Presently, there is no such proposal under consideration.

Statement

State-wise extent of various kinds of Land Degradation in India

(As per NBSS&LUP-ICAR-2005 on the Scale of 1:250,000)

(Area in thousand hectares)										
S.N.	Name of the States	Water Erosion	Wind Erosion	Water Logging	Salinity/ Alkalinity	Soil Acidity	Complex Problem	Degraded Area	Geographical Area	Degraded Area(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	11518	0	1896	517	905	156	14992	27505	54.5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2372	0	176	0	1955	0	4503	8374	53.8
3	Assam	688	0	37	0	612	876	2213	7844	28.2
4	Bihar + Jharkhand	3024	0	2001	229	1029	0	6283	17387	36.1
5	Goa	60	0	76	0	2	24	162	370	43.9
6	Gujarat	5207	443	523	294	0	1666	8133	19602	41.5
7	Haryana	315	536	146	256	0	214	1467	4421	33.2
8	Himachal Pradesh	2718	0	1303	0	157	0	4178	5567	75.0
9	Jammu & Kashmir	5460	1360	200	0	0	0	7020	22224	31.6
10	Karnataka	5810	0	941	110	58	712	7631	19179	39.8
11	Kerala	76	0	2098	0	138	296	2608	3886	67.1
12	Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	17883	0	359	46	6796	1126	26210	44345	59.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13	Maharashtra	11179	0	0	1056	517	303	13055	30771	42.4
14	Manipur	133	0	111	0	481	227	952	2233	42.6
15	Mizoram	137	0	0	0	1050	694	1881	2108	89.2
16	Meghalaya	137	0	7	0	1030	34	1208	2243	53.9
17	Nagaland	390	0	0	0	127	478	995	1658	60.0
18	Orissa	5028	0	681	75	263	75	6122	15571	39.3
19	Punjab	372	282	338	288	0	0	1280	5036	25.4
20	Rajasthan	3137	6650	53	1418	0	110	11368	34224	33.2
21	Sikkim	158	0	0	0	76	0	234	710	33.0
22	Tamil Nadu	4926	0	96	96	78	138	5334	13006	41.0
23	Tripura	121	0	191	0	203	113	628	1049	59.9
24	Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	11392	212	2350	1370	0	0	15324	29441	52.0
25	West Bengal	1197	0	710	170	556	119	2752	8875	31.0
26	Delhi	55	0	6	10	0	11	82	148	55.4
27	Union Territories	187	0	0	9	0	9	205	825	24.8
GRAND TOTAL		93680	9483	14299	5944	16033	7381	146820	328602	
GRAND TOTAL (Million ha)		93.68	9.48	14.30	5.94	16.03	7.38	146.82	328.60	

National waterways

‡4300. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is being contemplated to increase the number of National Waterways in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the State Government of Orissa has sent any proposal for creation of more National Waterways; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Doesn't arise.

(c) and (d) In November, 2008 Talchar-Dhamra stretch of Brahmani-Kharsua-Dhamra rivers, Genokhali-Charbatia stretch of East Coast Canal, Charbatia — Dhamra stretch of Matai river and Mahanadi Delta rivers between Mangalgadi and Paradip in States of West Bengal and Orissa has been declared as National Waterway. Thereafter, no proposal has been received from Government of Orissa for creation of more national waterways.

New Ship-building Subsidy Scheme

4301. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the processes of inter-ministerial consultation to finalize the New Ship-building Subsidy Scheme has been completed;
- (b) if so, whether Government has received any comments from the various stake holders in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details in this regard;
- (d) the details of the steps so far taken by Government thereon; and
- (e) by when the said policy will be implemented in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (e) The proposal regarding new shipbuilding subsidy scheme is under finalization for seeking the comments of various appraising agencies. No time frame can be indicated for finalizing the same.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Awarding of projects under PPP

4302. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had recently awarded six projects at some major ports including Kandla-Veraval-Porbandar under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode with sanctioned amount of Rs. 3319 crores;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the present status of said projects, project-wise with reference to Gujarat; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Shipping has awarded 13 Public Partnership Projects during the year 2009-10 including one Project of Kandla Port, namely, "Development of 13th Cargo (over than liquid/container) Berth" on Build-Operate-Transfer basis with an estimated capacity of 2 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA) at a cost of Rs. 182.21 crores. The Concession Agreement of this project was signed on 3.12.2009.

Special package for improving coastal shipping

4303. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any special package for reviving and improving the coastal shipping;
- (b) if so, what steps have been taken to improve the coastal shipping; and
- (c) whether the State Government of Kerala had been allocated any funds for the improvement of the same?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (c) In order to promote coastal shipping, one non-major port from each Maritime State, including Azhikkal in Kerala, was identified for development under the National Maritime Development Programme and the following two schemes had been proposed in the working group report on 11th Five Year Plan document of Ministry of Shipping —

- (i) Coastal Shipping Development Fund for soft lending for the purpose of acquisition of coastal vessels.
- (ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of coastal shipping infrastructure.

The budgetary support required in the 11th Five Year Plan for the above two schemes was Rs.500 crore each. But since no fund could be allotted for the purpose in the 11th Five Year Plan, the schemes could not be implemented.

Setting up of a shipyard under PPP

4304. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has planned to set up a shipyard to produce large sized vessels under Public Private Partnership (PPP) with an investment of Rs. 3000-4000 crores in lieu of Hindustan Shipyard going to the Defence Ministry to meet the country's security requirements of building vessels for the Indian Navy;

(b) if so, the number of shipyards to be built and the locations thereof; and

(c) how much land and expenditure are to be required for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (c) Government has transferred Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam (HSL) from Ministry of Shipping to Ministry of Defence on "as is where is basis" and has accorded "in principle" approval for setting up of a new shipyard of international standard on a PPP mode as a joint venture under Ministry of Shipping. Presently, Ministry of Shipping is proposing to conduct a feasibility study for setting up the new shipyard.

12.00 NOON

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the statement regarding rejection of the Award given by the Board of Arbitration (BoA) under Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration for the Central Government Employees (JCM) pertaining to revision of rates of Transport Allowance. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2361/15/10]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)

MoU (2010-11) between, Government of India Statement regarding rejection of the award given by BoA for the Central Government Employees (JCM) and Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Shipping) and the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2380/15/10]

I Report and Accounts (2008-09) of ACI, New Delhi and related papers

II MOU (2010-11) between Government of India and AAI

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL):
Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- I (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Aero Club of India (ACI), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2477/15/10]
- II Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Civil Aviation) and the Airports Authority of India, for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2329/15/10]

I Notification of the Ministry of Finance

II Report on Trend and Progress of Housing in India, 2007

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
Sir, I lay on the table.

- I A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub — section (4) of Section 23A of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976:-
 - (1) S.O. 1 (E), dated the 1st January, 2010, regarding amalgamation of the Ballia Kshetriya Gramin Bank and the Etawah Kshetriya Gramin Bank into Regional Rural Banks.
 - (2) S.O. 516 (E), dated the 3rd March, 2010, regarding amalgamation of the Lucknow Kshetriya Gramin Bank and the Triveni Kshetriya Gramin Bank into Regional Rural Banks. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2525/15/10]
- II A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report on Trend and Progress of Housing in India, 2007, under section 42 of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2194/15/10]

Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM):
Sir, I lay on the Table-

- (I) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, together with an Explanatory Memoranda on the Notification:-
- (1) G.S.R. 253 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 151 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (2) G.S.R. 254 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 152 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (3) G.S.R. 255 (E), dated the 30th March, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 153 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (II) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961:-
- (1) S.O. 775 (E), dated the 8th April, 2010, publishing the Income-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 2010.
 - (2) S.O. 776 (E), dated the 8th April, 2010, notifying certain areas outside India as the Specified territory under section 90 of the Income Tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2366/15/10]
- (III) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-
- (1) G.S.R. 283 (E), dated the 1st April, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 118 (E), dated the 1st March, 2002, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, together with Explanatory Memorandum.
 - (2) G.S.R. 307 (E), dated the 9th April, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 315 (E), dated the 1st March, 1989, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (3) G.S.R. 328 (E), dated the 16th April, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 291 (E), dated the 23rd July, 1996, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, together with Explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2365/15/10]
- (IV) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 198 (E), dated the 19th March, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 182 (E),

dated the 8th March, 2002, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, together with an Explanatory Memorandum on the Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2523/15/10]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

II Report and Accounts (2008-09) of PNGRB New Delhi and related papers.

III MOU (2010-11) between Government of India and various Limited Companies/ Corporations

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): Sir, I lay on the Table-

- (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Notification No. G.S.R. 39 (E), dated the 18th January, 2010, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Codes of Practices for Emergency Response and Disaster Management Plan (ERDMP) Regulations, 2010, under Section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2347/15/10]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:-
- (1) G.S.R. 281 (E), dated the 1st April, 2010, publishing the Naphtha (Acquisition, Sale, Storage and Prevention of use in Automobile) Amendment Order, 2010.
 - (2) G.S.R. 282 (E), dated the 1st April, 2010 publishing the Solvent, Raffinate and Slop (Acquisition, Sale, Storage and Prevention of use in Automobiles) Amendment Order, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2422/15/10]
 - (3) S.O. 618 (E), dated the 19th April, 2010, authorizing the officers, not below the rank of Sales Officer, to exercise powers under clause 13(1) of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2345/15/10]
- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Notification No. G.S.R. 38 (E), dated the 18th January, 2010, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 769 (E), dated the 20th October, 2009. [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2346/15/10]
- II A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) and (2) of Section 41 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006:-

- (i) Annual Report and Accounts of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (ii) Review by Government on the working of the above Board. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2348/15/10]

III A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2344/15/10]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2360/15/10]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Engineers India Limited (EIL), for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2491/15/10]

Report and Accounts (2008-09) of IWAI, Noida and related papers

SHRI G.K. VASAN : Sir, I lay on the Table-

- I (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 24 of the Inland Waterways Authority of India Act, 1985:-
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI), Noida, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (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. 2394/15/10]

Report and Accounts (2008-09) of PCI, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): Sir, I lay on the Table-

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 3 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (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. 2377/15/10]

I Report and accounts (2008-09) of IL, Kota and related papers

II MOU (2010-11) between Government of India and various Limited Companies/ Corporation

III Statements regarding NIDC as on 31st March, 2009

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): 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) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Instrumentation Limited (IL), Kota, 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (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. 2358/15/10]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Papers:-
 - (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises) and Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited (TSPL), for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2356/15/10]
 - (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises) and Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited, for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2355/15/10]

- (3) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises) and Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2357/15/10]
- (4) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises) and Andrew Yule and Company Limited, for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2495/15/10]
- (5) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2496/15/10]
- (6) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the NEPA Limited, for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2498/15/10]
- (7) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises) and Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited (BPCL), for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2497/15/10]
- (8) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises) and Hindustan Cables Limited (HCL), for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2499/15/10]
- (9) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the HMT Limited, for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2494/15/10]
- (10) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Instrumentation Limited, for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2354/15/10]
- (11) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited (BBUNL), for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2352/15/10]

- (12) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited (HPF), for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2353/15/10]
- (13) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and Tyre Corporation of India Limited (TCIL), for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2503/15/10]
- (14) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and Scooters India Limited (SIL), for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2501/15/10]
- III Statements in respect of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited (NIDC) (under liquidation), as on 31st March, 2009. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2493/15/10]

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

- (I) **The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2010.**
- (II) **The Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2010.**
- (III) **The Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Bill, 2010.**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2010, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held in the 3rd May, 2010."

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2010, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd May, 2010."

(III)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Bill, 2010 as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd May, 2010."

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं "पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के माध्यम से महिलाओं को शक्तियां प्रदान करना" विषय पर महिलाओं को शक्तियां प्रदान करने संबंधी समिति (2009-10) के तीसरे प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ।

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development for Demands for Grants (2009-10) of Department of Land Resources

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development for Demands for Grants (2009-10) of Department of Land Resources.

Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Second Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information and Technology

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations/ observations contained in the Second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a fax letter has been received from Dr. Dasari Narayana Rao, stating that he is unable to attend the House due to ill health. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence for the entire current (219th) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent for the entire current (219th) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No hon. Member dissented.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

RE: STRIKE BY RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN MUMBAI

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Calling Attention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, रेल मंत्री के कारण पूरी मुम्बई ठप्प हो गई है ...*(व्यवधान)*... रेल मंत्री ने काम नहीं किया, क्या करेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One by one. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय कुमार रुपाणी (गुजरात) : सर, वहां सारी गाड़ियां बंद हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI (Maharashtra): Sir, this is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... This issue was raised in the House also. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister doesn't feel it proper. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, रेल मंत्री के कारण पूरी मुम्बई ठप्प हो गई है ...*(व्यवधान)*... उपसभापति जी, रेल मंत्री जी यहां नहीं हैं, लेकिन रेल मंत्रालय की अव्यवस्था के कारण पूरी मुम्बई ठप्प हो गई है ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुंबई ठप्प हो गई है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : क्या गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कोई react करेगा?

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI : Sir, you can warn the Railway Minister from this Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, प्लेटफार्मों पर 25 लाख लोग जमा हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... इतने लोग प्लेटफार्मों पर पड़े हुए हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : इन लोगों को सही वेतनमान दिए जाने चाहिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would like the Government to take note of it and then inform the concerned Minister.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, मुंबई में क्या हालत हो रही है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, the Railway Minister is not here. I will bring it to the notice of the Railway Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : पूरी मुम्बई ठप्प हो रही है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): Sir, law and order is a State subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On behalf of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... The matter is serious. You have brought it to the notice of the Government. The Government has reacted. It will be informed to the concerned Minister. During the course of the day, the concerned Minister will react to it.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : यह किसका reaction है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : मैंने उनको कह दिया है, During the course of the day, they will react.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : मुंबई बंद पड़ी है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: A strike has taken place. It is very serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government will react during the course of the day.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : उन कर्मचारियों की मांग मानी जानी चाहिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri P. Rajeev to call the attention of the Minister, ...*(Interruptions)*... यह important matter है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (राजस्थान) : सर, यहां पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं, He should be here to convey to the Government. Who is going to convey to the Government?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government is here. The Government is here.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: I know the Government is here. But it is the job of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to convey it to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister has said that he would convey it to the Railway Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... During the course of the day, the Government will react to it.

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, the Railway Minister should call ...*(Interruptions)*... a meeting immediately. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखण्ड) : सर, यह जो सवाल उठा है, मुंबई की लोकल ट्रेनें बंद होने के कारण, कुछ कर्मचारियों के strike पर जाने के कारण करीब 25 लाख लोग प्लेटफार्मों पर कल रात से पड़े हैं। यह रेलवे प्लेटफार्म, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की प्रॉपर्टी नहीं है, यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की प्रॉपर्टी है और यह जिम्मेदारी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, law and order is a State subject.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : ऐसा है कि यह मसला गंभीर है, सरकार को खुद इसका cognizance लेकर *suo moto* एक बयान लाना चाहिए था ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : मैंने कहा है कि the Minister will inform the concerned Minister. During the course of the day, the Government will come. ...*(Interruptions)*... मैंने कहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... I am telling from the

Chair that the Government will react during the course of the day. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am asking the Government to react during the course of the day.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : ये जब बोलते हैं, तो जख्मों पर नमक छिड़कने वाली बात कहते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर आप बोलते हैं, तो कुछ समाधान की बात करिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, some times you ask the Chair to give direction. When I have given direction, you are. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : आपने वहां कोई सहूलियत नहीं दी और लाखों लोग stations पर बैठे हुए हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government will react during the course of the day.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : वहां त्राहि-त्राहि मच रही है, इसके लिए कौन responsible है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, has the Health Minister been given the responsibility to tell the Government to react? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a direction from the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have said that the Government will react during the course of the day. The Government will react. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will be informed. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is there on record. आपने नहीं सुना, तो मैं क्या करूं ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपका क्या है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुंबई का है? That is applicable to you too.

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : सर, जिस पीड़ा से, जिस तकलीफ से देश भर के लोग गुजर रहे हैं, क्योंकि एक जगह के लोग नहीं होते हैं, मुंबई प्लेटफार्म पर हजारों passengers को तकलीफ हो रही है। जाहिर है कि इतने लोगों के लिए पानी की व्यवस्था, खाने-पीने की व्यवस्था, toilet की व्यवस्था, ये तमाम चीजें बहुत ही गंभीर हैं, लेकिन रेलवे मिनिस্ট्री को इसमें एक्शन लेना है। मैं हाउस को, सदन को यकीन दिलाता हूं कि अभी इसी दौरान, जब मैं यहां बात भी करूंगा, इसी दौरान मैं convey करूंगा और जैसे ही मेरी Calling Attention खत्म होगी, उसके बाद मैं स्वयं रेलवे मिनिस্ট्री से बात करूंगा।

CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Irregularities in functioning of Medical Council of India in giving approval to Medical Colleges

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister to irregularities in the functioning of the Medical Council of India in giving approval to medical colleges.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, the hon. Member has called the attention of the House to irregularities found in the functioning of Medical Council of India (MCI) in giving approval to medical colleges. Hon. Members are aware that the MCI

is a statutory body created by an Act of Parliament, which is empowered to carry out inspection of Medical Colleges as per the provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, and to make recommendations to the Central Government for grant of permission to establish a new medical college or start a new course of study or increase intake, etc. The Medical Council of India is also entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining the highest standards of medical education in all medical teaching institutions, whether Government or private.

The Central Government grants permission to Medical Colleges on the basis of recommendations of the MCI. The Medical Colleges, which are found to be wanting as per the requirements of the MCI, are given an opportunity to rectify the deficiencies. In such cases, the colleges are subject to re-inspection for verification of any compliance report submitted by them.

From time to time, there are complaints/ representations against the nature of the recommendations made by MCI to Government. In some cases, it has been alleged that permissions/ recommendations have been given, despite inadequate infrastructure and faculty. In other cases, it has been alleged that though the faculty and infrastructure were adequate, yet, these were not recommended by the MCI.

Whenever such representations/ complaints are received, they are forwarded to the Council to take appropriate remedial action. The inspection report of MCI and other relevant details are placed in public domain on the Ministry's web site so that the general public is informed about the exact status of the institution concerned. However, I am, increasingly, of the opinion that the provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, are inadequate to ensure transparent, healthy and constructive decision making within the Council.

I, therefore, want the system to be clean, accountable and open. In this regard, my Ministry had introduced a comprehensive Bill in Parliament in August, 2005, to amend various provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. The purpose was to make the Council more responsible in its functioning and to empower the Central Government to take steps to make the Council more transparent and accountable.

Several important changes had been proposed, including restricting the number of terms in office of the President and Vice-President of the MCI. There were also provisions for the removal of the President, the Vice-President or any member of the MCI on grounds of misconduct, incapacity or abuse of power.

The proposed amendments also included a clause to empower the Government to give directions to the MCI. However, the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare did not agree with most of the amendments proposed in the Bill.

I would urge all the hon. Members that the time has come for us to revisit this issue. There can be no disagreement with the view of the Standing Committee that any regulatory body such as the MCI needs autonomy and independence of action, if it is to perform its duties credibly. The Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 reflects the faith and confidence the Parliament reposed in the MCI and its ability to regulate and govern itself. With the passage of time, as hon. Members will recall, it became necessary in 1993 to amend the Act, making it necessary for Central Government approval on MCI recommendations. Recent events suggest the need for further reform in all aspects of the structures governing medical education in the country.

Our first and immediate concern should be to restore the credibility of the MCI and to enable the Council to function in a fair and objective manner and also to restore the confidence of all those involved in medical education in the country. The Government is examining several possible avenues to achieve these objectives taking into account both the present legal status as well as those essential elements of reform that would be necessary.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Members may seek clarifications, with each Member taking only three to four minutes.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I feel that the statement made by the hon. Minister is totally unsatisfactory and is not sufficient to address the existing issues and irregularities prevailing in the Medical Council of India.

Sir, I went through the website of the MCI this morning. I was shocked to find that the arrested President is continuing as the President of the Medical Council of India which is the supreme body to ensure the ethics of medical profession in our country. That is the situation. The Minister is trying to run away from the facts and the objective realities prevailing in the MCI.

Sir, is the President discharging his duties from the Central Jail? What is the present situation in MCI? He is continuing as the President and functioning from the Central Jail. Presently he is in judicial custody.

Sir, there are so many media reports regarding the irregularities in giving recognition to medical colleges. Different standards are being applied by the MCI in the matter of giving recognition to a medical college. When a Government medical college applies for recognition, they are very careful; they don't give recognition easily. They have imposed very stringent conditions on Government medical colleges, but not on private medical colleges. After the mushrooming of private medical

colleges in the country, the character and functioning of the MCI has completely changed. The Inspection Team enjoys five star hospitality and it is alleged that crores of rupees are involved in the process of giving recognition. Now, on 22nd April, 2010, the President of the Medical Council of India was arrested allegedly taking bribe for giving recognition to a medical college in Punjab. He is currently in judicial custody.

India Today has reported that the property of the President is worth more Rs. 2,500 crores. Those are the assets owned by a surgeon in our country! The Government should look into it and address this issue also.

Sir, in my view, the first accused is the Government of India which has been responsible for protecting all sorts of malpractices and corruption prevailing in the Medical Council of India for the last ten years. Sir, on February 18-22, 2000, the Income-tax Department raided the businesses and the residence of the then President of the MCI and bank drafts of Rs.65,000 lakhs were found to have been received by him and his family. Is the Government aware of that? The Joint Director of Income-tax Department, Ahmedabad found a *prima facie* case against the then President. The Delhi High Court has taken note of the evidence and ordered his removal from the president ship and directed the CBI to prosecute him.

I quote, "We cannot allow an unscrupulous person to function as the President of MCI. Therefore, we direct that he shall cease to hold office of President of MCI with immediate effect." Then, the High Court said, "The apex body has now become a den of corruption." This is 2001 judgement of High Court of Delhi. After one decade, the situation has become worse. The very same person has been elected as the President of the Medical Council of India again. And, in the meantime, the responsibility of the President was delegated to an acting President. The acting President is continuing as the action President for seven years in the Medical Council of India. How an acting President can continue in the same position for seven years in a body constituted as per the law of our Parliament?

Sir, the MCI and the Government of India have filed an appeal in the Supreme Court against the High Court order. I want to know whether the Government of India has conducted any inquiry before filing an appeal in the Supreme Court to protect the tainted President of MCI.

Sir, I went through the statement of the Minister. I want to know whether the Minister is not aware of Section 30 of the MCI Act. On going through the statement, I found that the Government is helpless to do anything because it is an autonomous body. But, Sir, there is Section 30 in MCI Act

which says, "Whenever it is made to appear to the Central Government that the Council is not complying with any of the provisions of the Act, the Central Government may refer the particulars of the complaint to a commission of inquiry consisting of three persons, two of whom shall be appointed by the Central Government, one being a judge of a High Court and one by the Council." So, Sir, this is the provision in Section 30 of the MCI Act. What are the reasons for not constituting a commission of inquiry in the very serious situation? The situation is, the President is in jail, the total credibility of the Council is lost and the ethics of the profession are lost. What is the role of the Government here, Sir? *(Time-bell rings)* Sir, I have to make two-three very important points. This is not a new thing to this august House. While replying to the debate on August 6, 2001, regarding amendment of the MCI Act, the then Minister, Dr. Thakur had admitted that the observations of the Members regarding the irregularities within MCI were not far away from the truth. Sir, the Government is a continuous process, whether it is the 2001 Government or this Government or some other Government. This is a continuous process. This is the remark of the then Minister in this august House. What is the action taken by the Government in the last one decade, Sir? The Government has taken some action, *i.e.*, the CBI gave him a clean chit on flimsy grounds. The CBI submitted a closure report to the Special CBI Court in 2005. The agency said, "It was a goodwill money." This Rs.65 lakh was a goodwill money. "It did not cause the other irregularities mentioned in the High Court judgement either." The same thing happened in the MCI. *...(Interruptions)...* This man is continuing from 2000 up till now. He is continuing as the *de facto* President for seven years, while the acting President was incharge. Actually, he is the *de-facto* President of the Medical Council of India for the last two decades. That is the condition of our country, Sir. Then, what is the role of the Government-nominated persons in this Council? I went through the statement of the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I want to know whether the Minister is aware that so many members, tens of members were nominated by the Government in 2001. I again quote the High Court. The High Court criticized that the Government officials have been.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Be precise, Mr. Rajeeve.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: It is a very important issue, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That does not mean that you can take any time. I am only saying, within time, be precise. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. RAJEEV: Yes, Sir. I quote, Sir, "The Government officials have been accused of connivance in the affairs of the Council for not discharging its duties properly." I want to know whether they are sitting as silent spectators on the illegal corruption prevailing in the MCI in the last two decades. What was the role of the nominated persons in the MCI?

Sir, the Minister says that one Bill is pending. But, that Bill is not sufficient to address these issues. That Bill is to concentrate powers at the Central Government and it is against the democratic functioning of the MCI. Now, 369 of the 29 seats in the MCI are vacant, of this 25 seats are from universities. This situation is against the code of the Act. The elected members must be more than the nominated members.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI P. RAJEEV: This is against the order of the High Court judgment. It observed that the Centre has failed to perform its duty of constituting the Council under section 3 of the Act and that it was owing to the situation that the Council has lost its representative character. After one decade, ten years, the Government is simply sitting on the judgment. Actually, the Government protected the corrupt person and the illegal activities and corruption prevailing in the MCI. I would like to know through you, Sir, from the Minister whether the Government is ready to constitute a commission of inquiry according to section 30 of the MCI Act and take necessary action against the corrupt.

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, यह जो ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव है और इस संबंध में जो माननीय मंत्री जी ने वक्तव्य दिया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह किसी को भी संतुष्ट करने वाला नहीं है। मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में एक विवरण बताया है और उस विवरण के अंदर समय-समय पर कौन-सी धाराएं तथा किस प्रकार के संशोधन हुए हैं और उन संशोधनों के आधार पर भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद के माध्यम से हम कैसे गुणवत्ता विकसित कर सकें, इस संबंध में वर्णन दिया है। उन्होंने अंत में यह कहा है कि हम देश का विश्वास भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद के प्रति कैसे अर्जित करें, इसके लिए हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। मेरा सीधे-सीधे कहना है कि जिस भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद का अध्यक्ष लगातार कई वर्षों से चला आ रहा है, उसका स्वयं का व्यक्तित्व बड़ा विवादित है, जिसकी चर्चा अभी राजीव जी ने की है कि 2001 में 65 लाख रुपये का आरोप उन पर लगा था। इनका मामला दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट में चल रहा था और सी.बी.आई. ने क्लीन चिट दी कि यह तो गुडविल मनी है और सी.बी.आई. ने उसको गुडविल मनी बताकर क्लोजर रिपोर्ट दे दी। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसके बारे में कभी कोई विचार किया गया? आज यह स्थिति बनी है कि उसको भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप में हिरासत में लिया गया है, जिस सदस्य को भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप में पकड़ा गया है, क्या उसके बिहेवियर की जानकारी की गई? एक स्कूटनी कमेटी मान्यता देने के लिए बनाई गई है, उसकी तरफ से निरीक्षण के लिए एक पैनल भेजा जाता है। वर्तमान चेयरमैन जो

इस समय हिरासत में हैं, उन्होंने सैक्शन 17 के आधार पर स्कूटनी कमेटी की पावर्स को अपने अधिकार में ले लिया। वह अपने अधिकार में पावर्स को लेकर, स्वविवेक के आधार पर निरीक्षण करने के लिए पैनल को भेजते और उसके अनुसार मेडिकल कॉलेजिज को मान्यता देते, इस प्रकार की चीज़ की गई।

उपसभापति जी, यह सीधे-सीधे इस बात को दर्शाता है कि जो भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद का अध्यक्ष रहा है और जो वर्तमान समय में हिरासत में है, उसकी मंशा स्पष्ट नहीं थी, उसकी भ्रष्टाचारयुक्त मंशा थी और उसी का यह परिणाम हुआ है। जैसे 2006-07 में कुल 214 मेडिकल कालेजों ने मान्यता मांगी थी, जिसमें से 84 की संस्तुति की गई और 130 को अस्वीकृत कर दिया गया। अब इसमें खेल शुरू होता है, पहले उनको कहा जाता है कि तुम्हारे यहां ट्रेंड टीचर्स नहीं है, तुम्हारे यहां इतनी सीटों के लिए उचित स्थान नहीं है और फिर उन्हें अस्थाई मान्यता दी जाती और अस्थाई मान्यता देने के लिए पैसे लिए जाते थे। दो करोड़ रुपये से लेकर 10 करोड़ रुपये तक मान्यता देने के लिए पैसे लिए जाते थे, क्या इसकी माननीय मंत्री जी को जानकारी नहीं है? जो विद्यार्थी सुनिश्चित किए जाते हैं, उनसे 35 लाख रुपये से लेकर 50 लाख रुपये लिए जाते हैं और पी.जी. कोर्स के लिए 70 लाख रुपये से लेकर एक करोड़ रुपये तक लिए जाते हैं। इसका अगर गहराई से पता लगाया जाए, तो सब कुछ पता लग सकता है। ये सारी चीजें अब उभरकर सामने आई हैं। ये सारा पैसा साक्षात् दिखाई पड़ा है, जब इन्कम टैक्स के लोगों ने उनके यहां पर छापा डाला है, तो टनों सोना पकड़ा गया है, डेढ़ किंग्टन सोना मिला है, ये सारी चीजें स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई पड़ रही हैं। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ने या उनके मंत्रालय ने इसके बारे में विचार किया है?

क्या इस संबंध में जांच करेंगे, क्या इसके लिए कोई मॉनिटरिंग कमेटी बनाएंगे? सन् 1992 में कुछ सेक्शन बदले गए थे, 10-A, 10-B, 10-C. यह इसलिए किया गया था कि इसकी गुणवत्ता स्थापित की जाए और जहां भी गड़बड़ हो, उसका समुचित तौर पर निरीक्षण करके दंडित किया जाए। क्या कभी इसका उपयोग हुआ है, क्या कभी इन धाराओं का उपयोग किया गया है? मेरे हिसाब से जो स्थिति उभर कर आई है, उसमें जो भी कानून बने, जो भी धाराएं संशोधित हुईं, उन संशोधनों के आधार पर मेडिकल कॉलेजों को गुणवत्ता युक्त बनाने के लिए जिस प्रकार के प्रयत्न होने चाहिए थे, वे बिल्कुल नहीं हुए। इस समय 290 मेडिकल कॉलेज हैं, जिनमें से 160 प्राइवेट मेडिकल संस्थाओं द्वारा चलाए जा रहे हैं। इनमें बेतहाशा बढ़ोत्तरी होती जा रही है और तेजी के साथ भ्रष्टाचार भी बढ़ता जा रहा है। मंत्री जी इनको प्रभावित स्तर पर नियंत्रित करने के लिए कौन सी प्रक्रिया लागू कर रहे हैं, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं।

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman. Sir, I rise to make a brief intervention to say that when I was Health Minister some decades ago, the Medical Council of India used to have tremendous prestige. It was manned by some of the greatest doctors, men of unimpeachable integrity and the Medical Council of India was looked up to by the entire medical fraternity. I am afraid in the last two or three decades, there has been a massive erosion of standards. It is common knowledge now that there is widespread corruption in the recognition of

medical colleges, not only because of the recent newspaper reports but this is commonly known. We know many people personally who had to give Rs.50 lakh or Rs. 1 crore to get into a medical college. Sir, if this is the position of our medical education how we will ever improve the medical standards, the health standards of our country when we are producing substandard doctors, because these colleges neither have the equipment nor have the faculty and nor do we have the capacity to produce doctors of requisite standards.

Sir, I would congratulate the Minister, I remember soon after he took over, he cleared 150 cases in one day which were pending for many months and many years. He also wrote out a letter to say that 'anybody who claims that he is related to me or is connected to me is not to be given any importance.' But that is not enough. It is very clear that unless there is a drastic reform and reformulation of the Medical Council Act, we will never get out of this situation. So, I am rising on my own behalf and my party and on behalf of the House to urge the Minister that in the next Session he should come again with a comprehensive Bill, as even the previous Bill, I think, needs revision. He should come with a comprehensive Bill and the whole House should wholeheartedly support it so that the health status of our children and grandchildren can be satisfactory. Thank you.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Sir. Medical profession is the noblest profession but this Medical Council has brought disrespect to our nation, Sir. When we look into the aspect of sanctioning of medical colleges, then we see half of the medical colleges in India are sanctioned in four or five States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. When we look into the functioning of these colleges, we see that there is no proper faculty. They themselves have admitted in the Website of the Medical Council itself that 'to prevent this practice from occurring, the form requires medical teachers to certify that they have not worked at any other medical college for a certain period of time. The Council also included the provision to require the form to be signed by the teacher and endorsed by the Dean or Principal of the medical college.' Giving certificate to oneself becomes a joke. This is the sole root cause for corruption in the sanctioning of these medical colleges. Wherever these people go for inspection, they will have hired staff, hired patients and hospital. It is ridiculous. The Minister himself has admitted in his reply that whenever representations and complaints are received, they are forwarded to the Council for taking appropriate remedial measures.

It is just like giving a key to the thief. They themselves forward it to the Medical Council which is committing the mistake and he also committed that the Act itself is inadequate to ensure the transparency of the MC, for constructive decision making within the council. When the Government

itself is recognized, who prevented the Government to bring the news up? Again Minister says, "However, the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare did not agree with most of the amendments proposed in the Bill." How many Standing Committees' recommendations the Government is approving? They are introducing the Bill. All malpractices and money involvement is there. What Rajeeve said is cent percent correct because he spoke first. You know all these things. The Government itself is closing its eyes. But, in one statement, I could not locate, Mr. Desai made a statement that he has a lot of clout in PMO and Health Ministry. He himself has taken this action. That is the fate of the Health Department. It is going on. So, in one way or the other, the Department and the Government itself is protecting the Indian Medical Council in whatever things have happened. He himself committed that some mistakes are going on. I request the Minister to bring a comprehensive legislation as early as possible to prevent all these things because lot of money is going, like Rs. 20 lakhs for a medical seat and Rs. 70 lakhs for a post-graduate seat. This is a money spinning business. Thank you.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Thank you, Sir. There is corruption in the Medical Council and it is also important to note that to get an admission for an MBBS seat in a private medical college one has to pay a minimum of up to Rs. 25 lakhs and if it is for post-graduate seat, one has to pay more. What is the reason for that? There is a lot of demand for a medical profession but supply is not enough. Adequate seats are not there. If you are a medical doctor, there is a possibility of a job in the country and outside also. This is the case with nursing and paramedical courses also. I don't understand the reason why we are unnecessarily having restrictions and we do now allow enough colleges. What I want to know from the hon. Minister if that, in view of the fact there is much demand for medical graduates inside the country and outside, will he take steps to increase the number of medical colleges in the country? Of course, with the stipulation that the standards should be maintained and also with enough infrastructure. If these conditions are satisfied, why more medical colleges are not sanctioned? Why not have one medical college in every district, so that ultimately, the demand-supply gap is met and corruption is minimized. If demand is more and supply is less, then, naturally, that is the breeding ground for corruption. I would like to know whether the Minister will take steps in this regard.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Sir. The reply of the hon. Health Minister is far from satisfaction because he has not touched all the issues and as my colleague, Shri Mysura Reddy has rightly pointed out whenever there are complaints about irregularities then, the

Ministry is referring to Medical Council of India. जैसे कि एक शेर है - शीशे की अदालत में पत्थर की गवाही। So, the law breaker is elected by a peace maintenance committee. So, now, the Medical Council of India has become a hot bed and a den of corruption and peoples' confidence is shattered to see the way the Medical Council is functioning, the way the Chairman of the Medical Council has amassed wealth. It is really very shameful on the part of the entire system. So, what sort of concrete measures are going to be taken? The measure is, they form a three-Member Committee. I do not think the three-Member Committee is competent enough to tackle this. They are small fries. They cannot withstand with the pressure of all these personalities. So, I don't think that this is a solution.

Secondly, the hon. President of India has suggested for setting up of a national council for human resources and health. I do not know whether the Ministry of Health is giving any due consideration to the suggestion made by hon. President of India. I would be happy if he replies as to what he has done on this suggestion which came from the highest quarter. It helps us to clean up the system and we can have a proper regular body.

With these words, I feel, that the hon. Minister would respond to the questions raised by us. Thank you.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) : धन्यवाद सर। मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया के बारे में मुझे सिर्फ इतना ही कहना है कि इससे ज्यादा और भ्रष्ट कोई भी काउंसिल नहीं हो सकता। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में गवर्नमेंट मेडिकल कॉलेजों की संख्या बहुत कम है, लेकिन प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजों की संख्या अधिक है। मेडिकल काउंसिल में corruption इसलिए है, क्योंकि प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजों में उनकी सीटें किसी examination से नहीं भरतीं, बल्कि 30-35-40 लाख रुपए देने पर उनकी सीटें भरती हैं। इसलिए मेरी राय में मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया को समाप्त कर देना चाहिए। सर, उसका सर्टिफिकेट भी नकली मिलता है। मैं आपको उदाहरण दूंगा। उसमें जितने भी स्टाफ हैं, सबकी जांच होनी चाहिए कि उनके पास कितना पैसा आया है। Sir, Medical Council is a den of corruption.

सर, मैं एक suggestion देना चाहता हूं और उसे हमारे हेल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब को नोट करना चाहिए। प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेज में भी उसी तरह से examination होकर ही दाखिला होना चाहिए और जो capitation fee होती है, जो पैसा दिया जाता है, उसको check करना चाहिए। उसको नहीं लेने का ही provision बनाना चाहिए। यही मेरा suggestion है। तभी वह corruption दूर होगा, वरना मेडिकल काउंसिल में जो भी चैयरमैन होगा, जो भी चपरासी या क्लर्क होगा, सब मालामाल हो जाएंगे और उसमें कभी corruption रुक नहीं सकता।

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka) : Mr. Deputy-Chairman, Sir, to put it in a nutshell, the state of the Medical Council is such that it requires an immediate surgery. There are three types of cases. A bad law in the hands of good people; it is tolerable. But, good law in the hands of bad people is

intolerable. This is a case of bad law in the hands of bad people which is most intolerable. And, this is going on for the last so many years. The present President, who is in judicial custody, has been playing havoc for, the last ten years either in the sanction of medical colleges or new courses or in increasing the number of seats. When the college is in a position to manage 100 seats, they say, 'We will give only 40 seats.' Then, the management will run to them and then corruption starts. The Chairmanship or the Membership of the MCI has become a lucrative source of business. That is why heavy money is collected. For example, when you ask a private college, 'why are you charging Rs. 30-35 lakhs for a seat?' They say, 'Sir, we have not got permission free. We have to pay crores to the MCI and, therefore, we have no other alternative but to charge more fee.' It is true. But, so long as you do not stop corruption at the source, it is impossible. And, naturally, the private colleges will say the same thing. कन्नड़ में एक कहावत है।

The meaning is, "If some people can move under the mat, others will move even below *rangoli*." Now, what has happened is, I have ascertained that all though capitation fees have been abolished they are collecting it. In Unnikrishnan's case, the Supreme Court asked how they were collecting more money when capitation fee has been abolished. They told that the amount of fee is fixed — Rs.60,000 or Rs. 65,000 for non-Karnataka students and Rs. 50,000 for Karnataka students, and they give the receipt for that amount. Then, they say that unaccounted amount of rupees ten lakh should be put into *hundi* (collection box) only then you can get a seat. This is what is going on. I quote you a case. A person came from Kanyakumari. He wanted to get a seat. He went to the Manager and within half an hour he got a seat. He paid Rs. 65,000, meant for non-Karnataka students, collected the receipt of this amount and paid rupees five lakhs by putting in *hundi*. This is what is happening.

What happens when one wants to start a medical college? I have had one experience, in this regard, when I was the Governor of Jharkhand. A very reputed medical course management wanted to start a medical college in Jamshedpur. But, ultimately, they had to give up their plan. They told that they could not meet the demand of the Chairman of the Medical Council. Therefore, the medical college was not started at all in Jamshedpur. This is what is happening.

Another *modus operandi* is granting temporary recognition. The duration of a medical course is five years. Then, what is the fun in granting a temporary permission for 2-3 years? In fact, when I was Governor of Bihar, I had an experience that after two years the Medical Council would say, "No". In

such a situation, where will the students go? Therefore, either you should grant a permanent recognition or no permission at all, otherwise what will be the fate of students after 2-3 years. Therefore, this business of temporary permission should be stopped.

Now, I come to the issue of ghost professors. You go to a medical college they will have names of certain professors on their roll, but their names will be there in other medical colleges also. Therefore, it should be ensured that the medical colleges have qualified and competent staff. They are managing the medical colleges in such a manner that financially poor, but meritorious, students are not able to get a seat, and financially stronger students are able to get a seat. (Time-bell rings) That is why Rajaji in Swarajya had written, in 1953 — I have got a book 'Satyamev Jayate' which is a compilation. He said if the same method of admission to medical and engineering colleges would continue for a few decades, after some time, most of the doctors will be murderers and engineers will be destroyers. (Time-bell rings) Today, this is the situation. I am glad that the hon. Minister has candidly admitted in his statement that he is aware that the provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, are inadequate to ensure transparent, healthy and constructive decisions. My last submission is that when you appoint the Chairman of the Medical Council of India, you should bring a person with absolute integrity. That is the only precaution we should take. No amount of law can enforce honesty. You can enforce laws, but honesty cannot be enforced. The honesty comes from within.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to thank and congratulate my colleague, Shri P. Rajeev, for raising such an important Calling Attention and for focusing very correctly on the reasons whereby the Government of India has not intervened all those years to prevent the process whereby the Medical Council of India has become converted into the 'Medical Corruption of India'. In that process, there are three questions, which I feel that the hon. Minister should address. First, if today the power of the private medical lobbies has increased so much, it is also a fact that a large number of political leaders are also running private medical institutions.

Running of private medical institutions by political leaders has also given an extra power to the private management lobby to help the people who want to manipulate the system. I do not know whether the hon. Minister is aware or not; I would, certainly, ask him to provide the House a list of the number of private hospitals in which the President and the Vice-President of the Medical Council

of India are members of the Managing body of private colleges. There is a clear conflict of interest here. The Chair or the Vice-Chair of the regulatory body is, directly, linked to certain private management bodies. Now, these are not secret. Yet, we find no action under the law and the clauses of the law which the Central Government could have invoked. Therefore, I would like to point out before the House that we, really, have to seriously consider whether dependence on the private sector for providing medical education in this country can continue in this way.

I am surprised that in the Statement, the Health Minister has not even indicated that the Central Government itself is more interested in running these medical institutions. And why not? By not doing so, the federal principle of the Constitution is also being affected, because the Medical Council of India has been selective in giving permissions to private hospitals in very backward areas. The hon. Minister himself is aware that I went with him with a case of a Tripura Medical College, which the Government had taken over, in which in a completely unwarranted and in an unjust way, the permission had not been given. Fortunately, the Health Minister present was sensitive enough to the problems that a backward State like Tripura would face. He went through the procedures and found that it was wrongly withheld and he gave the permission. But this is just one case. In the whole of Eastern India, Sir, we find there has been a discriminatory attitude. Why? Perhaps, because, it was not so easy for them to manipulate the system, as far as that part of the country is concerned. Therefore, Sir, the federal character, in ensuring that there is an equal spread of medical institutions in the country, which is also a principle, has been violated and, unfortunately, the Health Minister has not looked at that in his Statement.

The third is, which some of the hon. Members have already raised, and, I think, that is the most crucial aspect, the impact this has on our students. The complete *de facto* deregulation of fee including capitation fee are being demanded from medical students. In spite of the laws passed by the Central Government from time to time, the laws in which we are trying to bring more justice to the students of hitherto deprived and disadvantaged communities, the medical lobbies are so strong in this country that even those social justice based laws in our country are being completely subverted. Therefore, Sir, my request to the hon. Minister would be to please do not refer to the totally flawed draft which was brought by the previous Government and which was, rightly, rejected by the Health Standing Committee. As Rajeevji has correctly said, that was a draft for centralization of the entire thing in the Government hands. We want autonomy of the MCI. We want other mechanisms for Parliamentary oversight of such bodies. That is essential. But do not destroy autonomy thinking that

you are going to reform the system through a kind of bureaucratic centralization. It is not going to help. So, bring a fresh legislation which deals with these three aspects. One, accountability of the MCI; (2) Parliamentary oversight and (3) this is very important, to ensure democratization of the MCI. The private lobbies have been symbolized by the utter corruption of its President.

And, if Rajeev is right that he is still the President, I think, the first thing which this House has to do is to ask the Government to take action under the present laws to ensure that he does not continue, even in name, as a President of the MCI.

DR. C.P. THAKUR (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me time to speak on this very important topic.

I myself wanted to reform some of these regulatory bodies but because of shortage of time, we could not do it. But now the onus lies on the present Minister and he has to do it. Actually, I think that pending the Act of Parliament, there should be something like the President's Rule not only for Medical Council but also for other Councils there. The Medical Council is one of the regulatory bodies. There is another Council called Dental Council. Then we were thinking to make another Council for paramedical staff like technicians, radiographers, etc. The fourth regulatory body in the Health Ministry is the Drug Controller of India because all the powers of giving licence to drug vest actually in the Drug Controller of India. It is neither with the Minister nor anybody else. So, at that time, I wanted that this should be equivalent to just like the FDA of America, which is a very good regulatory body. It gives the permission of drug. So, these four-five reforms have to be done. The Medical Council Bill went to the Standing Committee but it was not passed there. So, to do something, there should be some provision to check corruption in this Council. How it can be done temporarily, pending the Act of Parliament and things like that, has to be thought by the Minister and the Ministry. But it is the need of the hour. Certainly, it is the need of the hour.

Sir, one minute more. Then, as my hon. friends said, men with integrity should be appointed. All the Chairman at the time when they are appointed are men with integrity. But the moment, they see the money, they lose their integrity. That is the problem. There is no hard and fast test to check integrity. Just like Glucometer which estimates the blood sugar, there is no metre like that which can estimate the honesty and integrity of a person. But it has to be done.

1.00 P.M.

The other thing that I would like to say is that India is still behaving like a developing country. India should now behave like a developed country, like any other developed country. There is MCI of England. There are similar bodies in America which are absolutely clean and good bodies. So, the Minister should try to improve it. They can suspend some power for some time just like imposing the President's Rule and improve it during that period and make it a good body.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, for giving me this opportunity. Since I am the last speaker, so I can say that there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no; not last. There are one or two speakers more.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, there is a complete consensus in the House that this body has been reduced to be the most corrupt body in the country. It is helping and promoting those institutions which in turn are producing more and more *Munnabhai MBBS* in the country. Sir, it has become on Augean stable. So, it is the duty of the Parliament to do something. I partly agree with Brindaji that there should not be bureaucratic control on the Medical Council of India. But, at the same time, I would like to say that the way the Standing Committee has turned down all the recommendations, I think, that should also be revisited. I think, the hon. Minister can propose and the Parliament can again request the Standing Committee to revisit that Act. If there are aberrations, that can be corrected.

But, for three provisions, namely, (a) to fix the tenure of the President and Vice-President, (b) the power of dissolution of the Council, and (c) the provision for removal of the President and Vice-President, some kind of a mechanism must be devised by which these could be entertained by the Government, the authorities or the regulatory body.

Sir, I have gone through the statement of the hon. Minister. His intentions are genuine. His motive is genuine. He wants to do something. He had taken several measures immediately after becoming the Health Minister. He cleared all the pending files which were lying with the Ministry for more than six months within a week. So, his intentions are genuine. He wants to do something. He has issued instructions that no agent, no tout, should be entertained in the Ministry or anywhere else and that if anybody had any complaint, he could approach the Minister's Office and action will be taken accordingly. That shows that he wants to do something. The country should take advantage of

that. The gentleman in question has been arrested under this regime only. I think the Government wants to do something provided there are enough provisions in the law.

Therefore, I would request the House and the hon. Minister that the whole issues should be referred back to the Standing Committee and these three provisions must be looked into again.

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, यह डा. केतन देसाई का घोटाला एक दिन में पैदा नहीं हुआ है। सवाल इस घोटाले का नहीं है डेढ़ टन सोना मिला और 1,800 करोड़ रुपए मिले, दूसरे दिन अखबार छापता है कि 180 करोड़ रुपए और डेढ़ सौ किलो सोना मिला तथा तीसरे दिन अखबार छापता है कि 1,800 करोड़ रुपए और डेढ़ सौ किलो सोना मिला। पहले तो स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी यह स्पष्ट करें कि कितना पकड़ा गया और क्या-क्या पकड़ा गया? यहां सवाल भ्रष्टाचार का नहीं है। बहुत सारे लोग भ्रष्टाचार करते होंगे, लेकिन यहां भ्रष्टाचार नहीं होना चाहिए। यह शिक्षा विभाग का मामला है, यह देश की जिंदगी से जुड़ा मामला है, जहां Doctors पैदा होते हैं, जो लोगों की जिंदगी बचाते हैं। लोगों की जिंदगी से खिलवाड़ करने का अधिकार किसी के पास नहीं है। यह व्यक्ति पिछले 7 सालों से काम कर रहा था, तो हमारे मंत्रालय की नज़रें कहां थीं? क्या हम इतने दिनों में कुछ देख नहीं सकते थे? गांधीनगर में किसका आलीशान बंगला बना? उस बंगले में सोफे के अंदर और पलंग के नीचे करोड़ों रुपए मिले। आप देखिए कि सोफे के अंदर 65 लाख रुपए मिल जाना, यह कितनी आश्चर्यजनक बात है। Pondicherry में 7 प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेज खुलते हैं, लेकिन मंत्री जी का ध्यान वहां क्यों नहीं जाता है? क्या उस राज्य की इतनी आबादी है, इतनी ताकत है कि वहां इतने मेडिकल कॉलेज खोले जाएं? आप कह देंगे कि यह अधिकार हमारे पास नहीं है, परिषद की तो स्वायत्तता है। आपकी मजबूरी तो आपके उत्तर में झलक रही है कि "1956 के विभिन्न उपबंधों में संशोधन करने के लिए अगस्त, 2005 में संसद में एक व्यापक विधेयक पेश किया गया था, जिसका उद्देश्य परिषद को उसके कार्यपालन के प्रति अधिक उत्तरदायी बनाना तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रति परिषद को अधिक जवाबदेह बनाने के लिए कदम उठाने में सशक्त बनाना था।" यह "था" क्या होता है? आपने इन 5 वर्षों में यह क्यों नहीं किया? इसका कारण यह है कि आप super power नहीं हैं, आप सत्ता में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री नहीं हैं, आपके ऊपर भी कोई मंत्री है, जिसका नाम - डा. केतन देसाई और वह पूरे मंत्रालय को नहीं, बल्कि पूरी UPA सरकार को चलाता था। कौन है वह मंत्री? कितने मंत्रियों के मेडिकल कॉलेज चलते हैं, कितने सांसदों के मेडिकल कॉलेज चलते हैं, किसके कारण यह आदमी इतनी तेजी से भ्रष्टाचार कर रहा था, इसका जवाब आपको देना होगा? कौन-कौन हैं इसके पीछे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप क्यों कूद रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप इसको राजनीतिक तौर पर मत देखिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : इल्लाम मत लगाइए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा : राजीव जी, इस पर राजनीति नहीं होनी चाहिए, यह देश के भविष्य का सवाल है। तथ्य यह है कि केतन देसाई किसी का नहीं है। वह इस देश के खिलाफ इतना बड़ा घातक काम कर रहा है और उसके बाद आप कह रहे हैं कि आपकी सरकार, उनकी सरकार, यह किसी सरकार का मामला नहीं है। मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ

कि आप 5 सालों से उसको देख रहे थे, क्या सब कुछ एक दिन में हो गया? ...(व्यवधान)... इसके बाद राजीव जी जो कह रहे हैं कि "He is still the President", सवाल यह है कि वह इतनी बड़ी ताकत कैसे बना?

श्री विजय कुमार रुपाणी (गुजरात) : वह गुजरात में कांग्रेस के साथ है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इनके कार्य काल में कितने कॉलेजों को अनुमति दी गई और कितनी सीटें बढ़ाई गई? 2250 करोड़ रुपए उसके 100 करोड़ रुपए के तीन-तीन, चार-चार श्री स्टार होटल चर रहे हों और क्या सरकार को इसके बारे में पता नहीं था? दिक्कत यह है कि सरकार के आईटी विभाग का अधिकारी पकड़ा जाता है, सीबीआई का अधिकारी पकड़ा जाता है, सारे देश का सिस्टम तहस-नहस हो गया है। एक दिन में यह empire थोड़े ही खड़ा हुआ है, इसलिए पार्टी से ऊपर उठ कर पार्लियामेंट की भावना को समझते हुए इस पर बहुत गंभीरता से कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। ...(समय की घंटी)... इसलिए मैं बार-बार कहता हूँ कि केतन देसाई के जमाने में डॉक्टर कम, कसाई ज्यादा पैदा हुए। कसाई पैदा न हों, डॉक्टर पैदा हों, इसलिए आवश्यक है कि इस पर गंभीरता से विचार हो। धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I just want to make a couple of quick points. I know that we are running short of time. Of course, the most important issue has been highlighted by my hon. colleagues. The fact is that this is particularly serious because it is medical education and the health of the nation literally is in the hands of students who go to the medical colleges and that should have been taken with far greater seriousness. Of course, the hon. Member has sought to make it political, but it is not a political issue. It is something which concerns every single one of us. Sir, of course, Ketan Desai needs exemplary punishment. He should be removed today if he continues as President of the Medical Council. There are other members of the Medical Council of India. Is there a system or the way that these colleges are inspected? Sir, I know of various cases where medical colleges apply for permission and it is subject to a supposed-to-be a vigorous inspection by the Medical Council. For the purpose of this inspection, patients are brought from other hospitals in trucks and they are placed over there for the day and they are paid something. ...(Interruptions)... The faculty members are hired also who are doctors with their degrees and given fee for the day. There are agents who operate for the purpose of inspection alone. This is something which is happening for inspection virtually in all medical colleges that are coming up now. Let us not focus only upon one person or one particular act of corruption. The entire system is riddled with corruption.

I feel that exemplary action should be taken against all those members in the Medical Council who are party to this. What about those doctors? I would like, without wasting time, to tell the hon. Minister by mentioning this example to take out the list of all those colleges that were inspected under

Ketan Desai and the list of members who were sent as examiners. Does required infrastructure exist in those colleges? Are those patients actually there? What are the rules there were broken? Wherefrom those patients and the faculty brought for the day? This is something on which the health of the nation depends.

The second issue that I would also like to raise is that there are powerful lobbies. I am afraid I don't agree with Brindaji. I don't want to beat our breast and say that politicians are responsible for everything. This is a powerful lobby which operates with money. Whoever is responsible should be punished. I don't believe that it is only necessarily politicians. When the matters go to court, the cases are not properly defended. The Supreme Court has observed in certain cases that no lawyer worth the name actually defended the Government or the Government position. So, I would like to know how were the cases handled once these are settled in courts of law.

These powerful lobbies go to the court and obtain the temporary permission, as Shri Rama Jois spoke about, to continue in the courts. Therefore, Sir, let the hon. Minister take a serious view of the court proceedings and explain to us what happens in the court. Finally, Sir, I think it is important for the hon. Minister, while restructuring, I do agree with Shri Rajeev Shukla, the Standing Committee, I respectfully suggest, should revisit its conclusions upon the Bill that has been sent back. I think we need to go into it in careful detail to see the need ratio. What the hon. Member pointed out about all medical colleges in Puducherry is not correct. I think there should be oversight to ensure that medical colleges come up in backward areas where they are needed and not always in areas where there is a large population or in towns. While rehauling the entire system, hon. Minister should take that into account.

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : सर, मैं हाउस में सभी साथियों का बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ। जो मिनिस्टरी महसूस करती है, जो देश महसूस करता है, इस लोकतंत्र में देश की जो आवाज़ होती है, उनके द्वारा चुने गए जो प्रतिनिधि होते हैं, वे representatives उनकी आवाज़ के साथ, उनके सुर के साथ सुर मिलाकर चिंता कर रहे हैं। मुझे खुशी इस बात की है कि इस discussion के दौरान चर्चा सिर्फ एक व्यक्ति तक महदूद नहीं रही, बल्कि हमारे पूरे सिस्टम में कहाँ खामियाँ हैं, उनकी तरफ भी ध्यान दिलाया गया। मुल्क के अंदर जब कोई भी बीमारी आती है तो उसके लिए अगर कोई जिम्मेदार होता है तो वह सिस्टम होता है। मैं हमारे साथी, जिन्होंने मूव किया, उन पर भी आऊंगा लेकिन लास्ट स्पीकर ने जो कहा, चूंकि वह मुझे ताज़ा-ताज़ा याद है इसलिए सबसे पहले मैं वहीं से शुरू करना चाहूंगा कि सिस्टम में खामियाँ हैं।

करप्शन कहाँ से आती है? करप्शन के दो कारण हैं। पहला कारण यह है कि खुद आदमी ठीक हो, उसके बाद भी आप कुछ concession मांगें तो करप्शन है। दूसरा, आप कोई undue काम कराना चाहते हैं, जिसके

काबिल आप नहीं हैं, तो वह induce corruption है। आप जगह-जगह जाते हैं, उस व्यक्ति के पास भी जाते हैं, अपने हक में न्याय सुनाने के लिए उसको corrupt करने की कोशिश करते हैं। ऐसा आज एक जगह पर नहीं है, मैं अगर नाम लूंगा तो बहुत बड़ी लिस्ट हो जाएगी - ऐसा हर जगह है। मुझसे ज्यादा सभी सदस्य इस बारे में जानते हैं, कोई भी इससे बचा हुआ नहीं है - चाहे constitutional authorities हों या दूसरी हों - देश के अंदर कोई इससे बचा हुआ नहीं है। हम चाहे किसी जगह के बारे में कहें या न कहें, लेकिन हम सब जानते हैं कि रोज-मर्रा में क्या होता है। कई जगह जबर्दस्ती करप्शन है कि आप कर भी सकते हैं लेकिन नहीं करते हैं। जहां तक medical colleges का सवाल है, मैं अपने एक साल के अनुभव के आधार पर यह कह सकता हूँ कि यहां पर दो किस्म की करप्शन है। एक का तो मैंने शुरू में ही जिक्र किया कि कई colleges कहते हैं कि हमारा infrastructure भी ठीक है, हमारी faculty भी ठीक है, teaching staff भी ठीक है, उसके बावजूद भी हमें मान्यता नहीं दी जाती, हमसे पैसे लिए जाते हैं - जबकि दूसरी जगह ये तमाम चीजें नहीं हैं। लेकिन अभी तक दोनों रोते हैं। कॉलेज वाले कहते हैं कि MCI परमिशन नहीं देती। MCI वाले कहते हैं कि इनके पास infrastructure और faculty नहीं है। जयन्ती जी ने जो बताया, वह हकीकत है कि private colleges की तादाद बढ़ गई है। यहां मेरे साथी ने कहा - शायद केरल के साथी ने कहा कि ज्यादा medical colleges बनने चाहिए।

सर, ज्यादा medical colleges भी करप्शन का एक अड्डा बन गए हैं। आज लड़ाई किस पर है? हमारे पास human resources कम हैं, हमारे पास faculty कम है, हमारे पास lecturers की कमी है, associate professors की कमी है, assistant professors की कमी है, professors की कमी है। वे limited number में हैं। जितने नए colleges आते हैं - गवर्नमेंट सेक्टर में या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में - विशेषकर प्राइवेट सेक्टर में, वह सबसे पहले तो उनसे गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज से इस्तीफा दिलाते हैं जिससे गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज में defunct हो जाता है। उसके बाद एक प्राइवेट कॉलेज ने ले लिया, गवर्नमेंट में जितना पैसा मिलता था, उससे ज्यादा तनखाह बढ़ा दी, उसके पास faculty हो गई। दूसरे साल दूसरा मेडिकल कॉलेज आ ही रहा है, बन रहा है, उसने उससे ज्यादा दुगुने पैसे उसको दे दिए और उस पुराने वाले मेडिकल कॉलेज को defunct कर दिया। इस प्रकार इसने MCI के rules and regulations को पढ़ने के लिए अपना किया। ज्यों ही उस कॉलेज को मान्यता मिल गई तो वहां से वह प्रोफेसर चौथे कॉलेज में भाग गया।

तो यह जो ज्यादा कॉलेज भी आ रहे हैं, यह सोल्यूशन नहीं है। यह कॉज है करप्शन का भी, क्योंकि फेकल्टी लिमिटेड है। इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए तो आप कह सकते हैं कि कोई पूंजीपति होगा, पैसे वाला होगा तो बिल्डिंग बनाएगा। लेकिन फेकल्टी पूंजीपति से नहीं आ सकती है फेकल्टी लिमिटेड है। उसके लिए मैं अभी साथ-साथ समाधान भी बताऊंगा, क्योंकि आप कहेंगे कि आपने हेल्थ मिनिस्टर के नाते क्यों नहीं सोचा। एक चीज मैंने सोची है जो की भी है, इसके अलावा दूसरा राज्य सरकारों को करना है। फेकल्टी कहां से बनती है, जो पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट होते हैं वे ही specialist और super specialist भी बनते हैं और वे ही मेडिकल कॉलेज के लेक्चरर भी बनते हैं और लेक्चरर बनेंगे तो जाहिर है कि over a period of time बाई प्रमोशन हैड ऑफ दि डिपार्टमेंट में

प्रोफेसर बनेंगे। तो उसके लिए दोनों समाधान के लिए हमने specialist और super specialist कैसे बढ़ें और कॉलेजेज में जो ह्यूमन रिसोर्स है, फेकल्टी है उसके लिए कैसे बढ़ें, इस साल in one go हमने गवर्नमेंट मेडिकल कॉलेजेज में चार हजार एडिशनल पोस्ट ग्रेज्युएट सैंक्शन की और उनको अनुमति दी। न केवल इंक्रीज ही कर दिए, बल्कि शुरू भी कर दिए और अपनी मिनिस्ट्री से इजाजत भी दी। फिर अगले साल हम चार हजार को और देंगे और उससे अगले साल फिर दो हजार को देंगे। इस प्रकार तीन साल में एडिशनल दस हजार का हमारा टारगेट है, नई एम.डी., एम.एस. और जितनी भी स्ट्रीम हैं उनकी सीटें बढ़ाने का, जिससे यह काम खत्म हो।

दूसरे, इसके अलावा बहुत सारी राज्य सरकारों से हम निवेदन करते हैं कि अब वह जमाना गया, जैसे केरल में 55 साल की रिटायरमेंट ऐज है, यह बात आप जान लीजिए कि आज 55 साल वाला दो शादियां करने के लिए दूल्हा बनने को तैयार रहता है। आज कहां पर 55 साल की रिटायरमेंट ऐज है? हमारे जम्मू एंड कश्मीर में 58 साल की है, अधिकतर राज्यों में भी 58 साल की ही है। लेकिन हम सालों से राज्य सरकारों से निवेदन कर रहे हैं कि खुदा के लिए जिस चीज में acute deficiency, आपके मेडिकल कॉलेज में डेफिसिएंसी है, आप प्राइवेट की तो छोड़िए, सरकारी मेडिकल कॉलेज में कम से कम इनके जो पढ़ाने वाले हैं faculty members हैं, उनकी ऐज 55 और 58 तो छोड़ दीजिए, इनकी कम से कम 65 साल तो कर दीजिए। हमारे यहां विभिन्न पार्टियों की राज्य सरकारें हैं और इसमें मदद के लिए मैं आपकी सहायता चाहूंगा कि अगर हम इसमें ऐज 7 साल बढ़ा दें, जबकि केरल में तो 10 साल बढ़ेंगे और जम्मू एंड कश्मीर में 7 साल ही बढ़ेंगे और कहीं 5 साल बढ़ेंगे, तो सबसे पहले जो हमारे गवर्नमेंट के मेडिकल कॉलेजेज हैं उनकी डेफिसिएंसी का समाधान होगा। यह मत कहिए कि गवर्नमेंट कॉलेजेज में, वृंदा जी ने अभी चर्चा की थी, उसके अलावा भी देश भर में हमारे मेडिकल कॉलेजेज हैं गवर्नमेंट सेक्टर में जिनमें अभी ह्यूमन रिसोर्स की फेकल्टी की बहुत कमी है, उनका समाधान भी हमें करना है। जहां तक आज के इस प्रश्न का सवाल है, इसको मैं तीन भागों में बांटना चाहता हूं कि हमने क्या किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I will come to that. इसमें मिनिस्ट्री ने क्या किया है। हमारा अभी एक साल होने वाला है इसी महीने के आखिर तक, लेकिन पहले ही 15-20 दिनों में जितनी पेंडिंग फाईल थीं वे हमने क्लीअर कर दीं। पहली प्रेस कॉंसिल में हमने बताया कि यहां मिनिस्ट्री के अंदर कोई touts नहीं दिखाई देना चाहिए। मैं यह बतला रहा हूं कि हमने एक्शन क्या लिए। सभी पेपर्स में यह आया है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री में अगर किसी ने मेडिकल कॉलेज वाले की शक्ल देखी, या touts की शक्ल देखी जो फाईलों को नीचे से आने के लिए पुश करता है, तो उसके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त एक्शन लिया जाएगा।

लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ हमने एम.सी.आई. और डी.सी.आई. को यह कहा कि अगर कहीं करप्शन का केस होगा, तो उस पर सख्त से सख्त एक्शन लिया जाएगा और इसको बार-बार रिपीट करते जाओ। इस साल फरवरी के महीने में मैंने तमाम देश के जितने भी प्राइवेट एम.सी.आई. अथवा डी.सी.आई. के हैं, उन सब को पर्सनल लेटर लिखा कि हमें शिकायतें मिलती हैं कि कुछ लोग मिनिस्टर के नाम पर, कुछ लोग मिनिस्ट्री के नाम पर, कुछ लोग डी.सी.आई. के नाम पर, कुछ लोग एम.सी.आई. के नाम पर पैसे लेते हैं, हमारे यहां टोटल

ट्रांसपरेंसी है, मैरिट पर काम किया जाएगा। अगर कोई एम.सी.आई., डी.सी.आई. की तरफ से पैसा मांग रहा है, तो हमें फौरन इत्तला दीजिए। हमने छः फैक्स नम्बर उनको दिए और पिछले चार महीनों से सैकड़ों फैक्स आते हैं और उसमें कोई सब्सिडियेट नहीं हो पाया, वह भी जांच-पड़ताल हम लोग करते हैं।

जहां तक मिनिस्ट्री का सवाल है, मैं यकीन से कह सकता हूँ कि कोई उंगली उठाकर नहीं कह सकता है कि मिनिस्ट्री में कोई दलाल घूमता है या तouts घूमता है या किसी के कहने से किसी प्राइवेट कालेज को परमिशन या in take या कम बढ़ाया जाता है या कम सीटें की जाती हैं।

सर, यह सवाल उठाया गया कि क्यों नहीं ये पावर्स कम की जाती हैं। आज एक व्यक्ति के बारे में या एक इंस्टीट्यूशन के बारे में बात हुई। दुर्भाग्य से किसी ने उधर से यह कहा कि यूपीए किसी आदमी को प्रोटेक्शन देता है। आप मुझे माफ कीजिए कि जो autonomous जगहें हैं या स्थान हैं, इनके लिए जो व्यक्ति अपाइंट होते हैं, वे किसी वे वक्त में हुए हों, ये एनडीए के वक्त में भी थे और यूपीए के वक्त में भी थे, इसीलिए हमको इसे बांटना नहीं चाहिए कि ये किसके वक्त में थे। यह क्रिएशन एनडीए या यूपीए के वक्त की नहीं है, यह हमारे कभी-कभी एक्ट में कमजोरियां रहती हैं, उसकी बदौलत है। एक्ट 1956 में बना और तब से हमने बहुत सारे एक्ट्स में, भारत के संविधान में काफी परिवर्तन पिछले 60 साल में लाए हैं, इसको आप सब जानते हैं। हम डायनेमिक दुनिया में रहते हैं, कोई एक्ट हजारों साल नहीं रहता है और जिस तरह से हमारे समाज में बदलाव आ रहा है, दुर्भाग्य से हम इस एक्ट में कोई तब्दीली नहीं लाए। लेकिन 2005 में महसूस किया गया कि एक्ट में संशोधन किया जाए। हमारे साथी ने उधर से कहा कि आपने इसके बारे में क्या किया।

इसी यूपीए गवर्नमेंट ने 2005 में और आप सब के सहयोग से यह तय हुआ कि एक्ट में तब्दीली लाने की जरूरत है। आज चाहे रिज्योल्यूशन मूव करने वाला कहता है या दूसरा कहता है या प्रेस वाला कहीं लिखता भी है, मैं प्रेस वालों को दोषी नहीं ठहराता हूँ कि उनके पास एक्ट नहीं है और कहेंगे कि एक्ट में नहीं है क्योंकि जब भी कोई घटना हो जाती है, तो हम कहते हैं कि उसको फांसी पर लटका दो या यह करो। लेकिन हम कानून के जरिए से जाते हैं। आपको पता है कि मुम्बई में कितनी बड़ी घटना हुई, बाहर से आतंकवादी आया, वह सैकड़ों लोगों को मार गया, हम सब चाहते तो उसे उसी वक्त गोली से मार देते, लेकिन कानून है और कानून के अनुसार ही जाना पड़ेगा। कानून के बगैर आप बंदूक उठाकर किसी को मार नहीं सकते हैं, किसी को हटा नहीं सकते हैं और खासतौर से यह एक्ट पार्लियामेंट के जरिए से बने हैं, तो जो चीज हमें इम्पावर की गई है, तो उसी के जरिए इन इंस्टीट्यूशन्स को भी इम्पावर किया गया है। इसी सरकार ने 2005 में यह महसूस किया कि गवर्नमेंट को एक्शन लेने के लिए इम्पावर होना चाहिए और गवर्नमेंट इम्पावर होने के लिए एक बिल लाई और बिल शायद इसी हाउस में पेश हुआ और उसके बाद स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के पास गया। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में सभी पार्टियों के सदस्य होते हैं, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी

में दोनों हाउस के हमारे साथी हैं। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट बहुत पहले सदन के पटल पर ले कर दी गई है, अगर रिपोर्ट ले नहीं होती, तो मैं शायद इसको कोट नहीं कर सकता था, लेकिन नॉर्मली रूल्स हैं कि एक दफा रिपोर्ट सदन के पटल पर रखी गई हो, तो उसके बाद रिपोर्ट को कोट करने में, because it is in public domain. उसको कोट करने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होती है।

मैं तीन-चार उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि जो बिल लाया गया था, उसमें गवर्नमेंट प्रेसिडेंट और वाइस प्रेजिडेंट की टर्म फिक्स करना चाहती थी। अभी के कांस्टीट्यूशन में टर्म की कोई सीमा नहीं है। हमारी मिनिस्ट्री ने यह सजेस्ट किया था कि दो टर्म्स से ज्यादा कोई नहीं रहना चाहिए। अन-फॉर्बुनेटली स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने उसको अन-कांस्टीट्यूशनल बना दिया कि हम MPs और MLAs बनते हैं, तो उनको नहीं मिलता है, तो फिर आप इसको क्यों रोक रहे हैं? इस रिकमंडेशन को नहीं माना गया।

Power of the Central Government to dissolve the Executive Committee and other committees, इसको भी नहीं माना गया। इसके साथ-साथ था power to the Central Government to remove President, Vice-President, and Members of the Executive Committee, यह इसीलिए था कि अगर इस तरह की कोई घटना हो जाए। This was not agreed. Another was, direction by the Central Government. This was not agreed. Another was, direction by the Central Government. यह लिमिटेड तौर पर कहा गया था कि डायरेक्शन दे सकते हैं, तो हमने कहा था कि अगर डायरेक्शन देंगे और अगर उस डायरेक्शन को एक्सेप्ट नहीं करेंगे, तो हम सीधे डायरेक्शन इश्यु कर देंगे। उसमें कहा गया कि नहीं, आप डायरेक्शन MCI को दें, वे मानें या न मानें। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, the Minister is criticizing the Standing Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No, I am not criticizing the Standing Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, somebody from the Standing Committee who was there had to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am stating the facts. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is quoting from the report. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not criticizing the Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is that the report is in public domain. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government has also right to defend itself. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am just saying that the Government had the intention. ...*(Interruptions)*... All were present there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a calling-attention only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: You have freedom to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have also freedom to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has been discussed for more than one and a half hours. ...*(Interruptions)*... In calling-attention, you don't have this much time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am not criticizing anybody. When you are saying that the Government is not doing anything, I have said that the Government has brought the legislation. ...*(Interruptions)*... This legislation was brought in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, this was a deeply flawed legislation. That is why they wanted to. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Now you are saying that the legislation itself is flawed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now you are criticizing the whole Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, some of its suggestions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Brindaji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is other business in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the only business. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have other business also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, I am just making it clear not only for the hon. Members of this House but I am also making it clear for the entire country. Whatever comes to somebody's mind in any part of the country they are writing that Ministry is not taking any action whether it is in Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, or English. The Ministry should be armed with some provisions of the Act where it has to act. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is too much. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing it. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given sufficient opportunity to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I have made it very clear that even if it is my son I will not defend him. You can ask Dr. Abdullah. When I became Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, I made it clear not just in the first Press Conference, but I wrote this on my personal pad to all the Secretaries, to all the Commissioners, and to all the DCs, and to all the SPs, that if any member of my family, my son or wife or relative telephones you or comes to you, don't entertain them. If Ghulam Nabi Azad can do it, he cannot defend anybody. But, I cannot do something which is not within my competence, which the Act does not allow me to do. I will have to act according to the law of the land. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): I respect your sentiments. But, your remark that there is no provision in the Act means that the Government is feeling helpless in dealing with this case. Are you feeling helpless? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has not yet concluded. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot allow. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is lot of business. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot allow it to go on indefinitely. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't allow. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: If there were provisions, why did the Government bring in amendment to the Act which I have mentioned? There were some loopholes in the Act of 1956. The Government was compelled to bring in amendments to the Act in 2005.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, the previous Health Minister had other reasons to bring those amendments. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Brindaji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... At this stage, you will not get all the answers from the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to conclude this Calling Attention Motion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, as I said, it is not a question of having apprehensions here. As I said, people write. It is for them also to see what is there and what is not there. इस बीच मैं हमने दो चीजों की हैं, जब यह नहीं हुआ and when we came to the conclusion that स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने जो हमारी रिकमेंडेशन्स थीं, वे रिजेक्ट कर दीं, तब क्या करें? That's why, the Government didn't move forward till last year. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... He cannot answer as you want. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Whatever provisions my friends are talking about, I will come to them. ...*(Interruptions)*... First you listen to me. Now, ask me as to what action I have taken in one year. Since the action could not be taken, the Government proposed the amendments. In respect of those amendments, the Ministry and the Standing Committee were not on the same wavelength. So, this happened. I must agree. Now, what has happened during the last one year? We came to the conclusion that no action has been taken. Immediately, maybe within a fortnight, after this new Government came into being and I became the Health Minister, the President of India in her Address to the Joint Session of Parliament on 4th June 2009 stated that the Central Government has proposed to set up the National Council for Human Resource in Health in order to streamline the regulatory mechanism and increase skilled manpower in health sector. So, we did not do it once there was a contradiction. Now, we have taken it up in the last one year.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How much time will you take?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, at least, ten to fifteen minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you don't want answer, it is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We also have to take up the Finance Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, this is the current thing. I think, the hon. Member has rightly raised this. The people would like to know about it. It is not only about the hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... Here, I would support them that these questions are being asked.

So, we wanted an Over- Arching Body not only for MCI, but of the Dental Council, for Ayurveda, for nursing and for our paramedical staff. So, what happened to this? On 4th of December, the President addressed the Joint Houses of Parliament. On 19th of June, just within another 15 days, a Task Force was constituted by me under the chairmanship of the Health Secretary, Government of India. The Task Force consisted of huge numbers from various areas, not only government officials, but also from the private sector, and on 31st July, the Task Force submitted the report along with the Bill. Then, when the Task Force submitted the report along with the Bill, we had a long discussion, and before going to the Cabinet and then coming forward with an Act, it is required that we should take State Governments on board. So, this Bill, with my letter, was referred to all the State Governments, and till date, 13 States and Union Territories have responded, and maybe, we may not wait for the response of all the States. We have already reminded them and once we get the response from more States, we will see as to what we can do. So, this Over- Arching body once it comes into being, it will take care of everything.

Then almost everything will be subsumed in that. Then I don't think there will be any role of this regulatory organization. This is what we have done in one year's time. It is not that we sat quietly and whatever was going on, we allowed that to go on, and whatever is going on, it is because of the fact that under the Act, we cannot do anything. So, we have to find an alternate way bringing another legislation which is far superior and much more commanding. So, this is the position as of now about that law.

The hon. Member, the mover of the Resolution has said that there are so many government nominees. Excuse me. Out of 123 members, the Government of India nominees are only 8. So, 8 Government of India nominees out of 123 members are of no consequence. Out of 123 members, 32 are the nominees of the State Governments, and you know the type of States we have ruled by every party across the country. They represent almost the entire spectrum of the whole country. Then the majority of the remaining members are elected by the universities.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Just a minute. It is like this. The State Governments representatives nominated by the Central Government.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Yes. But that is for name sake, they are nominated. But it is the State Government which does it. We do not go into that technical word. Since it has come into being till today, no Union Minister, to whichever party he or she might have belonged, has done anything contrary to what the State Governments have done. That is just written. They are recommendatories of the State Governments. If your State has recommended something, should I overrule that? So, they are only the recommendatories of the State Governments and the State universities and the Health Minister rather the Government of India itself because the Health Minister does not take anything out of his own pocket. I consult everybody. Then he has the power of just 8 members out of 123 members, and so, they cannot do much. Now, my friend has said in the beginning that you could do something under section 10.

SOME HON. MEMEBRS: Section 13.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Section 13, Commission of Inquiry. To this Commission of Inquiry, we have seen what happened. This is not the first time that it has happened. It has happened in 2001. In 2001, when the High Court came into picture, High Court told him, "Okay. We will appoint somebody as an Administrator." Then, the Vice-President went to the Supreme Court. Vice-President said, "Well if there are charges against the President, why should you put the Administrator? Why not me?" So, the Supreme Court said, "Okay. The Vice-President should discharge the duties of a President." And under the supervision and superintendence of the

Supreme Court, the election was held, and the new President, who is there, and who was removed by the High Court and was concurred by the Supreme Court, earlier, used to get elected by 60 percent votes or 70 percent votes. So, under the concurrence of that new dispensation, he got elected by 99 percent votes! So, what can we do? It is not the Ministry alone; even the High Court and the Supreme Court have laid their heads there, but nothing has come out of it. So, now, this time, I have referred. Since, already, it has gone there, this type of case has seen the lights of High Courts and the Supreme Court, and the election under the superintendence of the Supreme Court, the Courts and the Judiciary.

This time, when a person like me does not know the ABC of law, I have referred this case to the Law Ministry on the 29th of last month. So, I am waiting. I have referred that this all has happened; whatever has happened, whatever has appeared in the Press, what the CBI has done and whatever CBI has reported to us, I have compiled all that and I have asked for a direction of the Law Ministry because that is an appropriate Ministry which can find some solution. On one side, it is an Act, and on the other side, there is not a provision explicit speaking order for this particular thing, that is, '30' may be just vague, something like shikayat and all that, not corrupt. So, I am now waiting. Whatever the Law Ministry is going to suggest, I will go by that.

Sir, with these words, I would like to thank the hon. Members for their concern and I am one with all of them insofar as this concern is concerned. I am sure, all of us will find together some solution to streamline the whole system.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for lunch for one hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch at forty-three minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at forty-two minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Finance Bill, 2010

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2010-11, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, the Finance Bill was introduced on 26th February, 2010 when I presented the Budget proposals in the other House and subsequently I laid the papers on the Table of this House. The budgetary exercise is a long-drawn process and with the disposal of this item, the almost nine-week long budgetary exercise will come to an end. I would not like to make a long speech about the various features of the Finance Bill. But I would like to bring to your notice certain aspects which are important and relevant.

Sir, when we introduce the Finance Bill, it is a normal practice that we receive a large number of suggestions, views and comments from different stakeholders, and it is possible in a budgetary exercise like ours, particularly when the direct tax is so complex, that certain proposals affect certain sections, certain unintended benefits are accrued to some section and certain unintended hardships are also mitigated in the case of some other sections.

Therefore, the time which we utilize between the presentation of the Budget and the introduction of the Finance Bill, and when this is finally disposed of in that House, we receive various representation/suggestions/comments and we consider them deeply. With those considerations, I have made certain suggestions. The hon. Members would find that, if they examine the Finance Bill, as it was introduced and the Finance Bill which has come to this House, as amended by the Lok Sabha, there are differences in certain sections and certain areas. In the fitness of things, I should explain to this House why I have introduced those and why I am suggesting them to be considered by this House. Both in the direct taxes and in the indirect taxes, there have been certain, not very major, changes. After that, I would like to respond to the hon. Members about the general state of economy, the subsequent developments and its impact on the Budget and how do we look at the outcome for the year under review. Surely, the hon. Members would make their observations and I will try to respond to some of them. In the introductory stage, I would like to confine myself only to those changes which have been brought in the Finance Bill. First, I would like to talk about direct taxes, then service taxes and thereafter indirect taxes.

While introducing the Finance Bill, 2010, in respect of direct taxes, emphasis has been on relief to individual taxpayers, encouraging research and development in the country, providing some relief measures in view of the recessionary impact and rationalization of procedure and steps to mitigate compliance cost. Based on the discussions and representations received after the introduction of the Finance Bill, certain further reliefs and concessions on direct taxes are proposed.

Availability of modern hospitals is a priority area for the country and private sector participation is desirable in order to provide better healthcare facilities to citizens. Currently, hospitals (of more

than 100-bed capacity) constructed in any area other than the 'excluded area' are eligible for claiming hundred percent deduction under Section 80-1B (11C) of the Income Tax Act. Considering the pressing need for more hospitals all over the country, it is proposed to include the business of a new hospital anywhere in India, with, at least, one hundred beds for patients, as a 'specified business' for availing the benefit of investment linked deduction.

Another priority of the Government is to make India slum free. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has issued draft guidelines for slum-free city planning. The Rajiv Awas Yojana for slum-dwellers and urban poor envisages slum-free India by encouraging States/Union Territories to tackle the problem of slums in a definitive manner. For this purpose, it is proposed to also include the business of developing and building a housing project under a scheme for slum redevelopment or rehabilitation framed by the Central Government or a State Government as a 'specified business' for availing the benefit of investment linked deduction.

In consequence of the decision to allow tax-neutrality for conversion of a company into Limited Liability Partnership (LLP), it is proposed to also exempt from taxation the transfer of shares by the shareholders of the company in respect of such a conversion.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ever since I proposed imposition of service tax on international and domestic air passengers in this Budget this year, I have received a number of representations expressing concern that this levy would adversely affect the civil aviation sector and would make air travel prohibitive. I would like to clarify that it would not be so. The effective rates of levy, when they come into effect, would be a maximum of Rs.100 per travel for domestic journey in any class and a maximum of Rs.500 per travel for international journey by economy class. Further, domestic air travel to and from the North-Eastern sector would be exempt even from this moderate tax.

The construction sector has requested for a review of changes in the service tax law proposed in this year's Budget. Several suggestions have been made by the trade associations. Considering all the inputs, I propose to provide tax relief to this sector by enhancing their rate of abatement from 67 percent to 75 percent of the gross value where such value includes the value of the land constructed upon. Certain procedural bottlenecks relating to the completion certificate prescribed in the law would also be simplified.

With a view to give thrust to the low cost housing schemes for the urban poor, I propose to exempt service tax on constructions under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and under Rajiv Awas Yojana.

The above changes relating to construction sector would be effective from a notified date after enactment of the Finance Bill, 2010.

I have received suggestions that the present service tax exemption available to the vocational training institutes affiliated to the National Council for Vocational Training and offering courses in designated trades should also be extended to 'Modular Employment Skill Development Courses' provided by the training institutes registered under 'Skill Development Initiative Scheme' of the Ministry of the Labour. As this initiative intends to generate employment to the rural and urban poor, school dropouts and semi-skilled labourers, I propose to accept this suggestion and exempt such courses with immediate effect. The Notification, in this respect, was issued on the day this was amended in the Lok Sabha.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I shall now take up the specific issues in indirect taxes. Hon. Members would recall that I had proposed an increase in excise duty on almost all tobacco products including cigars and cheroots. I have received a large number of representations on behalf of the manufacturers of 'hand-rolled cheroots', an industry located primarily in the cottage and household sector. Considering the nature of this labour-intensive industry, I now propose to reduce the excise duty on hand-rolled cheroots priced up to Rs.3 per stick to 10 percent ad valorem. Similarly, the additional excise duty on this product shall now be 1.6 percent ad valorem. Full exemption from excise duty has been provided to betel nut product commonly known as 'supari'. This exemption is now being extended to scented supari.

The Central excise duty on corrugated boxes and cartons was reduced from 8 percent to 4 percent when they are manufactured, starting from kraft paper. I propose to extend the exemption to cover units that manufacture such cartons from corrugated paper or even paperboard.

Paper and paperboard manufactured from non-conventional raw material such as waste paper attract a concessional excise duty of 4 percent subject to certain conditions. Waste paper is chargeable to an excise duty or countervailing duty of 10 percent. Domestic industry has represented that this creates an inversion leading to the accumulation of Cenvat credit. I propose to reduce the excise duty on waste paper to 4 percent to rectify this anomaly.

As the hon. Members are aware, the excise exemption for small scale units is not available to goods that bear the brand name of another person. A relaxation of this condition is available in respect of specified packing materials which are normally not sold under the brand name that they bear.

In order to resolve disputes about the coverage of this relaxation, I propose to extend it to all types of packing material.

Automobile components have been subjected to excise duty on the basis of their retail sale price. In order to resolve disputes about the coverage of this provision, it was amended so as to make it applicable to parts, components and assemblies of vehicles of Chapter 87 of the Excise Tariff. Since these components are also used for earthmoving machinery like loaders, excavators etc., I now propose to apply this provision to the parts, components and assemblies of such machinery as well. Tunnel-boring machines are critical for hydroelectric projects. Since these are not produced domestically, full exemption from the customs duty was provided in the Budget. It has been represented that owing to the huge size, these machines are incapable of import in a single consignment. Considering this practical difficulty, the exemption is being now extended to parts and components of tunnel boring machines.

Hon. Members would recall that the customs duty regime on medical equipment was rationalized in this Budget by prescribing a uniform basic duty of five percent and CVD of four percent. In doing so, listed exemptions were dispensed with. I have received a number of representations in respect of Ostomy appliances in whose case a concession has been removed. Considering that these are mainly used by cancer patients, I propose to provide this concession to such appliances.

Basic customs duty on 11 specified drugs including two anti-cancer and one for the treatment of AIDS is being reduced to five percent. These drugs are also being exempted from CVD by way of excise duty exemption.

'Optical Disc Drives' (ODD) are ITA-bound and, thus, permissible for import without payment of duty. I propose to fully exempt specified parts or components required for the manufacture of ODD from basic customs duty.

Cigarette filter rods are manufactured from acetate rayon tow. While full CVD of 10 percent and special CVD of four percent is applicable to tow, the excise duty on filter rods is 10 percent creating an inversion in duty. I propose to fully exempt acetate rayon tow from special CVD of four percent.

Flax fibre and yarn are not produced in India in significant quantities. I propose to fully exempt them from basic customs duty in order to encourage domestic value addition.

As the House is aware, an export duty at the statutory rate of Rs.2500 per metric tonne was imposed on raw cotton with effect from 9th April, 2010 in order to contain the spiraling prices by disincentivizing exports. The Government has been keenly watching the quantum of exports as well

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as the price situation. In order to meet any future exigency, the statutory rate for this item is being enhanced to Rs. 10,000 per metric tonne while maintaining the effective rate at the current level of Rs.2500. For this purpose, an official amendment to the Finance Bill, 2010 was moved and passed in the Lok Sabha.

Except in the case of export duty on raw cotton, the changes in the customs and excise duties would come into force with immediate effect. The notifications in this respect are being issued.

In December, 2009, the export duty on iron ore lumps was enhanced from five percent to ten percent and on fines from Nil to five percent. Keeping in view the trend in the quantum of exports and domestic and international prices, the duty on iron ore lumps is being increased further to 15 percent.

In response to representations from domestic producers of stainless steel, I propose to reduce the basic customs duty of stainless steel melting scrap from five to two-and-a-half percent.

These proposals, Mr. Deputy Chairman, I formally introduced in the Lok Sabha in the form of amendments which the Lok Sabha was kind enough to approve; and the approved and amended Finance Bill has now been placed for the consideration of the hon. Members.

With these words, I request the House to commend this Bill.

The question was proposed.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदय, जैसा कि अभी प्रणब दा ने बताया, बहुत सारे कंसेशंस उन्होंने गिनाए जो उन्होंने बजट पेश करने के बाद दिए हैं। प्रणब जी सबसे सीनियर मिनिस्टर हैं। प्रणब बाबू एक बहुत ही able administrator हैं - ऐसा सभी लोग कहते हैं और सब अनुभव भी करते हैं। इसलिए जितने भी ग्रुप ऑफ मिनिस्टर्स होते हैं, उसके permanent चेयरमैन वही रहते हैं।

श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी : ऐसा नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : यह अच्छी बात है।

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : वे आपकी तारीफ में कह रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : बार-बार उन्हीं को नियुक्त करना पड़ता है, यह उनकी काबलियत का सर्टिफिकेट है। सर, मैं आपके लिए यह जो कह रहा हूँ, यह दिल से भी कह रहा हूँ और एक मांग रखने के लिए भी कह रहा हूँ।

आपने इतने सारे कंसेशंस दिए तो एक और भी दे दीजिए, अभी तो मान जाइए, एक तो मान जाइए और डीज़ल और पेट्रोल पर ड्यूटी भी हटा दीजिए क्योंकि ऐसा कोई संवैधानिक बंधन नहीं है कि लोक सभा में आपने नहीं हटाया तो यहां पर आप उसकी घोषणा नहीं कर सकते, कर सकते हैं। लोक सभा फिर से उस पर हां कहने में खुश होगी। आपका मुद्दा क्या था? हम कट मोशन लेकर आए थे। वह कट मोशन एक संवैधानिक संकट पैदा करता है कि सरकार बहुमत में है या नहीं, इसका फैसला होता है। इसलिए आपने एड़ी-चोटी का जोर लगाया, क्या-क्या नहीं किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं वही बता रहा हूं - लोगों को स्विटज़रलैंड घुमाकर लाए, किसी बीमार आदमी को बटन दबाने के लिए लगाया, फिर सीबीआई की ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI JAYANTI NATARAJAN : (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, how could he talk about Lok Sabha proceedings here ? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) : वे अच्छी बात बोल रहे हैं, आप सुनिए तो सही। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : आपने सब कुछ किया और इसके लिए मैं आपको दोष नहीं दे रहा हूं। जो सीबीआई ने किया, इसके लिए जरूर दोष देता हूं क्योंकि वह जायज़ नहीं है, बाकी राजनीतिक तौर पर कुछ करो, उसमें मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है - political deal within deal करो, इसमें कुछ कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन जो सीबीआई के द्वारा करते हैं, वह गलत है, उसके स्टैंड को तुरंत बदलते हैं, वह गलत है। मेरा कहना यह है कि ऐफ़िडेविट बदले, अधिकारी बदले, बहुत कुछ हुआ - मैं उसकी चर्चा में नहीं जा रहा हूं। मैं तो जनता की केवल एक मांग आपके सामने रख रहा हूं कि आपने इतने सारे कंसेशंस दे दिए तो एक बार और मान जाइए और डीज़ल तथा पेट्रोल की ड्यूटी, जो आपने बढ़ाई है, उसे आप खत्म करिए। इसके साथ-साथ खाद की, फर्टिलाइजर की सब्सिडी जो आपने विदड़ों की है, वह भी वापस लाइए - यह मेरी आपसे मांग है। इस मांग का एक दूसरा तर्क भी है। तर्क यह है कि किसी एक चीज़ पर आप कितना टैक्स लगाएंगे? आज पेट्रोलियम पर 100 परसेंट टैक्स रिजीम हो गई है। पेट्रोल, जो आपको पचास रुपए में मिलता है, वह पच्चीस रुपए की चीज़ है। पच्चीस रुपए की चीज़ पर सेंटर ज्यादा टैक्स लगाता है, फिर राज्य सरकारें लगाती हैं, फिर लोकल टैक्स भी है, कस्टम ड्यूटी भी है, एक्साइज़ ड्यूटी भी है, सब कुछ मिलाकर पच्चीस रुपए की चीज़ पर पच्चीस रुपए टैक्स बहुत ज्यादा होता है। एक क्षेत्र का आप कितना शोषण करेंगे? सरकारी खजाने में 2 लाख करोड़ रुपए अगर केवल एक पेट्रोलियम क्षेत्र से आते हैं तो यह लूट है, यह नहीं होना चाहिए। सर, पहले जो हाई टैक्स रिजीम पेट्रोलियम में आया, वह क्यों आया? पहले एक मान्यता थी कि कार अमीरों की होती है इसलिए उस पर टैक्स बढ़ाने दो, क्योंकि वह लग्जरी आइटम है, लेकिन आज पेट्रोल और डीज़ल लग्जरी आइटम नहीं है, यह रोज-मर्रा की चीज़ है इसलिए उस पर इतना टैक्स लगाना ठीक नहीं है। इसीलिए मैं आपसे एक बार फिर से इस संबंध में अनुरोध करता हूं। मैंने आपकी जो प्रशंसा की, वह तो मैंने दिल से की क्योंकि आप इसके काबिल हैं लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह भी जनता की एक इच्छा है, खाहिश है, इसे भी आप पूरा करो, यह मेरी मांग है।

दूसरा है, सर, मैं डिफेंस के बारे में दो-तीन मुद्दे और भी रखना चाहता हूँ फाइनेंस बिल के संदर्भ में। पहले तो अपने डिफेंस प्रिपेयरनेस के बारे में परसों ही मैंने एक बयान पढ़ा और मुझे दुख हुआ कि आज हमें पाकिस्तान से चर्चा करनी चाहिए, क्यों करनी चाहिए, कि बोले पाकिस्तान के साथ आज आप युद्ध नहीं कर सकते। क्यों नहीं कर सकते? There are lurking questions about our defence preparedness. ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। क्यों हुआ? लगातार डिफेंस के लिए जितना चाहिए था नहीं दिया और जितना दिया उतना खर्च नहीं हुआ। ऐसा दोनों ही हुआ है। 1 लाख 70 हजार करोड़ आपने बजट में रखा है, लेकिन उनकी मांग दो लाख करोड़ की थी। डिफेंस की 30 हजार करोड़ की जो मांग थी वह आज पूरी नहीं हुई है और उनकी आवश्यकता से हमने उनको कम बांटा है। मेरा सवाल है कि ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं? कम से कम डिफेंस के साथ तो यह अन्याय मत करो, उनको जितना चाहिए उतना दे दो और उन पर बंधन भी डालो कि वे उतना खर्च करेंगे तो यह होना चाहिए।

इसमें एक दूसरा बड़ा मुद्दा भी है, केवल सात-आठ हजार करोड़ रुपए का है, जो बहुत बड़ा नहीं है। सर, यह one-rank-one-pension है। one-rank-one-pension की मांग चुनाव के दिनों से उठी थी। यह मांग बहुत लोकप्रिय हुई और जगह-जगह पूर्व सैनिक इकट्ठा भी हुए जिसमें उन्होंने one-rank-one-pension की मांग की, जो जायज थी। इस कारण पूर्व सैनिकों ने अपने मैडल भी वापिस कर दिए कि यह दोहरा अन्याय डिफेंस फोर्सिंग पर हो रहा है। इस पर चुनाव से पहले कांग्रेस ने भी ऐलान किया कि हम one-rank-one-pension देंगे। जयन्ती जी यहां है, वे प्रवक्ता भी हैं, उनको भी मालूम है। तो सब ने घोषणा की, जिसका हमने स्वागत किया कि चलो, हमारी सत्ता आएगी तो हम देंगे, नहीं आई तो आप देंगे, कम से कम उनकी मांग तो पूरी होगी। लेकिन, सर, क्या हुआ, नहीं हुआ? मैं डिफेंस पार्लियामेंट स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में हूँ। हमने वहां अधिकारियों को बुलाकर पूछा कि one-rank-one-pension का क्या हुआ? हमने इस बारे में रिपोर्ट में जितना जिक्र किया है उतना ही यहां मैं जिक्र करूंगा। उन्होंने जो बताया वह आश्चर्यजनक है। हमने कहा कि one-rank-one-pension के लिए प्रेसीडेंट भी कह रही है, प्राईम मिनिस्टर भी कह रहे हैं, प्रवक्ता भी कह रहे हैं और पार्टी भी कह रही है, सभी कह रहे हैं कि यह हो गया है और सैनिक कह रहे हैं कि नहीं हुआ है। इस पर उन्होंने कहा कि सर, one-rank-one-pension नाम की एक कमेटी थी, उसकी सिफारिशें मान्य हुई हैं, one-rank-one-pension मान्य नहीं हुआ है। वह जो कमेटी सैक्रेटरी के अंडर थी उसका नाम one-rank-one-pension कमेटी थी और उसकी ही सिफारिशें मान्य हुई हैं लेकिन one-rank-one-pension मान्य नहीं हुआ। हमने उनसे हिसाब पूछा कि पूरा बोझ कितना होगा? आज आपने डिफेंस फोर्सिंग को 2100 करोड़ रुपए पेंशन बढ़ाकर दिया है। आपके 14 लाख पूर्व सैनिक हैं। लेकिन, सर, यह नाकाफी है और अन्याय है, क्योंकि कुल मिलाकर अगर one-rank-one-pension जैसा सैनिक चाहते हैं वैसा देंगे तो कितना रुपया लगेगा?

सर, इसमें केवल 8 हजार करोड़ रुपए लगेगा। सालाना 8 हजार करोड़ रुपए देने के लिए सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है। अगर स्पेक्ट्रम का थोड़ा सा वापिस लाएंगे तो भी मिलता है, ब्लैक मनी को लाएंगे तो भी मिलता है। सर, 8 हजार करोड़ क्या होता है। अब 8 लाख करोड़ के बजट में ज्यादा ही इंकम है और उसमें 8 हजार करोड़ सैनिक

जो अपने देश की सुरक्षा करते हैं, उनके लिए one-rank-one-pension दिया नहीं है। कम से कम यह कहने की हिम्मत तो दिखाओ कि हां, हमने one-rank-one-pension नहीं दिया है। यह बतलाने की हिम्मत जताओ। कमेटी में हमारे साथ आर.के. धवन जी भी थे। हमने रिपोर्ट में लिखा है जो पार्लियामेंट के सामने आई है और हमने लिखा है सरकार ने one-rank-one-pension मंजूर नहीं की है, यह बात साफ हो गई है। इसमें आगे लिखा है कि The Committee reiterates that one-rank-one-pension should be granted और इसलिए यह भी मेरी विनती है कि यह होना चाहिए।

सर, बजट के दो-तीन मुद्दे और भी हैं। पहले तो इंकम का प्रोजेक्शन है, उसके बारे में मैं आपके सामने कुछ चीजें रखना चाहता हूँ। You have said that through disinvestment you will gain Rs.47,000 crores. Last year's experience is not that. You do not achieve the target but you are projecting that you will achieve that. Direct tax collection actually टारगेट से कम है, पिछले साल से ज्यादा है लेकिन टारगेट से कम है। यह हमें समझना चाहिए। डी.टी.सी. और जी.एस.टी. के बारे में भी मेरा एक मुद्दा है। दोनों चीजें आपने एक साल के लिए डेफर किया है।

दोनों चीजें आपने एक साल के लिए डेफर की हैं। दोनों चीजें टैक्स रिफार्म्स में महत्व रखती हैं, दोनों महत्वपूर्ण हैं, लोगों की बातें सुनकर, सब स्टेक होल्डर्स की बातें सुनकर एक जीएसटी और एक डीटीसी होना चाहिए। इसके बारे में हमने कभी विरोध नहीं किया है, कुछ मुद्दे उसमें जरूर हैं, जो बताये हैं। पहले हमारे नेता विपक्ष ने इस पर बोला था, इसलिए मैं इसका जिक्र दोबारा नहीं करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह सोच रहा हूँ कि आपने डीटीसी जिसमें शायद आपकी इन्कम कम होने वाली थी, उसको डेफर किया और जीएसटी, जिसमें आपको रिसोर्सेज स्टेट्स के साथ डिस्ट्रिब्यूट करने पड़ते हैं, वह भी डेफर किया। आपका फाइनेंशियल टारगेट पूरा करने का और डेफिसिट कम करने का यह रास्ता नहीं होना चाहिए। चूंकि यह आपने एक साल के लिए डेफर किया है, लेकिन आगे कितने साल करेंगे, यह पता नहीं है। मेरे सामने अनुभव है। आप से पूर्व वित्त मंत्री चिदम्बरम जी ने ई-फाइलिंग की घोषणा की थी, उन्होंने कहा था कि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक फाइलिंग तुरंत शुरू होगी, लेकिन एक साल, एक साल करते हुए, वह दो-तीन साल डेफर हुआ। यह क्यों डेफर हुआ? वहां अधिकारियों की मनमानी है। इन्कम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट की दादागिरी के कारण ई-फाइलिंग का फायदा नहीं हुआ, तो Deferment should not become a part of politics on income. यह नहीं होना चाहिए, यह मेरा आग्रह है। It should not become a part of the politics of economic of the country.

सर, हमें उत्पादन बढ़ाना है। हमेशा वित्त मंत्री जी रिसोर्सेज बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं। सर, 2 जी स्पेक्ट्रम के घोटाले का हम कैसे जिक्र नहीं कर सकते। उसकी इन्क्वायरी चल रही है, लेकिन मंत्री जी वहीं के वहीं बरकरार हैं और आज तो यहां तक कहा गया कि उनकी जाति के आधार पर, उन पर आरोप लग रहे हैं। यह कमाल की बात है।

यहां 70 हजार करोड़ रुपए के घोटाले की चर्चा हो रही है, यह 70 हजार करोड़ रुपए सरकार के खजाने में आने चाहिए थे, वे नहीं आए हैं, उसकी चर्चा हो रही है। सीधी सी बात है, जिनको रास्ते में बेचा, उनको मुनाफा हुआ, जो कि आपका होना चाहिए था। यह 2 जी स्पैक्ट्रम जैसा घोटाला कभी दुनिया में देखने को नहीं मिला है। यह हवा बेचने का घोटाला है। सर, यह क्या बेचते हैं? स्पैक्ट्रम माने क्या होता है? स्पैक्ट्रम माने हवा ही बेच रहे हैं। अब हवा का सिग्नल बेच रहे हैं? और उसमें इतना दबा के पैसा खा रहे हैं और जो पैसा सरकारी खजाने में आना चाहिए था, जो पैसा जनता पर खर्च होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं आ रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Please tell what happened when Mr. Arun Shourie was the Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes, I will tell you. ...**(Interruptions)**... जब एक मोबाइल टेलीफोन की शुरुआत हो रही थी, जब एक नये क्षेत्र की शुरुआत हो रही थी, उसके लिए जो प्रिंसिपल एप्लाइ करते हैं, First come first served. वहां पर लोग नहीं आ रहे थे, उसके बाद रेवेन्यू शेयरिंग मॉडल आया, लाइसेंस फी का रिज़ीम आया, रेवेन्यू का आया और उसके बाद नीलामी का आया। ऐसा प्रोग्रेसिवली अच्छा होता। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, let him say whatever he wants to say. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : मैं वही बात कह रहा हूं। मैं बता रहा हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: He cannot say whatever he wants to say. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, बात सीधी है। पता नहीं उनको क्यों बुरा लगता है, मुझे पता नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सीधी बात है कि देश में घोटाला हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not a new thing. ...**(Interruptions)**... I cannot tell the Members to speak in a particular way. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I really do not understand why you are not taking action. What stops you from taking action? Is it coalition compulsion? Now the caste card is being used to defend corruption. That has never been done. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: You are using religion in politics. ...**(Interruptions)**... You do not have any credibility.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARJAN) in the Chair).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARJAN): Mr. Siva, let him finish. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: They resort to religion for political purposes. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please conclude now.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मेरे पास समय की कमी है। इसके बाद मुझे दो-तीन मुद्दे और रखने हैं। मेरा कहना है कि जो स्पेक्ट्रम घोटाले के चलते आय में कमी हुई है, इसके बारे में भी सरकार को कहना चाहिए। इसके बारे में सजा होनी चाहिए और इसका पैसा सरकारी खजाने में आना चाहिए। दूसरी बात यह है कि मैंने ब्लैक मनी का उल्लेख किया था, आपने उस समय उसका उत्तर नहीं दिया। आपने राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में ब्लैक मनी के बारे में कहा, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा और आपने कहा, सभी ने कहा कि ब्लैक मनी को वापिस लायेंगे। इस बजट में एक रुपया भी वापिस लाने का आप प्रोजेक्ट नहीं कर रहे हो। आप अंदाजा भी नहीं लगा रहे हो कि भाई, इतने हजार करोड़ रुपए एक आदमी, हसनअली के एकाउंट में 62 हजार करोड़ रुपए का पता चला। अरे, उतना तो उसमें लिखो, लेकिन वह भी नहीं लिख रहे हैं। यह बात है, इसलिए अब आप खर्च पर देखिए।

सर, देश की तरक्की तभी होगी जब इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर अच्छा होगा। अमेरिका में एक डेलीगेशन गया था, लोगों ने कहा कि अमेरिका की सड़कें बहुत अच्छी हैं क्योंकि अमेरिका अमीर है। उस समय के अमेरिका के अध्यक्ष ने कहा कि अमेरिका अमीर है, इसलिए उसके रास्ते अच्छे नहीं हैं। हमारी सड़कें अच्छी हैं, इसलिए हम अमीर हैं, उन्होंने यह एक सच्चाई बताई। अब अगर यह होता है, तो आज हमारी हालत क्या है? जिसका जिक्र नेता विपक्ष ने भी किया था। मैं आपको केवल याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पास पावर में रिसोर्स के कारण आज टारगेट सफल नहीं हो रहा है। रोड का 20 किलोमीटर केवल किताबों में है, भाषणों में है, सड़क पर नहीं है। रोड की स्थिति गंभीर है, आपने रेलवे के फ्रेट कॉरिडोर का दो-दो बार भूमि पूजन किया, लेकिन उसका काम शुरू नहीं हो रहा है। यह इसलिए शुरू नहीं हो रहा है, क्योंकि रिसोर्स की कमी है, पॉलिटिकल विल की कमी है और रि-हैबिलिटेशन की पॉलिसी में कमी है। मैं इसी माध्यम से यह मांग करता हूँ कि R&R का बिल पिछली लोक सभा के अवसान से पहले लोक सभा में और इस सदन में लाया गया था। आज चुनाव के बाद एक साल के करीब समय हो गया है, फिर भी आप वह बिल नहीं ला रहे हैं। आपको वह बिल तुरंत लाना चाहिए। क्योंकि इन चीजों के कारण रिसोर्स की कमी है, तो इसलिए आज इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर सफर कर रहा है। पॉलिटिकल विल नहीं है, R&R policy in place नहीं है, इसलिए इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं हो रहा है, इससे देश की तरक्की sustainable नहीं होती। आपके IFCI के बांड का दस हजार करोड़ तो जमा हुआ है, लेकिन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए खर्च क्यों नहीं हो रहा है, इसका भी जवाब देना चाहिए। सर, आपने PDS का एलोकेशन कम कर दिया। यहां पर महंगाई पर चर्चा हुई, जो PDS का एलोकेशन कम हुआ, वह तो बढ़ाओ। आप यह तो अभी भी कर सकते हो। आपको इतना re-appropriation का तो अधिकार है।

मैं एक और मुद्दा उठाना चाहता हूँ। अमेरिका में हैल्थ के बारे में बहुत चर्चा हुई। चुनाव के समय सबसे प्रमुख मुद्दा यह था कि affordable health कैसे मिलेगी। आपने भी कहा कि health for all, लेकिन health for all ऐसी नहीं आएगी। वह affordable health है कि नहीं, यह मुद्दा है। आप affordable health के लिए बजट में कितना दे रहे हो? आप इसके लिए प्रति व्यक्ति 250 रुपए भी नहीं दे रहे हो, तो इससे कैसे काम चलेगा? मैं इसीलिए यह मांग करता हूँ

कि health for all तथा affordable health for all और health insurance for all के विषय पर फिर से चर्चा करो। इन कामों के लिए सरकार को आगे आना चाहिए और यह होना चाहिए। यदि inclusive politics करनी है, तो यह भी करना पड़ेगा।

सर, मैंने पिछली बार एक मुद्दा उठाया था और मैं उसको आज भी उठा रहा हूँ, उसके बाद मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा। मैंने कहा था कि आज emerging economy में भारत को चाइना के साथ, ब्राजील के साथ गिना जाता है और हमारा BRIC countries का दुनिया में एक दबदबा हो गया है कि भाई, ये देश हैं, जो emerging economies हैं, वहाँ growth potential है। आप कह रहे हैं कि साढ़े सात परसेंट, कोई कह रहा है साढ़े छः परसेंट और कोई कह रहा है कि नौ परसेंट, जो भी होगा, हमारी growth छः परसेंट से ऊपर होगी, यह सुनिश्चित है। ग्रीस में क्या है और दूसरे देशों में क्या है, वहाँ दो परसेंट का growth भी नहीं है, Why can't we leverage our growth potential to mobilize resources globally? मैंने यह सवाल बजट भाषण में भी पूछा था, जिसका जवाब आपने उस समय नहीं दिया था। मुझे लगता है, आप आज इसका जवाब देंगे। चाइना ने क्या किया है, हम कैसे भूल सकते हैं, हमारी सारी परिस्थितियाँ समान हैं।

With China's exports soaring, even as other major economies struggle to recover from recession evidence is mounting that Beijing is skillfully using inconsistencies in international trade rules to score its own economy at the expense of others. वे यह कर रहे हैं। To maximize its advantage, Beijing is exploiting the fundamental difference between the two major international bodies, World Trade Organization and the IMF. वे यह कर रहे हैं। What is China doing? China buys dollars and other foreign currencies worth several hundred billions a year by selling more of its currency which then depresses its value. That intervention helps Chinese export to surge 46 percent in the recession time. सर, दुनिया ऐसे चलती है। हम यह विचार क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं? Think of big ideas. Think of some new ideas. We have the potential and we must exploit that potential. We must mop up resources globally, because we can do that. Our promissory note of healthy economy and our growth potential can mobilize resources for us. Let us do that. Let us improve infrastructure with those resources. Let us bring back black money. Let us stop corruption, particularly like 2G Spectrum and other things. If we contain that, things will improve more than what everybody dreams. That is why, I, once again, appeal, please give these ideas a thought. In the last speech also I had made a reference to country shares. आज हमारे रुपये का चार आना इंड्रस्ट में जा रहा है। भारत सरकार जो रुपया कमा रही है, उसका चार आना ब्याज में जा रहा है। ब्याज की रकम कम ज्यादा होती है। and to securitize that liability, you can definitely think of country shares. Smaller countries have done it to their advantage. We can also securitize our international monetary obligations through such innovative measures. But, for that, Sir, we need big ideas, new, creative and innovative thinking.

With these words, I would once again request आज एक बात मान जाइए। मैडम, मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से कह रहा हूँ कि आप हमारी एक बात मान लें और डीज़ल, पेट्रोल की ड्यूटी वापस ले लें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Madam Vice-Chairperson, first, I would like to ask a question to my friend. He is, again and again, demanding the hon. Finance Minister to rollback the increased price on petroleum and diesel. But, I would like to bring to his notice that during the NDA rule, they had increased 112 percent on diesel, whereas, the UPA has increased only 63 percent. Madam, they had increased 258 percent on Kerosene, we have increased hardly 5-10 percent. On LPG, you have increased 78 percent. We have increased only 16 percent. Therefore, it is not fair in a democratic country to say such things when the Government does such things in the interest of the financial discipline and also in the interest of the Indian economy. We must appreciate it. We should not criticize for the sake of criticism.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Orissa): what is the source of your data?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please, let him complete.

SHRI RUDRA NARAINA PANY: I think, you are providing wrong data.

डा. टी. सुब्बारामी रेड्डी : आप बार-बार क्यों उठते हों ...**(व्यवधान)**... You must, actually, admire the Government and the leadership of the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab *da* who has presented an excellent Budget. He had presented the Interim Budget, then regular Budget in 2009-10 when there was a total turmoil in the global economy. Then there was monsoon failure and drought. In such circumstances, he has proved that he can present another excellent Budget. Let us not compare ourselves with China which has got altogether a different system. All the countries, including democratic countries, surprised that how the Indian economy is still laudable when compare to so many other countries.

For example, during 2009-10, the GDP growth of the USA, UK and Japan was -2.5 percent, -4.8 percent and -5.3 respectively, whereas, the GDP growth of India was 5.6 percent. I am asking my friends, is it not appreciable? Similarly, I come to fiscal deficit. On the one hand, you say not to impose any tax and on the other you demand to create everything as if there is a magic box. But, still, with magical skill, our hon. Finance Minister could provide phenomenal outlay for social sector infrastructure at Rs. 3.73 lakh crores. And, he has successfully kept the fiscal deficit at an optimistic level of 5.5 percent. He is dreaming and anticipating to bring it down to 4.8 percent next year and 4.1 percent the following year. This clearly shows how much the Government is committed to bring down even the fiscal deficit.

Madam, we should not forget another thing. Out of Rs.3.73 lakh crores, 37 percent of the total Plan is given for social sector which comes to Rs. 1.37,000 crores. For infrastructure, the hon. Minister has given 25 percent. You must also appreciate that for poor farmers, the agriculture credit has been increased from Rs. 2,80,000 crores increased to Rs. 3.5 lakh crores.

I do not think that anybody has ever done. We must appreciate this. Similarly, I come to agricultural growth. The expansion in agricultural growth was 6 percent during the NDA regime, while during the UPA regime it has been 26 percent. I am not blaming anybody. We are all colleagues. In a democratic country, we must have good hearts to appreciate what the Government does. You have every right to point out when it is wrong. So, I am highlighting only the good points. If you have 90 percent good points, you cannot say that everything is wrong only because 10 percent bad points. It is not correct. But during the NDA regime the agricultural growth was only 3.2 percent, but during the UPA Government this has been 15.5 percent. This is quite laudable what the UPA Government has done. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Kindly allow him to complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly allow him to complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us maintain order please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. टी. सुब्बाराजी रेड्डी : आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप उड़ीसा की बात बोलिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह उड़ीसा का subject नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Subbaramiji, you please continue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Subbaramiji, you please continue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Subbaramiji, please address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: You must appreciate one more thing. The Government is giving top priority to the infrastructure, education, health, food security and agriculture. So, the Government is concentrating on every sector. Also, one more thing. It is wonderful plan that 60,000 villages will grow pulses and oilseeds. The Government has provided Rs. 300 crores for it. Rs. 300 crores may not be sufficient, but it is an innovative idea because we are, today, having shortage of pulses and oilseeds. We are importing them. So, one of the main reasons for recession is shortage of these products. So, this is a wonderful and exemplary idea of the Government and the Finance Minister. This will grow like anything. Take, for instance, MGNREGA. First, they thought that it should be Rs. 10,000 crores; then, it was increased to Rs. 45,000 crores. This is a great boon for the poor farmers. But I would like to request the Finance Minister to concentrate more on this proposal. It is a

very wonderful proposal, which started with 60,000 villages. It must extend to more and more villages and it must be very successful. I also welcome Finance Minister's efforts to extend the Green Revolution — it is also a wonderful idea; इतिहास में अभी तक किसी की ऐसी योजना नहीं आई है, यह पहली बार हमारी सरकार की आई है - to the eastern States, like Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Orissa with active involvement of Gram Sabha and farming community. For example, take Punjab. The production in Punjab is normal. But in these States, the production is very low. That's why the Government has decided to involve gram sabha and farmers to see to it that how best they can increase production. For that also they have given about Rs. 500 crores. In future, I am confident, the Green Revolution will spread to all the backward districts of the country, including the backward districts of Andhra Pradesh. On behalf of the people of India, I congratulate the Finance Minister for these two schemes — extending the Green Revolution and synchronizing sixty years. This is a very innovative idea. This has been done for the first time in history. Today, दुख की बात है, foods and vegetables worth Rs. 50,000 crores, as per the statistics of the Government of India, are perishable in the country. Of course, the Finance Ministry has given 100 percent exemption from service tax and 5 percent on the import of the equipments of food processing. But my suggestion to you, Mr. Finance Minister, is that we need more cold storages all over the country. Every district should give top priority to see to it how fruits and vegetables can be preserved. It is very big challenge for the Government. So, I call upon the Government and also the hon. Minister to concentrate more on this point.

Sir, another important point which I would like to make is that, today, with unemployment, there is frustration in the youth of the country. No doubt, in rural areas, because of NREGA, people are able to get employment. When a graduate comes out, he does not get employment. So, there is frustration. For that massive industrialization, massive infrastructure and power generation is required. For this you need not only domestic investment but also investment from all over the world. So, I am happy to inform the House that in 2009-10, which has ended now, the UPA Government could attract foreign investment of about Rs.1,00,000 crores for the country. It is, really, admirable.

Here, Sir, one more thing which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister is this. As far as attracting global investment is concerned, you must create confidence and stability in certain rules. For example, under section 80 — 1a of the 2010 Finance Act, the Finance Ministry has

given full tax exemption for infrastructure, that is, for telecommunication, power generation, distribution, production and also for the National Highway roads. For all these sectors, they have given full tax exemption till 2011. Madam, I am the first speaker from the Congress Party.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): But the time is limited. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, kindly make your concluding remarks.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Madam, I am speaking in the interest of everybody in the House, not in the interest of the Congress Party.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN) : All the Members speak for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Reddy, please conclude in five minutes.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: As per section 80 — 1a of this Act, full exemption is given up to 2011. It is said that if any infrastructural projects is completed and comes to operation by 2011, only such projects are eligible for this exemption. The Eleventh five Year Plan is going to complete by 2012. Then, again, a number of infrastructural projects are going to be taken up in the Twelfth Plan. Therefore, let us not give uncertainty. The people who come from all over the world are questioning why this exemption only up to 2011? Why don't you extend this exemption? You can extend this to the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Infrastructure projects will come forward from all over the world if the Government gives this exemption. That is very good. I call upon the Finance Minister to examine this point and avoid this uncertainty.

One more point is, I am telling to all my friends, our country's progress and prosperity depends on how we control floods and how we control drought. This is a secret which I will tell all of you. The secret is, you must have the concentration on irrigation sector. During rains, water which goes to waste can be stored. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Let him complete.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: There is devastation in many villages. So, for that, in the Plan outlay, they have given an increase of 30 percent than that of the previous year's. Previous year, they had allocated 19.57 percent. This year, for irrigation and also for flood control, 30 percent has been given. So, I call upon the Finance Minister to give top priority all over the country. No doubt, in State

like Andhra Pradesh, Polavaram project and Pranahita-Chevella projects are national projects. All these projects belong to the people of India, not to that State alone. So, this is very important. I am telling you, Sir, if you have more tanks, water can be stored there. In case of a drought, we can use that water. Similarly, if there is a flood situation all over India, floods will not go to sea. Floods could be controlled by this ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Panyji please let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly let him make his speech. Okay, Dr. Reddy, conclude now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Dr. Reddy, make your concluding remarks. The time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... The time is over. Please move on to the next point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please move on to the next point and please conclude now. ...*(Interruptions)*... पाणि जी, आप प्लीज़ उनको बोलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Now, let him conclude. All of you can't speak. Let him conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Then, Madam, there is another novel idea. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Now conclude. Please conclude. Time is over. The time is over.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Madam, in the rural areas, the people do not know how to operate a bank account. They do not have with them the minimum deposit money required to open a bank account. Now our hon. Finance Minister has introduced a new scheme which would provide that in all rural areas also, the bank branches will be opened. It may be opened by private banks or commercial banks. That is a different issue. The rule now made is that without depositing the minimum money, one can open a bank account. This is a very good thing. The only thing that I would like to request to the Finance Minister here is he should pay more attention to it. We should know that by next year, *i.e.*, by the time 2011-12 Budget comes, how many banks have opened their branches in the rural areas and how the rural people have been benefited by this. So, this is also one of the laudable achievements of the UPA Government. **(Time-bell rings)**.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Final point, please. Please conclude now.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Madam, these are very good and important points. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): No, please, Dr. Reddy; now

your time is over. I have to call the next speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly let him speak. Please let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... All this won't go on record. No interruptions will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... रेड्डी जी, आप बोलिए।

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Madam, the last point is, financial reforms will bring money. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN) : Dr. Reddy, please address the Chair and ignore all interruptions. Please ignore all interruptions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Everybody is watching this House. This is being watched all over the country. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप क्या बात बोल रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN) : Please, you make your concluding remarks.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: The Finance Bill is a very important Bill and the people with high level of maturity, skill, concentration and commitment participate in its debate. यह मजाक नहीं है। Please bear it in mind. Do not make unnecessary jokes.

So, Madam, I was saying that financial reforms will bring money. Currently, money is raised only through equity and banks. There is no long-term debt market. Rules and regulations need to be changed — I am requesting the Finance Minister — to create the right atmosphere for such a market. The gamut of instruments required to raise debt is not there. We still believe in the old socialist order that only banks can lend, and there is a cap on their lending. We need a debt market with a default support system and a regulator.

We also need a standard bidding procedure. The documents must be accepted by all, just like the World Bank documents are. And, lastly, the most important thing that any investor needs is a low steady interest rate regime. We have a high domestic savings rate which could help create a low and steady interest regime. The Reserve Bank of India must try and let the currency find its own level. This will help control inflation and attract huge investments and more than one trillion dollars will flow, in. Lastly, Madam,.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Again the last one. The time is over. Please cooperate, Dr. Reddy. Please.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Madam, I have taken only 20 minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): But the time has been reduced. We need to finish it.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Madam, the Infrastructure Finance Corporation has been established to create infrastructural stability and to meet funding needs. Now, here I would like to bring one thing to the kind notice of the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister said that this Corporation can give Rs. 1 lakh crore. This infrastructure Finance Corporation is meant only to strengthen the hands of the agencies responsible for the implementation of the infrastructure projects. But the Reserve Bank of India rules have imposed some restrictions on it due to which by 2009-10, it could give only Rs. 12,000 crores out of Rs. 1 lakh crore. Therefore, I want a modification in this also.

Madam, I would conclude by saying, that the Indian economy, Indian prosperity and progress should be matchless, unprecedented, magnificent and spectacular. Thank you.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to make certain observations on the Finance Bill, 2010-11. It is all about management of tax economics and the Union Budget. I am constrained to state that the propositions made in the Finance Bill so far as the tax management and tax economics is concerned, is totally biased against the common people and has given the rich and the affluent a free run. The budgetary figures clearly show that much more has been taken away from the common people than what has been farmed out to them in the name of the various *aam aadmi* schemes.

Madam, I closely followed the hon. Finance Minister's reply to the Budget debate, the subsequent debate on the Finance Bill and the detailed account he has given about funds allocated to the various *aam aadmi* schemes. My humble suggestion is, please take a macro approach, of how much has been taken out of the people and how much has been given to them in return. That needs to come before the House and that would clear the picture amply. As per the Budget document, the total tax foregone is five lakh crore rupees, which is 80 percent of the total tax collection. Out of that, the direct tax and corporate tax sacrificed is to the tune of Rs.1,20,483 crores. That direct tax sacrifice is over and above the tax arrears, that is, tax which is due but not being paid; it is an offence. That tax sacrifice is to the tune of Rs.2,00,000 crores as per reply given to a specific question here. So, where do we stand? So far as the indirect taxes are concerned, the indirect tax

revenue foregone is to the tune of Rs.3.19 lakh crores. And what is the arrear which is over and above that, which is due but not paid, and which is an economic offence? As per the Standing Committee's observation, it is Rs.40875 crores, that is, the due which has not been paid over and above the Rs.3.19 lakh crores foregone. These are the total revenue foregone and the total arrears which have not been collected. It is an indulgence in default. Taken together, that tantamounts to more than 11 to 12 percent of the total Budget. Where do we stand? It is in this premise that the Finance Bill has to be judged and discussed.

Sir, the specific point that has clearly been made by the Standing Committee on Finance is that corporate tax collection has increased in the last year by only 13.4 percent. The Income-tax collection has gone down by 0.41 percent. The Standing Committee has specifically commented — it is a unanimous observation and not an observation of my Party alone — that it is dismayed that the growth in corporate tax is not commensurate with the growth in number, scale and profit of the companies. On the shortfall in Income-tax collection, the negative growth registered in respect of personal Income-tax is also inexplicable considering the large increase that has occurred in the corporate salaries. So, the picture is quite clear. The whole tax administration regime is indulgent in default, very cruel to the common people, indirect tax is being relied upon to bridge the Budget deficit and it is quite liberal to the rich and the affluent; it gives them huge concessions, exemptions and so on and so forth. That is the unanimous observation made by the Standing Committee on Finance. They have commented clearly on the bias in favour of corporates and against the poor and low-salaried people. So, I feel this aspect needs to be taken into account seriously.

Sir, I have a humble suggestion for the hon. Finance Minister. If you see the total tax arrears, I am not talking about the exemption, it is due it is not being paid. It is an alarming huge amount of Rs.2.5 lakh crore in a particular year. I have a humble suggestion to bring about a little change in the system. If an ordinary person thinks that his telephone bill or the electricity bill is highly inflated, he has to pay it first and then he can raise a dispute. Why can't a similar system be introduced for an income-tax assessee, corporate tax assessee or an indirect-tax assessee? Let them pay the assessed tax first and then allow them to raise a dispute. Otherwise, this default will continue in an atmosphere of friendly match of dispute and litigation and ultimately the country's Exchequer stands to suffer. Please bring this change. It is my humble suggestion to you. Sir, the hon. Finance Minister justified the hike in the customs and excise duties on petroleum and diesel in the beginning. By what percentage did you increase the price of crude oil today at an average of 73 dollar per barrel? What is

the level of price that has been increased? At the same time, he also commented as to what will he do about Rs.85,000 crore under-recoveries of the oil marketing company. Under what shall we put it while referring to the price rise due to hike in the petroleum-diesel economy? My humble question is: How do you link the hike in the duty in petroleum, diesel and crude with 73 dollars per barrel issue? How do you link it to the under-recoveries of the oil marketing companies? Are the oil marketing companies going to get anything because of this hike? Nothing. Not even a single paisa. Even in this Budget, you have not kept anything to pay to them on account of under-recoveries. So, how this hike is linked to that? Seventy-three dollars means around Rs.20 to Rs.22 per litre. *(Time-bell rings)*. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please make the concluding remarks.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I think I have some time. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think 73 dollars manes Rs.23 per litre. In terms of finished petroleum in domestic market, it is hardly Rs.25. It is now Rs.49 in Delhi market. The reason is that for every rupee of petroleum price we pay 51 paisa as tax. How much more do you propose to tax? That is my humble submission. So, it is not linked with 73 dollars per barrel. So far as the under-recoveries of oil marketing companies by this duty hike are concerned, they are not going to get a single paisa as per the duty hike. How do you justify it? I think this should be thoroughly reviewed. I can understand the hon. Minister's anxiety about the resource mobilization. There is a genuine concern and every Finance Minister must have that anxiety. But there are other avenues as well provided there is a political will. When our heart was bleeding for the under-recoveries of oil marketing companies or for the civil aviation sector, which is reflected by proposing a service tax cut or putting a ceiling in the service tax, how do you tolerate this kind of default? When oil marketing companies are not getting Rs.500 crore from a single civil aviation major in the private sector, dues are not being paid months after months and Airport Authorities are not getting Rs.200 crore dues from the same a civil aviation major, which at the same time, is a very big IPL Franchise owner purchased a single team by 7.5 million dollars, how do you tolerate this kind of profligacy? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I am concluding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): There is no more time now. The time has been cut down. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no more time. Please make your concluding remarks. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Why do you allow the excise duty on ATF at a higher rate than the excise duty on diesel? Should excise duty on fuel for the air travelers remain lower than that on the fuel for bus travelers or common people?

Thirdly, why should not the share market transactions and commodity market transactions, which are basically speculative transactions, be subjected to tax? The Government will get huge revenue out of it. Why should we not increase their burden? I am glad you have already imposed tax on the iron ore export, but, I think, there is room for further increasing it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Mr. Sen, you have to conclude now.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Please, I am concluding.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): No, its over. Now, I have to call the next speaker.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I am just concluding. I propose that the tax on iron ore lump export should be increased to 20 percent. The Government should also bring the iron ore fines export under that ambit. The country will gain; country will gain through value addition and our country's steel plants will be protected. I think, the concession given to the targeted petroleum majors by way of capital expenditure deduction for income-tax calculation in the last year's Finance Bill needs to be withdrawn. They are financially sound enough. Then, why not the windfall profit. (*Time-bell rings*). I am just concluding. Why should not the windfall profit earned by the stand-alone refineries by way of export, not catering to the domestic market, be subjected to the windfall gain tax? I think that can also be another area of big gain. By taking these gains into account, put into practice, I think, you can spare the millions of common people from the burden of the excise duty and customs duty on petroleum, diesel and crude oil, and people will be happy. That is my request. I think there are alternative avenues. They can be used very well. The bias in the Finance Bill should be changed. With these few words, I request hon. Finance Minister to reconsider the collection mechanism of the tax arrears. Please, don't indulge in tax default. This is going to eat away the vitals of the potential that is created in the economy for revenue generation, and also please correct the bias that is there against the *aam aadmi*. Only making noise about the *aam admi* is not enough. It is much more important to put something into practice.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Now, Shri Naresh Chandra Agrawal; you have five minutes. That is the proportionate time that has been allotted.

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL (Uttar Pradesh): Please give me minimum seven minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): This is the maximum time.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : महोदया, वैसे तो यह औपचारिकता है, क्योंकि विनियोग विधेयक और Finance Bill दोनों लोक सभा में पास हो चुके हैं।...(व्यवधान)... मुझे उम्मीद थी कि जब माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी इस सदन में Finance Bill रखेंगे, तो कुछ नई चीजों की घोषणा करेंगे। मैं तो उन्हें अपना आदर्श मानता हूँ। जब 80 के दशक के पहले मैं एम.एल.ए. बना था, तब भी मैं इनको finance expert के नाते देखता था और आज भी वे finance expert हैं। मैं आज बड़ी आशा लेकर यहां आया था कि इस Finance Bill पर इस उच्च सदन में कोई-न-कोई नई घोषणा होगी। हम लोगों ने मांग की थी कि आई.पी.एल. पर हाऊस की एक कमिटी बना दी जाए, लेकिन आप इसको नहीं स्वीकार कर रहे हैं। आप कम से कम यही घोषणा करते कि हम आई.पी.एल. के घोटाले से कितना पैसा वापस लेंगे और घोटाले की जांच कराएंगे। Swiss Bank में जो पैसा जमा है, उसको अगर देश में वापस लाया जाए, तो जितना कर्जा हमारे ऊपर तमाम बैंकों - विश्व बैंक, एशियन बैंक या अन्य बैंकों का है, वह कर्जा दूर हो जाएगा, लेकिन उसके संबंध में भी कोई घोषणा नहीं की गई।

श्रीमन्, आपने घोषणा की, लेकिन हम चाहते थे कि आप किसानों के संबंध में, नौजवानों के संबंध में, बेरोजगारों के संबंध में और अल्पसंख्यकों के संबंध में घोषणा करते। इससे ऐसा कुछ लगता भी कि इस बजट से आम लोगों को राहत मिलेगी। आपने डीजल और खाद के दाम बढ़ा दिए, लेकिन किसान जो पैदा करते हैं, उसकी मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था आपने अपने जिम्मे नहीं ली। आपने Finance Bill में कहा कि एग्रीकल्चर पर बजट कम है और हम एग्रीकल्चर पर बजट बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन आप यह बताइए कि इस देश में जब किसान उत्पादन करता है तो कीमत गिरती है और जब किसान उसका उपयोग करने के लिए खरीदता है तो कीमत बढ़ती है, अगर कंट्री में इसी ratio से किसानों के साथ व्यवहार होगा, तो किसान कैसे तरक्की करेगा और देश एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में कैसे आगे बढ़ेगा?

महोदय, इस संबंध में मैंने बात उठाई थी, मैंने प्रश्न भी दिया था कि किसान का मूल्य तय करने के लिए Agriculture Production Commission बना दिया गया, क्या IAS बैठकर किसानों का भाव तय करेंगे? वे यह नहीं जानते कि किसान को क्या नुकसान हो रहा है या उसे क्या मिल रहा है। मैंने यह सजेशन दिया था कि Agriculture Production Commission का मैंबर देश का गरीब किसान होना चाहिए जिससे वह अपने मूल्य को तय कर सके। आज पूरे विश्व में किसानों को छूट मिल रही है, लेकिन हमारे देश में छूट देने के स्थान पर, जो छूट उन्हें मिल रही थी, वह भी उनसे वापस ली गई। हमारे साथी श्री जावड़ेकर जी कह रहे थे कि डीजल और पेट्रोल के जो मूल्य बढ़ाए गए हैं, वे सरकार को वापस लेने चाहिए। इसी प्रकार खाद के जो मूल्य बढ़े, उन्हें वापस लेना चाहिए। इस संबंध में

वित्त मंत्री जी घोषणा क्यों नहीं करते हैं? हम लोगों ने आपको समर्थन दिया, लोक सभा में आपका फाइनेंस बिल पास कराया, यह सोचकर पास कराया था, यह कहकर पास कराया था कि हम सांप्रदायिक ताकतों को देश में नहीं आने देना चाहते, लेकिन हम यह भी चाहते हैं, हम उनका इस मारे भी विरोध कर रहे हैं, इस मारे भी सुझाव दे रहे हैं कि आप कम से कम हमारी पीड़ा को तो समझिए। महोदय, आज सरकार की जितनी योजनाएं हैं, उन योजनाओं को लागू करने की नोडल एजेंसी राज्य सरकारें हैं। छठा वेतन आयोग लागू होने के बाद राज्य सरकारों की वित्तीय स्थिति बहुत खराब हुई। आप जब योजनाओं को देते हैं तो राज्यों का अंशदान उसमें लगा देते हैं।

महोदय, पहले से ही राज्यों पर इतना बोझ है, उस पर अंशदान में इतना पैसा हो जाता है कि राज्य अंशदान पूरा नहीं कर पाते, जिसके कारण योजनाएं पूरी नहीं हो पातीं। आज केन्द्र सरकार के पास करीब 4000 करोड़ रुपए उत्तर प्रदेश का इसी मारे रुका हुआ है। वे कहते हैं कि आपने यूटिलिटी सर्टिफिकेट नहीं दिया। हमने दिया भी तो वे कहते हैं कि आपने अधूरा दिया, जबकि हमने सही यूटिलिटी सर्टिफिकेट दिया, आप देख लीजिए। महोदय, आपने प्लानिंग कमीशन बनाया। राज्य की योजनाएं प्लानिंग कमीशन तय करता है। आपने प्लानिंग कमीशन बनाते समय पहले दिन से ही, जिस दिन से देश आजाद हुआ यह कह दिया कि राज्य सरकार अपनी जितनी आय दिखाएगी, केन्द्र का योजना आयोग उस आय को पूरा उतना ही बजट प्रस्तावित करेगा और केन्द्र सरकार उतना ही बजट दे देगी, यानी आपने 50:50 परसेंट का रेश्यो तय किया। अगर राज्य सरकार की प्रस्तावित आय में कमी हो जाती है तो आप योजना आयोग द्वारा प्रस्तावित जो बजट स्वीकृत कर रहे हैं, उसमें भी कटौती कर लेते हैं। उसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि राज्यों की स्थिति दिन पर दिन दयनीय होती गई। माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय, कम से कम इसके संबंध में तो कुछ घोषणा कर दीजिए। मैं तो सोच रहा था, जैसे अभी बात उठी थी ...**(समय की घंटी)**... कि जब तक कंट्री का infrastructure डेवलप नहीं होगा - बिजल, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, सड़क, आवास और रोजगार - अगर इन पांच चीजों पर देश की सरकार कोई नीति बना दे, पांच चीजों को अगर प्राथमिकता पर ले ले तो देश अपने आप automatically तरक्की कर जाएगा।

लेकिन माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के द्वारा एक भी घोषणा नहीं की गई कि इन चीजों को प्रायोरिटी देने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार क्या कर रही है, केन्द्र सरकार की क्या योजना है, अगर इस पर आप जाना चाहें तो हमें क्या मिलेगा? इन्कम टैक्स को ही ले लीजिए। आय का बहुत बड़ा स्रोत इन्कम टैक्स माना जाता है। पूरे देश की पापूलेशन के कितने प्रतिशत लोग इन्कम टैक्स दे रहे हैं - इतना ही आप बता दीजिए कि आप कितने प्रतिशत लोगों से इन्कम टैक्स ले रहे हैं? आपने 1 लाख 60 हजार रुपए सालाना आमदनी वालों को इन्कम टैक्स से मुक्त किया। आज 1 लाख 60 हजार कौन सी बड़ी चीज है? आपको कम से कम पांच लाख रुपए इन्कम टैक्स से फ्री करने चाहिए और अगर आप इन्कम टैक्स का सरलीकरण कर दें तो इन्कम टैक्स देने वालों की ...**(व्यवधान)**...

4.00 P.M.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन) : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए, आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : मैडम, मुझे दो मिनट और दे दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन) : आप एक मिनट में समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : राज्यों के लिए आपने बैंकों का सीडी रेश्यो 60:40 रखा। एक नियम है कि जिस राज्य का बैंक जितना धन जमा करेगा, उस राज्य में जितना धन जमा होगा, उसका 60 परसेंट राज्य के विकास पर खर्च होगा और 40 परसेंट बैंक इस्तेमाल करेगा। क्या सीडी रेश्यो का किसी राज्य में पालन हो रहा है? हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में तो उसका पालन नहीं हो रहा है। आप घोषणा कर दीजिए, बैंक के ऊपर प्रतिबंध लगा दीजिए कि एक राज्य का पैसा दूसरे राज्य में नहीं लगाया जाएगा, उस राज्य का पैसा उसी राज्य में लगेगा। राज्य तरक्की करेगा या नहीं करेगा। महोदय, आज अगर उत्तर प्रदेश ने एक विशेष पैकेज 80 करोड़ का मांग लिया, तो आपको देने में बड़ी दिक्कत हो रही है। हमने तो बुंदेलखंड और पूर्वांचल के विकास की बात की थी, आपने तमाम राज्यों को दे दिया लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश को देने में बहुत कोताही हो रही है। समर्थन हमारा, समर्थन हम दें और हम ही मार खाएं तो फिर कहीं न कहीं हमें विरोध करना पड़ेगा, कहीं न कहीं हमें प्रतिरोध करना पड़ेगा।

मैडम, हमारे देश में उदारीकरण लागू हुआ। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी जब वित्त मंत्री थे, तब देश में उदारीकरण शुरू हुआ था। उस समय आदरणीय नरसिंह राव जी इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे। उदारीकरण के बाद यह बड़े जोर-शोर से हल्ला हुआ ...(समय की घंटी)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): I am going to call the next speaker now.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : बस खत्म कर रहा हूँ। कुछ पॉइंट तो बोल ही नहीं पाए। उदारीकरण पर बड़ा हल्ला हुआ कि हमारा जी.डी.पी. 6.8 या 8 परसेंट पहुंच जाएगा और हम इसको 10 परसेंट पर ले जाएंगे। चीन और हिन्दुस्तान विश्व के दो ऐसे देश होंगे जिनकी आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत अच्छी होगी। अगर आप विश्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट उठाकर देख लें, आज सबसे ज्यादा देश अगर गरीब है तो पूरे विश्व में हिन्दुस्तान है। यह विश्व बैंक ने अपनी लेटेस्ट रिपोर्ट दी है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, कम से कम उसे ही देख लें। मैं आपको सुझाव दे रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन) : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए, प्लीज। बस समय हो गया है।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की कुछ बातें करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे इरिगेशन के प्रोजेक्ट रुके हुए हैं, हमारे बिजली के भी प्रोजेक्टर रुके हुए हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन) : आपका समय हो गया है।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : हमने जेवर में इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट मांगा था। उसकी आज घोषणा कर दीजिए, तो हम समझेंगे कि आप कहीं न कहीं उदारीकरण की बात कर रहे हैं और कहीं छूट देने की बात कर रहे हैं। महोदय, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से यह जरूर चाहूंगा कि जो बातें हमने उठाई हैं, कम से कम उनका जवाब देने की कृपा करें, जिससे औपचारिकताएं पूरी हो सकें। धन्यवाद।

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी प्रकाश जावडेकर साहब ने वित्त मंत्री की बड़ी तारीफ की और बड़ी मिन्नत की, मैं समझता हूं कि शायद इनकी बात का उन पर असर पड़ेगा। अभी नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल जी यह उलाहना दे रहे थे कि हमने तो आपको इसी विश्वास पर कटौती के प्रस्ताव पर आपका समर्थन किया। श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल जी की बात सुनकर मुझे भोजपुरी का एक पुराना गाना याद आता है : "भोर भई तो बिसर गई बतियां"

तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने जो वित्त विधेयक पेश किया, आपने अपने भाषण में कई बार कहा कि यह जो कर का ढांचा है - टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर है, हम उसमें बुनियादी परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं। परन्तु मुझे वह बदलाव आपके वित्त विधेयक में कहीं नजर नहीं आता है, क्योंकि कोई भी प्रगतिशील या विकासोन्मुखी जो कर ढांचा होता है उसका एक तो उद्देश्य होता है कि जो समाज का सम्पन्न वर्ग है उस पर टैक्स का बोझ ज्यादा से ज्यादा पड़े और जो मध्यम या कमजोर वर्ग के गरीब लोग हैं उनके कंजम्पशन पर, उनके भोग पर किसी प्रकार की कटौती न हो। बड़े सम्पन्न वर्ग के भोग पर कटौती हो और जो मध्यम वर्ग है या गरीब वर्ग है उसके भोग पर कटौती न हो। इसलिए आम उपभोग की चीजों को टैक्स के जाल से बाहर रखा जाता है। दूसरा लक्ष्य होता है कि जो देश की आमदनी है, अगर हम फेयर और जस्ट, न्याय परख समाज का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं तो यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि जो भी आमदनी है, जो भी कमाई है, उस कमाई का न्याय परख बंटवारा हो। अगर इन दोनों आधारों पर हम पूरी अर्थव्यवस्था और आपके बजट के पूरे प्रावधानों की समीक्षा करें तो मुझे लगता है कि दोनों पर आपका बजट गलत दिशा में जा रहा है, क्योंकि जिस तरीके से विषमता बढ़ रही है और उसके आंकड़े मैं नहीं देना चाहता परन्तु अभी एक रिपोर्ट में आया है कि पूरी दुनिया में जितने अमीर लोग हैं, उन अमीरों में सर्वाधिक संख्या हमारे देश में हैं।

गरीबी की क्या हालत है? श्री अर्जुनसेन गुप्ता और डा. वधवा के हिसाब से करीब 80 करोड़ गरीबों की तादाद है। एक तरफ 80 करोड़ गरीबों की तादाद निरन्तर बढ़ रही है और दूसरी तरफ जो अमीर लोग हैं, सम्पन्न लोग हैं, उनकी सम्पन्नता बढ़ रही है। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारा जितना जीडीपी है, एक मोटे हिसाब से, वैसे सरकार ने इसके बारे में कोई आंकड़ा नहीं दिया है कि हमारे देश में कितना काला धन है, परन्तु एक अर्थशास्त्री के जरिए से मोटा-सा हिसाब लगाया कि जो हमारा पूरा जीडीपी है, उस जीडीपी का 40 प्रतिशत ब्लैक मनी जेनरेट हो जाता है। अभी जो सत्यम घोटाला हुआ, उस सत्यम घोटाले से बैलेंस शीट की विश्वसनीयता खत्म हो गई। जितने अमीर लोग हैं, इनकी जितनी आमदनी होती है, जितनी इनकी कमाई होती है, उस कमाई का बहुत कम

परसेंटेज वे कागज में दिखाते हैं और बाकी का काले धन में चला जाता है। आपका जो टैक्स का नार्म है, वह नार्म यह है कि जो उनकी पूरी आमदनी है, उस पूरी आमदनी में से 30 परसेंट पर आप टैक्स लगाते हैं। अगर हम इसको सच्चाई से देखें, उनको जो कन्सेप्शन्स मिलते हैं, जो उनको छूट मिलती है, उसके हिसाब से जो 30 परसेंट का नार्म है, वह घटकर 20 प्रतिशत से कम पर आ जाता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... जिस व्यक्ति के पास अपनी आमदनी को डिडक्ट करने की जितनी ज्यादा क्षमता होगी, वह उतना ही टैक्स के नेट से बच जाएगा और गरीब तथा आम आदमी पर टैक्स का बोझ बढ़ेगा।

कृषि का ऋणात्मक विकास है। आपने जो टैक्स में कंसेशन दिए हैं, वे किसके लिए दिए हैं? वे एग्री बिजनेस के लिए दिए हैं। आपने एग्री बिजनेस के लिए कंसेशन दिए हैं, मगर जो एग्रीकल्चर है, हमारे पूरे ग्रामीण आबादी का आज भी 68 से 75 फीसदी आदमी मझौले किसान हैं, छोटे किसान हैं। ये किसान अनाज पैदा करते हैं। जो किसान अनाज पैदा करते हैं, उनकी उत्पादकता को और उनकी आमदनी को बढ़ाने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। अगर यह सरकार किसानों के प्रति और देश के प्रति ईमानदार होती, तो आज आवश्यकता सबसे ज्यादा किस बात की है, सबसे ज्यादा आवश्यकता सिंचाई की है, सबसे ज्यादा आवश्यकता है सस्ते खाद की। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

इसी के साथ-साथ मैं महंगाई के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है। महंगाई का कारण भी ब्लैक मनी है, टैक्सों की चोरी है। जो सम्पन्न वर्ग है, जो वायदा कारोबार करते हैं, जो अनाजों की जमाखोरी करते हैं, उसी के कारण आज इतनी महंगाई है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि अगर सचमुच अपने देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सही रास्ते पर लाना है, तो हमारा जो भोग है, जो कंजम्पशन है, हम खपत की आधुनिकता पर ज्यादा जोर दे रहे हैं, बजाय उत्पादन की आधुनिकता पर।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please conclude now.

श्री वृजभूषण तिवारी : मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ। मैं यहां पर अपना एक संस्मरण जरूर सुनाना चाहूंगा। सन् 1958 की बात है। मैंने इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय में पहली बार डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया का भाषण सुना। जब वे भाषण देने लगे, तो उस सभा में मौजूद लड़कियों की तरफ इशारा करते हुए, उन्होंने कहा कि मैं लड़कियों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ईश्वर ने तुम्हें वैसे ही बहुत खूबसूरत बनाया है, उसमें कुछ जोड़ने की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर तुम्हारा मन न माने तो एक पैसे का काजल तुम्हारी सुंदरता को सौ गुणा बढ़ा देगा। लड़के हंसने लगे, तो डा. लोहिया ने कहा कि यह बात केवल लड़कियों के लिए नहीं कही है। यह तुम्हारे लिए भी कही है, क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि कितने लड़के हैं, जिनका पाउडर के बिना काम नहीं चलता। फिर उन्होंने कहा कि मैं पाउडर का विरोधी नहीं हूँ, परन्तु देश की जो माली हालत है, उसको देखते हुए, जो हमारे पास पूंजी है, यह पूंजी उन जगहों पर लगानी है, जहां खेती और कारखानों में सुधार हो। अगर खेती और कारखानों में सुधार हो जाए तो फिर हमें पाउडर या जो चमक-दमक की चीजें हैं, उनके इस्तेमाल से कोई परहेज नहीं है।

आज हम खेती और कारखानों में सुधार नहीं करते हैं, हम रोजगार के अवसर नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं, हम तो केवल

खपत के नए-नए तरीके अख्तियार करते हैं। साढ़े तीन सौ अरब रुपया केवल Felicitation Fees पर लग गया और IPL में जो रात को डांस होते हैं...(समय की घंटी)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARJAN): Please conclude now.

श्री वृजभूषण तिवारी : हम आज अपनी स्थिति को देखते हुए, कितने कूर हैं। इसलिए मैं फिर यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यदि आपका आम आदमी से सरोकार है, तो केवल आम आदमी से सरोकार रखने से काम नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि उसके दर्द को भी समझने की कोशिश करिए। जो उसकी आकांक्षा है, जो उसके सपने हैं, उनको भी पूरा करिए, तभी आप आम आदमी से सरोकार रखने वाले कहे जाएंगे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. K. MALAISAMY (Tamil Nadu): Madam, in the wake of the time constraint and only few minutes spared for me, I will hasten and develop my speed as that of the price rise to make my presentation, with a word of thanks to the Chair for having called me to speak on behalf of AIADMK, Madam, we had discussed the Budget a few weeks back here and we dealt with it in detail. Now, the offshoot of the Budget, namely, the Finance Bill has come and the hon. Finance Minister was able to give an introduction as to how the tax has been changed or modified, etc. On a cursory look at the Finance Bill, I could see that there are as many as 85 amendments about which our hon. Minister was able to explain. I am not going in to that. The relief given to the debt-ridden coffee growers is most welcome and some of the other incentives are also well taken. But, a lot of things are expected but not served.

Now, there are so many issues to be discussed in the Budget. But, in view of the time constraint, I will just touch and go. Madam, as far as the Budget is concerned, we are discussing the Budget in a situation where the country is shrouded with a lot of problems, namely, price rise, food security, global economic crisis, drought, etc.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, PROF. P.J. KURIEN, in the Chair.)

In such a situation, it requires a closer scrutiny. Now, the new Vice-Chairman has come. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will just touch the points and go. The first and foremost point that I want to raise here is that the purpose of the Budget has not at all been served — not only this Budget, but in so many Budgets. Since Independence, for the last 63 years, we are seeing Budget after Budget, but nothing has been done. As far as the Budget object is concerned, it is a powerful instrument to

remove poverty, unemployment, inequality, mal-distribution of wealth and check inflation, etc. But, we have been seeing that more than 30 percent of the population is still living as BPL, unemployment is increasing and price rise is going up like anything. As our friend from CPI (M) rightly said, it is not a Budget meant for the poor, but for the rich. (Time-bell rings) Sir, please give me four or five minutes more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You don't look at me. Look at the board.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, now, I come to the core point of my observation. Sir, the hon. Minister is a well experienced and well informed person with a background of more than four decades in Parliament. He has got the in-built system of Indian economy and the Indian politics.

With this background, I need some of the clarifications from him on my points. Though I was a student of economics, I need your experience to enlighten me. Sir, you have said in your Budget about fiscal consolidation. But according to me, the Budget deficit is 6.8 percent. For spending 10 rupees, you have to borrow about 4 rupees and to pay the interest, you have to spend about 3 rupees for payment of interest. So, out of 10 rupees to be spent on a scheme or whatever it is, I mean, Rs. 4 plus 3 goes by way of loan and interest.

Secondly, you have said about the economic reforms. The Government priority is not well founded. On the other hand, it is only on paper according to me.

Thirdly, you are withdrawing several subsidies and rolling back etc. etc. It has got lot of implications. Sir, on examination of various schemes, you will be able to see that the schemes have been allocated funds but it has not been spent. On the other hand, it has been returned. Sir, Madam promised to give me two more minutes. What about you? I will take the upper limit of two, three minutes. Many of the funds which have been given have not been spent and surrendered. I do not dilate on what are the schemes in respect of which it has been surrendered. You know yourself.

As far as the increase in the price of petrol and diesel is concerned, as many of our friends have said, it has got a cascading effect. On the other hand, Rs. 85,000 crores have been given to oil companies and all as a subsidy. What will be the effect of it?

Coming to the most important point of the food security, we are talking about the food security, whereas allocation to agriculture and the improvement of agriculture and the improvement of agriculture welfare etc. is not that much as it ought to be.

Well, coming to the benefits, as far as the benefits to the country are concerned, we plan very well, but the benefit does not reach the common people. During Rajiv Gandhi's time, it was said that out of every one rupee, only 16 paise has been going to the beneficiary.

Lastly, by way of clarification, I would like to submit three points. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether the control of inflation is possible without sacrificing the growth. Growth and inflation will never go side by side.

The next point is, there are two markets, domestic market and international market. The international market has got an effect on the domestic market. If that be the case, how do you control the price rise?

As far as the raising of the price of petrol and diesel is concerned, you have explained it in your own way. But according to me, the timing of raising the price of petrol and diesel is not appropriate.

Lastly, the increase of custom duty, excise duty on oil products will increase the inflation management. Now, I would make certain suggestions. Kindly check up your system, procedure, organization, objective, manpower operations to find out whether they are in order to satisfy your needs and implement your objectives of the Budget. Then, out of the allocations, what is the outcome?

Lastly, the most important point, and even the Vice Chairman will enjoy it. The Columbian expert, the economist, who is a fine reader, has said and I quote: "Indian economy would need to undergo a major structural transformation, shifting a significant number of people from traditional agricultural livelihood, to labour-intensive sector, to sustain current growth rate. In other words, shifting from agricultural economy to service sector." ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this is going to be real remedy. I would request through you, Sir, the Finance Minister to take appropriate action. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Dr. Malaisamy. Shri N.K. SINGH. He is not here. Shri Y.P. Trivedi.

SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI (Maharashtra): Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister for giving Budget proposals which are visionary in character. He has got more bouquets than

the brickbats, and, I think, he rightly deserves them. If I have to give some marks, I would give him, out of 100, 95 marks. If you have to look at his Budget proposals from the standpoint of an economist, we should not get our sense crowded by populist slogans.

My friend Javadekar said that 8,000 crores of rupees should be given for Defence. He has also said, reduce the fuel prices, and increase the subsidies, which might be more than Rs.85,000 crores. From where will the money come? As it was said in the second reforms, what was necessary was, now, biting the bullet. And this is precisely what the Finance Minister has done.

Much is said about Hasan Ali, Hasan Ali. I know Hasan Ali personally. He had come to me for advice. I asked him to go to the Settlement Commission and make a clean breast of all his assets, but the Settle Commission rejected his application. I can tell you that 65,000 crores of rupees apart, you will not get more than Rs.65 lakhs from him. If anything is to be done about petrol prices and other things, you should abide by what the one-man Committee headed by Mr. Kirit Parikh has said, and you have to seriously think of deregulating the petrol prices altogether. This is something which an Expert Committee has recommended, and you must give a hint to it.

And much has been said about black money. I am firmly of the opinion that if you want black money to be out, if you want the monies which are parked abroad to be brought back to India, there is no escape except to come with a Voluntary Disclosure Scheme, a Voluntary Disclosure Scheme were you give Zero Coupon Bearer Bonds or you give Bearer Bonds at a discount of, say, about 25 percent. So, Rs.25/- automatically becomes the tax on the bond which is issued. And you must give that. In the past, you have done it; you were not very successful because you gave immunity from certain laws; you did not give immunity from all laws. According to me, now, you give immunity from all laws except the anti-terrorist laws. I think, you should do it because there is no way out except to give a huge amount of money which is parked not only in Switzerland but in so many of these Type-7 countries. I think, there is no other way out.

Now, before I come to the positive side of the Budget on which much has been stated, and more I would like to say, I have got 20 positive points about the Budget.

First of all, I would invite the Finance Minister's attention to some aspects of the negative side. He has amended the 'Charitable Objects' clause, and he has said that if the incomes from the activities which are trading activities are up to 10 lakhs of rupees, that Charitable Trust will not lose

the exemption. I personally believe, this limit is too low. What he should have done is that even if it is a Charitable Trust, any account of income, whether it is Rs.10 lakhs, Rs.20 lakhs or Rs.30 lakhs. (Time Bell rings). Whatever income comes from the trading activity, the entire amount should be taxed. But the activities which ultimately lead to charitable objects where there is not trading involved, that activities should be completely exempted.

Then, he has said about the Minimum Alternative Tax which is increased to 18 percent. I think, when we have got the Direct Tax Code in waiting, there was no necessity for increasing the Minimum Alternative Tax.

Then there are so many incongruities in the Direct Tax laws which could have been clawed, but I am hopeful that when the Direct Tax Code comes, some of those incongruities will automatically vanish.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, in the Chair)

Then, I would like to mention something which people are talking of fiscal deficit, but something which is more alarming than the fiscal deficit is the total debt as a percentage of our total GDP, which is very high, and something must be done in order to arrest it.

So far as the positive aspect is concerned, there is an increase of 15 percent in Plan expenditure to the extent of Rs.3,73,092 crores, which is to be welcome. So far as the GDP growth is concerned, it was 8 percent in 2010-11; it will go up to 9 percent in the 2011-12, which is also to be welcome.

Then there are so many positive aspects of the Budget which I will only briefly enumerate in order to give my bouquets to the hon. Finance Minister.

There is an increase in the levels of income slabs for personal tax exemption. Decisive steps are taken towards implementing Goods and Services Tax and Direct Tax Code. There is fiscal relief to the solar, wind, geo-thermal and other forms of clean energy. There is also rationalization of petroleum subsidies. *(Time-bell)* I will take only two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not two minutes. You have only five minutes. You have taken two minutes more.

SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Only one minute more. There is a plan to extend fertilizer and oil subsidy in cash for bringing in fiscal accounting. There is a plan to switchover to nutrient-based fertilizer subsidy, which is to be directly delivered to the farmers. Three more points. Steps taken to improve

productivity in the agricultural sector and to improve the entire supply chain by opening retail trade; setting up of National Council for Micro and Small Enterprises to encourage Self-Help Groups to facilitate micro financing; and setting up of Legal Reforms Commission to reduce litigation period from maximum of 18 years to 3 years. These are some of the salient points for which I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: I believe that these Budget proposals are, probably, the proposals in the right direction and will benefit the economy tremendously. Thank you.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, at the outset, I really like to say that the economics really turned out to be a science of "Tweedledee and Tweedledum" because you learn one thing, give it up and begin to relearn the very same thing which you give up. In a certain sense the economic life will really repeat the human life cycle and at this stage, when we have all this excessive amount of leveraging, when emotions were turned into equations, we have learnt a great deal from that.

Sir, the first point which I would like to bring to the Finance Minister's notice is a caution which we need to exercise in view of the likely contingent effect of what is happening in the rest of the world. I think, he is sagacious enough to move to a path of fiscal consolidation because what is happening in Europe begins to have a larger contingent effect. Greece is already bankrupt. Portugal and Spain are in trouble. Italy is in trouble. This is really shaking up, once again, the global confidence and the contingent effect of this on Asia and India is something which can't be overlooked. You see the first consequence of this, Mr. Finance Minister. If you look at the last two quarters' figures, there has been a decisive increase in the current account deficit. The rupee has continued to appreciate considerably, exports are really being hurt and, therefore, employment-intensive industries are beginning to hurt. I think, we need to really learn a lesson as to how to prevent ourselves from the unwanted effect of a large inward capital flow. I would like to know whether the Finance Minister will resort to either increased sterilization by the Reserve Bank of India or in some form move towards what the world has preached, some amount of control on unmitigated large capital inflows driven not only by arbitrage but also looking at the conditions of the financial situation in Europe. This is the first caution on exports.

The second point which I would like bring to his notice is, as we begin to look at the year as a whole, which is really ahead of him, how do we resolve the regulatory conflicts? Do we need to have a super regulator? Do we need to emulate the examples of some other countries of having the Reserve Bank of India undergo a reform? Do we need to create and carve out the regulatory functions of the Reserve Bank into a different entity altogether? Is the financial stability forum, of which he is likely to be the chairman, an answer to resolving these inherent regulatory conflicts between different kinds of regulatory entities which have now dominated our focus? So, we need to really revisit this area.

The third thing which I would like to bring to his notice, apart from regulatory conflicts, is that similarly in debt management there is an inherent conflict. The Reserve Bank is really in the overall charge of the overall credit and monetary policy. But it is also the Government's principal debt management agent. So, the old proposal of having really a separate debt management office is something which, in the period after the passing of the Financial Bill, the Finance Minister may like to give some attention to.

The fourth thing which I would like to bring to his notice is that I recognize that in pursuance of the commitment which he made in his Budget Speech he has already appointed a Committee under Dr. Rangarajan to look into the overall reclassification of Government accounts. But that Committee falls short of looking and monitoring the quality of public expenditure.

I would like to know what kind of measures he would like to enact to be able to have a relook at an arm's length on the quality of public expenditure which has shown such an exponential rise in the last couple of years. The next point I would like to make before him is that the Finance Minister was quite sanguine that since he has brought down the amount of borrowing, the crowding out effect of that on private investment was likely to be minimal. But the fact remains that interest rates have tended to move up, repo and reverse repo have gone up, the CRR has increased, liquidity has been sucked out of the system; with that and coupled with a large borrowing programme which is still to be subscribed, the crowding out effect on private investment is something on which, Mr. Finance Minister, we need to be watchful of, if we are not to smother the green shoots of investment which is the outcome of the successful two stimulus packages which you have given.

Finally, I would like to make just one request to you. I think, it is inherent in the act of budget-making that we are spared the surprises on the 28th and 29th of February to our choosing. Would you consider sharing with this House, at each Session of Parliament, your assessment of the overall

macro scenario, your assessment of expenditure trends, your assessment of revenue trends and how really we need to readapt our strategy to meet the daunting challenges of getting back to an 8.5 percent rate of growth and then moving towards a plus 10 percent rate of growth which is what the Prime Minister has committed? I thought, at this stage in the debate, Mr. Finance Minister, I would bring some of these points to your notice so that these could be kept in view during the course of this fiscal year. Thank you.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, looking at Pranabda, I hope this debate in Rajya Sabha will have some impact on the Finance Minister. That is why, at the outset, I would again like to request the Finance Minister, despite what all happened in Lok Sabha, to consider roll back of the increase in duty on diesel and petrol and also consider the question of reducing the subsidy on fertilizers. These are all important issues which affect the common people, *aam admi*.

Sir, coming to the Finance Bill, when we discuss the direct tax and indirect tax, many things are mentioned. My point is, there is a need for the Government to revisit the operation of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act because, in my opinion, it adversely affects the spending on social sector, particularly on education, health, welfare of Schedules Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also it affects the Centre-State financial relationship. Sir, I think there is a need to revisit this Act. I hope the Government will take note of it and revisit it. Then, Sir, through the Finance Bill, I think, the Government should address the primary question of revenue mobilization and resource mobilization. But the direction of the Government proves to be disastrous. Firstly, the tax base in India continues to be one of the lowest in comparison to other countries. How to widen or broaden the tax net, must be one of the considerations of the Finance Minister. Secondly, the Government, more and more, relies on disinvestment of public sector undertakings. I do not think it is a correct course. It will weaken our public sector undertakings and make them vulnerable. It is not in the interest of the country. If at all our economy is strong and continues to be strong, it is only due to the strong public sector which we have in India today, public sector industries, public sector banks and public sector insurance companies. But the Government, in its wisdom, thinks it can go for reckless disinvestment of PSUs, which is not in the interest of the country.

The other issue is how to mobilize resources. On the one side, the Government is doling out huge concessions to the corporate sector. On the other side, it is slashing down subsidy on food and

fertilizer. In this very House, the former Finance Minister, now the Home Minister, had made a statement, which is quite interesting. He said that the NTRO could be used to fight tax evasion, to fight those forces which destabilize the revenue generation in the country.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): And destabilizing Government!

SHRI D. RAJA: Ultimately so. I am asking whether the Government will use the same NTRO to unearth black money in the country, to bring back money kept in Swiss banks, about which many political parties are agitating. This was stated by the former Finance Minister in the very same House, which was one of the suggestions that I made to the Government.

Sir, due to paucity of time, I am not going to other details. But I would like to make this point, now that the Prime Minister is present here. We should not be complacent with regard to the growth rate in the country. The growth rates are, perhaps, due to monetary illusion created by financial operators and international operators. It means that it is not real growth, but only growth in money terms. It is also clear from the GDP data that the service sector contributes around 60 percent of the GDP now. This must be a caution to the Government. The Government cannot be complacent that our GDP is increasing, that the growth rate is increasing. The Government's Economic Advisors keep saying that our growth is increasing at a faster rate, that our GDP is all right.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: This complacency should not be there. Finally, Sir, I think, it is high time the Government reviewed the economic paradigm, the macro level, and the development model which we had chosen. I think the Neo-Liberal economic paradigm of development has proved to be not good for the country. It has widened the gulf between the rich and the poor. We can show a few tiny sections of the society as rich. But a vast majority of the people remain poor. That is where I think there is need for a mid-course correction, a review of our economic development, in the interest of aam aadmi and in the interest of the country as a whole. That is my request. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar. It is his maiden speech.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (NOMINATED): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Finance Bill in this august House .

Sir, it is gratifying that after the global financial crisis of 2008, the Indian economy quickly returned to the path of growth and registered 6.7 percent growth in 2008-09 and 7.2 percent in 2009-10. The credit for this must be given, firstly, to our regulated banking system, most importantly, our

public sector banks, for reducing the adverse impact of the global financial recession; and secondly, to the quick measures taken by the Government, by resorting to financial stimulus packages which helped maintain the aggregate demand which was necessary for bringing back economy to the growth path. For 2010-11, according to the recent World Economic Outlook published by the IMF, the rate of growth for the Indian economy is forecast at 8.8 percent.

Sir, higher rate of economic growth is absolutely essential as it is the most effective instrument for reduction of poverty and unemployment and raising the standard of living of the people. In the absence of higher rate of economic growth, the country will only be witnessing distribution of poverty.

Sir, but the relationship between the higher rate of economic growth and the reduction in poverty and unemployment has never been automatic. It depends upon the nature, structure and composition of growth. Most importantly, it depends upon the approach to growth itself.

Sir, in this context, what it is saddening to mention that the countries that got freedom after the Second World War adopted a faulty approach to economic development. The growth models of all post-War economies were based upon on Arthur Lewis' celebrated classic in development economics, "Theory of Economic Growth". I quote from it. "First, it should be noted that our subject matter is growth and not distribution. It is possible that output may be growing and, yet, that mass of the people may be becoming poorer. We shall have to consider the relationship between growth and distribution of output, but our primary interest is not in analyzing distribution but growth."

Surprisingly, our First Five Year Plan was not lagging behind what Lewis had said in 1955, and I quote from the First Five Year Plan. "A programme aimed only at raising output might result in most of the increased wealth flowing into the hands of a few leaving the mass of the people in their present state of poverty, and yet, in the initial stages, the accent of endeavour must be on increased production and growth."

Sir, having emphasized the importance of growth, I am constrained to say that 'growth first and distribution later' that resulted in the divorce between growth and distribution and undue reliance on the 'trickle down theory' that have been all along pursued by all the developing economies that got freedom after the Second World War including India, have been one of the most prominent reasons for the co-existence of growth with inequality and poverty. It was the failure of growth to become inclusive. This was true for all Asian and Sub-Sahara African countries.

Sir, the Hon. Prime Minister is here. It is a tragedy of the human civilization that after Adam Smith wrote "An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations" in 1776; 192 years later, in 1968, another Nobel Prize winner in Economics, Gunnar Myrdal, had to write, "The Asian Drama: An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Poverty of Nations". This is the digression of the human civilization after 192 years that traveled from 'Wealth of Nations' to the 'Poverty of Nations'. This is not only a paradox of development, but a crisis of development itself.

Sir, let me straightaway come to the Eleventh Five Year Plan. I most humbly submit that I was privileged to be involved in the preparation of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, and I am grateful to the Hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singhji for giving that Opportunity. The Eleventh Five Year Plan is entitled 'Towards Faster and More Inclusive Growth'. It clearly acknowledges that economic growth is a necessary condition but not a *sufficient* condition of reduction in poverty and expansion of employment. Growth, to be meaningful, must be inclusive. Since inclusive growth is a structural problem, and along with economic dimension it also encompasses social, political and cultural dimensions, inclusive economic growth also requires inclusive society. Our tragedy is that our society is inherently in egalitarian and, hence, growth is exclusive.

Regretfully, however, the great debate on poverty in India that was initiated by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia in his maiden speech in Parliament in 1963, and in course of time then, all along mainly concentrated on the statistical issues relating to the measurement of poverty and neglected the most fundamental and crucial question: Why poverty?

There are three dimensions of poverty and inclusive growth: sectoral, regional and social.

Sir, it is not necessary for me, in this august House, to emphasize the importance of all-round agricultural development in our country. Regretfully, however, all the available evidence suggests that during the last one-and-a-half decade or so, agriculture did not get due priority in the scheme and structure of development. Public investment in agriculture, both by the Centre and the States taken together, as a proportion of the GDP, as also a proportion of the GDP originating from agriculture, consistently declined.

Private investment occasionally rose, but it is not sufficient to take care of such a large sector. As a result, no substantial expansion of irrigation facilities took place. Productivity of all major crops in the country increased at differential rates, but it is considerably lower than some of the developing

countries. Research and extension in agriculture did not make any major headway. As a result, the share of agriculture in GDP declined to 17 percent in 2009-10, while agriculture continues to employ about 52 percent of the total labour force. Indian agriculture has been going through some sort of crisis during the last one-and-a-half decades. This crisis has been amply brought out by the Commission on Farmers headed by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, pointing out the fact that about 44 percent of the total farmers in the country are desiring to leave farming as their occupation. Further the farmers' suicide in different parts of the country was the result of this unprecedented crisis. On the other hand, our entire non-agricultural sector has failed to meaningfully absorb the surplus labour in agriculture. This is the major disproportionality of the crisis facing the Indian Economy.

Sir, the Hon. Finance Minister has mentioned in the Budget Speech that in 2010-11, the target for agricultural credit is raised to Rs.3,75,000 crores. It is a welcome step, and I congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister. But, the important issue is; what will be the share of small, marginal and dry-land farmers who constitute about 72 percent or 80 percent of the total farmers in the country in this credit? I hope that the Finance Minister will take the necessary steps to ensure that their credit requirements are adequately met.

Sir, I began with agriculture for two reasons. One, by nature, the positive impact of one percent of agricultural growth on reduction in poverty and expansion of employment is much stronger than one percent growth in services and even in industry. Second, during my tenure in the Planning Commission as a Member, I have seen complacency on part of most of the State Governments with respect to agricultural development despite its being a State subject and the Central Government, for one reasons or the other, falls in line with the State Governments. The problem, therefore, Sir, is not with importance being given to services and industry, but the problem is agriculture is not getting due importance.

Sir, from the point of inclusive growth, micro, small and medium enterprises are obviously the second important sector in the economy. According to the Economic Survey, 2009-10, it contributes eight percent of the GDP, about 45 percent of the manufacturing output and 40 percent of exports. Sir, twenty-six million micro, small and medium enterprises in the country provide employment to about 60 million persons. This contribution of this sector is stupendous to the economy. Of these, 28 percent are in the manufacturing sector and 72 percent are in the services sector. With consistent

decline in the organized sector employment during the last 10 or 15 years, it is this sector that continued to accommodate a large segment of our labour force and helped reduce the severity of the problem of unemployment. Regretfully, however, the sector is working under the most unfavorable conditions. It is not getting adequate credit from the banking sector, thanks to the doctrine of non-performing assets; nor does it get all other infrastructural facilities, including technological and those relating to marketing. In view of its vast contribution to the economy, the sector should have received a much larger outlay than Rs.2,400 crores allocated by the Hon. Finance Minister. I even suggest that the Government should take urgent steps for preparing a comprehensive blue-print for the development of this sector.

Sir, our post-Independence labour legislation was largely irrelevant so far it failed to give any kind of protection to the vast unorganized sector workers who constitute nearly 92 percent of the total labour force. The Report of the Commission on Workers in the Unorganised Sector headed by Prof. Arjun Sengupta has forcefully brought out this fact. I appreciate the Finance Minister's gesture for allocating Rs.1,000 crores in this Budget towards Unorganised Sector Workers Social Security Fund. Though it is meager, I hope that the allocation would be enhanced substantially at the earliest opportunity.

Sir, let me now briefly mention about the reforms in the education sector. First, I congratulate the Government for at last; passing the Right of Children of Free and Compulsory Education Bill, and making it effective from 1st April, 2010.

Sir, the country has taken long 63 years for making this legislation that does not reflect well on our commitment to an egalitarian society as promised in the Constitution. Though the Act is fraught with several shortcomings, I welcome it as a first step in the right direction.

Sir, being in the field of education for more than three-and-a-half decades, and also as a concerned citizen, I am convinced that, in our country, education has been a major source of injecting inequalities in the society and sustaining them. At present, in our country, there are 15-20 types of elementary and middle-level schools giving education to children belonging to different socio-economic groups. The process of learning itself begins with segregation that makes futile the talk of genuine egalitarian society. I wish, we would have introduced a common school system at least up to the level of elementary education and hope we shall move towards that goal in the near future.

Sir, we must give priority to the reforms in the educational sector from below. At present, educational statistics of the Ministry of Human Resources Development show that in 2006-07 the

dropout rates up to V standard was 25 percent, up to VIII standard was 46 percent, and up to X standard it was 59 percent. This was all in the average. They differed considerably across the regions, gender and socio-economic and cultural groups. For instance, it was 79 percent in Bihar, 75 percent in Assam, 72 percent in West Bengal, 71 percent for Rajasthan and 61 percent in Madhya Pradesh.

The ambitious Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan which was introduced in 2002 has made a significant contribution towards infrastructure facilities such as construction of school buildings and recruitment of teachers. The Mid-Day Meal scheme has really helped to reduce the dropout. Yet, the teacher-student ratio in some states is alarmingly high and the problem of teachers' absenteeism is extremely daunting. We must attend to this, Sir, that the quality of learning in our schools shows that 40 percent of the children in the V standard are not able to read well the text of the II standard. This scenario has to be changed at the earliest. In view of this, we must make all out efforts to provide good quality elementary education with English, mathematics and science subjects at least up to VIII standard. This is the foundation of the entire edifice of our educational system.

The same story is prevailing with respect to sectors in the economy. Sir, we will have to seriously look into the growing inter-regional and intra-regional economic disparities. It is a common knowledge in economics that due to differences in factor endowment, different States and all regions of the same State, in a continental size country like India, cannot make economic development on the same scale. Today, in terms of per capita income, States like Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are on the one pole, while Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh are on the other pole. The gap is increasing. The developed States also are showing wide intra-regional disparities. The issue of Telangana and Vidarbha are well-known.

Sir, in 1950, India had only 15 States. Today, we are having 35 States. If the process of regional differentiation continues, I fear that in the next ten years we may have around 50 States. It is, therefore, necessary that the inter and intra-regional disparities are not allowed to further accentuate and are reduced to the minimum through effective and integrated policy intervention by both the Central and State Governments.

Sir, so far as the poverty level is concerned, in 1999-2000, four backward States Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh accounted for 61 percent of the country's rural population living in these five States.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are the two historically most disadvantaged sections of the society. When we are discussing inclusive growth, we cannot discuss it in an abstract manner. We have to refer to the tangible, existing, living social phenomenon. That social phenomenon is in terms of social categories. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 25 percent of the country's population. The benefits of economic development have been accrued but not definitely to the sufficient scale. Due to the lack of access of land, irrigation and agricultural implements, they have not been able to get sufficient benefits of development.

As a result the gap between them and the rest of the society has been increasing. It was in this context that in 1973, the then Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, introduced the Tribal Sub-Plan in the mid 1970s and Social Component Plan in 1979 so that the gap between the rest of the society and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is bridged sooner than later. Sir, from 2005-06, the State Governments have started implementing, to some extent, the Social Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan with the intervention of the Planning Commission. However, except the two nodal Ministries of the Central Government, that is, the Social Justice and Empowerment the Tribal Affairs, no sufficient attention is paid by other Ministries for the implementation of the Social Component Plan and The Tribal Sub Plan.

Sir, we are discussing the problem of Naxal violence and insurgency. It is not liberation, it is insurgency. This problem has been there best three or four decades, and, today, it has assumed an alarming proportion. It is war against the Indian State. Like all other countrymen, I condemn the Naxal violence in the strongest possible words. But, Sir, how did this problem originate in the first place? It originated in the perpetual exploitation, frustration, destitution and vulnerabilities of the tribal people in sharing the benefits of economic development. In fact, in several instances the tribals had to give cost of displacement and livelihood alternatives for the sake of development, which matters them very little. It is in this context that I quote the unambiguous and categorical remarks of the Hon. Primes Minister in his Civil Services Day Speech. He said, "We cannot overlook the fact that many of areas in which such extremism flourishes are underdeveloped, and many of the people, mainly tribals, who live in these areas have not shared equitably in the fruits of development. It is incumbent upon us to ensure that no area of our country is denied the benefits of our ambitious development programmes." Sir, I suggest three important measures so far as the tribal areas are concerned.

First, the implementation in letter and spirit of the Tribal Sub Plan, second, implementation of PESA Act and the Tribal Land Rights Act and third creation of some mechanism for the remunerative prices for the minor forest produce or the agriculture.

Sir, minorities constitute 19 percent of the country's total population. This issue is very, very dear to my heart. Some sections of the minorities, particularly poor among Muslim community, are poorer than others. The Sachar Committee Report has demonstrated this. Therefore, I suggest that the Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme and also the 90 Minority Districts Concentration Districts have to be implemented in letter and spirit.

Sir, 6 percent of the population of the country is differently handicapped and the Government in the last 50 years has not been taking sufficient care of the 6 percent of the differently handicapped population.

Sir, the last issue relates to the macro management and, with your permission, the objective of fiscal consolidation. During the last 20 years we have been talking about fiscal consolidation. Being a student of economics, I do not want to commit an error, let alone a blunder, by justifying large fiscal deficits, other things remaining the same, the implications of which, for the macro economy, are open for everyone to see. But, Sir, in a highly in-egalitarian and poverty-stricken society, like ours, with abysmal performance on the front of the Human Development index, is it right to control the Government expenditure through Constitutional legislation, which to the best of my knowledge was unknown in the post-War development literature? Further, what should be unacceptable is that the fiscal consolidation in our country which is secured mainly by reducing the capital expenditure, that is, the development expenditure, as the revenue expenditure is falling slowly.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair)

Sir, after 63 Years our achievements are stupendous, but our failures are also glaring. The country still suffers from pervasive poverty, hunger, malnutrition and glaring socio-economic inequalities. This being the scenario, accompanied by fragile financial position of some of the States, I fail to appreciate our excessive preoccupation with fiscal consolidation. I, therefore, suggest that the FRBM Act needs to be suitably amended so that it does not become obstacle to inclusive growth.

Sir, we know how inflationary pressures, particularly food inflation, create havoc and 80 to 85 percent of the population does not have any protection from inflation because there is no compensatory policy in place.

5.00 P.M.

Therefore, if at all you want to make growth inclusive in the regime of a super power I earnestly suggest to the Government and the Finance Minister to evolve an integrated 'National Wage Price Policy' which should be in the proper direction.

Sir, my esteemed teacher, Professor M.L. Dantwala, a doyen among India's agricultural economists, once said that this country never suffered from the famine of ideas. This country suffered from non-implementation. Thousand of crores of rupees are annually spent on social and economic welfare programmes. I am sure, these amounts are not adequate to the scale of the problem', and yet, I am convinced that better implementation of all these programmes would certainly give relief to the poor. But, the rampant corruption of all powerful vested interests has substantially reduced the efficacy of the schemes. But we cannot throw the baby along with the bath water. Both the Central and the State Governments must show enough political courage and determination to implement these schemes with a strong will. The implementation needs to be made broad-based urgently with Panchayati Raj institution at the Centre with the Self Help Groups, basically the women's groups. Sir, poor people in the country have waited for justice for long. I appreciate their patience. But, I do not think that they will wait any longer, nor do I feel that there is reason for them to do so. Sir, inclusive growth is necessary not only for slowly converting political democracy into economic democracy, but also for maintaining the unity and integrity of the nation. To conclude....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): How many minutes more will you take? I just want to know.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, I will take just one minute.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I am only asking you.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: I will conclude in just one minute. I find no appropriate words but to turn to the warning that Dr. Ambedkar has given to the nation sixty years ago and I quote, "On 26 January, 1950, we are going to enter into a life of contradictions. In politics, we will have equality and in social and economic life we will have inequality. In politics, we will have the principle of one man-one vote, one vote one value. In our social and economic life, we shall, by reason of our social and economic structure, continue to deny the principle of one man one value. How long shall we continue to live this life of contradictions? How long shall we deny equality in our social and economic life? If we continue to deny it for long, we will do so only by putting our political

democracy in peril. We must remove this contradiction at the earliest possible time or else those who suffer from inequality will blow up the structure of political democracy which this Assembly has so laboriously built up."

I thank you, Sir, and all the hon. Members.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Mr. Mungekar for your maiden speech.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Thank you, Sir. The country's economy depends on the agricultural growth of our country. For it is the strongest duty of the government to give more importance to agricultural sector. The total allocation for agriculture for the year 2010-11 is Rs. 20,865 crores which is only two percent of the total Budget allocation. Sir, due to wrong policies adopted by the Government, agricultural production in our country is going down. Not only is it decreasing but it will affect price rise also. Sir, I would like to give a small example. Before independence, Assam was self sufficient in rice production. Again, in the years 1997-2000, Assam was self sufficient in rice production. I welcome the Budget proposal of the hon. Finance Minister who has allocated Rs. 400 crores for Green Revolution in Western UP, Bihar, Jharkhand and Bengal. It is a very welcome move although the allotted money is very small. Rs. 400 crores is very less money. Sir, I do not understand why Assam is deleted from this scheme.

I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to increase the Budget allocation to the Green Revolution in this region and also request him to include Assam also.

The most important fact, I want to bring to the notice of this House is, cultivated land in the country decreased from 185.09 million hectares in 1980-81 to 180.57 million hectares in 2005-06. As reported by the Indian Council of Agriculture, the soil loss in agriculture land in Assam valley region is at the rate of 2,850 tones per square kilometer. Every Year, in Assam, rain starts from the pre-monsoon and continues till September. Due to flood and erosion, the cultivated land of Assam is going to decrease day-by-day. Not only this, one of the most important cities — Dibrugarh — today is dangerous due to soil erosion. The hon. Prime Minister himself visited the Rock Memoria, which is one of the most erosion-affected areas of our country. The hon. Prime Minister was very kind enough to visit that area. So, I request the hon. Minister to kindly announce a special package to meet the erosion problem in Assam. Otherwise, most of the cultivated land would be lost. Now, we are not self-sufficient in rice production. Our demand is high, but production is low. Sir, in view of soil erosion and land degradation, I request the hon. Finance Minister to announce this package immediately.

The shortage of drinking water is one of the major problems that the country is facing today. People in more than 2 lakh villages in the country are suffering due to shortage of water. Sir, Assam has got vast resource of water. Water of River Brahmaputra and Barak is the God gifted. There is a huge potential for providing drinking water facility and power generation in Assam. But, due to negligence of successive Central Governments, the people of Assam are screaming for a single drop of drinking water. Sir, right now, water is everywhere in Assam due to floods. But, there is no drinking water. There is no power. People are suffering due to power shortage. There is no water and no power. So, I request the hon. Prime Minister to kindly look after our problem sympathetically pay attention our problems and allocate sufficient money for potable water in Assam and the North-Eastern Region. I would also request the hon. Minister to kindly to pay special attention on power generation in Assam, because Brahmaputra has given us a lot of opportunity for power generating. **(Time-bell rings).**

Sir, unemployment is one of the major problems being faced by all of us. As you know, Sir, Assam and North-Eastern Region is in insurgency and militant-hit area. More tea growers in Assam play a vital role in self-employment in our country. Not only in Assam but also in West Bengal also small growers play a very important role. So, Sir, kindly look after these small growers. Kindly give them some relief. In the interest of those people, kindly announce a package for small growers.

Sir, in her Budget Speech, hon. Railway Minister, has announced a Master Plan for the Railway development in the North-Eastern Region. It is a very welcome move. But, in her Budget Speech, she has not mentioned from where money will come. There is Master Plan. But, from where will the money come?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Baishyaji, please conclude. There is no point of talking about the Railways here.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, it is relating to the General Budget, because in her Speech, the hon. Railway Minister herself said, 'In consultation and with the help of the North-Eastern Development Council, the Railway would implement the Master Plan.'

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): This you speak when the Railway Minister is here.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, the hon. Railway Minister herself announced that with the help of the North-Eastern Council the Master Plan is going to be implemented in Assam. Sir, the Budgetary allocation for the NEC is made by the Government of India.

But there is no reflection at all about this Master Plan in the General Budget. They have not increased the budget of the NEC also. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to announce funds for this project.

SHRI PRARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Orissa): Sir, due to paucity of time, and since a lot of macro economic issues have already been discussed, I will confine myself to only points and, if possible, to telegraphic language with the permission of the hon. Finance Minister. Inclusive growth is the objective of the Government, but severe under-funding of the inclusive growth is a problem. How will you achieve growth with under-funding? With just Rs. 2,000 crores extra for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, how will you send all the children to school? For this, we have passed the law and notification has also been issued. Hon. Prime Minister had promised that India will be slum-free within next five years. One year has already passed. In the second year, your funding is only Rs. 270 crores. Seeing the size of the problem, this amount is very little. Thanks for raising the ceiling for the Indira Awas Yojana. But, as a result, the number has gone down. Only Rs. 1,000 crores extra have been provided for the MGNREGA. The allocation for the welfare of SCs and STs is very meager. Only Rs. 30 crores extra have been provided for strengthening the PDS. And, we are talking of food security! For this inclusive growth, you need a lot of State's share. How can poor States raise their share to be able to implement the schemes?

We have been pressing for a royalty rate of 30 percent on minerals from both, the mineral-rich and the poor States, like Orissa, Jharkhand, and Chhattisgarh. Finally, after giving us a meager 27 rupees maximum per ton we have, now, been given 10 percent. I beseech, please raise it to 30 percent. Why do you want to allow the mine owners to make profits at the expense of poor States? So, do kindly make it 30 percent so that we can really attack poverty and we can go along with you, in your schemes to create inclusive growth. Export duty has been imposed when profiteering was done. But you are not giving anything to States. Please pass on the export duty and five percent more export duty, which you are imposing. Please pass on that also to the States, along with the clean energy cess on coal at Rs. 50 per ton because we are bearing the brunt of pollution. Please pass on that to us. About agriculture, my friend said, Rs. 400 crores have been provided for Green Revolution. I am afraid, we will have no Green Revolution in six States with Rs. 400 crores, nor will you have any real development of pulses and oilseeds at Rs. 50,000 per village.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, in the Chair)

This is where you are, now, talking of watershed development, and, along with that, a number of other schemes. So, Rs. 50,000 per village is sheer under-funding.

Out of Rs. 3,75,000 crores credit, I doubt whether even the credit of rupees one lakh crores will go to small and marginal farmers.

ECBs for cold-chain, which has been allowed, will go to big guns, like, the Reliance and other players. You have given tax concessions to middle and upper classes. Concessions to corporates is of about Rs.80,000 crores. Construction companies, real estates, drug companies, education service providers and hotel groups will be the beneficiaries. As far as disinvestment is concerned, my Party is opposed to disinvestment. Nobody sells his wife's jewellery for meeting day-to-day expenditure, which you are doing. We should invest in productive things. Please restore the fertilizer subsidy, nutrient-based things will only increase the price of urea. It will also allow companies to mop up a lot of money.

Then, employment promise brought you in power in 2004. Please focus on employment. The skill development at the rate of Rs. 4,500/- per capita expenditure is not going to create much of skill. You will have all under-qualified so-called skilled persons who may not be what the hon. Prime Minister is hoping for to compete with the rest of the globe. If you cannot give us 30 percent royalty to the poorer States, I will give you an alternative. Kindly give special category status of Orissa, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh at least, which provide you most of the minerals. I would request you to kindly consider the issues of royalty increase or special category status seriously and not be shortsighted in respect of other issues. Thank you.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम) : थैंक्यू सर। इस फाइनांस बिल के ऊपर मैं फाइनांस मिनिस्टर साहब की दृष्टि में कुछ प्वायंट्स लाना चाहता हूँ। मैं इस फाइनांस बिल का welcome करता हूँ, लेकिन इसके साथ ही यहां फाइनांस के ऊपर जितने भी नियम या नीतियां बनाई गई हैं, वे अच्छी तरह से execute हो सकें, इसके लिए मैं कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं असम से हूँ, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट से। सबको ज्ञात है कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में बहुत ही बारिश होती है और वहां working season 6 महीनों से भी कम होता है। इसके कारण वहां हमारी भारत सरकार की तरफ से financial year के हिसाब से जो काम किया जाता है, उसका जो तरीका है, उससे वहां काम करना बहुत मुश्किल हो जाता है। मार्च के बाद ही वहां बारिश होनी शुरू हो जाती है और सितम्बर तक वहां पानी रहता है। हम अक्टूबर से काम शुरू करते हैं, लेकिन यहां financial year complete होने के कारण मार्च महीने में बार-बार completion certificate वगैरह में सारे ऑफिसर्स को लगाया जाता है। यह सारा प्रॉब्लम है। कब हम field में काम करेंगे और कब हम paper work करेंगे। इसके बाद यह असंतोष जताया जाता है कि असम में पैसा खर्च नहीं कर सकते हैं। असम में बहुत समस्या है, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में बहुत समस्या है। इसके लिए कुछ mechanism निकलना चाहिए।

इसी तरह, वहां 6th Schedule के आधार पर Bodoland Territorial Council का गठन किया गया है। वहां पर जितना फंड दिया जाता है, वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के जरिए दिया जाता है और यहां से release हो जाने के बाद

स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इसको Bodoland Territorial Council तक release नहीं कर पाती है। वहां काम करने में फिर लेट हो जाता है। बोडोलैंड में हम लोग सिर्फ 2 महीने-3 महीने काम कर सकते हैं। आज भी Bodoland Territorial Council के लिए जो 500 करोड़ का Special Package दिया गया था, 2003 से लेकर 5 साल तक असम गवर्नमेंट 78 करोड़ release नहीं कर पाई। इसके लिए भी हम लोग गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया से एक mechanism निकालने का अनुरोध कर रहे हैं कि 6th Schedule के अन्दर जितने भी एरियाज़ का गठन किया गया है, उनके लिए direct finance की व्यवस्था की जाए। 6th Schedule में दिया गया पैसा स्टेट के जरिए नहीं जाना चाहिए, बल्कि direct जाना चाहिए, ताकि जितनी जल्द हो सके, हम लोग execute कर सकें, काम कर सकें। इसलिए मैं आपसे यह अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आप इस विषय पर ध्यान दें और उनके लिए डायरेक्ट फाइनांस की व्यवस्था करें।

आज के समय में देश की उन्नति के लिए जो बजट बनाया जाता है, उसका बहुत कम हिस्सा हमारे पिछड़े हुए लोगों जैसे शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स अथवा गांव में रहने वाले बीपीएल कैटेगरी के लोगों के डेवलपमेंट के लिए लगाया जाता है। साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ, यह सही है कि बजट में एससी/एसटी के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है, लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि उन लोगों की उन्नति के लिए अब तक कोई भी पॉलिसी नहीं लाई गई है। गरीब लोगों की हालत को देखकर सिर्फ गरीबी का सीसी उन्हें दिया जाता है, वह भी किसी सप्लायर के माध्यम से साधारण सा ठेला चलाने के लिए दिया जाता है, जो ठेला थोड़ा सा सामान कैरी करने के लायक भी नहीं होता। उन लोगों के लिए स्कूल या कॉलेज बनाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है। मैं आपसे यह अनुरोध करता हूँ कि हमारा बजट इस तरह का होना चाहिए, हमारा फाइनांशियल सिस्टम इस तरह का होना चाहिए ताकि जहां पर ऐजुकेशन की व्यवस्था नहीं है, जहां पर पिछड़े हुए लोग रहते हैं, उन लोगों को ऊंचा उठाया जा सके।

इसके लिए ट्राइबल एरियाज़ में अच्छे से अच्छे स्कूल बनाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए, ताकि 20 साल के बाद उन लोगों की देख-भाल करने की कोई जरूरत ही न पड़े। 50 साल से भी ज्यादा समय हो गया, आज भी उन्हें भीख मांग कर खाना पड़ता है। अगर हजारों करोड़ रुपये के बजट में से उन लोगों के लिए शिक्षा की कुछ व्यवस्था की जाएगी, तो after 20 years वे खुद ही आगे आ जाएंगे। कहने के लिए तो ट्राइबल्स के नाम पर रिज़र्वेशन कोटा दिया गया है, लेकिन वास्तव में उनकी ओर देखता कौन है? हो सकता है कि मेरे जैसे किसी एमपी के बेटे को उस रिज़र्वेशन कोटा के बेसिज़ पर सुविधा मिल जाता है, लेकिन जो गांव में रहने वाले गरीब ट्राइबल्स हैं, उनको भी उसका लाभ मिल सके, किसी तरह इसकी भी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। जिस तरीके से रिज़र्वेशन की व्यवस्था हम करते हैं, उस तरीके से तो एससी/एसटी को कोई लाभ मिलने वाला नहीं है। उसका लाभ तो बहुत थोड़े से उच्च स्तर के लोग ही ले लेते हैं, लेकिन गरीब लोगों को उसका लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आप इस ओर भी ध्यान दें।

यहां पर इन्कम टैक्स की बात भी कही गई है। जो धनी लोग हैं, उन लोगों से इन्कम टैक्स लिया जाता है,

गरीब लोगों से नहीं लिया जाता है, इसलिए उस पैसे से धनी लोगों के डेवलपमेंट की ही व्यवस्था होती है। आप स्वयं देख लीजिए कि आज रूरल एरियाज़ में कोई स्कूल या कॉलेज नहीं हैं अथवा अच्छे हॉस्पिटल की कोई फैसिलिटी वहां पर नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि भारत के हर नागरिक से टैक्स लिया जाए। अगर बड़ा आदमी हजारों रुपये का टैक्स देता है, तो गरीब आदमी से भी 5 रुपये, 10 रुपये, 100 रुपये या 1000 रुपये मिल जाएं। इस तरह से हमें जो लाखों करोड़ रुपया प्राप्त होगा, उसे गरीब के क्षेत्र में स्कूल या हॉस्पिटल बनाने के लिए खर्च किया जाए। यह सब लोगों के लिए गौरव की बात होगी। अभी हम बहुत थोड़े से लोगों से टैक्स लेते हैं, जिनकी इन्कम अच्छी है और जो अच्छा नागरिक है, लेकिन जो गरीब लोग हैं, उनके पास कुछ भी नहीं है। भारतवर्ष में जितने भी गरीब लोग हैं, क्या वे देश की भलाई के लिए 100 रुपए या 1000 रुपए भी नहीं दे सकते हैं? आप इस पर विचार करें। मैं फाइनांस मिनिस्टर से अनुरोध करता हूं, प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब भी यहां पर बैठे हैं, उनसे भी मैं अनुरोध करता हूं कि वे पूरे भारत के लोगों की चिंता करें ताकि सभी लोग एक समान उन्नति कर सकें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to express my gratitude to all the 13 hon. Members who have participated in the discussion on the Finance Bill.

As I mentioned in the beginning, while introducing the motion for consideration, that this is the last leg of 10 weeks budgetary exercise and with the disposal of this item, the curtain will be finally drawn on this exercise.

Sir, though the Budget is presented by the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister are the only persons who know every bit of Budget, but it is not correct to say that the budgetary exercise is being done only by a limited number of persons or it is the product of an exclusive class. It is not like that today because we have introduced a system. Before the presentation of the Budget, the Finance Minister exposes himself to the large section of stakeholders, including the Members of Parliament.

This time, I had the privilege of having interactions with them in an informal consultative committee attached to the Ministry of Finance. I have also had the privilege of receiving a memorandum from various political parties including the principle Opposition Party, led by no less a person than the Leader of the Opposition in this House, and various inputs are being made available. After the presentation of the Budget on the last working day of February, the entire House, all the Members except the Ministers and the Presiding Officers, divide themselves into a large number of Parliamentary Standing Committees with analyze the demands-for-grants of all the ministries, and make their reports available to the Members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha for their effective participation. Therefore, this exercise is carried out.

As I mentioned, I deeply appreciate the observations made by hon. Members and, I would particularly like to refer to Dr. Mungekar's observations. He is one of the oldest former Members of this House. We have spent 30 years in this House. I welcome him to this House and I have no doubt that his contribution would be very valuable to the deliberations of this House and Rajya Sabha would be enriched by his presence. I would not like to go into details of discussion on the approach of the Budget. I would also not like to project that everything that has been done in all the aspects which have been addressed is perfect. It is not my intention to do that. There are omission; there may be omissions, and it is quite natural. In a growing economy like ours, there may be certain areas which should have received more attention. But there are certain misapprehensions and perhaps there is a gap in understanding. Just now, some hon. Members questioned — and I replied to that earlier — 'how is that for a Green Revolution in six States you have allocated only Rs.400 crores or for 60,000 pulses and oilseeds districts, only Rs.300 crores. Is that enough? Is it not quite inadequate?' Obviously, it is quite inadequate.

At the same time, please remember that this has been the practice; every one of the hon. Member present in this House is fully aware that whenever we launch a new project, it takes some time to formulate the projects. From the conceptualization stage to the implementation stage, a lot of preparations are made, and when the States are in a position to launch the project, allocations are increased year-by-year. That has been the practice. Take the case of the Rajiv *Awaas Yojana*; when the scheme was launched last year, I made a token provision of Rs.100 crores. The idea was, if the State Governments were in a position to provide land to slum dwellers in cities, Government of India would come through this scheme and give financial support to the State, and along with the municipal bodies and other stakeholders, they will provide for construction of the house for slum dwellers so that slums are converted into a full-fledged habitable colony. It took some time. This year, many of the States have agreed. A Memorandum of Understanding has been entered into and the allocation has been increased from Rs.100 crore to Rs.1200 and odd crores, keeping in view the requirement. Therefore, don't worry that only Rs.400 crores have been made available to the States! This is just a beginning and, as and when schemes are formulated and they are at the stage of implementation, more and more resources would be allocated.

Another misunderstanding is there is respect of the nuclear waste subsidy as if I have withdrawn the fertilizer subsidy. Please check up the Budget book. I have enhanced the fertilizer subsidy this year, not withdrawn the fertilizer subsidy. Yes, I have increased the urea price,

straightway I have increased it. In order to ensure that the farmers get the subsidy at the maximum retail price of the current year, this year I have provided subsidy to the extent of, I think, Rs.49,981 crore. Therefore, I have not reduced the fertilizer subsidy and it is not correct to say that the fertilizer prices have increased. It is not so. Yes, certain fertilizer prices have increased, but certain fertilizer prices have come down. The ultimate objective of this nutrient-based fertilizer subsidy scheme is to reach this subsidy to the users, to the farmers. Now, we are subsidizing through the mechanism which we have. Tax payers money go, but it is being provided to the producers and there is no incentive for the producers to make investment in fertilizer production and improving its technology. Anybody can see it what has been the state of affairs of the fertilizer companies. Over the last few years, there is no incentive because prices are assured. International prices and domestic prices will be calculated, maximum retail price will be determined and the difference of cost will be met by the subsidy amount. They are assured of their profits and, therefore, there is no incentive of having a factory like that. We have made this experiment and all the experts agreed to it. When we introduced this scheme in April onwards, I have talked to all the fertilizer suppliers to ensure the availability of fertilizers. I can assure you that availability is there.

Farm contacts have been established for the import and time schedule has been fixed so that there will be no dislocation. In fact, it has started working. In order to ensure that the prices for switching over the policy remain at the same level or at the current level, I have already indicated a quantum of about Rs.49,000 crore. In respect of food, it is true that the food prices reached as high as 20 percent in the month of December due to food inflation alone. I do not deny it. But there is also a cost-push element. I explained it in detail while participating in the debate on inflation. If I do not give adequate remunerative prices to the farmers, would they produce? If they don't produce, from where we can feed 120 crore people? The concept of food security is that food must be available. Everybody must have access to the food and thereafter we must have access to the food at the affordable price. If they have no access to food and if food grains are not available, then how would you ensure the food security? Therefore, it is essential that we must enhance the remunerative price, we must enhance the procurement price and we must procure adequately. We have done that. Procurement in this year and the procurement in the last year was quite adequate.

Right now, when I am speaking before you, there is no shortage of the foodgrains available. So far the availability of the food grains is concerned, there is no shortage. There is adequate food

stock available. We have decided to offload the food stock at the prices in which we procured. It is not possible to provide the subsidy which we are providing to certain categories of consumers. For instance, we are providing rice at Rs.2 per kg under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana. For the BPL category, we are providing rice at Rs. 4 per kg, and to certain sections of APL category at the rate of 15 kgs, particularly in the North-Eastern Region, at Rs.6.80 per kg. Therefore, we are highly subsidizing the prices which ought to be distributed through the Public Distribution Systems. But, the Public Distribution System must be in place. It must be functional. It must be active. I am telling very bluntly. You may blame me. You may raise the accusing finger. But, sitting from the Centre, it is not possible to run Public Distribution Systems by any Central Ministry. Primarily, it is the responsibility of the State Governments. We shall have to provide, we shall have to supply the essential foodgrains, and we are supplying that. Sometimes, because of the availability or non-availability, there may be temporary variation, but it is being made up. And, if the Public Distribution Systems can be put in place, and they become functional and effective, it would be possible. Recently, hon. Prime Minister had a meeting with the State Chief Ministers. It is not merely a question of scoring a debating point. No doubt, inflation is an important issue. It is affecting the life of the common people, and particularly, if the food inflation becomes high, any amount of economic logic is not going to satisfy the hungry man. Therefore, the answer lies, if we cannot protect the entire sections of the society, at least, the more vulnerable sections of the society, those who are below poverty line, through the effective PDS, we can provide some relief. Let us try to do that, and for the others, we must have access and availability. We are doing exactly that.

Recently, hon. Prime Minister called a meeting of the State Chief Ministers. We had a very useful and effective discussion. After that effective discussion, it was decided that we would have another round. A core group of the Chief Minister was constituted along with me and the Planning Commission Deputy Chairman and the Minister of Agriculture. We called a meeting, and thereafter, certain groups were set up. One of the important tasks which has been given to these various sub-groups is to see short-term steps we can take, what medium-term steps we can take to improve the Public Distribution Systems. Take the case of pulses. There is shortage of four million tons almost annually every year. But, whatever we could have imported, for every kg of pulse, we are providing subsidy to the extent of Rs.10 per kg. And, it is still right on the top when I am talking. You open the web, you will get it. Wherever the State Governments are taking advantage of it, they are providing

pulses with this Rs.10 subsidy per kg. For edible oil, the subsidy is Rs.15 per kg. We have asked the Public Distribution Systems to import pulses, and even in that case, they incur loss. The Government will bear that loss.

So, we have taken these step to ensure that the adverse impact of rising prices do not affect the lives of the people, and, more so, the lives of the vulnerable sections of the society. This is an important aspect.

I come to the second aspect. Today, when I am speaking here, I am reminding myself that yesterday, just at this point of time, I was having an interaction with 12 Governors of the Asian Development Bank representing 65 countries from different continents, and, there, we were discussing exactly this issue. Without any exception, everybody told that if the world's output has not been negative, and, if the recovery has begun, it is because of the contribution of the Asian economy, and, more so, it is because of the contribution of China and India. China is the fastest growing economy and India is the second fastest growing economy.

Somebody may jokingly say, what should I do with the growth? Should I eat it? What does the GDP growth mean to a small man, to a poor man? Yes, GDP means loan waiver. Yes, GDP means scholarships to fifteen lakh students to the extent of Rs. 26,000 crores. GDP means NREGA. It has been pointed out as to why have you added only Rs. 1,000 crore to what you allocated just nine months ago. You cannot expect the geometrical progression. If I stepped it up from Rs. 10,000 crore to Rs. 39,000 crore, then, Rs. 39,000 crore cannot be made Rs. 78,000 crore. System cannot absorb it. The Budgetary exercise is not writing a thesis. The Budgetary exercise is to be implemented. The absorption capacity should be there. What has been the rate of take off? Why is it not taking off? These are the shortcomings, which we shall have to address.

Dr. Mungekar, quoting some scholars, correctly pointed out that allocation is there but outcome is dismal. We shall have to concentrate not merely on allocation but the outcome, and, there is no doubt that there is a great deficiency in the delivery mechanism? Who is going to improve it? Nearly 787 Members of Parliament or 78 Members of the Council of Ministers! It is not possible. Theoretically, it may should nice. At every stage, starting from Lok Sabha to Gram Sabha, at different stages in the process of implementation, we shall have to work in close cooperation.

Someone was talking about the poor States. I am the Finance Minister from 24th January, 2009. Everyday, I do one thing because of my past legacy. I have the privilege of being the Finance Minister from 1982 to 1985. It was hard to me that for each State, I had to instruct the Reserve Bank to stop overdraft. It was not a very pleasant job. Therefore, because of that past legacy, from 25th January, 2009 onwards, everyday I check up what is the cash balance of the State, and, I can tell you with confidence that more than one year has passed, and, I have seen that the accumulated cash reserve of the States on any single day has not been less than Rs. 71,000 crore to Rs. 1,20,000 crore. Today, that concept of poorer States is no longer relevant after a series of major changes through the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

Even the excise duty which I have imposed, I could have done through the administered price mechanism. To me, it would have been dishonest on my part because I would have deprived the States. Thirty two percent of these 26,000 crores of rupees will go to the States as per the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission, which will improve their resources. If I would have done it through the administered price mechanism, it would have come to me only, to the Centre only. Therefore, those days are gone. You are talking of 30 percent royalty on metals. What would be the ultimate price? Yes, the State finances, where there are weaknesses, we shall have to address it and we are addressing it. And, for that, those things, at some point of time, it was thought, it was talked. Series of administrative measures have been taken and commissions have studied. Even if you look at the Sarkaria Commission, one of the most popularly-believed thesis that the elasticity of the Central revenues are much more compared to the elasticity of the State revenues. It is not so, at least, as per the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission. From 1951 to 1984, the elasticity of the States revenue compounded average is 16.7 percent against 16.6 percent of the Central revenue. Central revenue is like a rebound share. Today, it is 32 percent.

Regarding primary education, it has been said that quite inadequate allocation has been made. Yes, it is true. Allocation is not as much as we could have done. But the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is not launched this year. It is an ongoing programme. Sharing formula is also changing. When we start a new programme, a Centrally-sponsored scheme, at the beginning, major part comes from the Centre's share and the States share is gradually increased. In case of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan also, the same formula will be applied. It will be 50 percent. But for the elementary education, which will be required, we are providing the formula. The Prime Minister has given the instruction to me to help the

HRD Ministry. The earlier formula which we started with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, 65:35, that is, 65 percent Centre's contribution and 35 percent State's contribution, I have accepted that. In addition to that, 24,000 crore rupees have been recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission to the States for elementary education. Therefore, these aspects will have to be taken into consideration while taking a holistic view of the proposal.

Somebody has commented about the too much obsession with fiscal consultation. It is not too much obsession. I am telling you very frankly it is not too much obsession. It is, to my mind, prudent fiscal management. Yes, I know a theory is prevailing there that we should not compromise development for the sake of deficit. But if we do not follow the fiscal prudence limit and norms, the credibility which we have will be lost. Maybe I am conservative or may be I am more scared, but frankly, I admit, I shudder to think of a situation when a Finance Minister of this great country will have to wait to meet another Finance Minister just to borrow a few hundred million dollars, to get time from him. I would not like to repeat that situation. I would not like to repeat the situation when the country's gold will have to be put in the army aircraft and sent to England to be mortgaged in the Bank of England borrowing a few hundred million dollars.

Because at that point in time our foreign exchange reserve — I don't blame anybody; it was the compulsion of the situation came down for three weeks. If I were the Finance Minister, I would have also done that. I would not like to see the repeat of that situation. To some extent, there was a psychological reason behind the buying of gold. When the IMF decided to sell gold, I decided and suggested to the Reserve Bank of India to buy 200 tonnes of gold at six billion-plus dollars. Because I wanted to send a signal that the foreign exchange position of this country has improved substantially, that today we can buy gold to enhance our gold stock. It is because of fiscal prudence. It is because of the fiscal management. If our tax-GDP ratio had not gone up to 12 percent in 2007-08, it would not have been possible for my colleague, Mr. P. Chidambaram, to give benefit in the form of loan waiver to four crore farmers of this country. These are the things which we shall have to take into account in a holistic way. I must admit that I could not do all that work which should have been done in this budgetary exercise. I have to keep in mind that I cannot withdraw all the stimulus packages. I have to partially agree to it; and I have done exactly that. I have not fully withdrawn all the concessions which we have given. Because of these concessions — please read the latest report of the Labour Bureau — the employment generation has increased by more than one lakh from October to December. The stimulus package which we injected in the system has paid dividend.

Lots of suggestions have come in respect of black money. I do agree that some amount of money has been stashed outside the country. But please remember that each country has its own law. Each and everyone of them is not obliged to what we say in the Indian Parliament. They have their own law; they have their own Parliament; and they have their own system of accountability of their people through their institutional arrangements. With hard negotiations, finally, we have been able to enter into arrangements with three countries, namely, Switzerland, Bermuda, and Bahamas. We have initiated negotiations with 75 countries. We have double taxation avoidance agreement with 78 countries.

Yes, the Income Tax Department has raised income tax demand by several thousands crores of rupees. But raising demand does not ensure that you will be able to get money. There is no guarantee.

All these cases of tax evasion which Mr. Sen was talking about have been stayed. From my earlier experiences I can say that. Some industrialists thought that they would deliberately evade taxes and when the Department would issue notices and raise the demand, they would go to court and obtain stay order and in between the interest of the accumulated money will help them pay the taxes. It had happened in this country. For 10-15 years, cases had been going on. What should we do? We cannot just overnight say that the writ of the courts will not run. Sometimes we have to take legislative measures retrospectively. I know that in taxation retrospective measures are totally unacceptable.

The Leader of Opposition will never agree with me that any taxation measure should have retrospective effect. But, sometimes, retrospective effect is to be made in order to protect the interests of the Department. Otherwise, instead of collecting taxes, we shall have to refund the amount which is due from them. Therefore, these are the legal aspects which we shall have to look into. Yes, I have not done major changes in the direct or indirect taxes and I explained that while replying to the debate on the Budget. I am expecting Direct Tax Code and I will be able to put it on the website shortly after, more or less, the process of consultation is over. So far as direct taxes are concerned, I intend to introduce it in the House in the Monsoon Session. So far as the indirect taxes are concerned, it is not merely me; I am to carry 28 States with me; I am to carry the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers with me because their interests are also there. They will also have to look at their interests. They will have to ensure that their revenue will not be lost. That's why, I stated in my reply to the debate on the Finance Bill in Lok Sabha and I am repeating it that we will provide compensation at the initial stage if there be any loss after switching over to GST. But, merely saying that I will provide compensation will not be adequate. I shall have to discuss it with the State Chief Ministers and the State Finance Ministers to carry conviction with them and thereafter collectively, we shall have to take this. I must say, many of the State

6.00 P.M.

Chief Ministers and the State Finance Ministers have told me that I was correct and if I would have done it through enhanced prices of resources from petroleum, diesel and hydrocarbon, through administered price mechanism, they would have been deprived.

Therefore, they said that I have shown a good gesture and they would like to see that this type of federal financing is being more and more institutionalized wherever we can. Where we can't, we can't. I have not tampered with a single recommendation of the Thirteenth Finance Commission. By one go, this year alone, I had to pay additional Rs.9000 crores compared to last year's recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission. I had to make provisions for them because it is their money. The State Finance Commissions have recommended under article 275 like Grant-in-aid and various other aids. But, at the same time, I will expect that when they are making recommendations, the conditions which they are giving, the States will accept the money and also comply with the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission so that both the wheels move uninterruptedly and one does not disturb the other.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would not like to take much of your time. Most of the issues which have been raised here have been discussed several times. More discussion will take place. Once again, I would like to thank the hon. Members who have made their contribution. I know, I would have been very happy if I could do it. As Shri Prakash said, instead of giving so many concessions, only one concession would have made us much more happy if I could have said that I am going to roll back the duty on petroleum and diesel. But, I am sorry, it is not possible because the situation is very difficult. Please bear with me. And let us hope for the better days where we can meet your requirements. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is,

That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2010-11, as passed by Lok Sabha, taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 87 and the 1st Schedule to the 12th Schedule
were added to the Bill.*

Clause 1, the enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS-Contd.

**Agitation by Motormen of Central And Western Railway
for Higher Pay and Allowances**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): Sir, the motormen of the Central Railway and Western Railway through their Joint Action Forum have been agitating for higher pay and allowances and other benefits for sometime. They have given a notice for hunger strike from 6.00 hours of 3rd May 2010.

The motormen are demanding higher pay than recommended by the 6th Central Pay Commission and additional allowances which are not in the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. A Fast Track Committee is looking into their demands and is expected to submit its report by 15.06.2010. Further action on the issues would require consultation with and approval of the Ministry of Finance.

The Joint Action Forum of Motormen is not affiliated to any of the recognized Federations, Unions or Associations of the Railways. The motormen have also approached the Regional Labour Commissioner, Mumbai who has already initiated the conciliation proceedings. In its conciliation meeting held on 29.4.2010, the Regional Labour Commissioner (RLC) has advised the concerned employees not to resort to protest with effect from 3.5.2010 and had fixed the next date for further discussion on 12.5.2010. Any precipitative action taken during the conciliatory proceedings is unlawful under the Industrial Disputes Act. On account of disruption of suburban train services on 3.5.2010, fresh conciliation proceedings are taking place today, that is, 4.5.2010.

The Railways is having the best of industrial relations with its 14 lakh employees. All major decisions are taken in consultation with the recognized Federations. In the present case, the recognized Federations have not supported the agitation of the Joint Action Forum.

However, a little while ago, I got the information that the strike has since been resolved. Normal train operations will resume soon. The Railway also regrets the inconvenience caused to the people of Mumbai due to this strike. Thank you very much.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to seek one clarification. Sir, there is a report that a number of motormen were dismissed and ESMA was declared. I would like to know whether the dismissal has been taken back.

SHRI E. AHAMMED: The hon. Member need not worry about it. The conciliation was due to the negotiations started by the Home Minister of Maharashtra, Mr. R.R. Patil, and they have come to the conclusion that all the police cases taken against them will be withdrawn by the Maharashtra Government and whatever the disciplinary action taken by the Railways against 20 employees only, that will also be withdrawn. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The strike has been withdrawn. Normalcy has returned. Now, further discussion on the working of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, before we take up the discussion, I may recall that yesterday, the House was adjourned because one of the Members had made irresponsible, obnoxious allegations against the Leader of the Opposition and other Members. The House was insisting that the Member should withdraw those remarks. The Chair has expunged it, but, at the same time, I have seen today that many of the newspapers also carried it. The Leader of the Opposition is also a responsible person. And, then, personally, none of us clarified yesterday, made any reference to that hon. Member except finding faults with the views expressed by that person on a particular issue of naxalism. That being the case, how can he just condemn the Leader of the Opposition and make a sweeping allegation? And, then, he is not ready to withdraw! So, Sir, it will be very difficult to cooperate with the Government, and also to have a smooth functioning of the House unless the Member withdraws his remarks. It is very, very objectionable. We never expect such things from a senior Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... He should say 'sorry' and, then, we can move forward.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, he should say 'sorry' to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: As far as the Chair is concerned, the remarks have been expunged. If the hon. Member is withdrawing it, we have no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: No, no; that is not accepted, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot be helpless that way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not saying I am helpless. ...*(Interruptions)*... But the question is, it is not there on the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Chair always takes care of the House, particularly the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL,

PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, you have very kindly gone through the records, and you have expunged the remarks. I think, we had a very good debate. Let us concluded it with. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Rajasthan): Who is allowing the debate? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No, Sir; we won't allow it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Why don't you give your advice to the hon. Members? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you give your advise to the newly converted, reconverted Member? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you give the same advice to him? ...*(Interruptions)*... We had a very meaningful, healthy debate yesterday, and the entire atmosphere is spoiled by the remarks of the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : उपसभापति जी, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): We cooperated today. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, he gave an assurance to the Member that they would sort out the issue. What is the thing they have sorted out? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: If someone makes a sweeping remark against the Leader of the House, are they going to keep quiet, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*... We respect the Leader of the House. We expect the same respect for the Leader of the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is for all of us, for all the Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House has to observe certain rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am sorry to say ऐसा नहीं चलेगा।

...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: We will not allow the House to run. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोड़ाभाई रुपाला (गुजरात) : आप खड़े होकर बोलेंगे और हमें बोलने नहीं देंगे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, he gave us an assurance that he would sort it out. What is the settlement he has given? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, there is no harm in saying 'sorry'? ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no harm in saying 'sorry'. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no harm in saying 'sorry'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: If he is withdrawing, then, it is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the Members are not interested in the debate, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: We have already participated in the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can you say, Sir, that the Members are not interested? Members are very much interested. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: If I refer to the yesterday's proceedings, the Member further said: "I demand the Chair." ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I read it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, at page 732, it is stated, "SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I demand the Chair to look at the record. I demand that the Chair, actually, study the points that I have made." ...*(Interruptions)*... "I demand that every single word be examined by the Chair." Normally, the people appeal to the Chair, request the Chair, but it is the Member who is demanding the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... See the audacity of the man, the way he is demanding the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is on record. It is not my. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the hon. Member wants to withdraw, I have no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is the proceeding of the House. It is in the interest of the House, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is in the interest of the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is the proceeding of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... He spoiled the entire atmosphere yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, it is in the interest of this debate. In the interest of the House in future, not only in the interest of today's debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He spoiled the entire atmosphere yesterday. Sir, we allowed the debate yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: It bothered me yesterday. Tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, we will speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we have cooperated with the Government in debating the Finance Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Otherwise, let us play "Vande Mataram". ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You have seen, Sir, that in spite of our serious reservation on the petroleum price-hike, we were even cooperating with the Government because we know the responsibility of the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, we would not have allowed the discussion on the Finance Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: If the Treasury Benches so desire, they can adjourn the House *sine die*. There is no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... This behavior will not be accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I have made a request. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at ten minutes past six of the clock
till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 5th May, 2010.