

Vol. 219
No. 19



सत्यमेव जयते

Tuesday
20 April, 2010
30 Chaitra, 1932 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 1-22)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 23-39)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 39-206)

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 207-220)

Report of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table - *Presented* (pages 218-219)

Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development - *Presented* (page 219)

Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture - *Presented* (page 219)

Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs - *Laid on the Table* (page 219)

Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources - *Laid on the Table* (page 220)

Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment - *Laid on the Table* (page 220)

Leave of Absence - *Granted* (pages 220-221)

Message from Lok Sabha—

The Appropriation (Railways) No.3 Bill, 2010 - *Laid on the Table* (page 221)

[P.T.O.]

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : Rs. 50.00

Re: Notice of Indefinite strike by B.S.N.L. staff (pages 221-223)

Re: Demonstration by differently-abled persons (page 223-225)

Calling Attention of the Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Incidents of radiation exposure detected in a scrap market in Delhi (pages 226-227)

Government Bill—

The Appropriation (Railways) No.3 Bill, 2010 - *Returned* (pages 248-300)

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

RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 20th April, 2010/30th Chaitra, 1932 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

देश में खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट

*341. श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में उपलब्ध मिलावटी खाद्य-पदार्थों के संबंध में कोई जानकारी एकत्रित की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में कितने प्रतिशत मिलावटी खाद्य-पदार्थ पाये जाने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या देश में मिलावट-रहित खाद्य पदार्थों की उपलब्धता को बनाये रखने के लिए राष्ट्रीय-स्तर पर अतिरिक्त कदम उठाये गये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

विवरण

(क) और (ख) इस संबंध में राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा उपलब्ध की गई वर्ष 2008 की नवीनतम वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार एकत्र किए गए नमूनों के आधार पर खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट औसतन 7.21 प्रतिशत पाई गई।

(ग) और (घ) खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम, 1954 और खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण नियमावली, 1955 के कार्यान्वयन का कार्य राज्यों/संघ राज्यों क्षेत्र के खाद्य (स्वास्थ्य) प्राधिकरणों को सौंपा गया है। देश में खाद्य सुरक्षा के प्रति एक व्यापक दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता को समझते हुए संसद ने देश में विभिन्न खाद्य संबद्ध कानूनों के अधीन उपबंधों की विविधता को एकीकृत करते हुए और अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ खाद्य सुरक्षा मानकों, एक समान लाइसेंसिंग आदि को विनियमित करते हुए "खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक अधिनियम, 2006" पारित किया है। नया कानून खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम/नियमावली सहित मौजूदा खाद्य कानूनों को चरणबद्ध ढंग से प्रतिस्थापित करेगा। इसके अलावा, नए अधिनियमों के उपबंधों के अधीन सरकार ने उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों को पूरा करने के लिए भारतीय खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं मानक प्राधिकरण का गठन किया है। नए अधिनियम का उद्देश्य देश के नागरिकों के लिए सुरक्षित, स्वच्छ और पौष्टिक खाद्य पदार्थ सुनिश्चित करना है। यह खाद्य विनिर्माताओं, व्यापारियों आदि को सुरक्षित, स्वच्छ और पौष्टिक खाद्य पदार्थ का निर्माण करने और उसकी आपूर्ति करने का

उत्तरदायित्व भी प्रदान करता है। इसमें खाद्य पदार्थ को वापस लेने की क्रियाविधियों और सुधार करने संबंधी नोटिस जारी करने के बारे में भी उपबंधों की व्यवस्था है। नए अधिनियम के अधीन मामलों के त्वरित निपटान के लिए अधिनिर्णय की प्रक्रियाएं भी शुरू की गई हैं।

Adulteration of food items in the country

‡ *341. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has obtained any information on adulterated food items available in the country;
- (b) if so, the percentage of adulterated food items likely to be found in the country;
- (c) whether additional steps have been taken at National level to maintain the availability of unadulterated food items in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) According to the latest report available for the year 2008 from the States/UTs in these regards, adulteration in food items on the basis of samples collected was found to be 7.21% on the average.

(c) and (d) The implementation of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (PFA), 1954 and PFA Rules, 1955 is entrusted to Food (Health) Authorities of the States/Union Territories. Considering the need for a comprehensive approach to food safety in the country, the Parliament has passed the "Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006", integrating the multiplicity of provisions under various food related laws and *inter alia* regulating the food safety standards, uniform licensing, etc. in the country. The new law will replace the existing food laws including the PFA Act/Rules in a phased manner. Further, under the provisions of the new Act, the Government has constituted the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India to carry out the purposes of the said Act. The new Act aims to ensure safe, hygienic and wholesome food for the citizens of the country. It also bestows responsibility on the Food Manufacturers, Traders etc. to manufacture and supply safe, hygienic and wholesome

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

food. It also bestows responsibility on the Food Manufacturers, Traders etc. to manufacture and supply safe, hygienic and wholesome food, It also provides provisions regarding food recall procedures and improvement notices. Adjudication process have also been introduced for speedy disposal of cases under the new Act.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : माननीय मंत्री जी, आपका बहुत ही व्यापक प्रशासनिक और राजनीतिक अनुभव है और आप मेरे प्रश्न की गंभीरता को समझते होंगे। आज मिलावट देश में एक कैंसर की तरह फैल रही है। मैंने आपका उत्तर देखा है और क्षमा करिए, मुझे यह उत्तर bureaucratic अधिक लगा। अब आप देख लीजिए कि आपने इसे राज्य की समस्या बताया है। आपकी नाक के नीचे दिल्ली में दूध में कितनी मिलावट हो रही है, घी में कितनी मिलावट हो रही है। यह एक सिंडिकेट है, जो उत्तर प्रदेश में भी, हरियाणा में भी, पंजाब में भी, राजस्थान में भी काम करता है। महाराष्ट्र में, मुंबई में भी दूध में मिलावट हो रही है। यह राज्य की समस्या है, मैं समझता हूँ, लेकिन यह एक infra state problem बन रही है। हमारा आपसे यह कहना है कि आप देख लीजिए कि फलों में दवा देकर उसकी cell life बढ़ाई जा रही है। इस सबका सीधा असर लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ता है, आप इस बात को समझते होंगे। मेरा आपसे बहुत विनम्रता से एक सवाल है कि तमाम कानूनी बंधन रहने के बावजूद मिलावट रुक क्यों नहीं पा रही है? आपने 7.21 per cent का जो average बताया है, आप हमें इसका source बताने की कृपा करें, क्योंकि मुझे यह पूरा percentage काफी spurious लग रहा है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य, जो बहुत ही पढ़े-लिखे हैं, जानकार हैं, उनसे बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ कि हमारे देश के लिए food adulteration एक नासूर है और कैंसर से भी ज्यादा खतरनाक है। वैसे तो हर डिपार्टमेंट बहुत जरूरी है, चाहें सड़क हो, शिक्षा हो या कुछ भी हो, लेकिन स्वास्थ्य के लिए जब तक शुद्ध खुराक न हो, तब तक ये तमाम चीजें बेमानी हैं। मैं पूरा इकरार करता हूँ कि जिस तेजी से राज्य सरकारों को इसमें lead लेनी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं ली जा रही है। आज मैं यहां उत्तर प्रदेश में फूड इंस्पेक्टर्स को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, शायद यहाँ हाउस की नोटिस में न हो, जिन्होंने आज से 5 दिन पहले एक नया इतिहास बनाया। उन्होंने 16 अप्रैल को गाजियाबाद के लोनी में 6 लोग गिरफ्तार किए। इन 6 लोगों की possession से 118 ड्रम्स टेलो (fats) बरामद किए गए और एक ड्रम में 200 लीटर या किलो, लीटर या किलो बराबर ही है, टेलो निकला। इसका मतलब है कि 118 ड्रम्स में 23 हजार किलो या 23 हजार लीटर टेलो था। साथ में 5 और घी के ड्रम्स मिले हैं, जिनको testing के लिए भेज दिया गया है। अब यह मालूम नहीं है कि उन्होंने adulteration के लिए ये ड्रम्स लाए थे या ये already adulterated हैं, वह तो मालूम पड़ेगा। इसका मतलब है कि इन 23 हजार किलो टेलो से maximum और 50 हजार किलो adulterated घी बन सकता है। मैं ऑनरेबल मैम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट से बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ कि हम बिल्कुल ऐसी जगह खड़े हैं, जहां हम क्या खाते हैं, यह हमें मालूम नहीं है।

इसीलिए एक नया ऐक्ट बना। सर, इससे पहले मैं बताना चाहूंगा, जब भी कोई त्यौहार आता है, चाहें ईद हो, दीवाली हो या कोई और बड़ा त्यौहार हो, तो हमारी हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री हर साल, हर राज्य सरकार को यह लिखती है कि इस समय मिठाई या खाने पीने की चीजों में ऐडल्ट्रेशन का खतरा ज्यादा होता है। साल भर के बाद स्टेट

गवर्नमेंट्स हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री को अपनी जो सूची भेजते हैं कि मिलावट के कितने केसिज़ हुए, उसके अनुसार मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ, ये आंकड़ें राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा दिए गए हैं, उनके अनुसार 2006 में 87,561 सैम्पल्स कलेक्ट किए गए, जिसमें से 7,386 सैम्पल्स एडल्ट्रेटिड पाए गए, परसेंटेज के हिसाब से यह फिगर 8.44% बनता है इसी तरह से 2007 में 65,280 के करीब सैम्पल्स कलेक्ट किए गए, जिसमें से 4,797 सैम्पल्स एडल्ट्रेटिड पाए गए, जिसकी परसेंटेज 7.35% बनती है। 2008 में 63,035 सैम्पल्स कलेक्ट किए गए, जिसमें से 4,096 सैम्पल्स एडल्ट्रेटिड पाए गए, जिसकी परसेंटेज 6.50% बनती है। तीनों सालों की एवरेज परसेंटेज 7.2% बनती है। इससे पहले कि मैं आगे कुछ बताऊँ, मैं माननीय सदस्य का दूसरा सवाल सुनना चाहूँगा, फिर आगे की बात बताऊँगा।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : माननीय मंत्री जी, आपने साफगोई से यह स्वीकार किया कि यह कैंसर है, तो मेरा आपसे आग्रह यह है कि अगर यह कैंसर है, तब तो यह एक नैशनल इश्यू है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान जैसे बड़े मुल्क में त्योंहार के समय में 87,561 और 65,280 सैम्पल्स इकट्ठे किए जा रहे हैं। और उसमें से इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में एडल्ट्रेटिड पाए जाते हैं, यह अपने आप में बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है। यहां मैं किसी खास प्रदेश की बात नहीं करना चाहता।

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि आपने इसके लिए Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 बनाया है, लेकिन उसको बने हुए भी चार साल हो गए हैं और आपने अपने जवाब में लिखा है कि आप को Adulteration Act को phase out करेंगे। चार साल से यह नया ऐक्ट आ गया है, उसके बावजूद भी यह बीमारी ज्यों की त्यों है और जब यह इंटरस्टेट प्रॉब्लम बन चुका है, क्या इसके बारे में आप अलग से कोई स्पेशल कार्यवाही करने की सोच रहे हैं, कृपया हमें इसके बारे में बताएं?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Sir, I think, this is the most important and pertinent question which the hon. Member has raised and this is the apprehension of most of the hon. Member of Parliament that since the new legislation has come into vogue and in spite of that nothing has been done. But, I would like to tell the hon. Member and this august House that the new Act is still not in vogue. So, what has happened Sir, in so far as this legislation is..

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : यह तो और भी गंभीर विषय है कि चार साल से यह ऐक्ट इन्वोक ही नहीं हुआ है।

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Let me complete. The new comprehensive legislation which consolidates the laws relating to food was enacted by the Parliament and the new Act, namely, the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 with an aim to establish Food Safety and Standards Authority of India of laying down science-based standards for food particles and to regular their manufacture, storage, sale and to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption. Now, what has happened over a period of time is, and that is most important, Sir, Notification in the

Gazette took place in 2006 but when this legislation came before the House, this particular subject was not with the Health Ministry. It was with the Food Processing Ministry. So, in September 2007, this was transferred to health Ministry and what Health Ministry has done is, immediately in November 2007 it was transferred to the Ministry and the Health Ministry established by Notification food authority, selection of Chairperson and members of the Authority, functions of the executive officers, powers of the Central Government to make rules, power to remove difficulties and the most important thing is, before this law came into being, there were a number of subjects which were administered by other Ministries or departments like Animal Husbandary, Food and Civil Supplies, Health, Food Processing Industries, etc. So, all these had to be brought under one ambit and all employees had to be transferred to the new Food Authority under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. So, this is a very, very big legislation. Sir, so far as earlier Act of 1954 is concerned, that contains only 21 Sections. But, this Act has 101 Sections and you will be happy to know that in the first two months...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Could we have shorter answers, please?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : ... in 2008-09, 43 Sections were notified and now, within the next month, the remaining 58 Sections will be notified. In the meanwhile, the rules have been framed and after that these were sent to the State Governments and the stakeholders concerned. Now, about a week ago, we have received feedback on rules from the State Governments and other stakeholders. We are going to forward to the Law Ministry and after it concurs, I am sure, within the next three months this will become law and will be in vogue.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, आप इस पर discussion कराइए।...(व्यवधान)... It is a very important issue. So, you allow Half-an-Hour discussion on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. Fine. You give notice for that.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : सर, मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी का जवाब सुना। इन्होंने कहा कि नया Act अगले महीने notify होगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ और उन्हें बताना भी चाहती हूँ कि गाँव के जो दुकानदार हैं उनके पास जो भी माल आता है वह फर्म से आता है। जब आपके इंस्पेक्टर्स वहाँ जाकर उनके samples चेक करते हैं तो वे उन दुकानदारों को harass करते हैं लेकिन जिस फर्म से उनके पास माल आता है उससे इसके बारे में नहीं पूछा जाता या उसके प्रति कोई भी एक्शन नहीं लिया जाता है। वहाँ जितने गुड्स हैं, उन्हें गाँव के दुकानदार खुद नहीं बनाते बल्कि वे तो बाहर से ही आते हैं, किसी फर्म से ही आते हैं, इसलिए अगर कोई sample फेल होता है तो उनका फेल होता है। इस बात के लिए क्या इस Act में कोई प्रोविजन है या माननीय मंत्री जी इसके बारे में कुछ सोचेंगे?

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : सर, नए एक्ट में जहाँ राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह दायित्व बनता है कि वह एक्शन ले, वहीं नए एक्ट में manufacturers पर भी अंकुश लगा है कि वे साफ-सुथरी चीजें बनाएं और साफ-सुथरी चीजें बेंचें तथा अगर वे ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो उस पर penalty का Provision है। Penalty का ऐसा Provision पहले नहीं था। पहले यह Penalty कोर्ट के जरिए हुआ करती थी। वह अब कोर्ट के जरिए नहीं हुआ करेगी बल्कि अब कोर्ट के जरिए सिर्फ imprisonment होगी। इस तरह की चीजों को manufacture करने वाले को एक लाख रुपए से लेकर 10 लाख रुपए तक की penalty होगी। इसमें एस.डी.एम. लेवल का adjudicating officer मौके पर ही उन्हें सजा देगा और penalty भी लेगा।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सर, मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने जो नया Food Safety Act बनाया है उसको कब लागू करेंगे, उसका implementation कब होगा? दूसरा, क्या आप कोई ऐसा कानून बनाएंगे जिससे कि जो food adulteration होता है, जैसे दूध में mixing या घी में mixing होती है, तो इसके लिए ऐसा कोई कानून बने जिससे ऐसे लोगों के अंदर डर की भावना पैदा हो और वह गलत माल हम लोगों को नहीं मिले?

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : सर, मैं पहले ही बड़ा लम्बा जवाब दे चुका हूँ। यह जो नया Food Safety Act है, इसमें मैंने जैसा पहले बताया कि जितनी formalities थीं वे तकरीबन मुकम्मल हो गई हैं। यह कई मिनिस्ट्रीज और डिपार्टमेंट्स में बिखरा हुआ था, अब इसको एक head में लाया गया है और मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि अगले तीन-चार महीनों में यह अमल में आ जाएगा। इसमें 6 महीने से लेकर उम्र कैद की सजा का provision है।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : श्रीमान्, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया कि पूरे देश में तीन सालों में करीब 85000-87000 सैम्पल्स लिये गये और adulteration के मामलों की संख्या 7000-8000...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : तीन साल नहीं, एक साल।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : जी हां, आपने एक-एक साल, 2006 और 2008, इन तीन सालों अलग-अलग फिगर्स बताये हैं। उसमें हर साल कितने सैम्पल्स लिये गये और उनमें से कितने adulterated निकले? मैं खुद इसको गलत मानता हूँ, क्योंकि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के पास सैम्पल्स की चेकिंग के लिए जो लेबोरेट्रीज हैं, उनकी checking capacity इतनी कम है कि जितने सैम्पल्स लिए जाते हैं, उनमें से मुश्किल से 25-30 प्रतिशत के रिजल्ट आते हैं, बाकी सैम्पल्स वहां एक-एक साल तक पेंडिंग पड़े रहते हैं। इसकी वजह से आपका जो मौजूदा एक्ट है, वह सही तरीके से काम नहीं कर रहा है। मेरी इस बात को सही मानते हुए क्या मंत्री जी केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से राज्यों में ऐसी और लैब्स स्थापित करेंगे ताकि जो adulterated food को सैम्पल लिया जाएगा, उसे सही समय पर चेक कर लिया जाए और आपका लॉ ठीक से लागू हो सके तथा adulterated चीजें बिकने पर रोक लग सके?

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद : सर, राज्यों में 72 के करीब food testing laboratories हैं। हमें अभी इस बात की शिकायत नहीं मिली है कि किस-किस स्टेट में ये कम है। वैसे भी अगर ये कम हैं तो ये राज्य सरकारों के अधीन हैं। यह उनके अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है कि वे नयी laboratories बनाएँ। जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का संबंध है, हमारे पास चार appellate laboratories हैं। अगर किसी प्रोड्यूसर या सरकार को यह शक होता है कि वह टेस्ट गलत आ

रहा है और उस पर विवाद हो तो उसे Central laboratories में भेजा जा सकता है। इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के ये appellate laboratories हैं। हमारा काम केवल यही है। इसके लिए ज्यादा laboratories खोलने का काम राज्य सरकारों का है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question 342 (*Interruptions*)

श्री बलबीर पुंज : सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : आपको अभी मालूम नहीं है। स्टेट में किसी ने बताया ही नहीं है तो मैं यह कैसे बता दूँ?

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रश्न नहीं कर रहा हूँ बल्कि आपसे केवल अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ कि यह मिलावट का मामला बड़ा गंभीर है और इसके ऊपर यह मैसेज जाना चाहिए कि मिलावट के खिलाफ सारे मੈम्बर्स ...(व्यवधान)... यह मैसेज नहीं जा रहा है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : यह सजेशन आ चुका है...(व्यवधान)... नहीं, नहीं अग्रवाल साहब प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : इस पर अलग से चर्चा होनी चाहिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आपको procedure मालूम है, आप discussion के लिए नोटिस दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

Shipping potential in the country

*342. DR. K. MALAISAMY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been undertaken to identify potential areas for shipping Business along the long Coast Line of more than 7500 KMs available in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that 90 per cent world trade depends either directly or indirectly on shipping business;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the facilities available for R & D in the area of Shipping and Sea Coast are marginal and negligible; and

(d) if so, the measures taken or being taken to improve such areas?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN) : (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. A report has been submitted by M/s Tata Consultancy Services in December, 2003.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) National Ship Design Research Centre (NSDRC) was set up under the aegis of Ministry of Shipping in 1989 with the objective to promote and design research activities for shipping and ship building. In order to facilitate and promote maritime studies and research, the Indian

Maritime University (IMU) has been established in Chennai with its campuses at Kolkata, Mumbai and Visakhapatnam in 2008. NSDRC has been merged with IMU.

DR. K. MALAISAMY : Sir, I am able to get a reply from the hon. Minister who is known for his brevity and relevancy. It has been stated by the hon. Minister, in his reply, that ninety per cent of the world business depends on shipping. Therefore, the shipping route business has tremendous potentially in India because our country has a long coastline of about 7,500 kms. Sir, according to me...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please put the question.

DR. K. MALAISAMY : Okay, Sir. According to me, a good deal of the tremendous potentiality, which is available here, has not been exploited. It is my first observation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No observations, only question please.

DR. K. MALAISAMY : Sir, coming to the first supplementary, the hon. Minister, in his brief reply, has stated that the report had been submitted by the That Consultancy in 2003. Will the hon. Minister explain the various kinds of recommendations therein, and the action taken on these recommendations? What is the observation of the hon. Minister, whether these recommendations...(Interruptions)..

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have put three questions.

DR. K. MALAISAMY : Are the measures taken on these recommendations adequate and effective?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please be brief. I think we are taking too much time over individual questions and supplementaries.

SHRI G.K. VASAN : Sir, it is true that almost 95 per cent by volume and 70 per cent by value of India's global merchandise trade is carried through the sea route. As for the TCS recommendations, it has recommended development of certain minor ports for the promotion of coastal shipping. The responsibility for developing non-major ports rests with the respective State Governments. Still, with a view to developing and promoting coastal shipping, two schemes have been recommended by the Government, a shipping development fund for soft lending for purpose of acquisition of coastal vessels and centrally-sponsored schemes for development of coastal shipping infrastructure, which have been proposed under the National Maritime Development Programme of our Ministry.

DR. K. MALAISAMY : Sir, my second supplementary..

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please put a shorter question.

DR. K. MALAISAMY : Sir, I have a lot of questions but...

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no. Please follow the procedure.

DR. K. MALAISAMY : Sir, they had set up the National Ship Design and Research Centre, NSDRC, as early as in 1989. Nearly 20 years have passed after its establishment. They could have done a lot of work. What are the achievements that they have made in these 20 years because of research activities? It has been said that these activities would be merged with the Maritime University, which is a new development. What would happen after merging these activities with the Maritime University? Sir, their research establishment should have done some work.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Malaisamy, please ask the question. Don't speculate.

DR. K. MALAISAMY : What has been achieved by the research?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have asked the question.

DR. K. MALAISAMY : What would happen after it is merged with the University?

SHRI G.K. VASAN : Sir, the NSDRC, the National Ship Design and Research Centre, was established at Visakhapatnam in 1989 and it existed till March 2009 in line with the R & D institution concept to render service to shipping and the shipping industry. The NSDRC functioned as an autonomous society under the administrative control of Ministry of Shipping up to November 2008, whereafter the same was subsumed to the Indian Maritime University through an Act of Parliament. The major achievements of the NSDRC which the hon. Member wished to know are, preparation of design and supervision of construction of 100 pax vessels, 400 passenger-cum-100 ton cargo vessels for Kalighat, 500 pax vessels for Andaman and Nicobar administration, coastal vessels for Department of Ocean Development, ocean thermal energy conversion, e-governance for DG, Shipping and hauling of submarines at Visakhapatnam. I would also like to tell the hon. Member that the IMU, Visakhapatnam Campus is to have a school of maritime design and research, which would continue all the work of the National Ship Design and Research Centre.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रुपाला : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात में समुद्र तट का किनारा 1600 किलोमीटर लम्बा है, शायद बहुत ही लम्बा समुद्री तट गुजरात के पास है और जो पूरे देश का पोत का परिवहन हो रहा है, उसमें से 40% कारोबार गुजरात के पोर्ट्स से हो रहा है। तो इस संभावना को देखते हुए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात में maritime university की स्थापना के लिए केन्द्र सरकार के मन में कोई विचार चल रहा है, आप उस बारे में कुछ step ले रहे हैं या इसके लिए कुछ योजना बना रहे हैं तो वह बताने की कृपा करें? हमारे Vadinar बंदरगाह का जो मामला चल रहा है, उसको भी हम राज्य सरकार की ओर से और माननीय मंत्री जी से परस्यु करा रहे हैं, उसके बारे में भी सरकार की कार्रवाई को बताने का कष्ट करें?

SHRI G.K. VASAN : Sir, the hon. Member has been regularly interacting with me for setting up a campus of IMU in Gujarat. Gujarat is a major maritime State in the country. There is a growing need for trained manpower in the maritime sector. However, requirement of more universities could depend on the experience gained from establishing the IMU and enabling factors like availability of land, resources, etc. Regarding the proposal for allotting an IMU Campus to Gujarat, I would say that in a meeting held on 7.11.2009, the Kandla Port Trust has granted in principle approval for setting up a Marine Engineering College at Kandla by the IMU, for which the Kandla Port Trust has to allot approximately 12.5 acres of land. To proposal was subsequently approved by the Board of Trustees. A proposal to allot 12.5 acres for 30 years to IMU for setting up a Marine Engineering College and to run the college through a private developer on a competitive selection process is under consideration. I would like to inform the Member that the KPT has been requested to consider allotting land to the private developer selected on competitive basis as per guidelines in force and may seek inputs from the IMU. Given the constraint of resources, the Government wanted affiliation of new campuses developed by private players with IMU who meet the requisite standards.

On the second part of the hon. Member's question, there is also a need for developing new ports to cope up with the growing need of the shipping sector. Regarding the Vadinar port which the hon. Member stated, the Government to develop the Vadinar port as a joint venture. This is the request from the State Government. Since the Vadinar port falls under the jurisdiction of the Kandla Port Trust, it has been decided that development of Vadinar Port should be taken up by the Kandla Port Trust itself.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, this question relates to tapping the benefits of potential areas of shipping business. Sir, the coast of Kerala is very close to international navigational route, and there is a lot of potential to be tapped. It is with this in view, the Government has sanctioned an International Container Trans-shipment Terminal at Vallarpadam near Cochin. I have only a simple question. What is the present status of that project? What is the total investment? By what time, it can be completed?

SHRI G. K. VASAN : Sir, the ICTT project at Vallarpadam, Cochin, envisages development of facilities for handling mother container ship with 8,000-plus TEU capacities. The Licence Agreement contemplates the development of a terminal in phases. The project will be completed by the end of August, 2010. A substantial portion of the country's container traffic can be handled through this trans-shipment terminal, which is presently trans shipped through Colombo, Salalah, Dubai and Singapore.

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY : Sir, Kolkata Marine Engineering College is the oldest marine engineering college in our country. When the proposal for IMU was being mooted and discussions were going on, we appealed to the Government to consider this college also though it was not accepted by the then Ministry. But, we were assured that it would be updated to a full-fledged university. Where does the Government stand now on this issue? My supplementary question is..

MR. CHAIRMAN : Only one question please.

SHRI G.K. VASAN : Sir, the Government established the Indian Maritime University on 14.11.2008 at Chennai with campuses at Kolkata, Visakhapatnam and Mumbai. I would like to inform the Member that IMU would focus on high end course like MBA, M.Sc. and doctorate programmes. It will also collaborate with reputed Institutes abroad and in India. Not only the Kolkata campus but in all the other campuses...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHYAM CHAKRABORTY : What about the university?...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI G.K. VASAN : Sir, the best facilities, which are available, will be given...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY : Sir, an assurance was ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please don't interrupt...(Interruptions)...Q.No. 343.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, उड़ीसा के बंदरगाह का जहां तक सवाल है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : पाणि जी, कृपया आप बैठ जाइए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : वह कितना जाम हो रहा है ...(व्यवधान)... पारादीप का विकास कराइए, वहां पर नेहरू जी गए थे...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : पाणि जी, कृपया बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : *

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not going on record...(Interruptions)... Yes, please.

IWMP in Andhra Pradesh

*343. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the districts in Andhra Pradesh in which Drought Prone Area programme (DPAP) is being implemented;

*Not recorded

(b) whether it is a fact that DPAP and other programmes have been merged and formed into a new programme called Integrated Watershed Management programme (IWMP);

(c) if so, the aims and objectives of IWMP; and

(d) the details of projects being implemented in Andhra Pradesh under IWMP during last three years, year-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) The Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) is being implemented in Adilabad, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Khammam, Medak, Mehboob Nagar, Nalgonda, Prakasam, Ranga Reddy and Srikakulam District in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. The Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Integrated Wetlands Development Programme (IWDP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) of the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development have been merged into a single programme *i.e.* Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) with effect from 26.02.2009. The aims and objectives of IWMP are harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water; prevention of soil run-off; rain water harvesting and recharging of the ground water table; increasing the productivity of crops; introduction of multi-cropping and diverse agro-based activities; promoting sustainable livelihoods.

(d) The projects under IWMP are being sanctioned from 2009-10 only. The district-wise details of projects sanctioned under IWMP during 2009-10 in Andhra Pradesh are as below.

District	No. of projects	Area (ha)	Total project cost (Rs. in crores)	Central funds released (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5
Adilabad	9	36000	43.20	2.33
Anantapur	15	59205	71.05	3.84

1	2	3	4	5
Chittoor	9	38025	45.63	2.47
Kadapa	7	28000	33.60	1.81
Khammam	2	10000	12.00	0.65
Kurnool	13	63010	75.61	4.08
Mehaboobnagar	16	64150	76.98	4.16
Medak	5	25300	30.36	1.64
Nalgonda	9	34500	41.40	2.24
Prakasam	14	67600	81.12	4.38
Ranga Reddy	7	28143	33.77	1.82
Srikakulam	4	19508	23.41	1.26
TOTAL	110	473441	568.13	30.68

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU : Sir, the per capita availability of agricultural land is getting declined these days. The main objective of the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme, the IWDP, is to add more areas or agricultural areas under irrigation. So, Sir, through you, I would like to ask the Minister whether any assessment, in this regard, has been done after the implementation of this programme. What is the extent of land that has come under agriculture?

श्री प्रदीप जैन : माननीय सभापति महोदय, आज पूरे देश के अंदर यह चिंता का विषय है कि जो कृषि की भूमि है, उसकी संख्या को बढ़ाना चाहिए और उसके लिए भारत सरकार ने सूखा विकास के लिए, बंजर भूमि और मरुभूमि विकास के लिए, तीन कार्यक्रम चलाए और उन तीनों कार्यक्रमों को एक साथ मर्ज कर दिया गया है। डीपीएपी योजना 73-74 से प्रारंभ हुई, डीडीपी योजना 77-78 से प्रारंभ हुई और आईडब्ल्यूडीपी योजना 89-90 से प्रारंभ हुई है। चूंकि हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति की जो सबसे बड़ी आधार है, वह कृषि है। पूरे देश में कृषि के लिए भूमि की जो संख्या है, जो geographical area है, वह 328.7 मिलियन हेक्टेयर है और Cultivated area 142 मिलियन हेक्टेयर है। इसमें जो आकलन किया गया क्योंकि regular base पर जो भारत सरकार से योजनाएं जाती हैं, उनका implementation राज्य सरकार को करना पड़ता है। इसमें वाटरशेड बेस पर उन्होंने 37.8 मिलियन हेक्टेयर की ट्रीटेड किया है।

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU : Sir, the ratio between the Centre and the States with regard to the area for implementing this scheme has come down. Sir, not only the ratio but the allotted works also have come down from 85 per cent to 75 per cent. What is the reason behind it? What is the objective of the Government behind reducing the allotted works from 85 per cent to 75 per cent:?

श्री प्रदीप जैन : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सम्माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों ने प्रतिशत कम नहीं किया है, बल्कि उसको बढ़ाया है। जहाँ हम डीपीएपी योजना और डीडीपी योजना में भारत सरकार से 75 परसेंट देते थे, वहीं हम आईडब्ल्यूडीपी, जो हमने 89-90 में शुरू की थी, उसमें 92 परसेंट शेयर भारत सरकार देती थी और अब हमने सारी योजनाओं को मर्ज कर दिया है, क्योंकि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से मरुभूमि और बंजर जमीन के विकास के लिए योजनाएं चलाई जाती थीं और उनका review करने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई गई थी, जिसके चैयरपर्सन पार्थसारथी थे। और जो योजना IWMP हमने 26 फरवरी, 2009 को प्रारंभ की है, इसके अंदर भारत सरकार 90 परसेंट पैसा देगी। आपका यह कहना है कि हमने प्रतिशत कम किया, जबकि हमने उसको बढ़ाया है और उसका उद्देश्य ही यह है कि जितना भी हमारा uncultivated land है, वह पूरा विकसित हो, वह चाहे बंजर भूमि हो, चाहे मरुभूमि हो, चाहे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU : They reduced it from 92 per cent to 90 per cent...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. M.S. SWAMINATHAN : Thank you, Sir. My question relates to part 'b' and part 'c' of the question. The hon. Minister has stated that the Desert Development Programme has been merged with the integrated Watershed Management Programme. We have the hot desert of Rajasthan and cold desert of Leh & Ladakh and Lahaul & Spiti. I don't want to take time, but the development there is very different. I would request the Minister to explain the rationale of this merging of Desert Development Programme with the Integrated Watershed Management Programme.

SHRI C.P. JOSHI : Sir, in the year 2005, the Parthasarathy Committee had recommended certain things. In the National Advisory Committee the same issued was raised. There was overlapping of watershed by different Ministries. So, after having the advice of the National Advisory Council and Parthasarathy Committee, we came to the conclusion that there should not be overlapping by this watershed programme by different Ministries. That is why we have integrated it into one.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Sir, the question is very different...*(Interruptions)*... Why desert management programme and ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not your turn, please...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : These are two different things...(Interruptions)... We need your protection, Sir...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not your turn...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU : The Minister is not answering the direct question, Sir...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You did not ask the question...(Interruptions)... No, you didn't ask the question...(Interruptions)...

श्री गोविंदराव आदिक : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कार्यक्रम है, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। कई सालों से हम इसे अमल में ला रहे हैं और उसका implementation देश भर में हुआ है। अगर कुछ खामियों को छोड़ दें, तो यह प्रोग्राम satisfactory है - ऐसा हम कहें, तो उसमें कोई दो मत नहीं होंगे। इस बात के लिए मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद भी देता हूँ कि...

श्री सभापति : सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

श्री गोविंदराज आदिक : इन्होंने दो कार्यक्रमों को एक बनाया है, लेकिन इसमें एक प्रॉब्लम आती है कि जब वाटरशेड प्रोग्राम अमल में लाया जाता है, तो एक वाटरशेड आइडेंटिफाई किया जाता है और उसमें जो भी सरकारी ज़मीन है, उसी के ऊपर इस योजना का कार्यान्वयन होता है, लेकिन एक वाटरशेड में सरकारी ज़मीन के बराबर प्राइवेट लैंड भी आ सकता है और प्राइवेट लैंड पर हम यह प्रोग्राम implement नहीं करते हैं। हमने कई सालों से केंद्र सरकार को यह सुझाव दिया है कि जैसे हम सरकारी ज़मीन पर इस प्रोग्राम को अमल में लाते हैं, उसी तरह से जो भी प्राइवेट लैंड उस वाटरशेड पर आता है, उस पर भी इस कार्यक्रम का क्रियान्वयन होना चाहिए, अमल होना चाहिए। क्या सरकार इस बारे में कुछ विचार करके अमल करेगी या नहीं?

श्री प्रदीप जैन : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो प्रोग्राम है, यह केवल सरकारी ज़मीन को विकसित करने के लिए नहीं है, क्योंकि इसमें डीटेल्ड प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट बनती है और स्टेट लैवल पर SLNA इसकी monitoring करता है। जितने technical experts होते हैं, वे उस डीटेल्ड प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट की जांच करते हैं। और जांच करने के बाद, क्योंकि जो भी वर्षा का पानी है, जहां पर नमी कम है, जहां पर पानी की आर्द्रता कम है, वहां के पानी को हमें रोकना है, तो जो वाटरशेड हम डिज़ाइन करते हैं, उसमें हम केवल सरकारी ज़मीन नहीं लेते। जो लाभार्थी हैं, जो small marginal farmers हैं या catchment area में जितने लोग हैं, उन सबकी ज़मीन को हम इसमें विकसित करते हैं।

श्री गोविंदराज आदिक : ऐसा नहीं हुआ है।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं अभी हाल में आंध्र प्रदेश गया था। वहां माइनिंग एरिया में मैंने देखा कि जो जल का स्रोत जाता है, डीप माइनिंग के चलते स्ट्रैटा के पंकचर होने से वह जल का बहाव डायवर्ट हो रहा है और बहुत सा एरिया, जहां पहले स्ट्रैटा से पानी मिलता था, वह एरिया डेज़र्ट होता जा रहा है। वहां पर पानी मिले, इसके लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है?

श्री प्रदीप जैन : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूं कि आंध्र प्रदेश में 23 जिले हैं, जिनमें सबसे अच्छे ढंग से इस कार्यक्रम को चलाया जा रहा है। जो इसकी डिटेल्ड प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट बनती है, उसको जब हम एग्जामिन करते हैं तो इससे जितने लाभ हो सकते हैं, उन लाभों को हम मॉनिटर करते हैं। अगर किसी पार्टिकुलर क्षेत्र में इस तरह की कोई बात है तो उसके क्रियान्वयन की हम लोग जांच करेंगे।

Modernisation of Dhubri Port

***344. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a demand for modernization of Dhubri Port; and
- (b) if so, what is being done for the said port's modernization?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN) : (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A temporary terminal with a steel pontoon and bamboo approach jetty already exists at Dhubri which is being maintained for berthing of vessels and unloading and loading of cargo. For developing a permanent terminal with shore facilities, a study was conducted by IIT, Guwahati for selecting a suitable location at Dhubri. Based on the said study, location for the permanent terminal has been identified. Land acquisition process at the selected location is underway through the Government of Assam.

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY : Sir, before coming to my supplementary question, I would like to make a submission. I put my question in four points. Out of these, first two points had been struck off. I do not know the cause behind it. It pertains to the Brahmaputra waterways and modernization of the Dhubri Port. I don't know why first two parts were struck off. This is my submission to you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Because the question on the other two points had already been answered.

SHRI TARINI KANT ROY : Okay, Sir.

Sir, my first supplementary in this. The Dhubri Port is a very important port because it is situated before the Brahmaputra enters Bangladesh. My question was about the steps to be taken by the Government for modernization of the port. But in the answer, they have only told that the location for the permanent terminal has been identified. I want to know about the modernization of the Dhubri Port.

SHRI G.K. VASAN : Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member, through you, that the Dhubri Port is one of the identified locations for setting up the IWT terminal where cargo like jute products, coal, etc., are expected to be handled. Vessels have to be berthed at the Dhubri Port for customs clearance and completing necessary formalities. Presently, a temporary terminal with a steel pontoon and bamboo approach jetty is being maintained by the authorities at the Dhubri Port. For developing a permanent terminal with shore facilities, as the hon. Member has mentioned, a study was conducted by the IIT, Guwahati, for selecting a suitable location and Panchughat was selected for that purpose. It is being developed. Since the Dhubri Port is connected with the Kolkata and the Haldia Ports, I am sure Sir, the Government of Assam has issued a notification for acquisition of land. And it being a very important destination, this would be done at the earliest.

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY : Sir, my second supplementary is this. In its first part I want to know this. Do you have any timeframe for modernization of the Dhubri Port? What steps have been taken by the Government to upgrade the Brahmaputra waterways? It can serve not only the North-Eastern States of India and the northern part of Bengal, but it can also serve our neighbouring countries, namely, Myanmar, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, etc. These waterways should be of international standard. What steps have been taken by the Government so far?

SHRI G. K. VASAN : Sir, regarding development of the Brahmaputra waterways, there is already an existing IWT protocol on inland water transit and trade between India and Bangladesh for passage of goods between two places. Sir, from time to time, by protocol, the validity is being maintained. I would also like to inform the Member that because of the international waters, there are four ports of call in each country, Bangladesh and India. And recently, Sir, we have given a call to the Bangladesh Government that two ports, one from India and one from Bangladesh should be taken as port of call.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA : Sir, I would to tell the hon. Minister that India is having a very long coastline and very many rivers. There have been ports which were used before. It's not only that you are going to upgrade the new ports or make new ports. But, what about the old ports?

For example, we can take the Ratnagiri port which was very useful and active during Shivaji's time. Due to siltation, it is not being used now. For export purpose also, these ports can be used. Is there any comprehensive programme with the Government to improve our minor and major ports?

SHRI G. K. VASAN : Sir, as I mentioned in the earlier question, both the major ports and the non-major ports in the country play a very vital role. As I told you, 78 per cent of the traffic goes through major ports and 22 per cent through minor ports. In the same manner, 515 tonnes are handled by major ports and around 200-odd tonnes are handled by minor ports in the country. The respected Member has posed a question about ports which should be used. As I mentioned earlier, functioning of the non-major ports rests with the State Governments. But, the Ministry of Shipping will take active interest in the ports which have not been used and we will try to see that those ports become active in future.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA : Sir, Dhubri is one of the strategically important river ports in the North-Eastern Region. In fact, river route is the only route or channel of development for the North-Eastern Region. In the pre-Independence days, there was no rail or road on air route. So, Dhubri port is very important. Earlier, we had the Chhittagong connection and we used that seaport. But, now, we have only the Kolkata port which can be connected by river route through Brahmaputra. Now, the modernization of Dhubri port has been taken up and I congratulate the Government. This was a long standing demand now, the basic thing for modernization and setting up of the port is, acquisition of land. Whether acquisition of land for the terminal of Dhubri has been done or not. Sir, we want to know what is the approximate cost of modernization and what is the time frame commissioning the port. These are three minor questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please ask one questions.

SHRI G.K. VASAN : Sir, the process for acquisition of land measuring about two acres in this location through the Government of Assam has been started. The Government of Assam, as I mentioned in the previous question, has issued notification for acquisition of land. Sir, I would also say that on demand of the State Government, an amount of around Rs. 2.80 crore has been deposited with the State Government for acquisition of terminal land measuring 1.79 hectares in September 2009. The process of handing over of land to IWA for development activities is yet to be completed. though the project report for setting up this terminal is yet to be made, the approximate cost of this terminal shall be of the order of Rs. 30 crore to Rs. 35 crores. Sir, regarding the time

frame, which Shri Tarini Kanta Roy mentioned and now, Shri Kalita has also mentioned, I would like to tell both the Members that it shall take about three years for construction of the terminal from the date of sanction of the project and the award of the work to the contractor.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Sir, this is very good thing that the Government has taken up modernization of Dhubri port and as suggested by IIT Guwahati, they have identified new location for the new terminal building in Dhubri. But the Government of India has already sanctioned a few crores of rupees a few years back, but not a single penny has been utilized till today. This is very important. Although we are speaking about the modernization of port, and the Government of India has sanctioned the money, but not a single paisa was utilized till today. Sir, the National Waterways can play an important and vital role for the cargo transport in our country. What type of cargo can be transported in the National Waterways and what are the steps being taken by the Government of India to increase cargo transportation in the Indian Waterways and whether the Government is going to provide the same facilities to the North-Eastern region in respect of the Dhubri port?

SHRI G.K. VASAN : Sir, transportation of bulk materials such as coal, cement, foodgrains, tea containers is as usual. I would also like to inform the hon. Member that when it is difficult to move the cargo by rail or road, it is transported on the Waterways regularly. Several steps have been taken by the Government to increase the cargo transportation in the National Waterways. One or two which I could mention now include a provision of assured fairway with two meter depth, day navigational route for round the year operations, night navigational facilities in the phased manner, specially, floating of permanent terminal facilities at various locations. Thank you.

Replacement of expatriate pilots

*345. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DGCA has asked all the airlines to replace foreign pilots by 31st July, 2010 as the slowdown in the sector had rendered several domestic pilot jobless;

(b) whether Air India and other private flight operators have asked the aviation regulator, the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), to extend the deadline for replacing expatriate pilots and they want at least two more years to carry out the change; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the stance of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The existing policy for validation of foreign licences is valid upto 31/07/2010. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) had requested Airline Operators to submit their plan for phasing out expatriate pilots alongwith net requirement of expat pilots beyond 31/7/2010. In response to the same, Air India and other scheduled operators have submitted their requests for extension of time for replacing expatriate pilots beyond 31/07/2010. The government has approved extension for one year beyond 31/7/2010.

SHRI B.S. GNANDESIKAN : Sir, as per the reply given by the Minister, one year extension has been granted for the continuance of the foreign pilots as per the request of the Air India and other scheduled operators. Sir, my question will be, through you, Sir, what was the reason stated by Air India and other scheduled operators seeking for extension of a period of foreign pilots when so many Indian pilots are waiting to be employed? Is it a fact many reports appearing in the media that Indian pilots are not capable of flying during monsoon and winter fall? If it is not a fact, then why extension has been granted? If it is a fact, is there any plan with the Ministry to update the training of the Indian pilots so that they will replace foreign pilots when this period of extension expires?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL : Sir, I will answer the second part of his question first which is about whether Indian pilots are capable of flying under any weather conditions. Let me assure him, through you, Sir, that Indian pilots are trained and qualified and comparable to the best anywhere in the world. In fact, every pilot who qualifies has to go through a certain procedure as stipulated, and as everybody knows, flying has to be 100 per cent safe, nothing is 99.9 per cent in aviation. In terms of why pilots from overseas are allowed to fly in India, Sir, while there was, I would say, a stagnation in the aviation industry in the early part of up to 2004-05 because of the global recession then, subsequently, there was a boom in the Indian skies, and as a result of which the aviation sector required far many pilots than what were available. And as all of us would appreciate that pilots have to be segregated into two categories. One is the pilots who sits on the right, who is normally known as co-pilot in common parlance, and the other is the pilot in command, who is the captain of the aircraft, and a captain of an aircraft would be commander who would require much more experience

in terms of flying hours and also being trained on a particular type of aircraft. This is also an important aspect of flying. Therefore, while aviation grew very rapidly, the pilots, and specially pilots in command were in short supply, and that is why, to maintain the momentum and to make sure that airlines are able to fly without any shortage of pilots, foreign pilots were allowed, and as has been mentioned in the answer, airlines were asked that what is their programme of induction of Indian pilots and moving them from the right side, that is co-pilot to be pilot in command.

They have indicated a phased programme. The DGCA has examined all these aspects and undertaken a programme of phased reduction. In fact, just for the information of the hon. Member, as well as, the House the number of pilots 2008-09 was 944, including all airlines. The status in 2009-10 was 686 and now, in January, 2010, it was 562. I am sure, from then to now, the number would have come down further. So, it is a fact that foreign pilots were allowed, but it is also a fact that, as and when our young cadres get trained and move from the right side to the left side, the number of foreign pilots will progressively come down.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Second supplementary.

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN : No second supplementary, Sir. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. Mr. Rudy you not ask a question on this. You forgo it so that other can ask questions.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Sir, just a small clarification. It will educate the House. It has nothing to do...*(Interruptions)*... There is no clash of interest, Sir.

Apart from being pilot, I am also a lecture in economics. So, I can't put questions to the Human Resource Development. I am also a lawyer. So, I can't put questions to the Law Department...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please go ahead. We are short of time...*(Interruptions)*... Go ahead...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Sir, I am a commercial pilot. But it is without salary. The basic question here, today, is why this concern is coming up again. The reason is that there are 4,000 pilots who are unemployed. These are low-time pilots who can't get employed because they don't have the actual training. Today, there are about 4,000 pilots, including commanders and co-pilots. In the next five years, with the growth, the expectation is that ... we have about 200 commercial aircraft

and the number would go up to 450 -- we will be requiring another 4,000 pilots. My simple point is that for a pilot to move from a co-pilot's seat to a commander's seat, it requires an expenditure of Rs. 70-80 lakhs. That is a huge investment which the airlines don't want to do because they are in a loss. My question is very simple. In the present situation you don't allow the expats to come and fly because none of the airlines would agree and every year you would be extending it. So, this would become a frivolous question that you ask every year. We have to find a solution to it and a solution can take place only when there is incentive to the Indian pilots in the airlines in India. You should give incentives to them and there should be disincentives to those who are coming from outside. My only point here is, as far as the cost of training is concerned, this. Will the Government think of giving any incentives to the Indian aviation so that more pilots who are unemployed are shifted from the co-pilot's seat to the commander's seat? How much incentives can the Government give for training the pilots, whether it is Air India or the private airlines, so that we can have more commanders in time and the unemployment of these 4,000 pilots which is becoming a matter of concern today is taken care of?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL : Sir, in a lighter vein, first, Mr. Rudy has taken away the job of one aspiring pilot. He should have chosen to fly at this age, at least . Or, he should have, at least, vacated his seat so that one more person gets a chance to come here.

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : What do you mean by "at this age" ?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL : "At this age" means a young pilot. Anyway, Sir, I do understand the sentiments which Mr. Rudy has expressed. It is a fact that there are many young pilots who have no jobs at the moment, and I do experience it from the number of requests which we keep receiving on a daily basis. They are well-trained and qualified and not getting jobs. I assure the House that things are getting better in the aviation sector not only in India but also worldwide. In between we had a very bad phase in 2008-09. That is the reason. Mr. Rudy will appreciate it more than the others that there has been a slow down. That has been the reason why suddenly the number of pilots who have been enrolled by the airlines has come down. Unfortunately, again, the incidents of the last few days are not very encouraging because of the loss the airlines will face. But, notwithstanding that, as far as giving incentives is concerned, it is an actively. It is in personal capacity people choose to become pilots. If you look at it, in our country, in an equitable way I don't think anybody is going to subsidise or the Government, at this moment, is in a mood to subsidise a few thousand students for their future career. But, at the same time, the growth of the sector will, I am sure, ensure that more and more students get absorbed in the Airlines.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Assessment of rural development scheme

† *346. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centrally Sponsored Schemes being run for the development of rural areas in the country are not giving desired benefits due to corruption;

(b) if so, whether Government has also made an assessment of the benefits obtained from the implementation of these schemes; and

(c) if so, the details of the said assessment?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development implements major schemes namely the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) for wage employment, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) for self-employment, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for rural connectivity, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for shelter, Integrated Watershed Management Programmes (IWMP) for area development, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for safe drinking water, Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) for sanitation in rural areas of the country through State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations.

The assessments of the above schemes 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 cases of corruptions are taken up with state governments which implement the programmes.

Pharma Zones at Airports

† *347. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality of medicines transported through air routes is getting affected due to lack of proper storage system at airports;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has worked out any plan to deal with this situation;
- (d) whether Government is preparing any scheme to simplify this procedure and to set up pharma zones; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (e) Drugs when not stored at recommended temperature whether transported through air route or any other mode of transport can deteriorate due to extreme temperatures, both high and low. Facilities for storage of drugs, including drugs requiring special storage conditions, are available at some of the airports. Where such facilities are not available because of space constraints or other reasons the consignments requiring special storage conditions are released on priority basis to avoid any deterioration in the quality. These storage facilities are either maintained by the airport authorities or the airlines. Efforts are afoot by some of these agencies to augment their facilities. Mumbai International Airport Pvt Ltd (MIAL) has already created four new cold rooms for pharma products. The Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) has also planned to create 3700 square meters of additional cold room facilities for pharma products when the new cargo terminal becomes operational.

Role of private insurance companies

*348. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the private insurance companies have not played any role in extending social security to the common people of the country;
- (b) the details of outstanding claim ratio of the private insurance companies in comparison to the public sector insurance companies in India; and
- (c) the nature of investment of the private insurance companies and global insurance companies in Indian economy?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Section 32(b) and 32(c) of the Insurance Act, 1938 prescribes that every insurer shall undertake a prescribed percentage of Life Insurance business and General Insurance business in the rural or social sector as specified by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA). Accordingly, IRDA (Obligations of insurers

to rural or social sectors) Regulations, 2002 have been notified prescribing the obligations of the insurers for operation in the above two sectors in the initial five years. Subsequently, during 2007-08, IRDA notified further obligations beyond the initial five year period of operations.

In the year 2008-09, among the 21 private sector life insurance companies, all except one have fulfilled the Rural Sector Obligations and all 21 of them fulfilled the Social Sector Obligations.

During the same period, among the 15 private sector non-life insurance companies, all except two have meet their Rural Sector and Social Sector Obligations.

(b) IRDA has intimated that life insurance companies settle death claims under individual policies and under group policies. The outstanding number of death claims, as on 31st March, 2009, as a percentage of total number of claims intimated to the companies in the year 2008-09 plus claims outstanding at the beginning of the financial year 2008-09 for individual policies and group policies is as under for private and public sector life insurance companies:

	Individual policies	Group policies
Private Sector	7.75	3.93
Public Sector (LIC)	2.21	0.24
TOTAL	2.64	0.81

(c) Investment by all insurers is governed by the provisions of Sections 27A, 27B, 27C and 27D of the Insurance Act, 1938 and Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Investment) Regulations 2000 as amended from time to time. These provisions are equally applicable to both public sector and private sector insurance companies in India. The total investments made by private sector life and non-life insurance companies as on 31st March, 2008 and 31st March, 2009 are as under :-

(Rs. in crore)						
Insurer	Life		Non-Life		Total	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Private	87567	116772	9064	11111	96630	127883

These investments are made by the Companies in Central Government Securities, other approved securities, infrastructure and social sector investments, housing and loans to State Governments as per IRDA (Investment) Regulations, 2000 as amended from time to time.

Slapping of fines by IRDA on insurers

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

(a) whether the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has slapped fines on well known insurers for violation of its regulations;

(b) if so, the details of violations and firms that have been fined and to what extent they have violated the norms set for them; and

(c) what action Government proposes to take to check such violation in future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The Insurance Act, 1938 (Sections 102 to 105C) empowers the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) to impose penalties on insurance companies for violation of various provisions of the said Act. The details of the penalties imposed by IRDA on the insurance companies along with the violation committed by them for the financial year 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) As informed by IRDA the following are the specific steps being taken by them to check violations of the statute by the insurance companies:

1. Before imposing a penalty on insurance companies, a specific confirmation is obtained from the companies about their taking corrective action and also to put in place, robust systems and controls to ensure that such violations do not recur.
2. Periodic information is obtained from all insurance companies, which help the Authority to analyze, review and conduct off-site scrutiny to ensure compliance of the provisions of the Insurance Act and various regulations issued by the Authority from time to time.
3. The Authority carries out regular inspections of insurers to monitor compliance of the guidelines of IRDA. Further off-site monitoring of financial/operational data is done on quarterly basis.
4. A detailed inspection manual has been devised for the guidance of inspectors who conduct periodic on site inspections of insurance companies.

Statement

Details of the penalties imposed by IRDA on insurance companies along with the violation committed by them for the financial year 2008-09 and 2009-10

Sl.No.	Name of Insurance Company	Brief particular of the violation committed
1	2	3
01.	Max New York Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	Penalty charged under section 102 (b) for violating directions issued by the Authority in respect of Unit Linked Insurance Policy (ULIP)
02.	ICICI Lombard General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Violation of File & Use Guidelines in case of Pravasai Bhartiya Bima Yojana
03.	National Insurance Co. Ltd. (NICL)	Penalty imposed on 2nd May, 2008 on NICL on account of Indian Oil Corporation Limited in respect of large risk policy. Variations of terms quoted to client were different from terms offered by the reinsurers.
04.	United India Insurance Co. Ltd. (UIICL)	Penalty imposed on 2nd May, 2008 to UIICL on account of Indian Oil Corporation Limited in respect of large risk policy. The terms quoted to client were different from terms offered by the reinsurers.
05.	New India Assurances Co. Ltd. (NIACL)	Penalty imposed on 2nd May, 2008 on NIACL on account of Indian Oil Corporation Limited in respect of large risk policy. The terms quoted to client were different from terms offered by the reinsurers.
06.	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	Due to not filling the quarterly financial and solvency statement in time.

1	2	3
07.	Apollo Munich Health Insurance Company Limited	Non achievement of targets under IRDA (Obligations of Insurers to Rural or Social Sectors) Regulation, 2002.
08	Life Insurance Corporation of India	Non achievement of targets under IRDA (Obligations of Insurers to Rural or Social Sectors) Regulation, 2002.
09.	HDFC Standard Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	Non achievement of targets under IRDA (Obligations of Insurance to Rural or Social Sectors) Regulation, 2002.
10.	Reliance General Insurance Co. Ltd.	Violation of File and use Guidelines in respect of Reliance Health Policy as the insurer carried out change in the product without filing the same with Authority.
11.	General Insurance Corporation of India Limited	Shortfall in investment in Central Government Securities continuing since December, 2008

Lack of health services in rural areas

†*350. SHRI BHAGWATI SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 75 per cent population of the country resides in rural areas but only 10 per cent of health services are available for them;

(b) if so, whether Government is preparing any action plan for rural health; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c) The primary health care facilities are provided in the rural areas through a network of Sub-Centres (SCs) Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs). As per the Bulletin

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

on Rural Health Statistics in India (updated up to March, 2008), there are 1,46,036 sub-centres, 23,458 PHCs and 4,276 CHCs providing health care to the vulnerable sections of the society. Though health is a State subject, Government of India had launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in 2005 to support the State Governments in improving health services has been taken up through improvement of physical infrastructure, provision of human resources, equipment, drugs and emergency transport, etc. so as to ensure adequate health care/medical facilities to the rural population.

Allocation of Gas From KG Basin

*351. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal for the allocation of gas from the KG (Krishna Godavari) basin particularly for the small and medium enterprises;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals received, particularly from Maharashtra and Government's response thereto; and

(c) what are the strategies/policies of Government for allocation of gas from KG basin in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA) : (a) and (b) Empowered Group of Minister (EGoM) in its meeting held on 27.10.2009 has decided that allocation of 2 mmscmd (million standard cubic meter per day) of KG D6 made on fallback basis to City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities for supply to their industrial and commercial customers, whose total consumption of natural gas (including KG D6 gas) does not exceed 50,000 scmd (standard cubic meters per day). Many cities, including cities located in Maharashtra, are having City Gas Distribution Networks. The said 2 mmscmd KG D6 gas has been allotted to various CGD entities.

Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited, a Joint Venture of GAIL (India) Ltd. & Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL) operating CGD network in Pune including Pimpri-Chinchwad, has been allocated 200,000 scmd for supply to its industrial and commercial customers.

(c) Allocation of natural gas from KG D6 field is being decided by Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) constituted to decide issues pertaining to, *inter-alia*, commercial utilization of gas under NELP. Since the demand to meet the shortfall of existing assets in different sectors is more than the available gas, EGoM has decided that KG D6 gas will be firstly allocated to existing plants and that there will be no reservation of gas, namely, fertilizers, power, LPG, City Gas Distribution, steel, petrochemicals, refineries and captive power. KG D6 gas is being supplied to meet the existing shortfall in these sectors.

Amendment of Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879

*352. SHRI BHARAT KUMAR RAUT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the State Government of Maharashtra has submitted a proposal for amendments to the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the property tax amended under the Mumbai Municipal Corporation Act, 1888 by the Maharashtra State Government will be levied in Mumbai only after the amendments are made to the Bombay Port Trust Act by the Central Government; and

(c) what early action Government will take to make necessary amendments to the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government of Maharashtra has informed that some State Acts as also the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 would have to be amended in order to bring in to force the amendment made in the Mumbai Municipal Corporation Act for providing an option to the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai for levying property tax either on the basis of the capital value of properties or their rateable value.

(c) The proposal is under consideration.

Allocation of CBM block to RIL

*353. SHRI AMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons has accorded its award for allocation of an additional 80 Sq. Km, if adjacent area in the Coal Bed Methane (CBM) block SP(W)-CBM-2001/1 to M/s Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL) without going in for an auction under the forthcoming CBM round;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the reasons therefor;

(c) the officials involved in approving the allocation of block to RIL without going in for auction;

(d) whether Government intends to scrap the proposal of allocation of block to RIL without inviting bids for auction; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Investment of CPF by NSDL

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

(a) the details of the amount collected by National Securities Depository, Limited (NSDL) as Contribution Pension Fund (CPF) from Government employees since its inception in 2004 till date, year-wise;

(b) the amount and percentage of CPF money, NSDL has invested in market linked pension schemes;

(c) the details of NAV per unit at which CPF of Government employees has been invested in market and allocated to CPF beneficiaries, scheme-wise; and

(d) the price/NAV at which employees may redeem their accumulated units?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The amount received under the defined contribution from Central Government employees since its inception in 2004 to 10.4.2010 is as below:

Upto 31.3.2008 - Rs. 740.29 crores

Upto 31.3.2009 - Rs. 2032.29 crores

Upto 31.3.2010 - Rs. 3961.52 crores

Upto 10.4.2010 - Rs. 4066.56 crores

(b) The contributions collected from Government employees are transferred to Pension Fund Managers (PFMs) for investment as per the investment pattern given below:-

Categories of financial instruments	Percentage of investment
1	2
i. Government securities and other specified and mutual funds	Upto 55%
ii. Specified debt securities, Term Deposit Receipts and Rupee Bonds	Upto 40%

1	2
iii. Money market instruments including units of money market mutual funds	Upto 5%
iv. Shares of companies on which derivatives are available in Bombay Stock Exchange or National Stock Exchange or equity linked schemes of mutual funds regulated by the Securities and Exchange Board of India.	Upto 15%

(c) The pension fund of Government employees is invested on the basis of daily NAV declared by Pension Fund Managers. The investment of the pension fund of the Central Government employees is being done on a pooled basis.

(d) The NAVs on April 9, 2010 for various schemes managed by approved Pension Fund Managers are as under :-

Scheme Name	NAV (Rs.)
SBI Pension Funds Pvt. Ltd.-SBI Pension Fund Scheme - Central Government	12.7769
UTI Retirement Solutions Limited - UTI Retirement Solutions Pension Fund Scheme-Central Government	12.3468
LIC Pension Fund Limited-LIC Pension Fund Scheme-Central Government	12.3894

The employees may redeem their accumulated units at the NAV prevailing on the date of redemption.

Recommendations of CAG on NRHM

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

(a) the details of steps taken on the recommendations of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) in its report for the year 2009-10 that the new health centres should be established in the underserve areas, health infrastructure at CHCs and PHCs must be made functional with all infrastructure, equipment and manpower to ensure improvement in quality of healthcare in rural areas at an affordable cost under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM); and

(b) what are the changes/steps envisaged for designing a shorter MBBS Course for catering to the needs of rural health infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), funds are provided to State/UTs to strengthen their health

infrastructure, improve the availability of human resource and improve the service delivery. NRHM gives special focus to 18 States including eight NE States, which have weak public health indicators and/or weak infrastructure. Besides 140 backward districts based on ranking on 13 DLHS III indicators, districts having considerable population of SC/ST and 33 highly left wing affected, districts as prepared by Ministry of Home Affairs were selected for high focused planning. The State/UT Governments were asked to take up activities for such districts on priority and incorporate the same under their annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIPs) for the financial year 2010-11. Funds are released to all States/UT Governments as per the approval of the PIPs by the National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC) for utilization.

(b) Medical Council of India (MCI) had forwarded a proposal for introducing Short-Term Rural Medical Course to this Ministry on 26th February, 2010. This Ministry has suggested changes in the proposal after discussions held with MCI on 12th April, 2010.

Relaxation in PMGSY guidelines

*356. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) a uniform width of 8 metres is required for roads to be constructed under the scheme;

(b) if so, whether the State Government of Kerala has requested the Centre to allow relaxation in the PMGSY guidelines with regard to the width requirements, as such width of roads in certain areas, particularly hilly and difficult areas as in Idukki districts in the State, is not required; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P. JOSHI) : (a) As per Rural Roads Manual IRC SP 20 2002, the normal carriage way width is 3.75m, roadway width is 7.5m and road land width is normally more than 12.0m as per the terrain. However, as per the code, when the traffic expected to ply on the road is less than 100 motorized vehicles per day, the carriageway width and road way width will be 3m and 6m respectively. The road land width will be reduced accordingly. It implies that the minimum width of PMGSY roads shall not be less than 3m carriageway width and 6m roadway irrespective of the terrain.

(b) and (c) The Government of Kerala has suggested relaxation of norms with regard to permissible road width and gradient. The State Government of Kerala has been intimated that the

roadway width of six metres can be permitted when there are constraints on availability of land and the projected traffic is less than 100 motorized vehicles per day. As regards gradient, an exceptional gradient has been permitted upto 10% for rural road as per the recommendations of an Expert Committee constituted by Ministry of Rural Development. However, this exceptional gradient should be limited to 100 metres at a stretch and should be used sparingly. In ghat sections, the recommendations limiting gradient is 7% and the exceptional gradient remains at 10%.

Central Council for employment

† *356. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any Central Council has been formed under the Employment Act;
- (b) whether this Council has identified problems;
- (c) if so, what are the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Council holds its meetings regularly; and
- (e) the date on which the last meeting was held along with the decisions taken therein?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P. JOSHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. In accordance with Section 10 (1) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, the Central Government constituted a Council called the Central Employment Guarantee Council *vide* notification dated 22nd September, 2006.

(b) and (c) While performing the duties and discharging the functions assigned to it under Section 11 of the Mahatma Gandhi NREG Act, 2005, members of the Central Employment Guarantee Council have identified areas have also made suggestions for improvements in implementation of the Act such as planning and execution of works; wages to the workers; transparency and accountability; capacity building; specific needs of certain category of workers and works to be taken up on individual lands of workers. Members of the Central Council also undertake visits to districts to oversee the implementation of the Act.

(d) In accordance with Rule 6 of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (Central Council) Rules, 2006, the Central Council shall meet at least two times in a year or more frequently as it may consider necessary, provided that six months shall not intervene between two consecutive meetings of the Council. So far 11 meetings of the Central Council have been held.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) The last meeting of the Central Employment Guarantee Council was held on 22nd February, 2010. During this meeting, it was decided to constitute different Working Groups to recommend measures for strengthening the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

Utilisation of special taxes for rural roads

*358. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to utilise the special taxes collected for infrastructure for rural roads;

(b) if so, how much of the same is spent in every State; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P. JOSHI) : (a) Fifty percent of the Cess levied on High Speed Diesel (HSD) is allocated for development of rural roads in the country.

(b) Amount released to the States under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) since beginning of the programme is given in the Statement (*See below*). The funds released to the States include the funds made available for the programme from different sources *i.e.* share of cess on High Speed Diesel (HSD), Plan Assistance, loan from the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Amount released to the States Under PMGSY

Rs. in crore)		
Sl.No.	State	Total Release
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,836.50
2	Arunachal Pradesh	728.20
3	Assam	3,869.99
4	Bihar	4,685.79

1	2	3
5	Chhattisgarh	4,263.54
6	Goa	10.15
7	Gujarat	973.35
8	Haryana	1,102.53
9	Himachal Pradesh	1,343.39
10	Jammu & Kashmir	783.39
11	Jharkhand	1,193.36
12	Karnataka	2,233.09
13	Kerala	346.74
14	Madhya Pradesh	8,658.91
15	Maharashtra	3,250.45
16	Manipur	352.62
17	Meghalaya	159.61
18	Mizoram	386.06
19	Nagaland	326.77
20	Orissa	5,219.37
21	Punjab	1,210.14
22	Rajasthan	6,987.92
23	Sikkim	450.62
24	Tamil Nadu	1,198.55
25	Tripura	864.63
26	Uttar Pradesh	8,297.10
27	Uttarakhand	590.36
28	West Bengal	2,895.81
TOTAL		65,218.94

Loans for SHGs in Jharkhand

*359. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans sanctioned and given to Self Help Groups (SHGs) by the banks in Jharkhand in the last three years;

(b) how many women SHGs have been provided these loans; and

(c) what are the steps being taken to encourage women SHGs?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) As reported by State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), Jharkhand, the details of loans disbursed by banks to Self Help Groups (SHGs) in Jharkhand in the last three years are as under :

(Amt. in crore)

2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (up to Dec.)	
No. of SHG	Amt. Disbursed	No. of SHG	Amt. Disbursed	No. of SHG	Amt. Disbursed	No. of SHG	Amt. Disbursed
11714	61.72	7125	41.65	17776	120.25	12347	103.05

(b) The details of loans disbursed by banks women SHGs in Jharkhand during the same period are as under :

(Amt. in crore)

2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (up to Dec.)	
No. of SHG	Amt. Disbursed	No. of SHG	Amt. Disbursed	No. of SHG	Amt. Disbursed	No. of SHG	Amt. Disbursed
7820	43.79	5486	30.17	12798	83.12	9013	75.22

(c) The following steps are being taken to encourage SHGs including women SHGs :

(i) To give an impetus to microfinance the RBI has categorised microfinance under priority sector lending.

(ii) RBI has permitted banks to use the services of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)/SHGs, Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) and other Civil Society Organisations as intermediaries in providing financial and banking service through Business Facilitator (BF) and Business Correspondent (BC) models. The authorised functionaries of well run SHGs can be appointed as BCs of banks.

(iii) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised banks to provide adequate incentives to their branches for financing SHGs.

(iv) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has introduced training and capacity building of SHGs/grading of SHGs, etc.

Besides, the above steps, the State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC), Jharkhand has taken following to encourage women SHGs:-

(i) Capacity building & skill development programme of the members of women SHG is being run in R-Setis of the State set up by various banks. Several NGOs are also entrusted with the job of skill development of women SHGs.

(ii) The Government of Jharkhand is promoting women SHGs and linking them with credit under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) Scheme. A Lady Extension Officer is engaged in formation of women SHGs at the Bank level.

(iii) SLBC Jharkhand, decided that rural Branch Managers of various Banks operating in Jharkhand will form 5-10 SHGs, particularly women SHGs and link them with credit.

(iv) There is a regular agenda in the SLBC meetings to review the SHG-Bank linkage programme.

Gaps in primary healthcare needs

*360. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that inadequate health infrastructure and shortage of trained personnel have resulted in huge gaps in health coverage particularly in rural areas;

(b) if so, whether there is huge shortage of Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective steps Government proposes to take to bridge the gaps in the primary healthcare needs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c) The primary health care facilities are available in rural areas to serve the vulnerable section of the society, through a network of 146036 Sub-centres (SC), 23458 Primary Health Centres (PHC) and

4276 Community Health Centres (CHS) as per the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India [Updated upto March, 2008]. There is, however, a shortfall of 20486 Sub-centres, 4477 Primary Health Centres and 2337 Community Health Statistics in India [Updated upto March 2008] against the 2001 population norms.

(d) National Rural Health Mission [NRHM] provides for strengthening primary health care in rural areas. This includes consolidation of existing facilities and expansion wherever required on the basis of population, case/work load and distance.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Sanganer Airport at Jaipur

†2600. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA :

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Sanganer airport at Jaipur has the status of international airport;
- (b) if so, the airlines operating the international flights and the destinations thereof from the airport;
- (c) whether Jaipur made its presence on international aviation map, merely on the basis of two or three flights;
- (d) whether the maintenance and upkeep of the airport has not been upto mark;
- (e) if so, whether its international status can be cancelled as a result of it; and
- (f) the action being taken to retain its status as an international airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present, various airlines operators have scheduled international flights through Jaipur airport, such as Air India which operates daily/flights in the sector Jaipur-Delhi-Dubai and *vice versa*, Air India Express operating 3 flights per week in the sector Dubai-Jaipur-Dubai, Oman Air operating 6 flights per week in the sector Muscat-Jaipur-Muscat and Air Arabia operating daily flights in the sector Sharjah-Jaipur-Sharjah.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) No, Sir. The maintenance and upkeep of this airport is upto the mark.
- (e) and (f) Do not arise.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Scheme of social security for labourers

2601. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides social security schemes for labourers working at different airports across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the rationale behind this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) and (b) The various Social Security Schemes formulated under various Labour Laws by the Government of India are applicable to the labourers engaged for various jobs at different airports. The labourers engaged are covered under:

(i) Provident Fund Act and Employees State Insurance (ESI) Act, (ii) Payment of Minimum Wages Act and (iii) Payment of Compensation under Workmen Compensation Act.

(c) Does not arise.

Security Breach at IGI Airport

†2602. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two persons had entered the campus of Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport New Delhi by breaking the security cordon; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In high level meetings all concerned Governments and other agencies have been asked to implement standard instructions issued on Aviation Security by Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) which is the regulatory body of this Ministry. The inspection of perimeter wall has been carried out by the committee consisting of officials from BCAS, Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) and the Air Force. The observations regarding improvement in perimeter security have been brought to the notice of the concerned agencies. DIAL has been asked to expedite installation of PIDS (Perimeter Intrusion Detection System) and CISF has been asked to intensify perimeter patrolling.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Airport express rail link in Hyderabad

2603. SHRI K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been received to develop a dedicated airport express rail link from the Begumpet airport at Hyderabad to the new airport at Shamshabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any request has been received from the State Government to accord approval for leasing land at the existing Begumpet airport on a long term basis and for taking steps to implement the project; and

(d) if so, the action taken on the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) and (b) A proposal was received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) to construct a dedicated airport Express Rail Link from Begumpet Airport to the newly constructed Greenfield Airport at Shamshabad. The proposal was examined and it was decided that the GoAP would get a Detailed Project Report (DPR) prepared and designate one of its entities as a nodal agency for the implementation of the Rail Express Link Project. Thereafter, a specific proposal would be submitted by the GoAP for the consideration of the Government and Airports Authority of India (AAI) to assess the amount of land that can be spared by it at Begumpet airport for the project in consultation with Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC).

(c) and (d) Infrastructure Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Limited (INCAP) requested AAI to spare 27 acres of AAI's land for implementing the project. The matter was considered by AAI and it was decided to hand over 27 acres of land to INCAP on lease basis for a period of 30 years subjects to some terms & conditions on signing of an Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).

Subsequently, the proposal was not found viable by the GoAP in view of huge cost involved and also not convenient to the public. Therefore, the GoAP has decided to go for a comprehensive rail network for the city of Hyderabad including airport at Shamshabad in place of proposed Express Rail Link.

Pilot Training Academies

2604. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Pilot Training Academies under Government and Private Sector in the country;
- (b) the number of students who got training in these academies during the year 2008-09;
- (c) the structure of fees in these academies under both sectors;
- (d) whether there is any difference in the fee structure of academies in both sectors;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of Government's Pilot Training Academies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) List of flying clubs is enclosed as Statement I and II (*See below*).

(b) During the year 2008 and 2009, 473 and 457 students respectively were trained in these institutes.

(c) to (e) Fee structure of these pilot training institutes is not regulated by the Government.

(f) No, Sir.

Statement-I

List of Government/Public Sector Flying Clubs/ Schools / Institutes

Sl.No.	Name of Flying Club	State
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh Aviation Academy, Hyderabad Old	Andhra Pradesh Airport, Hyderabad
2.	Amritsar Aviation Club, P.O. Rajasansi Airport, Amritsar	Punjab
3.	Bihar Flying Institute, Government of Bihar, Cabinet Secretariat, Civil Aviation Directorate, Patna Airport, Patna	Bihar
4.	Bombay Flying Club, Juhu Airport, Santacruz (West), Mumbai	Maharashtra

1	2	3
5	Gujarat Flying Club, Civil Aerodrome, Harni Road, Vadodara	Gujarat
6	Govt. Aviation Training Institute, Directorate of Aviation, Orissa, Civil Aerodrome, Bhubaneswar	Orissa
7	Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation, Civil Aerodrome, Karnal Branch, Karnal	Haryana
8.	Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation, Hissar Branch, Hissar	Haryana
9	Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation, Pinjore Branch, Pinjore	Haryana, Under revival
10	Madhya Pradesh Flying Club, Civil Aerodrome, Indore	Madhya Pradesh
11	Madhya Pradesh Flying Club, Raja Bhoj Airport, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
12	Madras Flying Club, Chennai Airport Chennai	Tamil Nadu
13	Patiala Aviation Club, Civil Aerodrome, Patiala-147001	Punjab
14	Rajiv Gandhi Academy for Aviation Technology, Radhasree, Trivandrum, Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala
15	Banasthali Vidyapith Gliding and Flying Club, Banasthali	Rajasthan
16	Nagpur Flying Club, Nagpur	Maharashtra
17	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy Fursatganj, Raebareilly (IGRUA) (Autonomous Body)	Uttar Pradesh

Statement-II

List of Private Flying Training Institute/Schools Clubs

Sl.No.	Name of Flying Club	State
1	2	3
1	Ahmedabad Aviation & Aeronautics Ltd., AAA Hanger, Old Terminal Airport, Ahmedabad	Gujarat
2.	Academy of Carver Aviation, Plot-P50, MIDC Airport, Baramati-413133, Pune (Maharashtra)	Maharashtra
3	Flytech Aviation Academy, A1-Kauser, Plot No. 295, Road No. 10, West Bengal Maredpally, Secunderabad	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3
4	Garg Aviation Ltd., Hanger No. 3, Civil Aerodrome, Cantt, Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
5	HAL Rotary Wing Academy, Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Helicopter Division, P.B. No. 1790, Bangalore	Karnataka
6	Orient Flight School, P.B. No. 1306, 40 GST Road, Pondicherry	(UT) Pondicherry
7	Wings Aviation Pvt. Ltd., 7-8-277, SB Plaza, Old Airport Road, Goutam Nagar, Bowenpally, Secunderabad-500011	Andhra Pradesh
8	M/s Yash Air Ltd., Datana Airfield, Dewas Road, Ujjain (M.P.)	Madhya Pradesh
9.	M/s Amber Aviation, 38 Vasant Vihar, Phase-II, Pant Nagar (Uttaranchal)	Uttaranchal
10	Alchemist Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Sonari Aerodrome, Jamshedpur	Jharkhand
11	Sai Flytech Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Chakrabhata Airpot, Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh)	Chhattisgarh
12	M/s Chimes Aviation, 61, Sector 44, Gurgaon-122003	Madhya Pradesh
13	Birmi Flying Academy Pvt. Ltd., Hanger No. 2, Civil Airport, Patiala	Punjab
14	Chetak Aviation Academy, Milestone 10, NH-91, Aligarh Airstrip (Dhanipur) Post Panethi, Aligarh (UP)-202001	Uttar Pradesh
15	Ambitions Flying Club Pvt. Ltd., Milestone 10, NH-91, Aligarh Airstrip (Dhanipur) Post Panethi, Aligarh (UP)-202001	Uttar Pradesh
16	Ambitions Flying Club, Milestone 10, NH-91 Aligarh Airstrip (Dhanipur) Post Panethi, Aligarh (UP)-202001	Uttar Pradesh
17	Sha-Shib Flying Academy, Guna, M.P.	Madhya Pradesh
18.	Harshita Aeronautical Foundation, Khargone, M.P. (Pilot Training College)	Madhya Pradesh
19	Saraswati Aviation Academy, Amhat Airfield, NH-56, Sultanpur (UP)-228001	Uttar Pradesh
20	National Flying Training Institute, Gondia, Maharashtra	Maharashtra
21	SVKM, Shirpur	Maharashtra
22	Rainbow Flying Academy, Surat	Gujarat

Madurai airport as customs airport

2605. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is proposed to declare Madurai airport as a Customs Airport;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) to (c) Madurai airport is a domestic airport for operation upto AB-320 class of aircraft. At present there is no proposal to declare this airport as Custom Airport due to space and capacity constraints. However, the New Integrated Terminal under construction will have the facility for international operations.

International Airport in Himachal Pradesh

2606. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up an international airport in Himachal Pradesh under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode to give a boost to tourism in the State;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) by when international airport is likely to set up in the State;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the proposal to extend the runway at the Shimla airport is still lying pending; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) At present, there is no proposal for setting up Greenfield airport in Himachal Pradesh under Public Private Partnership.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) The extension of runway at Shimla airport requires modification in the scope of work as it involves extensive cutting of hillock and filling the available cut earth in valley portion for the safe operation.

Engagement of private security guards at airports

2607. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the task of screening check-in cargo has been assigned to private security agencies at most of the airports in the country;

(b) if so, whether the CISF has warned against security lapses following the engagement of private security guards for screening cargo at airports;

(c) if so, whether in view of the recent discovery of a crude bomb aboard a Kingfisher Airlines plane, Government proposes to plug such security loopholes at airports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) No, Sir. The screening of cargo has been assigned to concerned aircraft operators and Regulated Agents approved by Government of India. The Regulated Agents are approved after following the prescribed procedure laid down for such approvals.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. Action has been taken in view of Kingfisher Airlines incident.

(d) Instructions on frisking/searching of ground personnel before entry to aircraft has been reiterated to all concerned.

Difficulties of passengers at Chennai Airport

2608. DR. K. MALAISAMY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether many of the major Aircrafts in India are like a crowded Bus Stand with lack of Infrastructural facilities, toilet, sitting accommodation for waiting passengers, screening and security facilities;

(b) whether for want of adequate C.I.S.F. personnel at the screening and security zone at Chennai Domestic Airport, the screening and security operations, through facilities available could not be undertaken resulting in long queues of waiting passengers;

(c) whether the C.I.S.F. Security personnel are indifferent, impolite and lethargic in their tasks making the passengers wait unnecessarily; and

(d) what is the mechanism available to supervise their functions and behaviours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a) No, Sir. Basic facilities like toilet, sitting accommodation for waiting passengers etc. are available at all major airports. Adequate screening facilities and security facilities have also been provided.

- (b) No Sir.
- (c) No Sir.
- (d) Regular monitoring/inspection are carried out to supervise their functions and behaviours.

Security check of employees at airports

2609. SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there exists any legal mechanism to check the antecedents and links of employees, both permanent and contractual employed at airports in India;
- (b) if so, whether his ministry had formulated any guideline for periodic review of the same due to constant terror threats;
- (c) whether the comprehensive document on civil aviation requirement is constantly revised for meeting such emergencies; 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.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) are issued by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) in line with the standards and Recommended Practice contained in the various Annexures of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

Indigenously/Foreign made aeroplanes and helicopters

†2610. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) the total number of indigenously as well as foreign made aeroplanes and helicopters in the country alongwith the names of the concerned manufacturing companies and the companies which operate them;
- (b) whether most of the helicopters and aeroplanes owned by private companies are 10 to 25 years old;
- (c) if so, the number of helicopters presently engaged in air services;
- (d) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation has prescribed any rules for operation of helicopters;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, whether the concerned Directorate and helicopter companies comply with the rules;
and

(f) if not, the action taken by Government against the defaulting parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a)
The total number of indigenously as well as foreign made aero planes and helicopters in the country are 1362. The manufacturing companies include Boeing, Airbus, Hawker Beech craft, Bombardier, ATR, Cessna, Bell Helicopters, Euro copter, Agusta west land, Robinson, Dassault etc. These aero planes and Helicopters are operated by 14 Scheduled Airlines, 117 Non Scheduled operators and Private Cateogry operators.

(b) Yes, Sir. Many helicopters and aero planes owned by private companies are 10 to 25 years old.

(c) 206 helicopters are presently engaged in air services.

(d) Yes, Sir. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has laid down regulation for operation of helicopters.

(e) The concerned Directorates of State Government and helicopter operators are complying with the requirements laid down by DGCA.

(f) Suitable action is taken in accordance with Enforcement Procedures established by DGCA. Such action ranges from warnings, withdrawal of approvals, suspension of licenses/operating permits etc.

Revenue spent on safety norms

2611. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the norms 65 percent of the reveue derived from collections of passengers security fund from customers is mandated to be spent on security component comprising of payment of salaries and allowances to CISF personnel deployed at the airport and on safety infrastructure as specified by the Bureau of Civil Aviation Safety;

(b) whether Government has found that Delhi International Airport Ltd. is deviating from the above norms; and

(c) if so, a summary of Government findings and corrective steps being taken to enforce stricker fiscal discipline on the part of DIAL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) There has been no such observation by the Government.

Increase in flights from Delhi to Dharamshala

2612. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether only one 40- seater Kingfisher airlines aircraft is operating daily between Delhi to Dharamshala and back which is unable to accommodate all the passengers;

(b) if so, whether Government has received request from Kangra Valley Travel Agents' Association to operate additional flights on the Delhi-Dharamshala circuit to facilitate the inflow of tourists to Kangara, Hamirpur and Chamba areas of Himachal Pradesh;

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to operate additional flights on Delhi-Dharamshala circuit in view of coming tourist season; and

(d) if so, by when these flights are likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a)
At present, amongst scheduled domestic airlines, only Kingfisher Airlines is operating daily air services on Delhi-Dharamshala-Delhi route with ATR 42 aircraft having 48 seats. On Delhi-Dharamshala route there is no load restriction. However, on Dharamshala-Delhi route, there is a load restriction due to non-availability of refueling facility at Dharamshala airport.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) The Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country including North-East region. The airlines provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability while complying with Route Dispersal Guidelines.

Demerger of Air India and Indina Airlines

2613. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration to separate Air India and Indian Airlines as they were earlier;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the demerger likely to take place;
- (c) whether there are allegations that the merge helped in thriving of private airlines; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken against those responsibilities therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a)
No, Sir.

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

Aircraft crashes in the country

2614. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of aircraft crashes in the country during the last three years;
- (b) the number of pilots died in these crashes during the last three years;
- (c) whether the aircraft used for flights have become too old and outdated for such services;
and
- (d) if so, the steps being taken to replace the outstand aircrafts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL) : (a)
There were 16 accidents to Indian Civil Registered aircraft during the last three years.

- (b) Total 15 number of pilot and co-pilot died in these crashes during the last three years.
- (c) No, Sir. Aircraft are maintained as per laid down requirements.
- (d) Does not arise.

Bilateral investment treaties

2615. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has entered into Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) with other countries;
- (b) if so, how many BITs are there in effect with other countries;
- (c) the names of countries with whom India has BITs and the date and year of ratification of these treaties;
- (d) whether investment is also a subject matter of negotiation in the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations with EU, EFTA and Japan; and
- (e) if so, what are the advantage and disadvantages of negotiating investment under FTAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir. 68 Bilateral Investment Promotion Agreements (BIPAs) with other countries are enforced. The list containing the date and year of ratification along with the names of these 68 countries is enclosed as Statement (*See below*).

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The negotiation on investment is conducted as part of overall negotiations on Free Trade Agreement (FTA)/Comprehensive Economic Co-operation Agreements (CECAs)/Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements (CEPAs) with EU, EFTA and Japan. They aim at providing foreign investors with a level of legal assurance regarding the protection of their investments, as also with specific and transparent commitment on the levels of market access available to them.

Statement

*List of countries with which Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements are in force
(ranked in alphabetical order)*

Sl.No.	Country	Date of ratification/enforcement
1	2	3
1	Argentina	12th August 2002
2	Armenia	30th May 2006
3	Australia	4th May 2000
4	Austria	1st May 2001

1	2	3
5	Bahrain	5th December 2007
6	Belarus	23rd November 2003
7	Belgium	8th January 2001
8	Bosnia & Herzegovina	14th February 2008
9	Brunei Darussalam	18th January 2009
10	Bulgaria	23rd September 2003
11	China	1st August 2007
12	Croatia	19th January 2002
13	Cyprus	12th January 2004
14	Czech Republic	6th February 1998
15	Denmark	28th August 1996
16	Egypt	22nd November 2000
17	Finland	9th April 2003
18	France	17 May 2000
19	Germany	13 July 1998
20	Hellenic Republic (Greece)	12th April 2008
21	Hungary	2nd January 2006
22	Iceland	18 December 2008
23	Indonesia	22nd January 2004
24	Israel	18th February 1997
25	Italy	26th March 1998
26	Jordan	22nd January 2009
27	Kazakhstan	26 July 2001
28	Kuwait	28th June 2003

1	2	3
29	Kyrgyz Republic	12th May 2000
30	Lao PDR	5th January 2003
31.	Libya	25th March 2009
32.	Macedonia	17th October 2008
33.	Malaysia	12th April 1997
34	Mauritius	20th June 2000
35	Mexico	23rd February 2008
36	Mongolia	29th April, 2002
37	Morocco	22nd February 2001
38	Mozambique	23rd September, 2009
39.	Myanmar	8th February, 2009
40	Netherlands	1st December, 1996
41	Oman	13th October 2000
42	Philippines	29th January 2001
43	Poland	31st December 1997
44	Portugal	19th July 2002
45	Qatar	15th December 1999
46	Romania	9th December, 1999
47	Russian Federation	5th August 1996
48	Saudi Arabia	20th May 2008
49	Senegal	17th October, 2009
50	Serbia (Yugoslavia)	24th February 2009
51	Slovak Republic	16th June 2007
52	South Korea	7th May1996

1	2	3
53	Spain	16th October 1998
54	Sri Lanka	13th February 1998
55	Sweden	1st April, 2001
56	Switzerland	16th February 2000
57	Syrian Arab Republic	22nd January 2009
58	Taiwan	25th February 2005
59	Tajikistan	14th November 2003
60	Thailand	13th July 2001
61	Trinidad & Tobago	7th September 2008
62	Turkey	18th October 2007
63	Turkmenistan	27th February 2006
64	Ukraine	12th August 2003
65	United Kingdom	6th January 1995
66	Uzbekistan	28th July 2000
67	Vietnam	1st December 1999
68	Yemen	10th February 2004

Lock-in periods of Insurance Companies

2616. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to reduce the lock-in period of insurance companies from 10 years to 5 years, for IPOs and has written to the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) to this effect;

(b) if so, whether it is only to help one particular insurance company which is very soon going to complete 5 years of operation; and

(c) the reasons for moving this proposal by IRDA at this juncture and the justification for reducing the period to 5 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) The issue of reducing the lock-in period of Insurance Companies Public Offer (IPOs) is under examination in consultation with the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) and other stake holders. A final view has not yet emerged.

Fees for statutory auditors

2617. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the comptroller and Auditor General has proposed to increase fees paid to statutory auditors of all Government companies;

(b) whether the high inflation is leading to auditing cost escalation and increased compliance burden on auditors;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government auditors are being paid substantially lower fees as compared to Chartered Accountants (CAs) working in private sectors;

(e) whether CAG's proposal will help to enhance the quality of audit in Public Sector Units; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) As informed by the office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C & AG), as per section 224(8)(aa) of Companies Act, 1956, the remuneration of auditors appointed under section 619 of the said Act by the C & AG, shall be fixed by the company in general meeting or in such manner as the company in general meeting or in such manner as the company in general meeting may determine. The C&AG's office has not made any specific proposal this regard but has requested all PSUs to review/revise the audit fee appropriately considering various relevant factors.

(d) Comparative data of this nature is not maintained centrally.

(e) and (f) As per the office of the C & AG, it may not be possible to comment on the enhancement in quality of audit due to the revision of audit fees.

Launching of unit linked insurance policies

2618. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any information regarding launching of unit linked (Stock market linked) insurance policies by the private insurance companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has reported that every life insurance company registered under the IRDA (Registration of Indian Insurance Companies) Regulations, 2000, can transact life insurance business which includes 'linked business'. After clearance from IRDA, the insurance companies must launch the products within three months from the date of clearance. The number of new products cleared by the IRDA during the financial year 2009-10 in respect of private insurance companies was 236.

Credit limits and voting power in IMF

2619. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the structure and policy orientations promoted by richer countries in respect of International Monetary Fund (IMF) Quotas have remained unchanged during the last 60 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that growing economies like China and India are contributing 50 per cent to the world growth; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken in the matter to review the policy and structure in respect of credit limits and voting powers in view of the contribution of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) The Quota at International Monetary Fund (IMF) is reviewed periodically at intervals of not more than five years through General Review of Quotas which allows the IMF to assess the adequacy of quota in terms of its own ability to help meet the financing needs of member countries and to reflect changes in member's relative position in the world economy. *Ad hoc* Quota increases outside general reviews do not occur often.

The details of the thirteen General reviews conducted so far and *Ad hoc* quota increase are available on the website of IMF (*i.e.* www.imf.org).

(c) As per IMF's World Economic Outlook (WEO) database, share of India and China in world growth during 2008 was 8.6 per cent and 24.0 per cent respectively. Thus, together they accounted for 32.6 per cent of world growth.

(d) The voting power at IMF as well as amount of financing a member country can obtain from the IMF (*i.e.* its access limit) is based on its Quota.

The Group of Twenty (G-20) Leaders' Summit of April 2009 recommended completing the Fourteenth General Quota Review (originally scheduled to be completed in 2013) by January 2011. The G-20 Leaders' Summit of September 2009 called for a shift in quota share to dynamic emerging markets and developing countries of at least 5% from over-represented countries to under-represented countries using the current Quota formula as the basis to work from. These were endorsed by the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC) of IMF in October 2009.

The consequent work and discussions on realigning the Quota shares of member countries in underway at the IMF.

Interest on outstanding arrear

2620. SHRI MANGALA KISAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government/autonomous organizations where 60 per cent arrears of the Sixth Central Pay Commission have not been paid till 31st March, 2010;

(b) the details of such organizations which have surrendered the budget allocated in this regard;

(c) whether Government would compensate the employees by paying interest on their dues; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) Disbursement of 60% arrears on account of implementation of Sixth Central Pay Commission's recommendations is to be done by individual Ministries/Departments. No data is centrally maintained in this regard.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal.

GST for Tobacco Product

2621. SHRI THOMAS SANGMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Good and Service Tax (GST) will be implemented from next year on all products and Government has taken steps to bring tobacco products under the purview of the GST;

- (b) if so, which are these products, along with the details of the proposed rate;
- (c) whether it is a fact that tobacco fall under the demerit goods/sinful goods; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with how much additional duties/cess are being proposed to be levied over and above the GST?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) :
 (a) and (b) Union Finance Minister in his Budget Speech for 2010-11 has stated that it will be his earnest endeavour to introduce GST with effect from 1st April, 2011. There is a broad understanding between the Centre and States to bring tobacco products under the purview of GST.

- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) Details have not been worked out.

Renegotiating of DTAA

2622. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is in the process of renegotiating Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) with many countries;
- (b) if so, whether India has been pushing for removal of the existing confidentiality clause alongwith a fresh agreement of information and assistance in collection of information in the agreements;
- (c) whether many countries with whom India has DTAA have declined India's request for exclusion of confidentiality clause as it may violate the current international norms under the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) model convention; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The response of various countries to our request for renegotiation of existing DTAAAs cannot be disclosed as these DTAAAs are under renegotiation.

Group 'C' and 'D' employees

2623. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Group 'C' and 'D' employees in Government departments in the year 2008 and as on date;

(b) whether the number of Group 'C' and 'D' employees is gradually declining;;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether this declining trend has made any impact on the administration at the time when the workload is increasing regularly; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that no adverse impact occur on Government functioning and administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (e) As per the information available, the estimated number of Group-C & D, regular Central Government civilian employees (including UTs) during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Group-C	Group-D
2007-08	21,31,284	8,23,317
2006-07	21,15,048	8,31,188
2005-06	21,11,024	8,33,868

All Ministries/Departments are required to review their vacancies *vis-a-vis* the workload regularly and necessary steps in the light of such reviews. There is provision for filling up vacancies by Government Departments as per their requirements subject to extant guidelines and rules on the matter.

Vaidyanathan Committee

2624. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has submitted to the Central Government the report of Professor Vaidyanathan Committee constituted to revamp Government credit institutions and whether the same has been received by the Central Government;

(b) if so, whether Government has accepted the recommendations of the committee;

(c) if so, when and the details major recommendation accepted out of these; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) The Government of India had in 2004 constituted a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Prof. A. Vaidyanathan for suggesting an implementable action plan for revival of cooperative credit institutions in the country, including legal measures for facilitating the process. The Task Force submitted its report to the Central Government on 4th February, 2005. The Government, after due consideration, accepted the recommendations in principle and formulated a revival package spelling out financial, legal and institutional measures for revitalization of the Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) in January 2006. 25 States including Maharashtra have been implementing the revival package, accounting for 96% of the Primary Agriculture Credit Society (PACS) and cooperative banks in the country.

(c) and (d) The key recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Committee in respect of Short Term Cooperative Credit Societies (STCCS) are as under :-

- The approach for financial restructuring should be contingent on commitment to and implementation of legal and institutional reforms.
- Assistance should be available for wiping out accumulated losses, covering invoked but unpaid guarantees given by the State Governments, increasing the capital to a specified minimum level, retiring government share capital and technical assistance.
- Accumulated losses may cover losses on account of non-repayment of loans given to members, losses on account of non-credit business, non-repayment of loans issued under invoked Government guarantees, non-payment of other dues from Governments and losses due to high management and administrative costs, frauds etc.
- Assistance necessary to bring all cooperatives, including Primary Agriculture Co-operative Society (PACS), to a minimum CRAR of 7% may be provided and cooperatives then may be asked to increase it to 12% within five years from their internal resources.
- All cooperatives need to take steps to return the share capital of State Governments forthwith.
- Suitable amendments are to be made in the relevant Acts such as Cooperative Societies Acts of States, Banking Regulation Act, 1949, NABARD Act etc.
- There should be a qualitative improvement in personnel in all tiers and at all levels in the cooperative structure including appointment of professionally qualified Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) in cooperative banks, abolishing the cadre system for all appointed by the cooperatives themselves.

- National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) be designated as the implementing agency for the scheme. However, for guiding and monitoring the implementation of the scheme, Implementing and Monitoring, Committees be constituted at National, state and district levels.

GST compensation package

2625. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 50,000 crore compensation package evolved by the 13th Finance Commission will result in introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) from April, 2010 as it will be a great booster for our economy and growth;

(b) if so, whether the Empowered Group of State' Finance Ministers in insisting on any "Convergence" formula to be made before final ok for GST introduction is given by State Governments; and

(c) whether this package of Rs. 50,000 crores would suffice for the purpose or the State Governments may resort to levying additional state taxes for recouping their anticipated reduction in collection of their revenue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) :
(a) to (c) The design of Goods and Services Tax (GST) including that of compensation package is under discussion between the Centre and the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers. Union Finance Minister in his Budget Speech for 2010-11 has stated that it will be his earnest endeavour to introduce GST with effect from 1st April 2011.

Recovery of loans from big and small borrowers

†2626. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of 20 major borrowers from country's nationalized banks that are not repaying their loans for the last 10 years or more;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to their access to high level no action has been taken against them while punitive action is being taken against small rural borrowers by banks;

(c) whether Government is working on any plan to prevent the harassment of small farmers; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) Pursuant to then Finance Minister's Budget Speech made in Parliament on 28th February 1994, in order to alert the banks and Financial Institutions (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, Reserve Bank of India had also introduced a scheme for collection and dissemination of information on cases of wilful 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 wilful 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.

(b) to (d) There is no specific report of any punitive action being taken against the small rural borrowers by banks. The banks, in general, follow a uniform policy towards recovery of loans from all kinds of borrowers, including small rural borrowers or farmers. Besides this, the banks have a robust grievance redressal system to address any kind of genuine grievance received from aggrieved borrowers, including the small rural borrowers or farmers.

Tax rebates to corporates

2627. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the loss incurred by Government for giving tax rebates and exemption in financial taxes or other kinds of assistance to the corporate and non-corporate firms respectively during the financial year 2008-09;

(b) whether similar concessions were given during 2007-08, 2006-07 and 2005-06;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the breakup of shortfall registered in revenue collection as a result thereof by Government during the said periods; and

(d) the assessment of benefits accrued out of said concession?

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

(a) Indirect taxes are imposed on specified goods and services and not imposed on individuals or corporates. Hence, exemptions/concessions from indirect taxes normally apply to goods and services and not to any particular corporate/non-corporate.

As regards direct taxes, the loss incurred by the Government for giving tax rebates and exemption in financial taxes or other kinds of assistance to the corporate and non-corporate firms during the financial year 2008-09 is estimated at Rs. 66,901 crores and Rs. 4,354 crores respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir. Similar concessions were given during 2007-08, 2006-07 and 2005-06.

(c) The details of estimates of direct taxes revenue foregone during 2007-08, 2006-07 and 2005-06 are as under :-

Financial Year	Estimated revenue foregone <i>w.r.t.</i> direct taxes (Rs. in crore)
2007-08	1,00,256
2006-07	77,177
2005-06	49,800

The Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actual Collection of Direct Taxes for the year 2005-06 to 2008-09 are as below :-

(Rs. in crore)			
Financial Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Collection
2005-06	177077	170077	165208
2006-07	210684	229272	230181
2007-08	267490	304760	312213
2008-09	365000	345000	333828

(d) The various exemptions and deductions, relate to infrastructure development, regional development, promotion of exports, promotion of certain industries etc. Deduction and exemptions to individuals are given for savings in specified financial instruments, for maintenance of persons with disabilities, for payment of medical insurance premia, to promote higher education, to encourage donations for charitable work etc. It is assessed that the desired objectives are fulfilled.

High level committee for probing price rise

†2628. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA :

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to constitute a high-powered committee in the beginning of March, 2010 to probe the causes behind price hike in the country and to get recommendations to tackle the situation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the composition of the committee and by when its report is likely to be received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Core Group of Chief Ministers and concerned Central Ministers has been constituted on 15th March, 2010 to discuss issues related to prices of essential commodities with Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture as nodal agency.

(b) The terms of reference of the Core Group is to deliberate on and recommend measures to :

- Increase agriculture production and productivity (including long term policies for sustained agricultural growth)
- Reduce the gap between farm-gate prices and retail prices;
- Better implementation of and amendment to the Essential Commodities act.
- Ensure better and effective delivery of essential commodities to the vulnerable sections of society;
- Augmentation of warehousing and storage capacity (including cold chain); and
- Issues relating to inputs viz. seeds/fertilisers etc.

(c) The composition of core group, as approved, comprise the Finance Minister; Agriculture Minister; Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal; Dy. Chairman Planning Commission; Chairman, Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister. First meeting of the core group was held on 08.04.2010, chaired by Prime Minister. It was decided that following three working groups will be constituted;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- i. **Group on Agriculture Production** chaired by Chief Minister of Haryana and Chief Ministers of Punjab, West Bengal and Bihar as members.
- ii. **Group on Consumer Affairs** chaired by Chief Minister of Gujarat and Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu as members.
- iii. **Group on Food and Public Distribution** chaired by Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and Chief Ministers of Chhattisgarh, Assam and Chairman, Economic Advisory Council to Prime Minister as members.

The working group will be serviced by the Departments concerned and would present their recommendations to the Core Group in two months.

Putting pan under scrutiny

2629. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Income Tax Returns filed by Executive Apartment Pvt. Ltd. with PAN No. AAACE6184E for the years 2002 onwards to 2006 have been put under scrutiny by the Income Tax authorities Circle II, New Delhi-2;

(b) the details of expenditure incurred that have been disclosed before the Assessing Authorities by the said Company in refurbishing the Sarva Priya Club;

(c) whether the Commissioner, CIC on 2nd June, 2009 during the hearing of RTI proceedings on the said issue had also given certain directions to the Dy. Commissioner Income Tax; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

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

(a) Yes Sir. Income tax returns for AY 2004-05 & 2005-06 filed by Executive Apartment Pvt. Ltd. have been the subject matter of scrutiny by the Income Tax Department.

(b) The detail of amount spent on Sarva Priya Club as per reply submitted by Executive Apartment Pvt. Ltd. are as under :

	AY 2004-05	2005-06
(a) Operation expenses	Rs. 1,24,90,011.97/-	Rs. 257,50,035/-
(b) Furnishing & Interior	Rs. 2,06,69,105/-	Rs. 12,23,812/-
(c) Equipment/Electrical equipment	Rs. 1,66,83,312.17/-	Rs. 60,14,230/-
(d) Furnishing & Fixture		Rs. 21,31,201/-
(e) Crockery & Cutlery	Rs. 4,19,042.48	Rs. 3,90,425/-
TOTAL	Rs. 5,02,61,471.62	Rs. 3,55,09,705/-

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The direction given by the Hon'ble Commissioner, CIC are as under :

"The CPIO is hereby directed to inform the appellant about the broad outcome of the investigation after the conclusion thereof."

Co-operative Banks

2630. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI :

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Co-operative banks have vital role in financial inclusion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the views of the States in this regard for the remaining Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (c) As per the Committee on Financial Inclusion (Dr. Rangarajan Committee) the short term cooperative credit structure has nearly 1.25 lakh outlets spread throughout the length and breadth of the country. Located in rural areas, these units have a better knowledge of their existing and potential clients. Further, Know of Your Customer (KYC), guidelines will be easier to comply with.

As per the recommendations of Rangarajan Committee report, Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions that Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) can be appointed as Business Correspondents by banks for promoting financial inclusion. Besides, Cooperatives can adopt group approach for financing excluded groups in which community based organisations such as joint liability groups will provide some degree of mutual guarantee to enable its members to access credit. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has already circulated the guidelines on Self Help Groups to the Cooperatives.

Based on the recommendations of the report of the Committee on Financial Inclusion, Government of India created the Financial Inclusion Fund and Financial Inclusion Technology Fund in NABARD. The Cooperative Banks have been advised that they are eligible institutions to access these funds for financial inclusion.

Multiple mortgaging of property by builders

2631. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR :

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a number of builders in the National Capital Region (NCR) have mortgaged the same property twice and thrice to different banks especially PSU Banks like HUDCO, SBI, Corporation Bank etc. by submitting fraudulent papers in connivance with local bank authorities;

(b) whether maximum number of such economic offences have been reported to be committed by M/s Supertech and M/s. Assotech Ltd. in its township at metropolis, Rudrapur and in NCR; and

(c) if so, the details of action Government proposes to influence banks to avoid giving loans on properties being sold by M/s Supertech?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) HUDCO has reported that they have been sanctioning and disbursing loans to builders on the security of Equitable Mortgage created on the basis of original title documents of the project property and after carrying out the Title Investigation with due diligence report.

SBI has reported that they have not exposure to builders where the same property has been mortgaged to another bank, except in case of consortium/Multiple Banking Arrangement (MBA) financing, where the charge by way of mortgage are shared by all the member banks. Corporation Bank has reported that although the Bank has credit exposures to builders in NCR, the Bank has not come across any frauds mentioned.

(b) SBI has further reported that they do not have exposure on M/s Supertech Assotech Ltd. Corporation Bank has reported that it has independently as well as through consortium with PNB, extended credit to Supertech. The bank has duly conducted the Legal Audit of documents and no deficiency is observed in documentation/title deeds etc. The bank has also ensured compliance of Supertech with regard to obtention of requisite license/permission/clearances/approval from competent authorities and no fraud has been committed in respect of their lendings.

HUDCO has reported that it has sanctioned one project with a loan amount of Rs. 100 crores to M/s Assotech Supertech Joint Ventures for construction of residential flats "Metropolis City" at Pantnagar, Rudrapur, Uttarakhand. HUDCO has further reported that it had also sanctioned one project with loan amount of Rs. 100 crores to M/s Supertech Ltd. for their housing project "Supertech Emerald Court" at Sector- 93A, Noida and Rs. 84.68 crores were disbursed, M/s Supertech Ltd. has prepaid the entire loan along with interest to HUDCO in the month of February, 2010.

(c) RBI has advised the banks *vide* Circular dated 27.08.2009, that while granting finance to specific housing/development project, to stipulate as a part of terms and conditions that:

- (i) the builder/developer would disclose the names of the banks to which the property is mortgaged.
- (ii) the builder/developer publish the same in the advertisement of the scheme/project.
- (iii) the builder/developer would provide NOC/permission of the mortgagee bank for sale of the property, if required.

Donation to Clinton Foundation

2632. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of individuals have donated more than \$5 million to Clinton Foundation;
- (b) if so, the details of donations made by individuals with their name(s) and donations made to the Foundation;
- (c) whether these individuals have shown these donations in their income-tax returns; and
- (d) if not, the action taken against them under relevant Act?

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

(a) As per the information available with the Income Tax Department, there is no assessee by the name of 'Clinton Foundation'. However, there is an assessee by the name of 'Clinton Foundation-HIV/AIDS Initiative Inc. India Liasion Office' (PAN:AACCC624IL). As per the Income tax returns filed no individual or any other person has donated any sum to the Clinton Foundation HIV/AIDs Initiative Inc. India Liasion Office. However following remittances have been received by the assessee from its Head Office :-

A.Y.	Remittances (in Rs.)
2006-07	Rs. 25975016/-
2007-08	Rs. 56130690/-
2008-09	Rs. 113161116/-

(b) to (d) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

Foreign debt accessed by NHAI

2633. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided sovereign guarantee for foreign debt accessed by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for 11700 kms road project and the project requires huge investment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NHAI have to pay a guarantee fee for such debt; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a)
No Sir.

(b) Does not arise. However, Government of India has provided guarantee for US\$ 180 million for an ADB loan (loan availed US\$ 149.75 million) to NHAI for their Surat -Manor Project for 175 Kms. in 2001.

(c) and (d) Details of Guarantee Fee paid by NHAI for the loan of US\$ 149.75 million is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

*Details of guarantee fee paid by NHAI for the ADB Loan of
US\$ 149.75 million from 2001-2002 to 2008-2009*

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Amount of Guarantee fee
2001-02	0.30
2002-03	0.69
2003-04	1.11
2004-05	1.42
2005-06	1.79
2006-07	1.59
2007-08	1.43
2008-09	1.80

National Maritime Development Programme

2634. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the National Maritime Development Programme has become operational;
- (b) if so, the essential features of this programme;
- (c) whether the programme is being implemented in Goa; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof including expenditure made, finances allocated etc.?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.V. VASAN) : (a) and (b) The National Maritime Development Programme (NMDP) has become operational and covers all projects which are under implementation as on 1.4.2005 or are likely to start till 31.3.2012. Under NMDP, the projects relating to constructions of berths, mechanization, upgradation of equipments, deepening of channels and projects related to port connectivity etc. are taken up to modernize Port infrastructure in India to benchmark the performance of Ports to international standards.

(c) and (d) The NMDP is also being implemented in Mormugao Port in Goa. A total of 12 projects are envisaged for Mormugao Port under NMDP at a cost of Rs. 808 crores.

Manpower at IRDA

2635. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of all officer cadres, including members and Chairpersons except class IV employees/steno typist and PS/PPS etc. of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA)/Appellate Tribunal since their inception with names of Ministry/Department from which them officers were deputed;

(b) the officers who have already left IRDA/Appellate Tribunal, with details companies/ Department/Ministry they have joined/retired after completing their terms with IRDA/Appellate Tribunal; and

(c) the steps Government is taking to ensure that the IRDA/Appellate Tribunal and independent of Government?

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.

Rising Inflation

2636. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inflation zoomed towards double mark at 9.89 per cent in February which is the highest in last 16 months;

(b) whether the Global Financial Services Firms such as Goldman Sachs, Citi and Nomura also saw inflation topping 10 per cent in March;

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor indicating the current inflation rate; and

(d) what remedial steps Government has taken till date to control the inflationary pressure particularly on food and fuel items which is causing acute hardship to the common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The year-on-year inflation based on Wholesale Price Index (WPI) was 9.89 per cent in February, 2010 which is the highest since November, 2008. The year-on-year inflation based on WPI is 9.90 per cent (provisional) in March, 2010.

(c) The increase in headline inflation was largely due to rising food prices and increase in price in fuel group.

(d) The Government has taken several measures to control inflation, which include:

(i) Reducing import duties to zero for rice, wheat, pulses, edible oils (crude) and sugar.

(ii) Reducing import duties on refined & hydrogenated oils & vegetable oils.

(iii) Allowed import of raw sugar at zero duty under open general licence (OGL). This has since been extended upto 31.12.10.

(iv) Levy obligation removed in respect of all imported raw sugar and white/refined sugar.

(v) Banned export of non-basmati rice, edible oils and pulses (except kabuli chana).

(vi) Imposed stock limit orders in the case of paddy, rice, pulses, sugar, edible oils and edible oilseeds.

In addition, a Core Group of Chief Ministers and concerned Central Ministers has been constituted on 15th March, 2010 to discuss issues related to prices of essential commodities with Ministry of Agriculture as nodal agency.

As can be seen from the above, several anti inflationary measures will continue during 2010-11. Further, as a result of these measures inflation in food has declined to 17.66 per cent in March, 2010 from its peak of 20.47 per cent in December, 2009.

Banking facility in Rural India

2637. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Census 2001 has revealed that out of 192 million households, only 69 million households availed banking services;

(b) if so, the details of the banking outreach both commercial and cooperative banks in the rural sector;

(c) whether Government is aware that out of 138 million households only 42 million households which is only 30 per cent have access to banking service; and

(d) if so, the what steps are being taken by Government to make banking service accessible to entire rural India?

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 37.6% 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 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 Reserve Bank of India. 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 authorised functionaries of well run Self Help Group linked to banks have been allowed to engaged as Business Correspondents.

Grant for Arogyasri Scheme

2638. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Central Government to give special grant for its prestigious scheme of Arogyasri; and

(b) if so, the amount of special grant given during the last two years and current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On the request of the Government of Andhra Pradesh for providing financial support to the Arogyasri Scheme, a Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. Abhijit Sen, Member, Planning Commission to make an assessment of the scheme and give suggestions for further course of action.

New Saral-II form

2639. SHRIMATI T. RATNABAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is bringing out new Saral-II form soon;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) how it would be beneficial to the tax-payers?

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

(a) to (c) Yes Sir, the Government is bringing out new, two page annexure-less Saral-II form. Being simple, it would be easy for tax-payers to fill-up the form.

Mobile Banking Facility

2640. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE to be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that banks have started facility of mobile banks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what are the security steps, banks will take to prevent fraud through this facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (b) Yes Sir. 32 banks have given approval to provide mobile banking facility in the country by the Reserve Bank of India. 21 banks have started providing these services.

(c) Mobile banking is a secure application, which takes care of end-to-end encryption of data in transit to offer banking information and transactions. Customer is forced to change the activation code and mPIN sent to him at the time of registration. He is also drive to decide a password to log-in to the application. Customer also has a choice to change the mPIN, log-in password at any point of time.

Banks are now permitted to offer this service to their customers subject to a daily cap of Rs. 50,000/- per customer for both funds transfer and transactions involving purchase of goods/services. Transactions up to Rs. 1,000/- can be facilitated by banks without end-to-end encryption. The risk aspects involved in such transactions are addressed by the banks through adequate security measures.

Service Tax on IPOs

2641. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of companies raised a sum of Rs. 45,137 crore during 2007 through the issues of IPOs and paid commission to stock broking firms for marketing IPOs;

(b) whether those stock broking firms are not paying service tax;

(c) if so, the action taken to recover service tax from them; and

(d) the quantum of service tax due against stock broking firms indicating the names/addresses of the firms against whom service tax worth more than Rs. 10 lakhs and above are pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) Securities and Exchange Board of India has informed that during January 01, 2007 to December 31, 2007, 101 companies have raised amount of Rs. 33951.48 crore through issue of Initial Public Offerings (IPO) and paid commission to stock broking firms for marketing the said IPOs.

(b) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the house.

Safety measures in banks

2642. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints that the money deposited in the banks and also valuables kept in the vaults of the banks are not safe as they are the favourite targets of criminals;

(b) whether Government is aware that in metropolitan cities some ATMs were looted and in some, ATM machines were stolen by the miscreants;

(c) what security measures are being proposed where the cases of loots and murders in front of various banks in the country have happened recently; and

(d) what steps Government has taken or proposed to be taken to curb the rising crimes of loots and murders in and around banks in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that during the calendar year 2007, 2008 and 2009 Banks have reported 32, 39 and 42 incidents of theft//robberies at ATMs, respectively.

(c) and (d) In order to strengthen the security arrangements at banks, circulars have been issued by RBI from time to time advising them to be more vigilant, tighten security arrangements and take preventive action against robberies/dacoities in their branches. The Fraud Monitoring Cell of Department Banking Supervision has also issued circular to all scheduled commercial banks to take all suitable measures for enhancing the security arrangements at ATMs. These guidelines, *inter-alia*, stipulate that every ATM should have separate dial lock keys, instructions on the process of opening of ATM and loading of money should be followed strictly, the recording of camera installed in the ATM room should be examined frequently by banks, the credentials of private security guards deployed at ATM room should be examined frequently by banks, the credentials of private security guards deployed at ATMs should be verified, every ATM room should have a sound alarm system and bank should ensure surprise check of the ATMs and laxity on the part of security guard/security related aspects should be dealt with firmly, ATMs located at relatively less populated/deserted areas should remain closed at night or shifted elsewhere or should have sufficient number of security guards.

Revenue collection in Gujarat

2643. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat accounts for contributing maximum revenue by way of Customs Duty, Excise, Service Tax and Income Tax;

(b) the revenue received from Gujarat by way of Custom Duty, Excise, Service Tax and Income Tax in the last three years; and

(c) what has been the share of Gujarat allocated by the Central Government out of these revenues for its infrastructure development in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) :
(a) and (b) Since Central taxes like Income tax, Customs duty, Central Excise duty, Service Tax etc. are collected by different offices of the concerned Department irrespective of the State where the transaction which occasioned the tax liability took place, it is not possible to give State wise details of Central taxes.

(c) The details of the share of Gujarat in Union Taxes and Duties during the last three years are as under :-

Rs. in Crore		
2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
5426.09	5725.86	5890.92

These funds are available to the States as part of their general pool of resources and are not earmarked by the Centre for any specific purpose or sector.

Waiving off loans to farmers by Bank of India

2644. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bank of India (BOI) has waived off 25 per cent of the farmers having land holding upto two hectares in the country including Surat, Amreli, Mehsana, Bharauch and Rajkot of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof Zone-wise;

(c) the total number of BOI and SBI branches functioning in the country, zone-wise as agriculture mode banking;

(d) whether some of branches located in Gujarat have deprived the farmers from the said benefits; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government against such banks and compensate the deprived farmers of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) Government of India during the Budget 2008 announced the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008, in terms of which agricultural loans disbursed by Public Sector Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks including Urban Cooperative Banks Local Area banks and Regional Rural banks between 01 April 1997 to 31 March 2007 to farmers, overdue as on 31 December 2007 and remaining unpaid upto 28 February, 2008 were eligible for Debt Wavier/Debt Relief. While Small and Marginal farmers holding land upto 2 hectares were entitled for complete waiver of overdue agriculture loans, the other Farmers holding agricultural land of more than 2 hectares were eligible for a One Time Settlement (OTS)/Relief of 25% subject to these farmers remitting 75% of the overdue loans.

Bank of India has reported that the farmers having land holding upto two hectares were eligible for 100 per cent waiver of the loan as per the provisions of Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme 2008. The zone wise details of such farmers who received benefit under Debt Waiver Scheme from Bank of India is given in the enclosed Statement-I (See below).

(c) The zone-wise details of the branches of Bank of India functioning as Agriculture mode banking as on 31.3.2010 is given in the enclosed Statement-II (See below). The details of State Bank of India (SBI) branches are being collected.

(d) Bank of India has reported that no branch in Gujarat has deprived the farmers of the said benefit.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

*Zone wise details of the farmers below 2 hectares who
received benefit under Debt Waiver Scheme from Bank of India*

Sl.No.	Zones	Debt Waiver	
		Accounts	Amount
1	2	3	4
1	Hyderabad	2737	63138566.00
2	Visakhapatnam	10199	258443078.09
3	Patna	8529	123974502.00
4	Bhagalpur	5082	73756218.00
5	Muzaffarpur	7643	117390381.70
6	Ranchi	20027	276314138.51
7	Jamshedpur	6737	51195356.64
8	Dhanbad	1732	27192691.11
9	Hazaribagh	17000	235475534.24
10	Giridih	7368	106953234.00
11	Kolkata	14365	231895727.00
12	Howrah	5170	72993567.00
13	Siliguri	5668	72160683.88
*14	Ahmedabad	636	17598183.00
*15	Vadodara	1289	28373775.00
*16	Gandhinagar	672	16576000.00
*17	Rajkot	1740	40258757.00
18	Indore	3461	120310888.03
19	Khandwa	7332	134484928.00
20	Ujjain	4219	107665599.00
21	Bhopal	1950	60305304.00
22	Raipur	1216	31278249.03
23	Mumbai South	0	0.00
24	Mumbai CBB	0	0.00

1	2	3	4
25	Mumbai North	0	0.00
26	Raigad-Thane	2441	25163280.00
27	Ratnagiri	1034	19822417.31
28	Pune	3700	144634924.00
29	Nagpur (I)	12718	185498651.00
30	Nagpur (II)	9021	145059328.00
31	Kohlapur	15252	268611545.00
32	Solapur	3656	128026105.00
33	Kerala	4221	93652552.34
34	Ludhina	802	16829756.00
35	Chandigarh	771	38991807.00
36	Bhubaneshwar	11190	208693903.50
37	Keonjhar	27968	289158747.00
38	Chennai	7773	168807592.00
39	Coimbatore	14984	291855055.00
40	Ghaziabad	2944	85292909.00
41	Agra	21881	618032782.00
42	Kanpur	7765	150434624.00
43	Lucknow	44986	971634510.00
44	Varanasi	1049	24274240.00
45	Karnataka	8719	192838735.00
46	New Delhi	0	0.00
47	Rajasthan	2235	56648093.00
48	Goa	34	489026.38
	TOTAL	339916	6392185943.76

*Zones in the State of Gujarat

Source : Bank of India

Statement-II

Details of Branches Functioning as Agriculture Mode Banking on 31.03.2010

Name of Zone	S/U	R.	Total
1	2	3	4
Ahmedabad LHO			
Ahmedabad	9	12	21
Gandhinagar	13	25	38
Rajkot	22	28	50

1	2	3	4
Vadodara	23	25	48
TOTAL	67	90	157
Bhopal LHO			
Bhopal	19	24	43
Indore	11	22	23
Khandwa	11	43	54
Nagpur-I	13	45	58
Nagpur-II	21	46	67
Rajpur	17	9	26
Ujjain	17	34	51
TOTAL	109	223	332
Chennai LHO			
Chennai	11	23	34
Coimbatore	35	34	69
Hyderabad	5	5	10
Karnataka	13	20	33
Kerala	53	5	58
Visakhapatnam	19	13	32
TOTAL	136	100	236
Kolkata LHO			
Bhubaneshwar	12	29	41
Howrah	15	47	62
Keonjhar	9	55	64
Kolkata	10	35	45
Siliguri	6	29	35
TOTAL	52	195	247
Lucknow LHO			
Agra	19	26	45
Ghaziabad	16	10	26
Kanpur	6	19	25

1	2	3	4
Lucknow	16	43	59
Varanasi	9	7	16
TOTAL	66	105	171

Patna LHO

Bhagalpur	19	29	48
Dhanbad	14	27	41
Giridih	13	40	53
Hazaribagh	10	46	56
Jamshedpur	8	43	51
Muzaffarpur	21	37	58
Patna	20	33	53
Ranchi	12	40	52
TOTAL	117	295	412

Pune LHO

Goa	27	10	37
Kolhapur	25	57	82
Pune	21	18	39
Raigad - Thane	13	39	52
Ratnagiri	13	56	69
Solapur	14	33	47
TOTAL	113	213	326

Chandigarh	8	8	16
Ludhiana	27	22	49
New Delhi	0	2	2
Rajasthan	6	18	24
TOTAL Branches	701	1271	1972

Source-Bank of India

Unpaid and unclaimed dividend

2645. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all limited companies have to deposit unpaid and/or unclaimed dividends with Government for investors', education and protection fund;
- (b) how much amount is accumulated in the said fund;
- (c) how much amount Government has spent out of the same for investors', education and protection; and
- (d) if the amount spent is less than accumulated the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) Unpaid/unclaimed dividends are required to be deposited with the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) established under section 205C of the Companies Act, 1956 and administered by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA).

(b) As per the information received by MCA from Registrars of Companies, an amount of Rs. 463,44,01.232 had been deposited in the said fund till 31.12.2009.

(c) The amount deposited by the companies under IEPF goes to the Consolidated Fund of India. A budgetary allocation is made by the Parliament each year to meet the expenditure on the activities undertaken by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs in the field of investor education. In the FY 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 5 crore allocated have been spent in full, for the purpose, as reported by MCA.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (c) as above.

Bringing down interest rate

2646. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the efforts being made by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to bring down interest rate during last one year have made no impact on private banks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any fresh initiative is likely to be taken by his Ministry to influence private sector banks to reduce interest rate; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) With effect from October, 1994, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had deregulated interest rates on advances and these are determined by individual banks with the approval of their Boards subject to relevant guidelines. Beginning October, 2008, RBI effected substantial reduction in Repo Rate, Reserve Repo Rate and Cash Reserve Ratio (CCR) in several stages. In response to this there was a softening of Benchmark Prime Lending Rates of scheduled commercial banks including private sector banks. The BPLRs of private sector banks which were in the range of 13.0-16.50% percentage in March, 2008 reduced to 12.50-16.75% in March, 2010.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Non-payment of compensation to States

2647. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

SHRI D. RAJA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments have not received compensation for the revenue loss suffered by them due to the slashing of Central Sales Tax (CST) as a prerequisite to implement Goods and Service Tax (GST); and

(b) if so, the details of the compensation due to different States and the reasons for delay in payment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) :
(a) An amount of Rs. 12854.06 has been released so far to State Governments for the revenue loss suffered by them due to reduction in rate of Central Sales Tax.

(b) In addition to the amount of Rs. 12854.06 crore already released, Central Sales Tax (CST) related compensation of Rs. 1102 crore has been found admissible to some of the State Governments as per details enclosed Statemetn (*See below*). This amount could not be released in financial year 2009-10 as the consultation with Empowered Committee of States Finance Ministers to finalize CST compensation formula for financial year 2009-10 took some time.

Statement

States/UT wise admissible CST compensation amount on 19.04.2010

S.No.	State/UT	Admissible Amount (in Rs. Crore)
1	2	3
1	Jharkhand	123.04
2.	West Bengal	145.33
3	Andhra Pradesh	283

1	2	3
4	Orissa	47.74
5	Chhattisgarh	68.29
6.	Gujarat	265.52
7.	Delhi	169.1
TOTAL		1102.02

Waiver of loans of bell metal industry workers

2648. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans outstanding with different banks of the bell metal industry workers of Santhebari in Assam; and

(b) whether Government plans to waive the loans due to the poor condition of this particular cottage industry as well as for the revival of this cottage industry in the North Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) The Data Reporting System of the Reserve Bank of India does not collect the desired information in the manner asked.

(b) As of now there is no proposal before the Government to waive the loans of the bell industry or cottage industry.

Visit of members of Finance Commission

2649. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the members of Finance Commission have visited Orissa;

(b) if so, the matters discussed and decisions arrived at so far;

(c) the proposals put forward by the State Government of Orissa to the Finance Commission; and

(d) the action taken by them so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Orissa has intimated that matters pertaining to various issues of the State requiring attention of the 13th Finance Commission (FC-XIII), and demands put forth by the State in the Memorandum submitted by the State Government to FC-XIII, were discussed.

(c) and (d) The State Government has intimated that it had put forward various proposals/demands in the State's Memorandum to FC-XIII for consideration. FC-XIII, in its report has recommended for all States, including Orissa, *inter alia*, a share in Central taxes, grants-in-aid for Local Bodies, support for Disaster Relief including capacity building, grant for Elementary Education, Improving Outcomes, Environment related grants, grants for maintenance of Roads and Bridges as well as some State specific grants.

Growing burden of borrowing

†2650. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that burden of borrowings has been increasing on Government continuously for past years;

(b) if so, the amount for the month of March in each of the years 2000-01, 2004-05 and 2009-10; and

(c) what percentage these borrowings as compared to country's Gross Domestic Product during the corresponding period in each of the above years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) The burden of borrowings has been increasing continuously for past years on account of financing the development expenditure and due to expansionary counter-cyclical fiscal policy stance adopted by the Government, in the face of the global economic crisis.

(b) The amount of market borrowings (gross) at the end of the March in each of the years 2000-01, 2004-05 and 2009-10 is as under:

(Amount in Rupees crore)			
Particulars	2000-2001 (Actual)	2004-2005 (Actual)	2009-2010 (Revised Estimates)
Gross Market Borrowings (Dated Securities)	1,00,206	80,350	4,51,000

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The percentage of these borrowings as compared to Gross Domestic Product during the corresponding period in each of the above years are as under :-

2000-2001 (Actual)	2004-2005 (Actual)	2009-2010 (Revised Estimates)
4.8	2.5	7.3

Government deposits with RRBs

2651. SHRI SANJAY RAUT :

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) are entitled to get Government deposits from different Government sponsored schemes for the rural area?

(b) if so, whether different Ministers of the Central Government are asking the State Governments for depositing their fund only with Nationalised Bank and not mentioning the name of SBI and Regional Rural Bank;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether various State Government are allowed to deposit their funds in RRBs also since these Banks were never Private Banks; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) to (e) RRBs are jointly owned by Government of India, the concerned State Government and Sponsor Banks. The issued capital of an RRB is shared by them in the proportion of 50% 15% and 35%, respectively. Placing of deposits with RRBs under the Government sponsored schemes is a decision that depends upon the concerned Government Departments. Some State Governments make their deposits in the Public Sector Banks only. Taking note of this RBI advised its Regional Offices to discuss the issue with appropriate authorities for issuing suitable instructions to various departments to avoid discrimination against Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and to encourage them by giving a fair share of the business/deposits. Regional Directors of RBI were also advised to bring such issues to the fore in meeting of State level Bankers Committee (SLBC).

Issue of fresh banking licences

2652. SHRI D. RAJA :

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has formulated any guidelines and eligibility criteria for issuing fresh banking licences to private players as per the announcement made by him in his budget speech;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some proposals from the private players to enter the banking sector are pending with the RBI; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) Pursuant to the Budget Speech 2010-11, The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has initiated the process of formulating Guidelines/eligibility criteria for issuing fresh banking licences to private players.

(c) and (d) Although 'Expressions of Interests' of some private persons/entities have been received by the RBI, they are to be processed once the Guidelines/eligibility criteria for issuing fresh banking licences to private players are finalised.

Investment of Hawala Money in Real Estate Sector

2653.SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV :

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that several real estate players as involved in investment of Hawala funds into the real estate sector and are also involved in huge tax evasions;

(b) whether Government is aware that M/s. Supertech Ltd. and M/s. Assotech Contracts India Ltd. are the major investors, as such;

(c) if so, what action Government proposes to take to unearth this Hawala Racket and to also unearth huge unaccounted income;

(d) whether the Enforcement Directorate would lodge an FIR against the Supertech/Assotech Group Companies under the prevention of Money Laundering Act; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (c) The Directorate of Enforcement takes appropriate action under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) as and when any contravention is noticed, including that of hawala

payments. The Income Tax Department conducts investigation under the Income Tax Act into allegations of tax evasion against various categories of assessee including real estate players. On receipt of information about tax evasion, searches have also been conducted from time to time on some real estate players in different States Search & seizure actions have been conducted in case of M/s Supertech Ltd. and M/s. Assotech Ltd. No activity related to Hawala transactions have been noticed by the Department in these two cases up till now. However cash, other valuable assets and incriminating documents have been seized during the course of these searches. The evidences gathered during the course of search proceedings are assessed under the provision of section 153A and 153C of the Income Tax Act to bring to tax the unaccounted income and assets. The assessments become final only after decision in appeals before Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals), Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, High Courts and Supreme Court.

(d) to (e) No such case, as of now, has come to the notice of the Directorate of Enforcement.

Disbursal of loan by Corporation Bank

2654. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADVA :

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what were the Non-performing Assets (NPA) levels for Corporation Bank for the last three years;

(b) whether Government is aware that M/s Assotech and M/s. Supertech India Ltd. Noida has taken huge loans from various branches of Corporation Bank on the basis of fraudulent approvals and papers;

(c) if so, what action Government proposes to taken to reduce the exposure of Corporation Bank to M/s. Supertech; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a)
The Net NPA level of the Corporation Bank for the last three years is as under :-

As at 31.03.2007	:	Rs. 141.94 crore [0.47% of Net Advances]
As at 31.03.2008	:	Rs. 126.93 crore [0.32% of Net Advance]
As at 31.03.2009	:	Rs. 138.30 crore [0.29% of Net Advance]

(b) to (d) The Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have been given sufficient managerial autonomy so that they can lend to any eligible borrower based on their commercial judgement.

The Corporation Bank has informed that its Delhi-Industrial Finance Branch has independently as well as through a consortium arrangement with the Punjab National Bank, has extended the following loans:

[i] On 08.02.2008 : A Term loan of Rs. 32 crore sanctioned for Housing Complex viz., 'Supertech Livingston' at Dundahera-Ghaziabad.

[ii] On 07.08.2008 : A Term loan of Rs. 50 crore sanctioned for construction of Commercial-cum-Residential area viz. 'Supertech Czar Suites' at Greater Noida.

[iii] On 31.01.2009 : A Term loan of Rs. 46 crore sanctioned for construction of Commercial project viz., 'Supertech Shoppix' at Meerat.

[iv] Besides, the company is enjoying working capital fund based limits of Rs. 0.30 crore and non-fund based limit of Rs. 6.23 crore.

While extending the above loans, Corporation Bank has informed that it has duly conducted the Legal Audit of documents and no deficiency has been observed in documentation/title deeds etc. Further, Bank has ensured compliance by Supertech with regard to obtaining of requisite licence/permission/clearances/approval from statutory/civic authority/ies. Further, Bank has not observed any irregularities in the conduct of above accounts.

Shortage of radiologists at AIIMS

†2655. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact there is an acute shortage of radiologists at Trauma Centre and staff in other departments of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi;

(b) whether as a result of this X-ray and other investigations of patients are not being carried out in time; and

(c) the action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (c) The Trauma Centre at AIIMS has sanctioned strength of 40 faculty posts out of which 2 are

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Radiologists (radio-diagnosis) and both the posts are filled up. The Trauma Centre has other 33 posts of technicians (Radio-diagnosis) out of which 12 are filled up, and 7 more Technicians (Radio-diagnosis) including Technical Officer (Radio-diagnosis) have been posted. The process to fill up remaining 14 posts and creation of 2 more posts of Technician (Radio-diagnosis) is on.

Stem cell therapy

2656. DR. K. MALAISAMY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that stem cells are a miracle to cure and an extraordinary resource to fight against cardio vascular diseases, spinal injuries, corneal damage and regeneration of tissues;
- (b) if so, what is the stage of Indian stem cells research and therapy;
- (c) how many hospitals in India are treating patients using stem cells; and
- (d) whether there is any move to popularize this line of treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN) : (a) to (d) Stem cell research is a new emerging and promising area of biomedical sciences. However, as on date there is no approved indication for stem cell therapy as a part of routine medical practice. Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and Department of Bio Technology (DBT) have taken proactive role in funding different basic research projects and internationally. Central Govt. does not maintain information of Hospitals in India treating patients using stem cells.

Medical ventilator facilities in hospitals

2657. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of medical colleges in India which have medical ventilator facilities;
- (b) whether Government is contemplating to make it mandatory for all medical colleges and city hospitals to have medical ventilators for extremely critical trauma cases;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI) : (a) to (d) At present, there are 300 medical colleges in the country and as per the minimum standard requirement for medical college for 50/100/150 admissions annually Regulations 1999(amended), it is mandatory for all medical colleges and attached hospitals to have mechanical ventilators in the ward (Recovery) for extremely critical cases.

Procurement of medicines by CCRUM

2658. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the firms/companies and organizations from which medicines, drgs and raw products are being procured by the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM);
- (b) what are credentials of such firms/companies and organizations;
- (c) whether it is fact that arrnagements with some of these firms/companies and organizations are irregular and in violation of laid down procedure and provisions;
- (d) the details of those from whom such articles are being procured without calling for tender; and
- (e) the steps being taken to order a comprehensive inquiry into this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN) : (a) and (b) Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) has been getting its requirement of drugs from its own pharmacy at Central Reseach Institute of Unani Medicine (CRIUM), Hyderabad. No Medicine is procured from outside, except a few compound drugs which are procured on the basis of CGHS rates.

3G Kit Medicines are, however, being got manufactured on the basis of comparative rates from the firms having Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) certificates and registered and licensed with National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) with whom the Council is having MOU for getting patent rights of the drugs. Firms presently manufacturing the drugs are :-

- M/s Maxo Laboratories, Delhi
- M/s Herbs and Herbs, Jaipur
- M/s Drug Laboratories, Meerut

Each firm is accredited having registered with NRDC and GMP compliance.

(c) to (e) It has been reported by the CCRUM that no procurement is being made without following the process of tenders, except in the case of Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (IMPCL) as well as registered Units of the Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC). Instructions have been issued recently for finalizing rates for procurement of crude drugs also on the basis of lowest rates after due issue of tender notice in order to streamline the System. However, to rule out the possibility of any irregularity, the Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) of the Department of AYUSH has been asked to look into the complaints, if any.

Incidents of deaths in immunization programmes

2659. SHRI P. RAJEEV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had conducted an inquiry into the deaths and other health hazards reported during immunization programmes; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by his Ministry to prevent the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Whenever an Adverse Event Following Immunization (AEFI) occurs, such incidents are investigated by local health authorities. In cases where it is considered necessary, a team of experts is deputed by the Central Government for investigation of such AEFIs.

(b) To prevent the recurrence of such incidents, necessary guidelines have been issued to Programme Officers of States/Union Territories. Further, officials involved in the immunization programme are also regularly trained to follow the guidelines.

Shortage of doctors in Bihar and Jharkhand

2660. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of Doctors, Lady Doctors and Nurses in Primary Health Centres and Government hospitals in rural areas specially in Bihar and Jharkhand; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken thereon?

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

(b) As per the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics updated upto March, 2008, there is a shortfall of 176 Specialists and 736 Specialists at Community Health Centres [CHCs] in the State of Bihar and Jharkhand respectively. There is a shortfall of 76 doctors in Primary Health Centres [PHCs] in the State of Bihar. And there is a shortfall of 706 Nurse Midwife/Staff Nurse and 1259 Staff Nurse/Midwife in the State of Bihar and Jharkhand respectively.

Human resource engagement is a major thrust area under National Rural Health Mission [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. As on January, 2010, the number of Specialists, Doctors and Staff Nurses hired on contractual basis under NRHM in the State of Bihar Jharkhand as reported by the State, is as under:

Bihar :-

Specialists at CHCs	-	381
GDMOS	-	1763
Staff Nurses	-	3000

Jharkhand :-

Specialist at CHCs	-	19
GDMOs	-	1710
Staff Nurses	-	407

Re-registration of doctors with MCI

2661. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had informed the House on 1 December, 2009 that India has 7,48,757 doctors whereas Indian Medical Council's register had reportedly shown figures as 7,58,866 doctors as on 28 February, 2010;

(b) if so, how India has reportedly two lakh few doctors than claimed by him which shows that Ministry's plans are based on inflated/faulty data; the reasons for this discrepancy in data; and

(c) whether Government proposes to make it mandatory for all practising doctors in India to register with Medical Council of India (MCI) after every five years as is done in other developed countries like United Kingdom and United States of America so as to maintain correct data?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI) : (a) Yes.

(b) While the above data is the number of doctors registered with State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India for over a long period of time, the number of registered doctors presently practising is 5.5 lakhs approximately.

(c) There is a proposal to introduce periodical registration of doctors by amending the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

Establishment of new medical colleges

2662. DR. RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals were received for establishing medical colleges till December, 2009, State-wise;

(b) the current status of those proposals;

(c) whether Government has received any such proposals from the State Government of Haryana for establishment of medical colleges in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI) : (a) and (b) As per the time schedule prescribed in Establishment of new medical colleges Regulation, 1999, the proposals for establishment of new medical colleges are received by the Central Government between 1st August and 31st August every year. In the year 2009, the Central Government had received 37 proposals for establishing of new medical colleges in various States/UTs for the academic year 2010-11. The details of such proposals, state-wise is enclosed as Statement (*See below*). Out of these, 16 proposals were sent to Medical Council of India (MCI). Medical Council of India has recommended to the Central Government for grant of Letter of Permission for establishment of new medical college at Kalyani, West Bengal and at Chennai, Tamil Nadu by West Bengal University of Health & Sciences and Tagore Education Trust respectively. Recommendations of MCI in respect of remaining 14 proposals are awaited for which the last date is 15th May, 2010 for the current academic year *i.e.* 2010-11.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise number of proposals received from Government and Non-Government Sectors for establishing medical colleges during the year 2009.

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Number of proposals received
1.	West Bengal	2
2.	Delhi	1
3.	Gujarat	5
4.	Uttarakhand	1
5.	Tamil Nadu	11
6.	Uttar Pradesh	1
7.	Bihar	2
8.	Maharashtra	1
9.	Andhra Pradesh	4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2
11.	Punjab	1
12.	Chhattisgarh	2
13.	Kerala	2
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
15.	Haryana	1
TOTAL		37

Paucity of beds and doctors in Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi

2663.PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beds available in Ortho and Eye wards of Safdarjung Hospital and whether the number of doctors commensurate with the number of patients there;

(b) the steps taken to provide more number of beds and doctors in wards;

- (c) how much time it takes for a patient to be examined by a doctor in Ortho and Eye OPDs;
- (d) the steps taken to position more number of doctors in these OPDs to save time of patients;
- and
- (e) the measures taken to bring the OPDs/Wards of Safdarjung Hospital in comparison with private hospitals to improve overall healthcare?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) There are 150 beds and 47 beds available in the Orthopedics and Eye Wards respectively in Safdarjung Hospital. There is sufficient number of doctors and supporting staff available in the OPD and Wards of these departments.

The patients are examined by the doctors in the OPD as soon as they come.

Modernization of existing infrastructures and facilities in the Central Government hospitals including Safdarjung to improve the overall health care facilities, increase in bed strength in different departments, up gradation of equipments and manpower is prioritized area, for this Ministry and is a continuous process.

Swine flu

2664.DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has been able to bring the spread of H1N1 (Swine flu) under control;
- and
- (b) if so, what steps have been taken to prevent the deaths?

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

(b) Government of India took a series of action to prevent/ limit the death due to pandemic influenza A H1N1 and to mitigate its impact. Entry screening of passengers were carried out at 22 international airports. About 600 laboratory confirmed cases were detected through screening. This limited spread of the disease and gave three months time to put preparedness in place. 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 Govt. Sector and 19 in Private Sector) testing the clinical samples. Government of India procured 40 million capsules of which 21 million 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 increased to improve access to the anti-viral. Three Indian manufacturers of Vaccine are being supported to manufacture H1N1 vaccine. 1.5 million doses of vaccine have been imported to vaccinate health care workers. Training of district level Rapid Response teams is supported by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. IMA has been provided funds to train private practitioners. All States were requested to gear up the State machinery, open large number of screening centres and strengthen isolation facilities including critical care facilities at district level. A task force in the I&B Ministry is implementing the media plan. Travel advisory, do's and don'ts and other pertinent and relevant information (from time to time) were widely published to create awareness among public. All such information is also available on the website: <http://mohfw-h1n1.nic.in>.

Curbs on accepting gifts by doctors

2665.SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) has recently come out with a punitive manual that lays down the quantum of punishment ranging from a fine to the suspension of licence against Doctors found accepting gifts from pharmaceutical companies;

(b) if so, the details of the manual issued by MCI; and

(c) how Government will monitor that the manual of MCI is being properly implemented and put a check on Doctors for accepting gifts from pharmaceutical companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes.

(b) Under Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002, notification dated 10.12.2009 has been issued prohibiting the doctors from accepting gifts/favour from any pharmaceutical and allied health sector industry for self or family members.

(c) The Complaints in this regard are processed by the concerned State Medical Councils or Medical Council of India for taking necessary disciplinary action.

Trauma and diagnostic centres near railway stations

2666.SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to set up trauma and diagnostic centres near major railway stations in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has finalized the locations of such trauma and diagnostic centres; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed for development of Health care infrastructure facilities both for allopathic and Indian systems of medicines between Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Railways on the land identified by the latter near Railway stations and terminals through public Private Partnerships for providing facilities of OPD and Diagnostic centres, Secondary level Hospitals and Tertiary care Hospitals.

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

Treatment in Government hospitals

2667.SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the number of people who availed medical treatment in Government hospitals and health centres in the last three years; State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): Health being a state listed subject, no such information is maintained centrally. However, the data in respect of three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Number of people who availed medical treatment in three Central Government Hospitals during last three years.

Year	Safdarjung Hospital		R.M.L. Hospital		Lady Hardinge Medical College	
	OPD	IPD	OPD	IPD	OPD	IPD
2007	21,19,980	1,18,923	13,83,565	49,205	5,42,101	29,781
2008	22,18,294	1,29,271	13,57,627	53,011	5,23,189	32,188
2009	23,13,585	1,28,175	14,99,639	55,818	5,16,678	30,736

Homoeopathy Research Centre at Sagar District

‡2668. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a proposal has been received to setup a Homoeopathy Research Centre in Sagar District of Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, whether the proposal is still pending;
- (c) whether any time period has been fixed for the disposal of the proposal;
- (d) whether delayed approval of proposal often leads to cost escalation of the project; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (e) No such proposal has been received.

Prices of life saving drugs

‡2669. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has prepared any blue-print to control the prices of life saving drugs;
- (b) whether Government proposes to open its own medicine stores in each city of the country so that such medicines may be available to common people at fair prices;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The Government has already set up National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA) under Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers which fixes or revises prices of scheduled drugs/formulations as per the provisions of the Drug Price Control Order (DPCO), 1995.

(b) and (c) Yes. For making available medicines at affordable prices, a campaign by the name of 'Jan Aushadhi' has been, launched by the Department of Pharmaceuticals. The aim of this campaign is to ensure making available quality medicine at affordable prices for all, especially the

poor and the disadvantaged. Under this campaign, low priced quality unbranded generic medicines are made available through Jan Aushadhi stores which inherently are less priced but are of same and equivalent quality, efficacy and safety as compared to branded generic medicines.

(d) Does not arise.

UN Millennium Development Goals

2670.SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent survey showed that none of the States in the country will be able to achieve the established UN Millennium Development Goals related to maternal mortality Rate by 2010-end;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the funds spent so far in this regard, State-wise;

(d) the demands of funds still pending from each of the States; and

(e) the steps being taken to meet the goal in future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Millennium Development Goal (MDG)-5 mandates a reduction in the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) by three - quarters, between 1990 and 2015. The targets set by the Government of India under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) (2005-12) are in line with the MDG goals and aim to reduce MMR to less than 100 per 100,000 live births by the year 2012.

As per the recent survey report released in the year 2009 by the Registrar General of India, the MMR has declined from 301 per 100,000 live births during the period 2001-03 to 254 per 100,000 live births during the period 2004-06. The state wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I (See below).

(c) and (d) The funds spent by the States / Union Territories under the NRHM and Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Flexible pools to reduce MMR and to implement related activities is given in enclosed Statement-II (See below) seen that the states have unspent balance available with them.

(e) The steps taken by the Government to reduce maternal mortality are:

- I. Janani Suraksha Yojana, a cash benefit scheme to promote Institutional Delivery with a special focus on Below Poverty Line and Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe pregnant women.

- II. Operationalizing Community Health Centres as First Referral Units and Primary Health Centres for round the clock (24X7) services.
- III. Augmenting the availability of skilled manpower by means of different skill-based trainings such as Skilled Birth Attendance.
- IV. Training of MBBS Doctors in Life Saving Anaesthetic Skills and Emergency Obstetric Care including Caesarean Section .
- V. Provision of Ante-natal and Post Natal Care services including prevention and treatment of Anaemia by supplementation with Iron and Folic Acid tablets during pregnancy and lactation.
- VI. Organizing Village Health & Nutrition Day at Anganwadi Centers.
- VII. Appointment of an Accredited Social Health Activist to facilitate accessing of health care services by the community including pregnant women.
- VIII. Strengthening of Health Facilities like District Hospitals, Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres, and Sub-centres.
- IX. Introducing a System of maternal deaths review.

Statement-I

*State-wise details of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) during
2001-03 to 2004-06*

India /States	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/ Uttarakhand	517	440
Andhra Pradesh	195	154
Karnataka	228	213

1	2	3
Kerala	110	95
Tamil Nadu	134	111
Gujarat	172	160
Haryana	162	186
Maharashtra	149	130
Punjab	178	192
West Bengal	194	141
Others	235	206

Source: Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs

Statement-II

Release & Expenditure under NRHM Flexible Pool and RCH Flexible Pool (including Routine Immunization) for the period 2005-06 to 2009-10

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	States / Union Territories (UTs)	Release	Expenditure	Unspent balance as on 31.12.2009
1	2	3	4	5
A.	High Focus States			
1	Bihar	1416.94	935.90	481.04
2	Chhattisgarh	551.99	291.55	260.44
3	Himachal Pradesh	145.11	77.37	67.74
4	Jammu & Kashmir	329.22	213.61	115.61
5	Jharkhand	537.81	344.22	193.59
6	Madhya Pradesh	1683.89	1393.19	290.70
7	Orissa	971.28	666.60	304.68
8	Rajasthan	1743.90	1528.73	215.17

1	2	3	4	5
9	Uttar Pradesh	3232.56	2219.43	1013.13
10	Uttarakhand	223.25	155.94	67.31
B. North Eastern States				
11	Arunachal Pradesh	128.50	101.78	26.72
12	Assam	2079.77	1414.64	665.13
13	Manipur	165.58	95.05	70.53
14	Meghalaya	162.44	77.27	85.17
15	Mizoram	109.06	104.69	4.37
16	Nagaland	152.88	110.40	42.48
17	Sikkim	74.63	69.02	5.61
18	Tripura	219.96	78.58	141.38
C. Non-High Focus States				
19	Andhra Pradesh	1462.83	1172.32	290.51
20	Goa	16.39	8.15	8.24
21	Gujarat	936.28	755.02	181.26
22	Haryana	379.49	258.64	120.85
23	Karnataka	885.77	731.12	154.65
24	Kerala	662.83	557.60	105.23
25	Maharashtra	1571.85	1137.75	434.10
26	Punjab	384.96	265.35	129.61
27	Tamil Nadu	1198.81	812.70	386.11
28	West Bengal	1350.08	692.96	657.12
D. Small States /UTs				
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	13.99	13.02	0.97
30	Chandigarh	10.65	5.43	5.22

1	2	3	4	5
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.80	3.92	0.88
32	Daman & Diu	4.15	2.97	1.18
33	Delhi	145.26	74.28	70.98
34	Lakshadweep	2.91	2.65	0.26
35	Puducherry	18.10	11.46	6.64

Basic health facilities in tribal areas

2671. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes/programmes formulated by Government to provide basic health facilities in tribal areas of Gujarat including Bharauch, Surat, Mehsana, Rajkot and Amreli districts;

(b) the steps taken by his Ministry towards improvisation as well as infrastructure development and proposal for health insurance coverage for tribal areas in the State; and

(c) the funds earmarked for the purpose in the year 2009-10 and 2010-11, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (b) The primary health care facilities are available in rural and tribal areas in the State of Gujarat, to serve the vulnerable section of the society, through a network of 7274 Sub-centres [SC], 1073 Primary Health Centres [PHC] and 273 Community Health Centres [CHC] as per the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India [Updated upto March 2008]. National Rural Health Mission [NRHM] has been launched in April, 2005 with the objective of improving health services in rural areas. Under the Mission, funds are provided to State/UTs, as per their priorities, to strengthen their health infrastructure improve the availability of human resource and improve the service delivery.

A total of 235 backward districts including 6 districts in Gujarat have been identified across the country for high focused planning for preparation of Programme Implementation Plan for financial year 2010-11. The State/UT Governments including Government of Gujarat were asked to take up activities for such districts on priority and incorporate the same under their annual Programme Implementation Plan [PIPs] for the financial year 2010-11.

(c) An amount of Rs. 133.80 Crores and Rs. 157.50 Crores has been allocated to State of Gujarat under Mission flexible pool for financial years. 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

Compensation for medical researchers

‡2672. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has prepared guidelines to compensate the participants for research cases in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, how the participants of clinical tests are being planned to be protected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Forum for Ethical Review Committees in India (FERCI) and Indian Society of Clinical Research (ISCR) have issued draft Guidelines for compensation to participants for research related injury in India. These Guidelines apply to all clinical research, whether sponsored by the Pharmaceutical or Medical Device Industry. Government or Academia or individual investigators. As per these Guideline all research related injuries be compensated irrespective of their causes.

(c) As per Schedule Y of Drugs and Cosmetics Act (Amended 2005), the Institutional Ethics Committee is responsible for protecting the rights, safety, well being of all trial subjects. As per the guidelines for stem cell research and therapy issued by the Department of Biotechnology and ICMR, all clinical trials with any stem cells shall have prior approval by Institutional Committee for Stem Cell Research & Therapy, Institutional Ethics Committee and Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) for marketable products.

Spurious blood racket in the country

‡2673. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a racket is operating to sell spurious blood on a large scale in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the action taken so far against the people involved in the illegal trade of spurious blood in the country; and

(d) the action Government proposes to take so that the trade of spurious blood does not occur again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) No. As per the report received from Drug Controller General (India), no case of large scale racket to sell spurious blood in the country has been reported.

(c) However, a racket of illegal blood trade was busted by the police at Lucknow. On 22/08/2009 police raided two places at Lucknow and seized a total of 80 bags of whole Human Blood, Plasma and Platelets. All the blood bags were found to be contaminated with bacteria and some of the samples were found reactive by Elisa for Hep B & C. Eight persons were arrested and a Criminal Case has been registered against the accused under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. A case has been registered in the court of Law against the arrested persons.

(d) Every Blood Bank in the country is licensed after due inspection by the State and Central drug inspectors. Only after proper verification of the facilities, equipment and technical personnel, applicants are granted license to operate a blood bank.

Central scheme on home based new-born care

2674.SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any home based new-born care scheme run by the Central Government to reduce child mortality in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the status of the scheme in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As part of the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Phase-II and under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), an Integrated Management of Neo-natal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) strategy is being implemented by States. IMNCI has an inbuilt component of care at home for the newborn where the trained health care provider is expected to visit the newborn on the 1st, 3rd and 7th day

after the birth and make an additional 3 visits for the low birth weight baby on the 14th, 21st and the 28th day. Under IMNCI, ANMs and Anganwadi workers are trained to identify danger signs of a sick newborn child, provide management at home and timely referral to the health care facilities.

Uttar Pradesh runs a Comprehensive Child Survival Project where the IMNCI training module has been expanded to include birth preparedness and essential care at birth. Some other States like Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh Karnataka and Orissa are implementing Home Based Newborn Care (HBNBC) in a few districts.

(c) As per the information received from the State of Tamil Nadu, the State is implementing the HBNBC as part of the IMNCI strategy.

The Institute of Child Health Centre, which is the State Nodal Centre for IMNCI, has developed a HBNBC training module in the Tamil language and piloted it in 40 Health Sub-Centres (4. HSCs each in 10 IMNCI Phase -I districts) in the year 2009 by the 6 Regional Training Institutes.

An evaluation of the pilot HBNBC training was conducted by the State trainers in July - Aug 2009 and outcome reported in Nov-2009.

Incorporating the recommendations of the evaluation study, the HBNBC training has been upscaled and 27354 personnel have been trained till March-2010. The trained personnel include Field Health & Nutrition workers, Self Help Group Members and Village Health Volunteers. The training programme has been expanded, through the District and Block training teams to cover all the districts by July-2010.

The District IMNCI training nodal officers and the IMNCI mentors, monitor the quality of the HBNBC training programme and supervise the implementation of the entire IMNCI programme at grass root level.

Upgradation of medical college and hospital at Nagpur

2675.SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received by Government from the Health department of Maharashtra about upgradation of Government medical college and super speciality hospital at Nagpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when these proposals were received;

(c) the current status of these proposals;

(d) the reasons for delay in sanctioning it and the individuals responsible for delay; and

(e) by when the proposal would be sanctioned alongwith time schedule, if any?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b)
A proposal for upgradation of Government Medical College, Nagpur was received from State Government of Maharashtra in December, 2006.

(c) Upgradation of¹ the Government Medical College, Nagpur has been taken up in the second phase of PMSSY and was approved by the Cabinet on 5.2.2009. Upgradation plan mainly envisages procurement of medical equipments which will be carried out by the institution. Central Government has released 1st instalment of Rs.40 Crore to the institution for this purpose.

(d) Financial resources for upgradation of the medical colleges identified for the second phase were not available in the XIth Five Year Plan. However, these projects have been taken up and are being executed from out of the savings available in the Plan funds. Hence, delay in sanctioning of the project cannot be attributable to any individual.

(e) Upgradation programme is scheduled to be completed within two years.

Availability of unapproved medicine in the market

2676.SHRI MOHAMMED AMIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any step has been taken by his Ministry for developing Uniform Code of ethics for promotion of medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) had rejected 294 fixed dose combinations of medicines;

(d) if so, whether these medicines are still available in the market; and

(e) what action Government has taken to eradicate these medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI) : (a) and (b) The Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 were amended by Medical Council of India with the prior approval of Government of India by inserting a new Clause 6.8 which states that a medical practitioner shall not endorse any drug or product of the industry publically.

(c) to (e) The office of Drugs Controller General (India) [DCG (I)] in the year 2007 prepared a list of 294 Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs) reported to be available in the market which were not approved by DCG (I). The lists were communicated to State Drugs Controller to take necessary action with respect to these Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs). However, some of the manufacturers/association had filed writ petition in the Hon'ble High Court of Madras and obtained order of stay of all further proceeding of the impugned order. Currently, these FDCs are under examination by the Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB).

Preference of medical treatment in foreign shores

2677.SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that high dignitaries and affluent people prefer to go abroad for treatment of various ailments and surgeries;

(b) if so, whether India still lacks world class infrastructure facilities and expertise to give proper treatment;

(c) if not, whether any study has been carried out from the persons returning from abroad after treatment to know what they found there which was not available here, in order to improve our health services;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether Government would undertake a study to improve infrastructure and services on the basis of the feed back?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Central Government employees, sitting MPs, Ministers and their family members can obtain treatment abroad under the CS (MA) Rules, 1944 only after the Standing Committee constituted under the aforesaid rules recommends treatment abroad. The Government of India permits treatment abroad only in such cases for which treatment is not available in India.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There is no such proposal in Government of India.

Decline in doctor-patient ratio in the country

2678.SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMAN RAO ADIK:

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

- (a) whether the doctor-patient ratio is on the decline in the country particularly in rural areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the percentage of doctors compared to the current population;
- (c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the number of doctors in proportion to the increase in population; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) While there is shortage of doctors in the country, no specific data is available as to trend in the doctor-patient ratio over the period.

(c) and (d) To facilitate setting up of more medical colleges, the Medical Council of India Regulations are reviewed from time to time and recent amendments made in the criteria of land requirement, teacher-student ratio, bed-strength and incentives given to doctors serving in the rural areas. There is an approved centrally sponsored scheme for strengthening and upgradation of State Government medical colleges with an allocation of Rs. 1350 crore during 11th Plan for starting /increasing PG courses.

Rising cases of diabetes in the country

2679.SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA.BHARTIA:

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that the number of persons affected by diabetes is increasing at a rapid pace in the country;
- (b) if so, whether any study/survey has been conducted to assess the same;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments proposes to launch an awareness campaign to educate people about the hazards of diabetes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) As per report published by International Diabetes Federation (IDF: 9th Edition, 2009), estimated cases of diabetes patients (20-79 years) in the year 2010 in India are projected to be around 50.7 million, the highest in the list of countries reported in IDF, 2009 report.

No recent study has been undertaken by Government of India to find out the number of diabetics in the country.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has formulated a draft National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPDCS) in consultation with all Stake holders including State Governments at an estimated cost of Rs.499.38 crore, which has been considered and approved by the Expenditure Financial Committee on 8th March, 2010.

One of the major objectives of the proposed NPDCS is prevention and control of NON Communicable Diseases (NCDs) including diabetes through behavior and lifestyle change using mass media, interpersonal communication and community based activities.

Food adulteration

†2680. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the trade of food adulteration is constantly on the rise in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the measure being taken by Government to check the same; and
- (d) the details of the adulterated food items and their quantity seized by Government till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) According to the information provided by the State/U.T. Governments, the percentage of adulteration in food articles declined from 11.03 percent of the samples collected in 2003 to 7.21 percent in 2008.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Besides laying down standards for various food articles and regulations on use of additives, labelling, contaminants etc., the Central Government issues appropriate directions and alerts to ensure safety of food. Penal action is taken under the provisions of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act, 1954 in case of violation of the provisions of the PFA Act, 1954/PFA Rules, 1955. Considering the need for a comprehensive approach to food safety in the country, the Parliament has passed the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, to replace the existing PFA Act, 1954 and some other food related laws. Under the provisions of the new Act, the Government has constituted the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India to carry out the purposes of said Act. As envisaged in the Act, the Central Advisory Committee, a Scientific Committee and 8 Scientific Panels have also been constituted. The State/UT Governments also have been advised to appoint Food Safety Commissioners and other Officers for implementation of the Act.

(d) The implementation of PFA Act/Rules is entrusted to the Food (Health) Authorities of the States/Union Territories. The information regarding quantity of adulterated food items seized by them is not maintained centrally.

Unified healthcare programme

2681.MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to launch a unified healthcare programme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the proposed programme will cater to the needs of both urban and rural poor in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Government has already launched National Rural Health Mission in the year 2005 with an objective to provide accessible, affordable and accountable health care services to rural population including rural poor. No separate programme for urban poor has been launched. However NRHM covers urban poor as well by strengthening district and block level hospitals. Programmes for TB, Malaria, Family Welfare, Immunization, Janani Suraksha Yojana cover urban areas as well.

Funds for development of health infrastructure in Jharkhand

2682.MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the strategy of Government to help Jharkhand to construct health and family welfare physical infrastructure at block level and district level; and

(b) the details of funds his Ministry has released to Jharkhand for the last three years, scheme-wise, district-wise and yearwise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Government of India has launched the National Rural Health Mission [NRHM] in April, 2005 to support all State/UT Governments including the State of Jharkhand, to rejuvenate the public health system with a goal to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services to the remotest and rural regions. All the State/UT Governments including Government of Jharkhand, incorporate their requirement for funds for upgradation of existing infrastructure/establish new infrastructure in their annual Programme Implemental Plan under NRHM which is examined in this Ministry. The funds are released as per the recommendations of the National Programme Coordination Committee.

(b) A statement showing the funds released to State of Jharkhand under the Mission and RCH Flexible Pool for Financial Year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is enclosed.

Statement

*Funds released under Mission and RCH Flexible Pools for
F.Ys. 2007-08 to 2009-10 - Jharkhand*

				(Rs. in crores)
Sl.No.	Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	RCH-II	24.29	83.55	103.36
2.	Mission Flexible Pool	66.47	90.23	18.04
GRAND TOTAL		90.76	173.78	121.40

New medical colleges

2683.SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Jharkhand for establishment of medical colleges in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many such proposals have been received from various States till December, 2009 and what is the status for those proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per the time scheduled prescribed in Establishment of new medical college Regulation, 1999, the proposals for establishment of new medical colleges are received by the Central Government between 1st August and 31st August every year. In the year 2009, the Central Government has received 08 proposals from various State Governments/UTs for the academic year 2010-11. Out of these, 06 proposals were sent to Medical Council of India(MCI). Recommendations of MCI in respect of these proposals are awaited for which the last date is 15 th May, 2010 for the current academic year *i.e.* 2010-11.

Deaths due to diseases in Orissa

2684.SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who died from Malaria, Tuberculosis (T.B.) and unknown diseases in Koraput, Rayagada, Kalahandi, Malkanagiri, Nuapada, Bolangir, Sonpur, Kandhmal and Phoolwani Districts in Orissa; and

(b) whether funds allotted to Koraput- Bolangir-Kalahandi districts under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) could achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The number of persons reported to have died from Malaria, Tuberculosis (T.B.) and unknown diseases in Koraput, Rayagada, Kalahandi, Malkanagiri, Nuapada, Bolangir, Sonpur and Kandhamal (Phulbani) Districts in Orissa during 2009 is given below:

Sl.	District	Deaths reported	Deaths reported	Deaths reported
No		due to Malaria	due to T.B.	due to unknown diseases
1	2	3	4	5
1	Koraput	32	135	0
2	Rayagada	19	114	0
3	Kalahandi	5	137	0

1	2	3	4	5
4	Malkanagiri	7	118	0
5	Nuapada	18	38	0
6	Bolangir	0	122	0
7	Sonepur	6	46	0
8	Kandhamal (Phulbani)	35	38	0

(b) As per the information received from the Mission Directorate, NRHM, Orissa, the funds allotted under NRHM to Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi districts during 2009-10 and expenditure incurred upto 28.2.2010 are as under :

Sl. No.	District	Funds allotted (Rs. in lakh)	Funds utilized upto 28.2.2010 (Rs. in lakh)
1	Koraput	1,745.04	1,080.19
2	Bolangir	1,723.65	1,119.51
3	Kalahandi	2,007.56	1,190.91
TOTAL		5,476.25	3,390.61

Trial of Unani drugs for various ailments

2685.SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine has been conducting trials of Unani Drugs on diseases like Bar (Vitiligo), Nar-e-Fase (Eczema), Kala Azar and Cancer;

(b) if so, what is the outcome thereof;

(c) the number of patients suffering from Vitiligo, Eczema and cancer diseases attended in General Out Patient Department (OPD) of the Council Centres during the last two years and how many of them were cured;

(d) whether Government proposes to open more OPD clinic of Unani in the National Capital; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) Yes. The Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) has been conducting clinical studies on Bars (Vitiligo), Nar-e-Farsi (Eczema) and Kala Azar at different centres under the Council. In the area of Cancer, the Council has undertaken literary survey of the disease available in the Unani Classics and is planning to initiate preliminary screening in collaboration with TATA Memorial Hospital, Mumbai with the objective of improving the quality of life of Cancer patients through intervention of Unani medicine.

(c) Number of patients, diseasewise, who attended OPDs during the last two years is given below:

Diseases	No. of Patients	Response is assessed in terms of
Bars (Vitiligo)	23,443.	arresting the further exacerbation in the existing patches, appearance of new patches and % age repigmentation of existing depigmented patches. The response depends upon the chronicity of the disease, part(s) of the body affected and type of the disease (Progressive and non-progressive) and temperament of the patient. Different formulations showed different response, ranging from 66 to 88%. Repigmentation of the depigmented patches also ranged from 40 to 100%. The response of Unani drugs was better and early in patients who were subjected to Munzij and Mushil therapy which is advocated as line of treatment. Four drugs viz, UNIM-001 and UNIM-004 (Oral) and UNIM-003 and UNIM-005 are being largely used in the treatment of this disorder.
Nar-e-Farsi (Eczema)	4660	Response in Eczema is also assessed in term of remission in the disease by subsiding all the clinical signs and symptoms. Response depends

		on the type of Eczema. The two combinations of drugs tried in 4000 and 1200 cases in two groups showed complete remission in 53 & 60% of cases respectively.
Kala Azar	17	Preliminary studies conducted showed significant response of Unani drugs in subsiding all the clinical signs and symptoms and reducing the fatality. The study was conducted on 87 acute cases of Kala Azar and showed 36.8% complete remission. The drugs are entirely safe and free from any side effects. Further studies are in progress.

(d) and (e) Yes. The Delhi Government has recently approved opening of two new Unani Centres one each at Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Hospital and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Hospital, New Delhi. A Unani Medical Centre and Specialty Clinic is already functioning at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi attracting a large number of patients of chronic ailments for Unani treatment.

Insurance coverage for citizens

2686.SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating partnering with the private sector to provide the insurance coverage to people at a low rate on the lines of the Yashaswini Insurance Scheme in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the specific details of the partnerships that Government is thinking of entering into; and

(c) the range of profits that the private sector is expected to each as a result of this partnership?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Promotion of naturopathy in the country

2687.SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are very few colleges/institutions which promote naturopathy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up more institutions to promote naturopathy in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what is the amount annually spent on naturopathy-related institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) Yes.

(b) There are only 12 colleges (including three State Government run colleges located in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka) awarding Bachelor of Naturopathy & Yogic Sciences (BNYS) degree of 5 or 5½ years duration. In addition, there are more than 300 hospitals promoting Yoga and Naturopathy in the country.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has established the National Institute of Naturopathy (NIN), Pune and the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), New Delhi. There is no proposal to set up any new institution at present.

(e) Details of amount spent during last three years is given below.

(Figure in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Institutions	Year		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	NIN	2,98,00,000	4,36,99,993	5,29,99,900
2	CCRYN *	4,38,56,435	11,95,97,014	14,11,99,677
GRAND TOTAL		7,36,56,435	16,32,97,007	19,41,99,577

* Amount includes Yoga

Sex ratio at birth

2688.SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an improvement in sex ratio at birth in the country;

(b) the details of sex ratio at birth, State-wise;

(c) whether targeted programs such as Laadli (Delhi) and the use of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) have helped improve the sex ratio and details thereof; and

(d) what is Government proposing to do with the States with low/worsening sex ratio at birth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Data on sex ratio at birth based on the three-yearly moving average is available from the Sample Registration System (SRS) data. As per the information received from the Registrar General of India (RGI), the sex ratio at birth for India for the periods 2004-06, 2005-07 and 2006-08 is 892, 901 and 904 respectively. State wise details are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) As per the information received from Delhi State, the Laadli (Delhi) and Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) schemes have improved the sex ratio at birth in Delhi. As per the Sample Registration System (SRS) data, the sex ratio at birth for Delhi for the periods 2004-06, 2005-07 and 2006-08 is 847, 871 and 877 respectively.

(d) As per the information received from Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Ministry is implementing the scheme of 'Dhanalakshmi' as a pilot programme to provide a set of staggered financial incentives for families to encourage them to retain the girl child. The Ministry of Women and Child Development declared January 24th as a National Girl Child Day to bring to centre-stage the problems faced by the girl child and create national awareness.

Statement

State-wise details of sex ratio at birth in India

(Female births per 1000 male births)

As per SRS data			
India & bigger States	2004-06	2005-07	2006-08
1	2	3	4
India	892	901	904
Andhra Pradesh	917	915	917
Assam	920	939	933
Bihar	881	909	914

1	2	3	4
Chhattisgarh	961	969	975
Delhi	847	871	877
Gujarat	865	891	898
Haryana	837	843	847
Himachal Pradesh	872	831	938
Jammu & Kashmir	838	854	862
Jharkhand	888	927	922
Karnataka	917	926	935
Kerala	922	958	964
Madhya Pradesh	913	913	919
Maharashtra	879	871	884
Orissa	934	933	937
Punjab	808	837	836
Rajasthan	855	865	870
Tamil Nadu	955	944	936
Uttar Pradesh	874	881	877
West Bengal	931	936	941

Central Drug Authority

2689.SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal for setting up a Central Drug Authority;
- (b) if so, the responsibilities defined for the Authority; and
- (c) the status of the proposal at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes. The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill 2007, introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 21st August 2007, contains provisions for *inter alia* creation of an autonomous drug regulatory authority, namely the Central Drugs Authority in place of the existing Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO).

(b) In the said bill, the Central Drugs Authority has *inter alia* been assigned the responsibilities of issuing, cancelling or suspending licences, recommending to the Central Government the standards for drugs and cosmetics and measures for regulating clinical trials, manufacture, sale, distribution import, export etc of drugs and cosmetics.

(c) The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill,' 2007 was examined by the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health & Family Welfare which gave its recommendations in its 30th Report on Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 2007 on 21.10.2008.

Spending on healthcare sector

2690.SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India is among the countries with lowest health parameters in the World;
- (b) if so, the position of India;
- (c) whether Government spending on health sector is inadequate to improve the situation;
- (d) the details of percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) investment in the health sector since 1990;
- (e) whether Government considers increasing the share of investment in this sector; and
- (f) the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) According to Economic Survey 2009-10 brought out by Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, India fares poorly in most of the indicators in comparison with a number of developing countries like China and Sri Lanka. The table below gives data on select health parameters of India in comparison with various regions of the world:

Infant Mortality and total fertility Rate

Country/World/ Region	Infant Mortality (Total per 1000 live births (2009))	Total fertility Rate (2009)
India	53	2.68
World	46	2.54
More developed regions	6	1.64
Less developed Regions	51	2.70
Least developed countries	80	4.29

Source: UNFPA, State of World Population 2009.

(c) and (d) Data on investment in health sector is not available in the published official statistics. However, share of public expenditure on health as percentage of GDP has generally shown an increasing trend since 1990, as can be seen from the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(e) and (f) The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012) aims at raising public health spending to at least 2 percent of GDP. In this direction, the allocation for the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and a number of other programmes has also been enhanced substantially in the first four years of the Plan period.

Statement

Public expenditure on health as percentage share of GDP

Sl.No. Year		Health expenditure as percentage of GDP (Central & State Govt.)
1	2	3
1.	1990-91	1.28
2.	1991-92	Not Available
3.	1992-93	Not Available
4.	1993-94	Not Available
5.	1994-95	Not Available
6.	1995-96	1.19
7.	1996-97	1.16
8.	1997-98	1.23
9.	1998-99	1.09
10.	1999-00	1.29
11.	2000-01	1.33
12.	2001-02	1.25
13.	2002-03	1.29
14.	2003-04	1.26
15.	2004-05	1.16

1	2	3
16.	2005-06	1.23
17.	2006-07	1.22
18.	2007-08	1.23
19.	2008-09 (RE)	1.37
20.	2009-10 (BE)	1.45

Source: Compiled by Reserve Bank of India from Budget Document of Union and State Governments

Expansion of medical education in the country

2691. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the organic link between the Medical Council of India (MCI) and Government with regard to medical education and access of medical education to poorer sections of the society;

(b) to what extent has Government been able to encourage State Governments to set up medical colleges;

(c) whether it is a fact that the MCI creates un-helpful circumstances and impossible demands to State Governments from entering the medical education field; and

(d) what steps would Government take to have a time-bound plan to expand exponentially the medical education sector in the country to meet our health needs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The Medical Council of India has been established as a statutory body under the provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 to regulate the standards of medical education in the country. The Regulations are framed and notified by the Council after obtaining prior consent of the Central Government. Norms are prescribed to ensure minimum standards and periodic inspections are conducted by the Council.

(b) to (d) To facilitate setting up of more medical colleges, the Medical Council of India Regulations are reviewed from time to time and recent amendments made in the criteria of land requirement, teacher-student ratio, bed-strength and incentives given to doctors serving in the rural

areas. There is an approved centrally sponsored scheme for strengthening and upgradation of State Government medical colleges with an allocation of Rs. 1350 crore during 11th Plan for starting /increasing PG courses.

Training of ASHAs

2692.SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;
- (b) the number of ASHAs who have been trained in various modules;
- (c) the number of ASHAs who have been provided with drug kits; and
- (d) whether Government is thinking of making ASHAs more responsive and helpful for successful implementation of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) 70,700 ASHAs are working in Andhra Pradesh. The district wise detail are given in the enclosed Statement (See below).

(b) All ASHAs were given training for 30 days at Durgabai Deshmukh Mahila Pranganams at district level. The training is for 21 days in the pranganam and 9 days field training. The training is given in one module covering all the chapters of five modules of Govt. of India.

(c) All the ASHAs were provided dug kits (Nylon Matty Bags) after completion of their training and instructions were issued to all the DM&HOs/MOs of PHCs, to refill the ASHA Drug Kits on ASHA Day (last Tuesday of every month) from to time as per the requirement at PHC level.

(d) Yes.

Statement

ASHA's District-wise training information

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Total No. of ASHHAs in A.P
1	2	3
1.	Srikakulam	3326
2.	Vizianagaram	2596

1	2	3
3.	Viskhapatnam	5188
4.	East Godavari	4289
5.	West Godavari	3260
6.	Krishna	3347
7.	Guntur	3275
8.	Prakasam	3031
9.	Nellore	2291
10.	Chittoor	3230
11.	Kadapa	2548
12.	Aanantapur	3057
13.	Kurnool	3243
14.	Mahabubnagar	4543
15.	Rangareddy	1712
16.	Hyderabad	1140
17.	Medak	2129
18.	Nizamabad	2154
19.	Adilabad	2979
20.	Karimnagar	2880
21.	Warangal	3477
22.	Khammam	3712
23.	Nalgonda	3293
TOTAL		70700

Measures to improve PHCs

2693.DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme to improve the functioning and development of hospitals and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) of Central Government in rural areas in the country; and

(b) if so, whether funds have been sanctioned for Rajasthan during current financial year in this regard and the details of funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. The Government of India has launched the National Rural Health Mission [NRHM] in April, 2005 to support all State/UT Governments to rejuvenate the public health system with a goal to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services to the remotest and rural regions. Under the Mission, funds are provided to State/UT Governments, as per their priorities, to strengthen their health infrastructure, improve the availability of human resource and improve the service delivery. However, the rural hospitals (Community Health Centre, a 30 bedded hospital) and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in rural areas are owned, maintained and run by respective State/UT Governments.

(b) Yes. An amount of Rs. 446.13 crores has been allocated for State of Rajasthan, under Mission Flexible Pool and RCH Flexible Pool for year 2010-11.

Growth of herbal industry

2694.SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the market size of the herbal industry is expected to double by 2015 at Rs. 15,000 crore on account of increasing global demand;

(b) if so, the details thereof, item-wise and country-wise; and

(c) the revenue to be generated from herbal industry and the steps being taken to create proper awareness among the rural areas in our country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) The details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The details of revenue to be generated from Herbal Industry is not maintained by the Department of AYUSH. However under the Central Sector scheme for Promotion of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) in AYUSH, the Government conducts AROGYA Health Melas in all major towns; the Government organizes National Campaigns, releases advertisements on TV, Newspaper, and other print media about the safety and efficacy of using herbal medicine.

Government has also established National Medicinal Plants Board for integrated development of medicinal plant sector.

Statement

Item-wise and country-wise details of herbal industry

(a) India's Share in the export of Medicinal plants and herbs in the global herbal exports as per data reported by United Nations stood at 8.13%. India is the second largest exporter of Medicinal plants and herbs next only to China (28%).

India's share in Global Trade in Medicinal Plants (US\$ mn.)

Year*	CAGR			
	2007	2008	% share	(2004-2008)
India's Export	113.12	130.49	8.13%	22.44%
Global Exports	1,637.30	1,604.2		6.87%

Source: UN trade database Comtrade, ITC, Pharmexcil Research (Calendar years) (Data available only in US\$)

India's exports of Herbsals & Ayush products stood Rs. 1,156.64 crores last year and the exports are growing at a compounded annual growth rate of 13.46%.

India's Herbal and AYUSH Exports (figs in Rs. Crores)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	CAGR (2004-05 to 2008-09)
Herbals	377.02	470.73	594.77	19.30
AYUSH Products	263.00	326.04	561.87	8.58%
Total	640.02	796.77	1,156.64	13.46%

Source : DGCIS & Pharmexcil Research

(b) The details thereof, item wise and country wise:

The top 10 Export Destinations and top 10 Herbal & AYUSH commodities as per HS codes are provided in tables below:

Top 10 Destinations of India's Herbs & AHYSUH products (figs, in Rs. Crores)

Country	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (2004-05 to 2008-09)
USA	16,774.37	21,920.21	28,219.05
Russia	3,977.73	7,678.41	16,767.31
Pakistan	3,575.07	4,246.32	4,974.45
Ukraine	1,050.52	2,189.62	4,933.41
UAE	3,934.73	4,130.13	4,111.90
Germany	2,438.76	2,986.29	3,837.08
Nepal	2,695.31	2,728.15	3,798.01
Kazakhstan	392.71	744.62	3,542.95
Japan	3,050.76	2,576.02	3,162.60
UK	1,529.57	2,134.45	2,816.46

Source: DGCIS, Pharmexcil Research

*Top 10 Herbal & Ayush Products (HS Code-wise)
exported from India (figs. in Rs. Crores)*

Rank	Commodity Code	Commodity Name	2006-07	2007-02	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	12119032	Psyllium husk (isobgul hus)	254.69	346.66	446.62
2	30049011	Medicaments of ayurvedic system	169.18	196.25	315.29
3	30039011	Medicants of ayurvedic system	90.36	125.19	236.21
4	12119022	Senna leaves and pads	26.70	30.71	49.07
5	12119099	Other plants & parts of plants used in prfmry, pharmacy, insecticide/fungicidal purpose, fresh/dried	20.03	29.49	26.92
6	13021100	Saps & extracts of opium	19.00	15.44	22.54

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	12119029	Other leaves, powder, flurs & pods fresh/drd/ w/n cut crshd/pwdrd	14.93	12.25	15.49
8	13021916	Extracts, neem	12.32	11.79	10.19
9	12119013	Psyllium seed (isobgul)	6.06	4.72	7.72
10	30049012	Medicaments of unani system	0.65	0.92	4.98

Source: DGCIS, Pharmexcil Research

Three year medical course for rural doctors

‡2695. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to start a three year smaller course for MBBS to increase the availability of doctors in rural areas;

(b) if so, whether it would be appropriate to appoint doctors having three year MBBS course for rural population and doctors having five year MBBS course for urban population;

(c) the reasons for such a discrimination between poor rural population and urban population and playing with their lives and whether it is justified; and

(d) whether anatomy of poor rural people and urban people is different so that such a decision has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) The Central Government has received a proposal from Medical Council of India for introduction of short term medical course for rural areas, which is under examination.

Insufficient optometrists in the country

2696.SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every third blind person in the world is an Indian and millions of others suffer from defective vision;

(b) whether a recent survey also shows that population to optometrist ratio in India is 2,00,000:1 as compared to 10,000:1 in developed nations;

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the demand for qualified optometrist in our country is expected to rise steeply and the estimated requirement is 2 lakh whereas only meagre 5,000 qualified optometrists are currently available; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken by Government to increase their number?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per World Health Organization estimates, out of the total 37 million blind persons (VA \leq 3/60) in the world, 7 million are in India. In China and India, the estimated numbers of blind people in 1990 were 6.7 and 8.9 million, respectively. Every 5th person blind in the world may be Indian.

(b) and (c) There are approximately 6000 Optometrists in Government Sector and 18000 in NGO and Private Sector in India and about 1200 pass out every year, making a ratio of one for every population 77000.

(d) and (e) More Optometrists are needed to fulfill patients requirements for eye care in the country as the Ophthalmologists-Optometrists ratio should be 1:4. There is a shortfall of 32000 Optometrists. There is a provision in the 11th Five Year Plan, under the National Programme for Control of Blindness for training of Ophthalmic Assistants.

High MMR in rural areas

2697.SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the current Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in rural areas continues to be 254 deaths per one lakh live births, despite the goal of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to bring it to 100;

(b) whether one of the reasons for a continuing high MMR is the lack of adequate healthcare facilities in rural health centres;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there is a detailed plan of how Government plans to address women's Health issues in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) to (d) As per the latest estimates of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) from the (RGI) - Sample Registration System (SRS), the MMR of India has declined from 301 per 100,000 live births (2001-2003) to 254

per 100,000 live births (2004-06). Registrar General, of India (RGI) does not give estimates of MMR separately for rural areas. Under the National Rural Health Mission, goal for reduction of MMR is 100 per lakh live births by 2012.

As per the Rural Health Statistics, published in 2009 by the Statistics Division of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, 146036 Sub Centres, 23458 Primary Health Centres and 4276 Community Health Centres are functional in rural areas of the country as on March 2008.

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and under its umbrella, the Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II, seeks to improve the availability of and access to quality health care including Maternal and Child Health services particularly to rural population throughout the country, with a special focus on 18 States with weak public health indicators and weak infrastructure. Under this programme the steps taken by the Government to reduce maternal mortality are:

1. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a cash benefit scheme to promote Institutional Delivery with a special focus on Below Poverty Line (BPL) and SC/ST pregnant women, which has brought about significant increases in institutional delivery.
2. Operationalizing Community Health Centres as First Referral Units (FRUs) and Primary Health Centres (24X7) for round the clock maternal care services and provision of quality Ante- natal, Intra-natal, Post-natal care.
3. Augmenting the availability of skilled manpower by means of different skill- based trainings such as Skilled Birth Attendance; training of MBBS Doctors in Life Saving Anaesthetic Skills and Emergency Obstetric Care including Caesarean Section.
4. Provision of Ante-natal and Post Natal Care services including prevention and treatment of Anaemia by supplementation with Iron and Folic Acid tablets during pregnancy and lactation. Pregnant women who are found to be clinically anaemic are given an additional 100 tablets. IFA tablets are distributed to pregnant and lactating, woman through the Sub-Centre ANMs and through outreach activities at Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHNDs).
5. Appointment of an Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) to facilitate accessing of health care services by the community including pregnant women.

Steps to control population explosion

2698.SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian population would overtake that of China;
- (b) if so, the steps being consider to control population explosion; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) As per the Report of the Working Group on Population Stabilization -Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012), Indian population is expected to overtake that of China by the year 2030.

(b) and (c) The following initiatives have been taken in pursuance of the objectives of National Population Policy 2000 under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and Jansankaya Sthirata Kosh (JSK) to check the growth of population:

- (i) Fixed day, Fixed Place Family Planning Services round the year encouraged through growing number of 24x7 PHCs and better functioning CHCs and other health facilities under NRHM.
- (ii) Increase the basket of choice by systematically and carefully introducing new and effective contraceptives in the programme.
- (iii) Compensation Package for Sterilization was increased in September, 2007 *i.e.* in vasectomy from Rs.800/- to Rs.1500/-and tubectomy from Rs.800/- to Rs.1000/- in public facilities and to a uniform amount of Rs.1500/- in accredited private health facilities for all categories in all States for vasectomy.
- (iv) Promotion of Intra Uterine Device (IUD) 380A intensively as a spacing method because of its longevity of 10 years and advantages over other IUDs.
- (v) No Scalpel Vasectomy is also encouraged to ensure male participation.
- (vi) National Family Planning Insurance Scheme was started since November, 2005 to compensate the sterilization acceptors for failures, complications and deaths and also provides indemnity insurance cover to doctors.
- (vii) The outreach activities have been taken up through the institution of ASHAs and Monthly Village Health and Nutrition Days under NRHM.

- (viii) The Prerna strategy (Responsible Parenthood Practices) of Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (JSK) aims at promotion of delayed marriage (after the legal age) among girls, by rewarding and publically honouring the women who marry after the legal age and ensure proper spacing in the birth of their children.
- (ix) The Santushti strategy provides private sector gynaecologists and vasectomy surgeons an opportunity to conduct sterilization operations in Public Private Partnership (PPP).
- (x) A Call Centre operated by JSK on Reproductive, Family Planning and Child Health provides guidance/authentic information on issues related to reproductive and child health.

Patenting of medicine under free trade agreement

2699.SHRI MOHAMMED AMIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the free trade agreement being negotiated with the European Union; and

(b) if so, what are the articles of agreement pertaining to patents of medicines?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, The issues flagged by the European Union for discussion in the draft chapter on Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) in the Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) include proposals for patent linkage, patent term extension and access to medicine. The chapter on IPRs in the BTIA is at a draft stage which gives the preliminary position of each of the parties and is only a consultative draft which will be subject to stakeholder consultations.

Formulation of standards for energy drinks

2700.SHRI R.C. SINGH:

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA:

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

(a) whether Government has constituted an Expert Committee to formulate standards for energy drinks in the country;

(b) if so, the composition of said Committee along with term of reference thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said Committee will finalize the standards for energy drinks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has informed that it has constituted an Expert Group for the purpose of formulating the standards of the energy drinks. A details containing the composition and terms of reference of the said Expert Group is enclosed as Statement (*See below*).

(c) Setting of standards involve, *inter alia*, consultation with stakeholders, risk assessment etc. It is, therefore, not feasible to indicate a definite time frame.

Statement

Composition and terms of reference of the Expert Group

The composition of Expert Group

1. Dr. Amarinder Singh Bawa, Director, Defence Food Research Laboratory, Mysore.
2. Director, National Institute Nutrition, Hyderabad.
3. Director, Central Food Toxicological Research Institute, Mysore.
4. Dr. Mukul Das, Dy. Director, Indian Institute of Toxicology Research, Lucknow.
5. Commissioner, Food and Drugs Administration, Maharashtra.
6. Commissioner, Food Safety, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.
7. Dr. Joseph I Lewis, Head, R&D, M/s. Marico Ltd., Mumbai.

Terms of reference

- To examine the scientific literature and global position on use of caffeine and non-carbonated beverages and their labelling.
- To recommend the limit of caffeine in energy drinks and non-carbonated beverages under Food Regulations.
- To suggest suitable safety and products standards of Energy Drink.

Rajiv Gandhi Aarogyasri 108

2701.DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has done a study on the popular programme 'Rajiv Gandhi Aarogyasri 108' of Andhra Pradesh which is helping 25 lakh rural poor and procedures for 5.5 lakh patients in three years at cost of Rupees 1140 crore per year; and

(b) if so, whether it will be taken up as an all India programme for 'Health Security'?

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

(b) Under National Rural Health Mission, funds are released to State/UT Government for the approved activities including emergency medical transport facilities. The model for implementation of the programme/particular activity is selected by respective State/UT Government depending upon their requirement and suitability.

Rising cases of tuberculosis

2702.SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

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

(a) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) in its recent report has revealed that a growing number of persons are being affected by tuberculosis in India in comparison to other nations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken for the treatment of patients affected by tuberculosis;

(d) whether the State Governments have been directed to provide free treatment to patients affected by tuberculosis; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) No. The estimated rate of TB incidence (*i.e.* the number of new TB cases occurring over a period of one year) is on the decline in India. According to WHO Global TB Report 2009, the TB incidence in India is currently 168 per one lakh population as compared to 184 per one lakh population in 2001. Among the 22 High TB Burden countries, India ranks 17th in terms of incidence. The highest incidence rate of 948 per one lakh population in the world is reported from South Africa.

(c) to (e) The revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) widely known as DOTS, is being implemented as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the entire country. Under the programme, diagnosis and treatment facilities, including supply of anti TB drugs are provided free of cost to all TB patients through State Governments. More than 12700 microscopy centres have been established in the country. Treatment centres (DOTS centers) have been established near the residence of patients to the extent possible. All government hospitals, Community, Health Centres (CHCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Sub-centres are DOT Centres. In addition, NGOs Private Practitioners (PPs) involved under the RNTCP, Community, Volunteers, Anganwadi Workers, Women Self Groups etc. also function as DOT Providers/DOT Centres. Drugs are provided under direct observation and the patients are monitored so that they complete their treatment.

Heavy Industries in Kashmir

2703.PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no heavy industries in Kashmir region of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) whether Government would consider to propose setting up some heavy industries there in foreseeable future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) No, Sir. Under the Department of Heavy Industry, there is one unit-HMT(Chinar Watch) Ltd. located at Srinagar in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

(b) At present there is no such proposal under the Department of Heavy Industry.

Utilization of BRGF by States

2704.SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the States have been lagging in utilizing the funds allocated under Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF);

(b) if so, the details of the funds released and utilized under BRGF during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, State-wise; and

(c) what are the reasons for under-utilization of the fund by the States and the steps being taken to see that the BRGF created for addressing the issues of regional imbalances in 250 backward districts in the country is better utilized by the States?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Some of the States are lagging behind in utilising the BRGF releases.

(b) During the years 2007-08 to 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 9182.20 crore has been released to the States covered under the BRGF Programme. Out of this, utilisation certificates (UCs) are due in respect of Rs. 5647.30 crore released during 2007-08 and 2008-09, against which UCs received as on 31.03.2010 are for Rs.4832.70 crore. UCs for the grants released during 2009-10 would become due only by 31.03.2011. Year-wise and State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Ministry has identified the following main reasons for the under utilisation of funds by the States.

(i) Delay in release of funds by the States to the Panchayats and Other implementing agencies/institutions.

(ii) Certain procedural delays in implementation at the State level.

The State Governments, through the High Powered Committee chaired by the State Chief Secretary, is expected to constantly review the implementation of the programme and take steps to remove the bottlenecks. The Ministry too has taken several steps in this regard, which include the following:

(i) A decision has been taken to impose penal interest for delayed transfer of BRGF funds from the Consolidated Fund of the States to the implementation authorities. The penal interest will be credited to the accounts of the implementation authorities.

(ii) All the States have been requested to expedite the planning process right from the Gram Panchayat level to the State High Powered Committee level in order to ensure early submission of the duly approved district plans for 2010-11. This will facilitate BRGF funds release in the first quarter of 2010-11.

(iii) The States have been advised to submit the schedule of implementation along with their proposed monthly expenditure at the beginning of the financial year.

(iv) The States are being pursued for expediting the pace of implementation of the programme through review meetings, regular communications, video conferences, etc.

(v) Workshops are being conducted for all States during April and May 2010 for deliberation and approval of the Annual Plans for the current year.

Statement

BRGF Development Grant and Capacity Building Grant released and utilised during 2007-08 to 2009-10 - As on 31.03.2010

Amount Rs. in crore

State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Release	Utilisation reported	Release	Utilisation reported	Release	Utilisation reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	314.9	314.9	250.4	245.6	357.4	180.4
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	11.1	9.8	14.7	0.0
Assam	60.0	48.1	53.2	3.5	56.0	22.4
Bihar	538.2	538.2	421.6	335.5	519.0	78.0
Chhattisgarh	224.9	224.9	205.5	196.9	216.1	0.0
Haryana	25.6	25.3	25.7	16.5	19.4	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	27.7	27.7	23.4	23.2	27.4	0.0
Gujarat	0.0	0.0	6.0	5.5	96.6	0.0
Jammu and Kashmir	0.0	0.0	40.8	0.0	9.0	0.0
Jharkhand	21.0	0.0	290.3	197.2	209.2	0.0
Karnataka	94.5	92.9	0.0	0.0	103.3	0.0
Kerala	23.2	16.3	0.0	0.0	24.2	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	402.4	397.3	324.4	227.9	315.7	0.0
Maharashtra	0.0	0.0	29.8	4.9	228.2	0.0
Manipur	34.7	31.4	14.6	5.6	27.7	0.0
Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	37.5	24.2	23.5	0.0
Mizoram	19.2	15.6	2.0	2.0	21.3	0.0
Nagaland	31.9	31.9	33.3	33.1	43.0	6.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa	281.7	272.7	227.8	177.8	223.7	23.9
Punjab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.0
Rajasthan	300.9	295.6	183.5	76.9	141.4	0.0
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	12.7	9.8	11.6	0.0
Tamil Nadu	0.0	0.0	113.5	62.6	62.1	0.0
Tripura	0.0	0.0	11.8	8.4	8.6	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	25.3	21.2	541.7	535.7	579.9	280.6
Uttarakhand	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Bengal	192.3	188.0	159.6	88.2	181.1	10.2
TOTAL	2618.2	2542.0	3029.1	2290.7	3535.0	602.1

Women development programmes at grassroot level

2705.SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether, with 50 per cent reservation for women at the Panchayat Raj level, India will have two million women leaders at the local level, and women chairperson rising from 80,000 to 1,20,000, Government would organise women development programmes to sharpen rustic wisdom at grassroot level, so as to achieve fulfillment of constitutional role realistically;

(b) if so, whether structure capsule has been designed so that women's functional efficiency at all Panchayat Raj levels could be enhanced; and

(c) whether NGOs and other similar organisations would be involved?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. With the 50 percent reservation for women at the Panchayat Raj level, there would be increase in number of Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) from about 10 lakhs to about 14 lakhs. Most of them would be holding office for the first time with little knowledge, orientation and exposure to their expected functions. Besides, the EWRs face multiple deprivations on account of their gender, social bias, house-hold obligation, lower literacy, lack of confidence etc.

This Ministry has been seized of the importance of training of functionaries/officials of PRIs since its inception. The training to Elected Representatives of PRIs is provided under BRGF capacity

building component in the 250 BRGF districts and under the scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) in the non BRGF district. In RGSY, some NGOs have also been directly funded on the recommendations of the respective State Govts. for providing training to PRI members.

The training under the above two components covers both male & female representatives of the PRIs. However, in order to address the empowerment of EWRs in a systematic, programmatic manner, this Ministry has launched a new scheme namely Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA) in September 2007. The objective of this scheme is to knit the EWRs in a network and through group action, empower themselves, so that both their participation and representation on local governance issues improves. This scheme also has a component of sensitization programme which is primarily aimed at and also will continue with suitable amplifications/modifications, as felt necessary enhancing the capacity of the EWRs and EYRs to take up their new responsibilities as local legislators and decision-makers under Panchayati Raj.

Selling price of gas in the country

†2706. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

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

- (a) whether it is fact that selling price of gas in the country varies from USD 1.98 to USD 9 per unit;
- (b) if not, the lowest and the highest selling prices in the country during December, 2009;
- (c) the reasons for wide disparity in these selling prices;
- (d) whether Government has prepared any proposal to implement uniform selling price throughout the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As per available information, the lowest selling price of natural gas in the country is US\$1.08/mmbtu (Rs. 1904/mscm), which is the Administered Price Mechanism (APM) price for power & fertilizers customers in North-East. The highest selling price of gas in December 2009 was

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

US\$ 7.60 / mmbtu (Ex terminal - basis) for spot Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG). The above prices are excluding applicable taxes, levies, marketing margin, transportation tariff, etc.

(c) The wide disparity in the prices of natural gas in the country is due to different pricing regimes. At present, there are broadly two pricing regimes for gas in the country, *i.e.*, gas priced under Administered Price Mechanism (APM) and non-APM or free market gas. The price of APM gas is set by the Government. As regards non-APM /free market gas, this could also be broadly divided into two categories, namely, (i) imported LNG and (ii) gas produced from New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) & pre-NELP fields. While the price of LNG imported under term contracts is governed by the Sale Purchase Agreement (SPA) between the LNG seller and the buyer, the spot cargoes are purchased on mutually agreeable commercial terms. As regards NELP & pre-NELP gas, its pricing is governed in terms of the provisions of Production Sharing Contract (PSC) signed between the Government and the Contractors.

(d) and (e) To examine the concept of common pooled pricing, Government has asked GAIL (India) Ltd. to undertake a study. Report has been submitted to the Government and comments on the same have been sought from various Ministries, Departments, Planning Commission & other stakeholders. The report has also been put on the MoPNG web site.

Bidding of NELP-VIII

2707.SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the outcome of the bidding of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP)-VIII; and
- (b) the expected increase in production from NELP-VIII blocks per year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Under the eighth bid round of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP-VIII), 70 blocks (24 deepwater blocks, 28 shallow water blocks, 18 onland blocks) were offered. 76 bids were received for 36 blocks. Out of 36 blocks, 34 blocks are likely to be awarded.

(b) The commercial production of oil/gas from the blocks awarded under NELP-VIII will depend on the successful exploration, discoveries made, their commerciality and implementation of Development Plan subsequently.

Country's Oil and gas reserves

†2708. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has information regarding total capacity of oil and gas reserves in the country and the total number of Government and private sector companies involved in production of oil and gas and their total production during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is contemplating any new technology for more production on less cost; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The position of Balance crude oil and gas reserves during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given below:

As on 01.04.07		As on 01.04.08		As on 01.04.09	
Oil (MMT)	Gas (BCM)	Oil (MMT)	Gas (BCM)	Oil (MMT)	Gas (BCM)
766.88	1076.27	770.11	1039.96	784.05	1111.23

Presently, total 26 Companies are involved in the country in production of oil and gas, either as Operators or as Consortium Partners. The total production of oil and gas during the last three years are given below:

2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
Oil (MMT)	Gas (BCM)	Oil (MMT)	Gas (BCM)	Oil (MMT)	Gas (BCM)
34.13	32.40	33.50	32.84	33.71	47.48

(c) and (d) Contractors are employing various technologies such as Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) Schemes and Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) Schemes, drilling of Horizontal and Multilateral Wells, rig-less well interventions, Well stimulations etc. to augment the production of oil and gas.

LPG outlets in Jharkhand

2709.MS. MABEL REBELLO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) outlets have been sanctioned in the current year for the rural areas of Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details of sanctioned LPG outlets, block-wise and district-wise for the last three years in the State; and

(c) by when all the tribal blocks of Jharkhand will have LPG outlets with the time-frame thereof, block-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) During the last three years and current year, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have advertised 15 locations for setting up of LPG distributor in the State of Jharkhand. Out of which one LPG distributor at Birsanagar, District East Singhbhum has since been commissioned in the year 2009-10 and Letter of Intent (LoI) for 7 locations have already been issued. The selection for the balance locations is in progress. The block-wise/district-wise details are available with the Director (Marketing) of OMCs concerned.

In addition to this, notice inviting applications for selection of LPG distributors under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitak Yojana (RGGLVY) have been issued on 17.10.2009 by OMCs for establishing 80 new LPG distributors in the State of Jharkhand and the selection of the same is in progress as per policy.

However, the selection of LPG distributorships is made by OMCs themselves, in terms of laid down guidelines. Commissioning/opening of distributors involves Field Verification of Credentials of the selected candidate, construction of godown/showroom and obtaining statutory clearances. It is therefore, not possible to indicate any time frame for commissioning/opening of LPG distributors, but every effort is made to do so as quickly as possible.

De-control of petrol and diesel prices

2710.SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to free petrol and diesel from price control and to increase price of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Kerosene;

(b) if so, the reasons for considering decontrolling prices of petrol and diesel;

(c) whether increase in the prices of petroleum products would not fuel inflation; and

(d) what would be impact on finance of oil companies and subsidy burden on Government in case these prices are not increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) An Expert Group, constituted by the Government on "A Viable and Sustainable System of Pricing of Petroleum Products" under the chairmanship of Dr. Kirit Parikh, has submitted its Report on 3rd February, 2010. The Group had, *inter alia*, recommended that the pricing of Petrol and Diesel should be market-determined and that retail prices of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG be increased. The Government has not taken a decision on the recommendations on the Expert Group.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Solar photovoltaic plant of ONGC

2711. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is looking to start a 10 MW solar photovoltaic plant, with plans for a solar thermal project under National Solar Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the areas in which the company is exploring sites for its solar photovoltaic project; and

(c) the time by which the project will be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) is examining feasibility of setting up 10 MW grid connected solar power project with suitable technology on its own available spare land. ONGC is also exploring prospective sites in Gujarat and Rajasthan.

(c) ONGC will make efforts to complete the projects within the timelines of National Solar Mission so as to avail the tariff benefits under the mission subject to land availability, grid connectivity etc.

Fire at Jaipur Oil depot

2712. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry Committee set up for recent accident in Jaipur oil depot, has submitted its report;

- (b) if so, the finding thereof;
- (c) whether the Committee has fixed the responsibility on any particular person in-charge; and
- (d) if so, what steps Government is taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The inquiry committee set up by this Ministry under the chairmanship of Shri M.B. Lal, Technical Member (Petroleum & Natural Gas), Appellate Tribunal for Electricity and Ex-Chairman & Managing Director of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) to probe the incident of fire at IOC oil depot in Jaipur has submitted its report on 29.1.2010. The report has been put in the public domain and is available on the website of Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) "<http://oisd.nic.in>". The Committee, in its report, has determined the causes and critical factors responsible for this incident and has recommended short term as well as long term measures for preventing such incidents.

(c) and (d) The Committee in its report has analyzed in detail the factors responsible for the accident alongwith root causes and failure of safety policy. The Committee has pointed out the lapses at operator, supervisory and management level. Since both the operators have perished in this accident, this Ministry has directed IOC to examine the report and fix the responsibility for the lapses committed by officials at various levels and take action against erring officials for this tragic accident.

Production of gas in KG basin

2713.SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total capital cost approved by the Director General of Hydrocarbons of production of gas in KG Basin by M/s. RIL-NIKO;
- (b) the actual cost of production in dollar/mmbtu and rated daily production based on the above capital; and
- (c) the cost of components, namely, fixed and variable cost in 4.2 dollar/mmbtu fixed by the Empowered Group of Minister (EGOM) for gas production in KG D6 Basin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Projected/Estimated Investment by Contractor is US \$ 8.835 billion as per

approved Field Development Plan (FDP) of D1 & D3 Gas discoveries in KG-DWN-98/3-block, operated by RIL-NIKO. The Management Committee approved the Field Development Plan (FDP) under the terms and conditions of Production Sharing Contract (PSC).

(b) The actual cost of production of gas during a given period depends on various components such as Exploration and Development Capital Cost, Operating Cost and the quantity of gas produced and it is determined based on the annual Audited Accounts. The production of gas in KG-DWN-98/3 block has started in April 2009 and the actual cost of production during the year 2009-10 would be known after submission of the annual audited accounts for that year as per PSC provisions. The current production of gas from D1 & D3 Fields is in the range of 58-62 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meters Per Day (MMSCMD) depending on the daily offtake.

(c) The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) approved the price basis/formula in accordance with the provisions of Article 21.6.3 of the PSC. Based on the approved formula, sale price of the gas has been derived as US\$ 4.2/mmbtu at the crude oil price of US\$ 60 per barrel and above.

Prices of petroleum products

2714.SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the international prices of crude oil have gone down;
- (b) if so, the reaction thereof in the domestic market;
- (c) whether Government contemplates to reduce oil prices;
- (d) the total quantity imported during the year 2009-10; and
- (e) the total expenditure incurred on import of oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The prices of crude oil in the international market fluctuate on daily basis. The crude oil prices have been steadily increasing since December 2008 largely due to the global economic recovery and increase in demand for oil from the emerging economies. The average price of the Indian Basket of crude oil which was 50.14 dollar per barrel in the month of April 2009 increased

to 78.02 dollar per barrel in the month of March 2010. The average price of Indian Basket of crude oil during the year 2009-10 was 69.76 dollar per barrel. The average price of the Indian Basket of crude oil in the month of April 2010 (upto 12th April 2010) is 83.37 dollar per barrel.

As the retail selling prices of sensitive petroleum products namely, Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG are not being maintained in line with the oil prices in international markets, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are incurring under-recoveries on the sale of these petroleum products. Based on the Refinery Gate Prices for April 2010 (2nd fortnight of April 2010 for Petrol and Diesel) the under recoveries to OMCs on these four petroleum products are estimated as indicated below:

Products	Units	Under-recovery
Petrol	Rs./Litre	5.57
Diesel	Rs./Litre	4.84
PDS Kerosene	Rs./Litre	17.58
Domestic LPG	Rs./Cylinder	265,27

Note: Based on information provided by IOC

(c) In view of the position explained above there is no proposal to reduce the retail selling prices of the sensitive petroleum products at present.

(d) and (e) The import of Crude oil during the year 2009-10 (April 2009 to February 2010) (provisional) both in terms of quantity and value are given below:

Quantity of crude oil import (MMT)	140.4
Value (Rs./Crore)	3,28,104

MMT-Million Metric Tonne

Disparity in prices of petroleum products

†2715. 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 there is wide difference between gate price of petroleum products at oil refineries and consumer selling prices;

(b) if so, the details of gate prices of petrol, diesel and gas at refineries in the end of January, 2010; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of consumer selling prices of these products in Delhi, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Haryana and North-Eastern States during above-said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) pay the domestic refineries Trade Parity price when they purchase Petrol and Diesel and Import Parity Price for Kerosene and LPG. Trade Parity price is the weighted average of Import Parity and Export Parity prices in the ratio of 80:20. As the retail selling prices of Petrol and Diesel are not being maintained in line with the international oil prices, there is a difference between the Refinery Gate price paid to the refineries, which is fixed on fortnightly basis, and the ex-storage point price recovered by the OMCs through the retail selling price of these products. The basic ex-storage selling prices of Petrol and Diesel are uniform at all refinery locations throughout the country. The Refinery Gate Prices (RGP) of products reflect the movement in international oil prices.

The details of all India weighted average Refinery Gate Price for Bharat Stage II Petrol and Diesel applicable for the 2nd fortnight of January 2010 are given below:

Elements	Units	Petrol	Diesel
FOB price	\$/bbl	83.1944	86.5895
Ocean freight	\$/bbl	1.3149	1.5860
C&F price	\$/bbl	84.5093	88.1755
Rupee-dollar Exchange Rate		46.0909	46.0909
C&F price	Rs./KL	24499.46	25562.31
Custom duty	Rs./KL	637.81	665.48
Insurance, port charges etc.	Rs./KL	244.95	256.70
Import Parity Price - 15 degree C	Rs./KL	25382.22	26484.49
Import Parity Price - 29.5 degree C	Rs./KL	24955.80	26164.03
Export Parity Price - 29.5 degree C	Rs./KL	23713.07	24798.78
Trade Parity Price (Refinery Gate Price) (80% Import Parity + 20% Export Parity)	Rs./KL	-24707.25	25890.98

As regards the pricing of Natural Gas, at present, there are broadly two pricing regimes in the country - gas priced under Administered Pricing Mechanism (APM) and non-APM or free market gas. The price of APM gas is set by the Government. As regards non-APM/free market gas, this can be broadly divided into two categories, namely (i) domestically produced gas from New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) & pre-NELP and (ii) imported Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG). The pricing of NELP & pre-NELP gas is governed in terms of the Production Sharing Contracts (PSC) signed between the Government and the contractor. While the price of LNG imported under term contracts is governed by the Sale & Purchase Agreement (SPA) between the LNG seller and the buyer, the spot cargoes are purchased on mutually agreeable commercial terms.

(c) The details of consumer selling prices of Petrol and Diesel in Delhi, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Haryana and North-Eastern States during January 2010 are given below:

Retail selling Price (RSP) as of 1st January 2010

Petrol

	Rs./KL					
State	Maharashtra	Delhi	Haryana	Rajasthan	Assam	Meghalaya
City	Mumbai	Delhi	Ambala	Jaipur	Guwahati	Shillong
Basic Ex-Storage Price	22145.07	22145.07	21925.07	21925.07	21925.07	21925.07
Freight & other elements	1166.35	244.10	401.29	279.50	529.32	229.89
Excise Duty with Cess	13750.50	13750.50	13750.50	13750.50	13750.50	13750.50
Dealer Commission	1125.00	1125.00	1125.00	1125.00	1125.00	1125.00
VAT/Sales Tax	10636.10	7452.93	7440.37	10567.42	9956.34	7294.81
RSP Per KL	48823.02	44717.60	44642.23	47647.49	47286.23	44325.27
RSP (Rs. Per Litre)	48.83	44.72	44.65	47.65	47.29	44.33

Diesel						Rs./KL
State	Maharashtra	Delhi	Haryana	Rajasthan	Assam	Meghalaya
City	Mumbai	Delhi	Ambala	Jaipur	Guwahati	Shillong
Basic Ex- Storage Price	24387.30	24387.30	24387.30	24387.30	24387.30	24387.30
Freight & other elements	523.60	241.48	403.10	332.39	345.97	303.93
Excise Duty with Cess	3708.00	3708.00	3708.00	3708.00	3708.00	3708.00
Air Ambience Charges		250.00				
Dealer Commission	673.00	673.00	673.00	673.00	673.00	673.00
VAT/Sales Tax	7440.91	3657.48	2567.08	5616.98	4692.81	3611.02
RSP Per KL	36732.81	32917.26	31738.48	34717.67	33807.08	32683.25
RSP (Rs. Per Litre)	36.74	32.92	31.74	34.72	33.81	32.69

Authority for petroleum and natural gas pipeline

2716. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to set up a new authority for developing petroleum and natural gas pipeline infrastructure in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission have opposed the move stating that the existing down stream regulator, Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board, is enough to do the job and also to avoid additional administrative cost; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the stance of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) With the increase in availability of natural gas in the country and to ensure supply of natural gas to unserved areas of the country, Government proposes to develop long-

distance Gas Highways leading to a National Gas Grid. The proposal for setting up of National Gas Highway Development Authority is being examined for the same.

(c) and (d) The matter is under discussion in the Government and no firm view has emerged.

Delayed projects under the ministry

2717. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the projects under his Ministry which are running behind schedule;
- (b) the reasons for the same;
- (c) the extend of cost and time overruns as a result thereof;
- (d) the responsibility fixed in the matter; and
- (e) the steps taken to avoid such a situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) 56 projects of oil PSUs relating to Exploration & Production, Pipelines, Refinery upgradation, Liquefied Natural Gas and Liquefied Petroleum Gas are running behind the schedule.

(b) The main reasons for delay of these projects are:

- i. Delay in acquiring of Right of Way (ROW) due to resistance by farmers.
- ii. Delay in award of contracts/packages.
- iii. Delay in execution by contractors.
- iv. Slow progress of drilling of wells.
- v. Delay in supply of equipment/packages by suppliers and local conditions at North East sites.

(c) Out of these 56 projects, only 12 projects have cost overrun. 33 projects have no cost overrun and 11 projects have cost underrun. Because of the magnitude of underrun in the cost of 11 projects, there is a net underrun in the cost of 56 delayed projects and time overrun in majority of the projects ranges from 1 month to 24 months.

(d) and (e) The projects are monitored by the Ministry as well as Oil PSUs on regular basis and remedial action are taken thereon, wherever necessary.

Availability of cheap kerosene oil

†2718. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is going to limit the sale of concessional kerosene oil only to people holding Below Poverty Line (BPL) cards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that because of availability of cheap kerosene oil through these cards, malpractice of mixing kerosene oil with diesel is flourishing; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent this practice, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) At present, Government has no proposal to limit the sale of Public Distribution System Kerosene only to people holding Below Poverty Line (BPL) cards.

(c) and (d) With a view to assessing the genuine demand requirement of kerosene in different States/UTs, the Government commissioned in December 2004 a comprehensive study of the subject through the National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER). NCAER in its report has estimated the total leakage/diversion of kerosene meant for distribution under Public Distribution System (PDS) as 38.6%.

Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) undertake regular and surprise inspections at kerosene dealerships. Also take action under Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and Dealership Agreements against those indulging in black-marketing. The possibility of black marketing of Kerosene by some unscrupulous elements cannot be ruled out due to the huge price difference between kerosene and petrol & diesel. Kerosene is an Ex-Marketing Installation (MI) product and transportation of kerosene from the depot is the responsibility of the State Governments.

In order to check the black marketing of Public Distribution System (PDS) kerosene, the Central Government have made provisions in the Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1993, issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, according to which the dealers cannot sell PDS kerosene at a price higher than the price fixed by the Government or OMCs and that

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the PDS kerosene dealers should prominently display stock-cum-price board at the place of business including the place of store at a conspicuous place. State Governments are empowered to take action against those indulging in black-marketing and other irregularities.

KG Basin gas for Southern States

2719.SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Southern States of the country will get natural gas produced from the Krishna-Godavari (KG) basin;
- (b) if so, by when; and
- (c) the locations which will be covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) For transportation of gas from KG D6 field to Southern States, authorization has been given to lay Kakinada-Nellore-Chennai pipeline, which will pass through East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore & Chittoor districts of Andhra Pradesh and Thiruvallur & Vellore districts of Tamil Nadu; the target for commissioning of the pipeline is 2nd quarter of 2012. In addition, Chennai -Tuticorin pipeline, an extension of Kakinada-Chennai pipeline, will pass through Vellore, Tiruvannamalai, Viluppuram, Salem, Namakkal, Tiruchirappalli, Karur, Dindigul, Madurai, Virudhunagar & Thoothukkudi districts of Tamil Nadu; the target for commissioning of the pipeline is 3rd quarter of 2012. Further, Chennai-Bangalore-Mangalore pipeline, also an extension of Kakinada-Chennai pipeline, will pass through Thiruvallur & Vellore districts of Tamil Nadu, Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh and Kolar, Bangalore Rural, Tumkur, Hassan, Chikmagalur & Dakshina Kannda districts of Karnataka; the target for commissioning of the pipeline is 2nd quarter of 2012.

Domestic oil output target of ONGC

2720.SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the domestic oil output of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has failed to achieved the target fixed for 2009-10;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the target fixed for domestic oil output for 2010-11 along with the steps taken by the ONGC to achieve such targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Details of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation's (ONGC) target for the current year i.e. 2009-10 and actual crude oil production is as under:-

Year	Oil production (MMT)	
	Target	Actual
2009-10	25.764	24.847 (provisional)

As may be seen from above, ONGC was marginally short in achieving crude oil target for the year 2009-10, which was mainly due to the following reasons:

- Delay in putting new wells on production under Heera Redevelopment plan because of delayed commissioning of the HSC & HJ platforms and pipelines (HSC & HJ wells put on production in Nov' 09 and Feb' 10 respectively)
- Less than envisaged gain from Vasai East field.
- Less than envisaged gain from side track and development wells in Mumbai High.
- Decline in base production in Assam Asset and increase in water cut in major matured fields of Ankleshwar Asset.
- Less than envisaged gain from ongoing IOR schemes in Assam Asset and EOR schemes in Mehsana Asset.

(d) MOU target for production of crude oil by ONGC during the year 2010-11 is 27.00 MMT.

To achieve crude oil production targets for the year 2010-11, ONGC is taking various actions including focus on repair of existing wells, artificial lift and stimulation of wells. In addition, efforts are being made including Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) Schemes and Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) Schemes for enhancing oil production in the fields being operated by ONGC in the Offshore and Onshore areas of the country and Development of Marginal Fields.

Fire at IOC Depot, Jaipur

2721.SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Inquiry Committee into recent fire in Jaipur Depot of the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) has found that repeated warnings were given by oil industry safety organization;

(b) if so, what was the nature of such warnings;

(c) whether the Inquiry Committee had ascertained whether the concerned depot had ensured safety compliance norms; and

(d) what are inquiry committee's findings in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) has reported that no such warnings were given by them to Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC). However, during the External Safety Audit carried out in the year 2003 and 2006 certain deficiencies as regards "maintenance and inadequacy in training on handling emergencies" were identified and advised to IOC. The nature of deficiencies identified were:

(i) The shortcomings were noticed in the maintenance/ repair system and it was recommended to strengthen the supervision.

(ii) Defunct Five Motor operated Valves (MOVs) and cabling of MOVs.

(iii) Lack of adequate training for fire fighting activities.

(c) and (d) The Inquiry Committee headed by Shri M.B. Lal has identified the gaps in compliance and details are given in chapter 8 & 9 of the report. The complete report of the Committee is available on the website of OISD i.e. "<http://oisd.nic.in>".

Rise in oil price

2722.SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with the rise in prices of oil and gas in international market Government also raises the same in domestic market resulting in increase in rise in prices but Government earns profit from the increase;

(b) if so, whether it means that the more increase in international market, the more profit in Government coffer;

(c) whether it is not a bad economy, and

(d) whether the State Governments and the people would suffer as a result of this bad economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) As passing on the entire impact of the increase in the international oil prices to the consumers would result in a steep increase in the domestic prices and aggravate inflationary conditions, the Government has been following an equitable Burden Sharing Mechanism, to ensure that the burden of under-recoveries is shared by all the stakeholders; namely the Government, the Public Sector Oil Companies and the consumers in the following manner:

- Government through issue of Oil Bonds/Cash Subsidy;
- Domestic upstream oil companies through price discounts to OMCs;
- OMCs to bear a portion of the under recoveries; and
- Consumers to bear small price increases.

The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) incur under-recoveries on the sale of these products. During the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 (April-December 2009), the OMCs have incurred under-recoveries of Rs. 1,03,292 crore and Rs.29,353 crore respectively on the sale of sensitive petroleum products.

Under the burden sharing mechanism, Government has issued Oil Bonds of Rs.71,292 crore and PSU upstream oil companies have contributed Rs.32,000 by way of discounts on crude oil/products to the OMCs during the year 2008-09. During the year 2009-10, Government 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 oil/products during the first three quarters of 2009-10.

To minimize the hardships of the consumers on account of cascading impact of taxes on domestic retail prices, the Government has progressively reduced the Customs Duty on crude oil and petroleum products to rationalize taxes and duties and keep the consumer prices of these sensitive petroleum products within reasonable limits. Customs Duty on crude oil which was 10% in August 2004 was reduced to Nil in June 2008. Similarly, for Petrol and Diesel, Custom Duty was reduced to 2.5% in June 2008. The Excise Duty on Petrol and Diesel has been made specific. It is only in the Union Budget 2010-11 that Customs Duty on Crude Oil has been restored from Nil to 5% and increased on Petrol and Diesel from 2.5% to 7.5%.

The Central Government on its part, has written to the Chief Ministers of all the State Governments and the Finance Minister of West Bengal, (as the Chairman of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers) in June 2009, requesting them to rationalize the Sales Tax/VAT on Petrol and Diesel so as to reduce the incidence of tax on the oil prices to protect the interest of the consuming public.

Supply of natural gas to Uran GTPS, expansion project

2723.SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal was received by Government from Maharashtra about supply of Natural gas on approved price by Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) to Uran GTPS, expansion project; and when it was received;

(b) what are details and status of it;

(c) the reasons for delay for its sanctioned and the individuals accountable for delay; and

(d) by when this will be sanctioned and the time schedule of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) on issues relating to pricing and commercial utilization of gas under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) has decided to supply gas to meet the existing shortfall in various priority sectors. As regards projects in the pipeline, EGoM has decided that, subject to the availability of gas, necessary allocations from KG D6 fields will be made to these projects as and when they are ready to commence production. Further, the EGoM in its meeting held on 27.10.2009 decided that the requirement of natural gas for plants to be completed beyond 2009-10 would be reviewed from time to time by the EGoM for making firm allotments to such new plants from the fallback quantity available. The said decisions would also apply to the request for allocation of 4.5 mmscmd to Uran Gas Turbine Expansion Project (UGTPS).

Commercial production of CBM in Raniganj

2724.SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) when were the three Coal Bed Methane (CBM) blocks in Raniganj belt awarded to Great Eastern Energy Corporation Limited (GEECL), Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and ESSAR Oil Ltd.;

(b) the present status of commercial production of CBM in these blocks; and

(c) the date of commercial production as per present project schedule in the block where the production is yet to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Three Coal Bed Methane (CBM) blocks viz; Raniganj (South) block was awarded to Great Eastern Energy Corporation Limited (GEECL) on nomination basis on 31.05.2001, Raniganj (North) block was awarded to the consortium of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) & Coal India Ltd. (CIL) on nomination basis on 06.02.2003 and Raniganj (East) block [RG(E)-CBM-2001/1] was awarded under first Round of Coal Bed Methane Policy (CBM-I) to Essar Oil Ltd. (EOL) on 26.7.2002.

(b) Out of these three blocks, commercial production of CBM commenced *w.e.f.* 14.07.2007 from only one block, namely Raniganj (South) operated by GEECL. Current rate of CBM gas production from this block is about 0.09 Million Standard Cubic Meter Per Day (MMSCMD).

(c) The Raniganj (North) CBM block of ONGC is presently under Pilot Phase (Phase-II) which will expire on 8.6.2011. The entry into Development Phase and commercial production will depend on the results of the Pilot Assessment Phase.

As per Field Development Plan (FDP) submitted by EOL for Raniganj (East) block, the commercial production from this block is expected during the year 2011.

Oil fields in Rajasthan

†2725. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

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

(a) whether the production has begun from oil wells in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the quantity of oil drawn out, so far;

(c) whether some technical hindrances were reported while setting up refinery in Rajasthan;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether a new refinery would be established in Rajasthan now in view of American Technology to refine the heavy oil;

(e) whether the Tripathi Committee has visited Rajasthan;

(f) the recommendations of the committee in regard to refinery; and

(g) by when Government would setup the refinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Commercial production of crude oil has commenced *w.e.f.* 29.8.2009 from Mangala Field in RJ-ON-90/1 block in Rajasthan, operated by Cairn India -Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Consortium. As on 31.3.2010, about 3.19 Million barrels of oil has been produced from Mangala field.

(c) and (d) Consequent on de-licensing of refinery sector since June, 1998, a refinery can be set up anywhere in India by a Private or Public Sector Enterprise depending on its commercial viability. Oil and Natural Gas (ONGC) is in consultation with the Government of Rajasthan (GoR) on the feasibility of setting up a refinery at Barmer.

For this purpose, GoR has set up a high level Committee on the 19th August, 2009 for the preparation of a report on the status of oil and gas sector in Rajasthan in the context of future prospects and benefits for the State.

(e) to (g) Yes Sir. The Tripathi Committee visited Barmer in February, 2010 to deliberate various options, pros and cons of setting up of refinery. The committee has submitted its report to GOR in April, 2010.

Strike by employees of public sector oil companies

2726.SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that strike by officers of public sector petroleum companies caused panic at distribution points;

(b) if so, the reasons for strike and settlement arrived at to end the strike; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that employees of public sector do not resort to strike in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) There was no major shortage of petroleum products in the country during the strike. However, some shortages were reported at some retail outlets of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL).

(b) The strike was on the issue of pay revision of the executives of Oil PSUs. The strike was called off by the Oil Sector Officers Association unconditionally.

(c) The oil sector PSUs have taken proactive measures, namely, strengthening of the consultative process for prompt resolution of disputes, regular deliberation with the employees collectives, delineating the role and responsibility of Officers Association as well as Management in resolving employees' related issues, disposal of grievances through constructive dialogue at appropriate level in the company, introduction of Code of Conduct for employees collectives and stricter enforcement of disciplinary rules.

Move to increase prices of petroleum products

2727. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission in its Mid Term Report on Eleventh Plan has suggested his Ministry to increase the prices of kerosene and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is considering the suggestion seriously to increase the prices of kerosene and LPG; and

(d) if so, the reasons why Government is imposing additional burden on the poor and starving "Tadapata Bharat"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission has not yet finalized the Mid Term Appraisal of the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d) The Government has not taken any decision to increase prices of kerosene and LPG.

Rise in demand for petroleum products

†2728. SHRI RAJ MOHTINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that requirement of consumption of petroleum products has been constantly increasing in the country over past few year;

(b) if so, the extent to which the demand of petrol, diesel, Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) have increased from 2004-05 to 2009-10; and

(c) the demand of petrol, diesel, CNG and LPG in December 2009 in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes, Sir. The consumption of petroleum products has been constantly increasing in the country.

(b) The consumption and growth increase of petrol, diesel, Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) during the 2004-05 to 2009-10 are as under:

(Figures in Thousand Metric Tonnes)

Product	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Apr, 09-Feb 10) (Provisional)
Petrol	8251	8647	9286	10332	11258	11661
Growth (%)	4.5	4.8	7.4	11.3	9.0	14.3
Diesel	39650	40191	42896	47669	51710	51158
Growth (%)	6.9	1.4	6.7	11.1	8.5	9.1
CNG *	482.9	568.3	691.1	797.6	950.8	1019.8
Growth (%)	-	17.7	21.6	15.4	19.2	16.4
LPG	10245	10456	10849	12165	12344	12082
Growth (%)	10.1	2.1	3.8	12.1	1.5	7.4

(c) The consumption of petrol, diesel, CNG and LPG during December 2009 is given below:

(Figures in Thousand Metric Tonnes)

Product	Quantity
Petrol	1105
Diesel	5040
CNG *	826
LPG	1205

*CNG data is for Joint Venture companies only.

Signing of pacts with Iran on gas supply

2729. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a proposal to walk out of the proposed Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline project and continue talks with Tehran for a deep-sea pipeline project that avoids Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has signed two pacts with Iran regarding our energy needs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No Sir.

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

(c) and (d) No Sir. However, a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) has been signed between Indian Companies and Iranian Companies on December 01, 2009.

Committee to look into MNREGS

2730. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre has constituted a committee of experts to look into lacunae in implementation of its flagship job guarantee programme;

(b) if so, whether the committee will also look into the issue of creating a separate price index for the beneficiaries of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and linking the wages with Consumer Price Index; and

(c) if so, by when the committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir. The Ministry has not constituted any committee of experts to look into lacunae in the implementation of its flagship job guarantee programme.

(b) The Ministry has separately requested Ministry of Labour and Employment to form a group to examine the issue of creating a separate price index for the beneficiaries of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

PMGSY in Mizoram

2731.SHRI LALHMING LIANA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of fund released to Mizoram Rural Roads Development Agency by the Central Government for construction of roads under the phases V, VI and VII of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Rs. 96.99 crore under Phase-V and Rs. 73.58 crore under Phase-VI have been released to Mizoram Rural Roads Development Agency. Under Phase-VII, no funds have been released so far.

Payment of wages and unemployment allowance under MNREGS

2732.DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre recently in the month of March urged States for timely payment to the beneficiaries of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) and provide unemployment allowance to those who did not get jobs under the scheme;

(b) whether in any review meeting of his Ministry it was conveyed to the representative of the States and Union Territories that better implementation of the scheme in naxal affected States would help in reducing violence; and

(c) if so, what are the other main issues conveyed to them and to what extent all these State Governments have been able to ensure timely payments under MNREGS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Ministry of Rural Development *vide* letter dated 4.3.2010 requested the States to adopt Business Correspondent model in areas not served by Banks and Post Offices with a view to adhere to the twin legal mandate of wage payment within the stipulated time period of 15 days as well as wage disbursement through institutional accounts.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Ministry however, issued advisories dated 27.10 09 to the States affected by Left Wing Extremism to meet employment demand in accordance with provisions of the Act. A copy of the letter is available at NREGA web site www.nrega.nic.in.

Contract of MNREGS work

2733.SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States including Orissa are using heavy machinery in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) work instead of using Card holder workers;

(b) whether there is also some allegation of merging MNREGS work in various State Government projects, MLALAD fund and MPLAD fund to reduce the importance of MNREGS work; and

(c) whether contractors can also be engaged in MNREGS works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) In accordance with para 12 of Schedule-I of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, use of machinery is not allowed under the Act. The Ministry has however, received complaints regarding use of machinery under the Act in some States. One such complaint has been received in respect of Orissa.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. Para 11 of Schedule-I of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA provides that the Scheme shall not permit engaging any contractor for implementation of the projects under it.

Deep bored hand pumps

†2734. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been made to install the deep bore hand pumps to provide water to the people of Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) and (b) A memorandum for the integrated development of Budelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh had been presented to Hon'ble Prime Minister, signed by a number of Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly. The request was for financial assistance for the development of the region through a comprehensive package. The

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

memorandum included many issues, of which one was construction of small dams on the river Betwa and its tributaries to elevate the ground water level in the area and provide for drinking water. However, in the memorandum there is no direct demand for installation of deep bored hand pumps.

Another request for additional funds of Rs. 1370 crore, for providing drinking water from surface sources in 6 districts of Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh was also received from Minister, Public Health Engineering Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Average work days in NREGA

2735.SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that average work days of employment under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in Bihar in 2008-09 was very low as compared to other States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the reasons for this low average; and

(d) what are the steps Government is taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) As reported by the State Governments, at national level average number of persondays of employment per household during 2009-10 (provisional) is 52 days while average persondays per household in Bihar during this period is 27 days.

(c) and (d) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is demand based. Number of days of employment provided to a household depends upon the number of days of employment demanded by the household. Employment demanded by a household also depends upon the availability of other employment opportunities in the area. In order to generate awareness about NREGA among the rural population, intensive IEC activities involving print as well as electronic media have been taken up.

Award for better performing States

2736.SHRI G. N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds released by his Ministry to the different States and Union Territories during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the performance of different States and Union Territories with regard to targets and achievements; and

(c) whether there is any provision to reward better performance by allotment of additional funds or in any other way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) State-wise and Union Territory-wise central share of funds released by the Ministry of Rural Development for implementation of various rural development programmes namely, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Total Sanitation Campaign and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), during the last three years (*i.e.* 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10) are given in the enclosed Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) State-wise and Union Territory-wise performance with regard to target and achievements during the last three years (*i.e.* 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10) are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) There is no provision for rewarding better performances. However, if there are some savings in a programme, additional funds based on requirement are released to the State, as per programme guidelines.

Statement-I

State-wise and UT-wise details of funds released by the Minister for various rural development programmes during last three years.

(A) Central Releases made under NREGA from 2007-08 to 2009-10

		(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sl.No.	States/UTs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto 31.3.10)
1	2	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	137105.40	321910.00	236376.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1265.38	2949.00	575.70
3	Assam	52175.01	95872.00	61211.06
4	Bihar	46707.83	138819.00	76960.16
5	Chhattisgarh	114415.71	166449.00	76922.72

1	2	4	5	6
6	Gujarat	5915.71	16419.00	57786.22
7	Haryana	4840.97	13657.00	6650.98
8	Himachal Pradesh	12754.06	40975.00	32753.99
9	Jammu and Kashmir	7071.37	10473.00	8200.82
10	Jharkhand	65069.07	180580.00	62312.22
11	Karnataka	25298.49	39851.00	145516.86
12	Kerala	6900.55	19887.00	39817.92
13	Madhya Pradesh	260279.82	406112.00	250629.38
14	Maharashtra	2923.75	18756.00	22237.29
15	Manipur	6184.13	36541.00	30856.70
16	Meghalaya	5918.73	7803.00	14009.74
17	Mizoram	3343.49	15194.00	19203.83
18	Nagaland	4399.59	26806.00	38895.86
19	Orissa	53695.69	87844.00	45491.50
20	Punjab	2972.32	6775.00	8513.11
21	Rajasthan	105600.20	652157.00	441967.50
22	Sikkim	629.75	4097.00	5376.64
23	Tamil Nadu	51609.09	140127.00	134990.96
24	Tripura	17015.45	46037.00	67967.06
25	Uttar Pradesh	166589.89	393390.00	417598.57
26	Uttaranchal	11003.65	10116.00	21339.81
27	West Bengal	88262.88	92275.00	130561.00
28	Andaman & Nicobar	135.00	703.00	153.00
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45.00	45.00	39.20
30	Daman & Diu	90.00	22.00	0.00

1	2	4	5	6
31	Goa	114.00	618.00	0.00
32	Lakshadweep	45.00	262.00	0.00
33	Pondicherry	45.00	419.00	359.93
34	Chandigarh	45.00	20.00	0.00
35	Total	1260467.98	2993960.00	2455276.73

(B) Central Releases made under SGSY from 2007-08 to 2009-10

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (31.3.10)
1	2	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	8962.95	10613.51	11412.57
2	Arunachal Pradesh	307.66	373.78	253.50
3	Assam	13565.96	17568.00	12705.49
4	Bihar	10434.17	23585.90	12425.13
5	Chhattisgarh	4735.78	5608.59	6002.79
6	Goa	65.83	81.98	75.00
7	Gujarat	3345.82	3996.20	3954.28
8	Haryana	1988.71	2351.04	2470.78
9	Himachal Pradesh	706.32	989.45	791.11
10	Jammu & Kashmir	784.51	1084.41	679.05
11	Jharkhand	7507.84	9374.22	6268.24
12	Karnataka	6592.64	8003.12	7937.36
13	Kerala	3041.20	3597.15	3818.47
14	Madhya Pradesh	9964.64	12018.27	12120.14
15	Maharashtra	13117.90	15730.36	16645.11
16	Manipur	180.39	351.58	328.78

1	2	4	5	6
17	Meghalaya	449.68	249.50	507.51
18	Mizoram	247.17	270.99	274.74
19	Nagaland	423.41	635.55	427.74
20	Orissa	10036.46	12132.09	11835.00
21	Punjab	922.89	1130.30	837.90
22	Rajasthan	5072.68	6087.47	6580.86
23	Sikkim	224.73	346.24	276.40
24	Tamil Nadu	7940.45	9387.24	10078.86
25	Tripura	1740.85	1897.58	1472.64
26	Uttar Pradesh	29995.93	36301.78	37834.74
27	Uttarakhand	1618.59	1914.26	1929.80
28	West Bengal	9896.13	13066.81	11652.15
29	A & N Islands	6.25	0.00	10.43
30	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	D & N Haveli	0.00	0.00	12.50
32	Lakshadweep	0.00	12.50	0.00
33	Puducherry	150.00	200.00	145.72
Total		154027.54	198959.87	181764.79

(C) Central Releases made under IAY from 2007-08 to 2009-10

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (31.3.10)
1	2	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	36201.00	82082.90	85629.11
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1874.15	3483.08	3336.76

1	2	4	5	6
3	Assam	32429.53	68352.61	66736.67
4	Bihar	95693.97	239781.53	200854.99
5	Chhattisgarh	5571.39	15849.04	16279.90
6	Goa	188.12	289.24	467.49
7	Gujarat	17668.82	35837.53	41574.95
8	Haryana	2480.72	5031.21	5244.96
9	Himachal Pradesh	874.96	1805.54	1863.81
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2717.68	7128.93	5725.42
11	Jharkhand	9485.46	29692.35	30160.35
12	Karnataka	13880.51	28209.02	30227.03
13	Kerala	7718.85	15655.73	16261.55
14	Madhya Pradesh	11201.37	23436.36	24086.27
15	Maharashtra	21914.89	47024.34	47443.24
16	Manipur	837.46	1640.08	2065.92
17	Meghalaya	590.62	2138.36	3783.31
18	Mizoram	451.92	1250.85	1267.79
19	Nagaland	1240.58	3959.18	3996.01
20	Orissa	20280.02	46082.17	46025.72
21	Punjab	3067.91	6204.31	6463.27
22	Rajasthan	8888.57	18111.46	18869.60
23	Sikkim	230.71	578.85	561.69
24	Tamil Nadu	14424.69	29414.38	30547.07
25	Tripura	2745.03	6696.99	6368.57
26	Uttar Pradesh	46720.92	97568.50	101479.94
27	Uttaranchal	2394.68	4856.72	5044.94

1	2	4	5	6
28	West Bengal	26044.64	57212.41	60727.47
29	A&N Islands	312.73	92.55	98.04
30	D&N Haveli	38.07	53.29	80.20
31	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Lakshadweep	29.54	59.88	62.21
33	Pondicherry	37.50	0.00	239.74
TOTAL		388237.01	879579.39	863573.99

(D) Central Releases made under PMGSY from 2007-08 to 2009-10

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	316.57	470.60	723.93
2	Arunachal Pradesh	102.03	104.49	152.03
3	Assam	555.00	967.32	700.00
4	Bihar (REO)	701.15	1022.62	422.94
	Bihar (NEA)			337.42
5	Chhattisgarh	1050.89	964.12	431.18
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	
7	Gujarat	144.56	229.67	117.80
8	Haryana	216.21	272.02	230.49
9	Himachal Pradesh	320.58	268.90	53.95
10	Jammu & Kashmir	72.20	190.66	141.70
11	Jharkhand	0.00	208.67	224.74
12	Karnataka	271.49	634.63	438.00

1	2	3	4	5
13	Kerala	24.68	82.29	77.11
14	Madhya Pradesh	1615.66	1877.10	1338.00
15	Maharashtra	563.96	1030.00	294.18
16	Manipur	76.17	20.00	118.16
17	Meghalaya	0.00	35.70	
18	Mizoram	19.39	65.00	28.58
19	Nagaland	12.51	85.71	60.02
20	Orissa	546.83	1251.38	791.36
21	Punjab	360.21	243.42	122.10
22	Rajasthan	1646.64	1771.32	469.41
23	Sikkim	170.46	55.00	20.00
24	Tamil Nadu	71.03	88.68	385.00
25	Tripura	130.00	359.98	78.50
26	Uttar Pradesh	1222.15	1660.78	2078.21
27	Uttaranchal	78.74	114.89	50.00
28	West Bengal	544.69	623.44	375.00
Total		10833.80	14698.39	10260

Releases include the EAP component and loan from Window created under RIDF at NABARD

(E) Central Releases made under ARWSP/NRDWP from 2007-08 to 2009-10

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (31.03.10)
1	2	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	30524.00	39505.49	53737.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11241.00	16246.35	17820.00

1	2	4	5	6
3	Assam	18959.00	18756.80	32350.00
4	Bihar	16968.50	45238.00	18610.50
5	Chhattisgarh	9595.00	12525.50	12822.00
6	Goa	165.50	0.00	332.00
7	Gujarat	20589.00	36944.00	48275.00
8	Haryana	9341.00	11729.00	20689.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	13042.00	14151.00	18285.00
10	J & K	32992.00	39649.00	40251.00
11	Jharkhand	8445.51	8033.00	11134.00
12	Karnataka	28316.24	47784.57	62786.00
13	Kerala	8425.08	10697.00	15189.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	25162.00	38047.00	37966.00
15	Maharashtra	40440.00	64824.49	64781.00
16	Manipur	4559.00	4522.91	3857.00
17	Meghalaya	5529.00	6338.00	7940.00
18	Mizoram	3888.00	5419.26	5526.00
19	Nagaland	3974.57	4253.00	4706.00
20	Orissa	17194.55	29868.00	22666.00
21	Punjab	5179.91	8656.00	8881.00
22	Rajasthan	60672.00	97182.66	101216.00
23	Sikkim	2013.00	3245.00	2060.00
24	Tamil Nadu	19090.00	2878200	31795.00
25	Tripura	5443.00	4100.80	7740.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	40151.00	61577.55	95636.00
27	Uttaranchal	8930.00	8586.83	12490.00

1	2	4	5	6
28	West Bengal	19137.00	38939.00	39430.00
29	A&N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
30	D&N Haveli*	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Chandigarh			
Total		469966.86	705602.21	798970.50

(F) Central Releases made under TSC from 2007-08 to 2009-10

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.N.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (up to Feb. 10)
1	2	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	878.78	1391.81	11078.44
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	1530.16	405.00
3	Assam	4256.13	8310.66	6730.00
4	Bihar	9554.97	7150.57	9046.72
5	Chhattisgarh	5158.04	1144.14	5018.42
6	Goa	37.65	0.00	
7	Gujarat	8528.33	978.81	3036.91
8	Haryana	2755.14	1069.09	718.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	1024.50	679.70	1117.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1791.20	1115.82	332.90
11	Jharkhand	1909.95	3188.20	3941.66

1	2	4	5	6
12	Karnataka	1383.75	3176.18	5571.00
13	Kerala	2229.06	388.99	975.45
14	Madhya Pradesh	6793.58	9767.83	9987.00
15	Maharashtra	6785.73	3526.29	9894.00
16	Manipur	748.44	99.83	1177.00
17	Meghalaya	0.00	578.30	1379.00
18	Mizoram	182.70	694.27	413.00
19	Nagaland	170.05	99.78	1059.27
20	Orissa	5858.40	7204.33	5031.55
21	Punjab	0.00	223.18	116.02
22	Rajasthan	2915.05	2516.85	4352.64
23	Sikkim	0.00	254.86	
24	Tamil Nadu	2243.15	473.31	6166.18
25	Tripura	882.41	158.76	836.66
26	Uttar Pradesh	15085.11	38139.95	11504.86
27	Uttarakhand	664.36	861.89	773.98
28	West Bengal	9056.89	3047.06	3247.00
Grand Total		90893.37	97756.00	103910.00

(G) Central Releases made under IWMP from 2007-08 to 2009-10

Scheme-wise/State-wise Funds Released during the last three Years (Rs. in Crores)

		IWMP						
Sl.No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhara Pradesh	56.24	55.87	28.3	35.02	37.13	44.43	80.41
2	Bihar	0.2	0			2	7.32	5.71
3	Chhattisgrah	13.92	24.38			25.75	30.44	34.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	Goa					0	0	0
5	Gujarat	15.34	39.33	65.59	75.13	23.57	31.87	188.64
6	Haryana			28.74	10.26	4.45	4.28	31.07
7	Himachal Pradesh	8.35	8.59	2.17	6.45	27.86	23.48	17.55
8	Jammu & Kashmir	0	6.4	7.39	2.76	5.97	4.55	24.52
9	Jharkhand	0	2.9			2.9	8.41	3.07
10	Karnataka	44.46	57.76	35.07	49.47	22.92	46.2	133.19
11	Kerala					2.1	11.46	3.2
12	Madhya Pradesh	53.16	56.97			16.47	28.76	76.46
13	Maharashtra	54.21	64.03			56.97	60.44	117.35
14	Orissa	23.93	25.13			17.94	33.54	70.75
15	Punjab					2.5	3.6	2.9
16	Rajasthan	13.96	18.1	98.18	216.87	48.45	45.26	142.62
17	Tamil Nadu	32.01	35.49			27.07	34.6	25.7
18	Uttar Pradesh	49.4	39.72			55.82	70.58	71.49
19	Uttaranchal	14.62	7.07			16.67	24.64	11.71
20	West Bengal	2.68	6.47			2.62	7.14	5.46
North Eastern States								
1	Arunachal Pradesh					15.64	32.27	26.68
2	Assam					27.05	38.93	21.52
3	Manipur					4.5	11.18	10.97
4	Meghalaya					5.47	9.42	15.95
5	Mizoram					31.29	26.5	36.7
6	Nagaland					29.64	27.53	7.5
7	Sikkim					3.86	2.6	8.45
8	Tripura					0	1.58	0.39
								1174.54

DPAP, DDP and IWDP has been merged into IWMP from 1.4.2009

Statement-II

State-wise/UT-wise details of performance during 2007-08 to 2009-10

(A) Physical performance of NREGA from 2007-08 to 2009-10

Sl.No.	States	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
		Persondays of employment in Lakhs	Persondays of employment in Lakhs	Persondays of employment in Lakhs
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	2010.28	2735.45	3259.50
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.79	25.71	11.92
3	Assam	487.61	751.07	727.19
4	Bihar	843.03	991.75	1099.49
5	Chhattisgarh	1316.11	1243.18	1020.71
6	Gujarat	90.06	213.07	582.53
7	Haryana	35.76	69.11	59.03
8	Himachal Pradesh	97.53	205.28	240.83
9	Jammu and Kashmir	36.80	78.80	99.01
10	Jharkhand	747.54	749.97	842.47
11	Karnataka	197.78	287.64	1722.27
12	Kerala	60.75	153.75	263.61
13	Madhya Pradesh	2753.01	2946.97	2711.25
14	Maharashtra	184.86	419.85	253.81
15	Manipur	48.32	285.62	280.92
16	Meghalaya	41.33	86.31	143.94
17	Mizoram	31.53	125.82	146.10
18	Nagaland	24.31	202.70	270.52
19	Orissa	405.23	403.75	439.67

1	2	3	4	5
20	Punjab	19.15	39.89	75.67
21	Rajasthan	1678.38	4829.55	4378.59
22	Sikkim	8.60	26.34	42.33
23	Tamil Nadu	645.25	1203.59	2168.91
24	Tripura	181.05	351.12	390.08
25	Uttar Pradesh	1363.05	2278.39	3540.74
26	Uttaranchal	80.34	104.33	179.88
27	West Bengal	968.77	786.61	1320.80
28	Andaman and Nicobar		1.00	4.77
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.48	0.70
30	Daman and Diu		0.00	0.00
31	Goa		0.00	2.25
32	Lakshadweep		1.82	1.41
33	Pondicherry		1.64	8.62
34	Chandigarh		0.00	0.00
TOTAL		14359.22	21600.57	26289.52

NREGA is a demand driven scheme, State-wise physical target is not fixed.

(B) Physical performance of SGSY from 2007-08 to 2009-10

Sl.No.	States/U.T.	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Targets	Total No. of Swarozgaris Assisted	Targets	Total No. of Swarozgaris Assisted	Targets	Total No. of Swarozgaris Assisted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	15430	12538	30445	166550	98391	155751

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	856	1178	1588	713	4277	492
3	Assam	22254	1671	41268	192226	111086	123569
4	Bihar	36707	15592	72426	145937	234063	139535
5	Chhattisgarh	8152	15904	16084	115959	51981	49591
6	Goa	129	89	358	141	1429	494
7	Gujarat	5808	27942	11460	33841	37036	44318
8	Haryana	3417	2001	6742	21344	21792	17079
9	Himachal Pradesh	1439	1286	2839	38079	9171	9546
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1781	3858	3514	4460	11360	3687
11	Jharkhand	13840	28358	27308	42179	88258	98935
12	Karnataka	11652	1624	22990	80262	74295	80930
13	Kerala	5228	6764	10316	56431	33342	38263
14	Madhya Pradesh	17470	10362	34469	725350	111386	76619
15	Maharashtra	23033	12256	45449	230914	146869	116715
16	Manipur	1492	0	2767	5364	7449	6834
17	Meghalaya	1671	6	3100	4845	8344	6143
18	Mizoram	387	125	717	7800	1932	6038
19	Nagaland	1147	294	2126	5502	5720	3384
20	Orissa	17643	7290	34820	89670	112545	89353
21	Punjab	1661	4816	3277	6018	10594	12148
22	Rajasthan	8848	28542	17457	192805	56420	42711
23	Sikkim	428	286	794	3244	2135	1463

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	Tamil Nadu	13644	3340	26920	219843	87004	96339
25	Tnpura	2694	0	4995	31321	13448	10902
25	Uttar Pradesh	52846	64435	104269	175068	336975^	338343
27	Uttaranchal	2732	2730	5490	12917	17739	20074
28	West Bengal	19613	23	38699	694941	125071	45974
29	A & N Islands	32	35	54	70	160	587
30	Daman & Diu	32	0	54	0	169	0
31	D & N Haveli	32	0	54	0	169	0
32	Lakshadweep	32	158	54	0	169	0
33	Pondicherry	193	0	430	1928	1694	2225
Total		292380	253503	573334	3305822	1822482	1638642

(C) Physical performance of IAY from 2007-08 to 2009-10

Sl.	Name of	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
No.	the States/ UTs	Physical Target	Physical Achievement	Physical Target	Physical Achievement	Physical Target	Physical Achievement
1	2	5	6	9	10	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	192148	194861	192132	266654	371982	371982
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6765	6422	6770	7236	10873	3706
3	Assam	149593	150776	149699	112706	240446	161536
4	Bihar	567171	430864	567125	484197	1098001	628436
5	Chhattisgarh	29714	30093	29712	30023	57520	41296
6	Goa	1183	735	1183	586	2291	1748
7	Gujarat	94234	110908	94226	122412	182429	161588
8	Haryana	13231	13398	13229	13302	25611	23475

1	2	5	6	9	10	13	14
9	Himachal Pradesh	4242	4029	4242	4501	8212	5664
10	Jammu & Kashmir	13177	15361	13176	13211	25508	7817
11	Jharkhand	50589	45936	50585	56180	97926	63806
12	Karnataka	74029	39990	74023	87051	143311	123884
13	Kerala	41167	37094	41164	53133	79695	38844
14	Madhya Pradesh	59096	60222	59091	74651	114396	89506
15	Maharashtra	115879	126117	115869	118611	224323	137367
16	Manipur	5872	3379	5877	514	9439	2218
17	Meghalaya	10228	2271	10235	5619	16440	8425
18	Mizoram	2180	1918	2181	5179	3504	3007
19	Nagaland	6768	7491	6773	24717	10878	11645
20	Orissa	111431	140853	111422	62447	215715	112868
21	Punjab	16362	17992	16361	11700	31674	19324
22	Rajasthan	47354	42517	47350	52654	91670	75736
23	Sikkim	1294	1533	1295	1774	2080	1737
24	Tamil Nadu	76932	103379	76925	94160	148929	169733
25	Tripura	13178	12945	13187	26389	21182	8924
26	Uttar Pradesh	254750	264296	254729	267543	493156	453613
27	Uttaranchal	11611	18766	11610	12696	22476	18504
28	West Bengal	153709	107575	153697	123808	297564	198255
29	A&N Islands	1828	297	1828	124	2750	105

1	2	5	6	9	10	13	14
30	D&N Haveli	305	121	305	41	458	0
31	Daman & Diu	136	12	136	0	205	0
32	Lakhsha- dweep	118	97	118	190	229	88
33	Pondicherry	910	101	910	52	1370	29
Total		2127184	1992349	2127165	2134061	4052243	2944866

(D) Physical performance of PMGSY from 2007-08 to 2009-10

Outcome Targets & Achievement for Length during the year 2007-08 to 2009-10 (Km)

S.No	State	2007-08		2008-09	2009-10 (upto Feb'10)		
		Target for 2007-08	Length completed	Target for 2008-09	Length completed	Target for 2009-10	Length completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	2551.00	1656.80	2500.00	1885.00	2980.00	2675.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	361.50	271.90	290.00	317.43	500.00	528.43
3	Assam	1685.00	1141.00	2730.00	1985.11	2585.00	1989.66
4	Bihar	4005.00	1665.35	5857.00	2532.20	5200.00	1705.04
5	Chhattisgarh	4417.00	2719.36	4250.00	2427.08	3500.00	2860.91
6	Goa	17.69	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	1118.63	830.24	1000.00	1262.07	1500.00	1088.53
8	Haryana	585.96	670.21	750.00	969.87	700.00	727.75
9	Himachal Pradesh	1298.40	1555.20	1660.00	1360.10	1500.00	1296.51
10	Jammu & Kashmir	538.60	140.69	1550.00	469.80	1450.00	562.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	4
11	Jharkhand	959.27	277.15	1200.00	214.97	1950.00	1270.07
12	Karnataka	1823.82	1427.01	1820.00	2099.13	2600.00	2642.40
13	Kerala	433.23	100.54	480.00	240.22	300.00	186.23
14	Madhya Pradesh	6712.00	5231.45	7000.00	7893.72	8000.00	8684.04
15	Maharashtra	3823.33	2942.19	4000.00	4138.65	2950.00	2141.34
16	Manipur	63.01	265.99	900.00	78.95	200.00	796.31
17	Meghalaya	175.75	52.47	150.00	30.80	100.00	43.16
18	Mizoram	333.77	207.43	280.00	195.18	200.00	154.28
19	Nagaland	384.05	398.42	430.00	298.53	150.00	258.00
20	Orissa	3124.00	1836.04	6000.00	2641.00	2980.00	3179.27
21	Punjab	1023.87	1036.49	1000.00	751.62	365.00	570.34
22	Rajasthan	9215.00	9887.50	8200.00	10349.93	3750.00	3896.96
23	Sikkim	230.91	142.47	280.00	308.57	300.00	112.73
24	Tamil Nadu	1279.58	747.90	938.00	609.59	1170.00	630.25
25	Tripura	442.41	59.51	750.00	361.27	800.00	341.28
26	Uttar Pradesh	4976.00	3551.98	7610.00	6461.02	6850.00	8057.42
27	Uttarakhand	1169.43	842.08	750.00	645.60	700.00	580.35
28	West Bengal	2272.21	1573.81	2060.00	1877.11	1720.00	941.66
	Grand Total	55020.42	41231.18	64440.00	52404.52	55000.00	48920.87

(E) Physical performance of NRDWS from 2007-08 to 2009-10

Sl.No.	State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
		Habitation	Habitation	Habitation
		Covered (No.s)	Covered (No.s)	Covered (No.s)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	8716	17086	5467
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1049	905	567
3	Assam	18174	23940	11922

1	2	3	4	5
4	Bihar	15306	28937	19196
5	Chhattisgarh	4465	11544	7456
6	Goa	1	4	0
7	Gujarat	6748	4656	1238
8	Haryana	1074	969	573
9	Himachal Pradesh	4510	5529	4739
10	J & K	747	1899	76
11	Jharkhand	7370	6832	12622
12	Karnataka	12487	10582	7619
13	Kerala	1194	8936	57
14	Madhya Pradesh	13915	6244	4794
15	Maharashtra	11824	22636	5795
16	Manipur	218	115	160
17	Meghalaya	1286	1117	411
18	Mizoram	237	46	124
19	Nagaland	219	132	12
20	Orissa	18943	33279	8974
21	Punjab	1791	1962	1547
22	Rajasthan	20969	28465	3081
23	Sikkim	375	27	58
24	Tamil Nadu	11145	11956	8240
25	Tripura	2670	4136	843
26	Uttar Pradesh	4431	440	1327
27	Uttaranchal	2117	1332	1199
28	West Bengal	8734	59203	4246
29	A&N Islands		26	0
30	D&N Haveli *	21	0	0
31	Daman & Diu			0
32	Delhi			0

1	2	3	4	5
33	Lakshadweep			0
34	Pondicherry	52	0	40
35	Chandigarh		0	
Total		180788	292935	112383

(F) Physical performance of TSC from 2007-08 to 2009-10

Sl.No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
		IHHL (No.s)	IHHL (No.s)	IHHL (No.s)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	389242	292697	392821
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5436	3399	1847
3	Assam	87554	206256	38692
4	Bihar	513050	756465	200091
5	Chhattisgarh	506722	305456	69001
6	D & N Haveli	0	0	0
7	Goa	310	18753	0
3	Gujarat	847897	984112	98644
9	Haryana	658602	367097	57354
10	Himachal Pradesh	136043	313872	148382
11	Jammu & Kashmir	39559	139415	293
12	Jharkhand	318227	362573	76247
13	Karnataka	720063	409816	225112
14	Kerala	290185	81865	42232
15	Madhya Pradesh	868037	1406113	441342
16	Maharashtra	1191643	854563	175078
17	Manipur	3479	4590	1197
18	Meghalaya	23311	30004	1179
19	Mizoram	15653	8973	3479
20	Nagaland	12156	5543	0

1	2	3	4	5
21	Orissa	475904	323802	66914
22	Pondicherry	545	227	0
23	Punjab	171713	263721	19025
24	Rajasthan	809476	889762	105969
25	Sikkim	9201	3712	0
26	Tamil Nadu	648360	421967	55899
27	Tripura	2941	62971	1811
28	Uttar Pradesh	2014524	2415154	40469
29	Uttarakhand	75801	98884	21789
30	West Bengal	692256	636422	57653
GRAND TOTAL		11527890	11668184	2342520

Drinking water in rural Tamil Nadu

2737.SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- whether any funds were allocated for safe drinking water in rural areas of Tamil Nadu;
- if so, the details thereof during last three financial years;
- the amount actually utilized thereof and the progress made thereon;
- whether it is a fact that many villages of the State are still without safe drinking water; and
- if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) to (c) The funds allocated, utilized and the progress made thereon under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)/ National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in Tamil Nadu during the last three financial years is as follows:

(Rupees in crore)

Year	Financial	Central Share	Physical (Number of
Allocation	Utilization	Habitations covered)	
2007-08	190.90	190.90	11,145
2008-09	241.82	230.58	13,235
2009-10	320.43	286.89	8,240

(d) and (e) As reported by the State, there are 636 quality affected habitations as on 01.04.2010. These habitations are in the districts of Cuddalore, Dindigul, Nagapattinam, Thanjavur and Thoothukudi. 556 of these habitations have water source contaminated with iron while 80 habitations have salinity problems. The State has also reported partial coverage of population in 2103 rural habitations (as on 15.4.2010). The State has been asked to tackle these habitations on priority in 2010-11 itself.

Rural development scheme in Assam

2738.SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount allocated to Assam for implementation of Central Schemes for rural development during last three years;
- (b) the amount actually spent for each of the schemes during each of the last three years;
- (c) what is the assessment of the achievement of implementation of the scheme;
- (d) whether amount fixed for scheme under rural development in the Assam was fully utilized during last three years;
- (e) if so, the details of utilization; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADFJEP JAIN): (a) to (f) The Ministry of Rural Development implements through State Government of Assam, the major schemes namely the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) for wage employment, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) for self-employment, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for rural connectivity, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for shelter, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for area development, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for safe drinking water, Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) for sanitation in rural areas of the country.

The major scheme-wise financial and physical achievements including utilization of funds in the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

*Total amount allocated, expenditure incurred from 2007-08 to 2009-10
under Rural Development Programme in Assam*

(Rs. in Crores)

Programmes	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
	Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization	Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization	Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization
MGNREGA	NA	521.75	549.15	NA	958.72	953.81	NA	778.89	1027.27
SGSY	129.51	135.66	150.81	158.29	175.68	187.65	147.50	59.00	11.74
PMGSY	181.00	555.00	608.75	181.00	967.32	1007.05	-	300.00	151.51
IAY	308.54	324.29	433.46	432.26	683.52	627.04	649.15	667.37	768.99
TSC	NA	42.56	8.76	NA	83.10	41.14	NA	7.26	6.87
ARWSP/ NRDWP	189.59	189.59	117.26	246.44	187.57	258.28	301.60	303.50	103.87
IWDP	-	25.96	28.30	-	38.92	41.75	-	21.51	12.60

Figure for 2009-10 is provisional. NA is not applicable. Utilization of funds is from the total available funds.

Statement-II

*Programme-wise Physical Achievement for the year 2007-08,
2008-09 and 2009-2010.*

Programme	Indicators & Units	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
MGNREGA	Persondays of employment in lakhs	487.61	751.07	727.19
SGSY	Total number of Swarozgaris assisted	100261	142728	13058
PMGSY	Length Completed (Km.)	1141.00	1985.11	514.94
IAY	Nos. of Houses Constructed up- graded	150776	112706	161536
TSC	Nos. of Individual Household Latrine	87554	206256	38692
ARWSP/ NRDWP	Habitation Covered (Nos)	18174	23940	8264

Figure for 2009-10 is provisional.

SGSY in North Eastern Region

2739.SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the guidelines of Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) are being issued;
- (b) whether any meeting is being arranged to sort out problem with the concerned agencies of North East Region as reported;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (d) how many applications are pending under the new guidelines, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The guidelines for Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) were prepared and issued during 1999 after having discussion with the various stakeholders and states. Recently in the month of December, 2009, this Ministry has also issued a guidelines for placement linked skill development projects to be approved under Special Project component of SGSY. The meetings of Performance Review Committee (PRC) are held periodically to review the performance of programmes including SGSY and to sort out problems in the implementation of various schemes in States including states from North East regions. A statement of pending applications for Special Projects under SGSY is enclosed.

Statement

State-wise pending proposals for Special Projects under SGSY

State	Total No. of Pending Proposals
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	2
Arunachal Pradesh	25
Assam	6
Bihar	5
Chhattisgarh	5
Goa	1
Gujarat	8
Haryana	2
Himachal Pradesh	8
Jammu & Kashmir	3
Jharkhand	6
Karnataka	6
Kerala	4
Maharashtra	20
Manipur	19
Meghalaya	1
Mizoram	1
Madhya Pradesh	25
Nagaland	24
Orrisa	8
Punjab	2
Rajasthan	7

1	2
Sikkim	1
Tamil Nadu	2
Tripura	1
Uttar Pradesh	10
Uttarakhand	4
West Bengal	8
Multi State	15
TOTAL	229

Implementation of SGSY

†2740. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that banks are not cooperating whole heartedly in the implementation of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) which is based on poverty alleviation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the result of this scheme is getting affected due to the arbitrary attitude of banks;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government has set guidelines for the banks in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a credit-cum-subsidy scheme. While subsidy is only a minor and enabling component, Credit is an important component of the scheme that envisages involvement of the banking sector. The banks, however, have generally not been able to meet the credit disbursement targets under the scheme. During the year 2008-09, a credit target of Rs. 3929.80 crore was fixed. As against this target, the total credit disbursed by banks was Rs. 3530.07 crores. The credit disbursed by banks under SGSY has been less than the credit target fixed under the scheme because of following reasons:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(i) Unbanked / underbanked areas that reduce the physical access of the beneficiaries to the banking institutions;

(ii) Single manager rural bank branches that give very little time for development banking;

(iii) Inadequate understanding of the SGSY guidelines on the part of the bankers;

(iv) Varied rate of interest charged by banks on loans under SGSY;

(v) Perception among bankers that Self Help Groups (SHGs) do not have the adequate capacity to use the credit productively and therefore low creditworthiness of SHGs.

(c) and (d) Low credit disbursement by banks under the scheme has resulted in non-achievement of annual credit targets fixed in respect of various States/UTs which results in inadequate credit to the beneficiaries causing underfinancing of the projects for income generation which in turn affects the primary objective of the scheme to bring assisted poor families (Swarozgaris) above the poverty line by ensuring appreciable increase in their incomes over a period of time.

(e) The Guidelines of SGSY scheme has a separate chapter on "Financing the Investments - Bank Credit and Subsidy" which provide norms for banks to follow in the implementation of the scheme.

Computerization of Land records

2741. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the implementation of computerization of land records;

(b) the essential features of the scheme;

(c) the finance allotted to Goa till date and achievements made by the State in computerization of land records;

(d) whether plans are also made available to the applicants; and

(e) if not, by what date plans are likely to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Computerization of Land Records (CLR) was started by the Central Government in the year 1988-89 and upto 2007-2008. The scheme

provided funding support to the States and UTs. The essential features of the scheme were computerization of land records and Records of Rights (RORs), digitization of cadastral maps, updating of land records, and training & capacity building of the concerned officials and functionaries. The scheme was merged, enhanced and a comprehensive scheme of National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) was launched in the year 2008-09. Progress made in the implementation of the CLR scheme is reflected in the enclosed Statement (*See below*).

(c) An amount of Rs. 243.90 lakh was released to the Government of Goa since inception and upto 2007-2008. Out of this, Rs. 240.83 lakh has been utilised by the State upto 31.12.2009. The State Government has reported to have completed computerization of Record of Rights (RORs), as well as computerization of cadastral plans.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Computerisation of Land Records (CLR)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Total No. of Districts	No. of Districts where computerisation of Land Records		
			Completed	Under Progress	Yet to be taken up
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	23	23	Nil	Nil
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16	16	Nil	Nil
3	Assam	27	14	10	3
4	Bihar	38	2	36	Nil
5	Chhattisgarh	18	2	16	Nil
6	Gujarat	26	26	Nil	Nil
7	Goa	1	1	Nil	Nil
8	Haryana	21	21	Nil	Nil
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	J&K	22	Data entry of land records in all the districts is to be taken up. However, Record of Rights of 550 villages have been generated through computer after re-survey of the said villages by using the in - house software.		
11	Jharkhand	4	3	1	Nil
12	Karnataka	29	29	Nil	Nil
13	Kerala	14	4	10	Nil
14	Madhya Pradesh	50	50	Nil	Nil
15	Maharashtra	35	35	Nil	Nil
16	Manipur	9	3	5	1
17	Meghalaya	7	Funds were released for digitisation of maps which has been completed.		
18	Mizoram	8	In all the Districts, primarily 5 types of records are being maintained, capturing the entire parameters of land records. 3,34,782 No. of land records have been computerised.		
19	Nagaland	8	8	Nil	Nil
20	Orissa	30	30	Nil	Nil
21	Punjab	20	3	17	Nil
22	Rajasthan	36	36	Nil	Nil
23	Sikkim	4	4	Nil	Nil
24	Tamil Nadu	32	31	1	Nil
25	Tripura	4	Nil	4	Nil
26	Uttar Pradesh	71	71	Nil	Nil
	Uttarakhand	13	15	Nil	Nil
28	West Bengal	18	6	12	Nil
29	A & N Islands	3	3	Nil	Nil
30	Chandigarh	1	1	Nil	Nil
31	D & N Haveli	1	1	Nil	Nil
32	Delhi	7	7	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
33	Daman & Diu	2	2	Nil	Nil
34	Lakshdweep	1	Nil	1	Nil
35	Puducherry	2	2	Nil	Nil

Job cards under NREGS

†2742. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of job cards issued under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) during the last year 2009-10, State-wise:

(b) the number of beneficiaries, State-wise;

(c) the number of accounts opened in banks and post offices for this purpose; and

(d) the average daily wages under NREGS this year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Job card issued under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is valid for a period of 5 years. Cumulative number of job card holders, number of households provided employment, total number of bank/post office accounts and average daily wages under the Act during the year 2009-10 (provisional) are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Cumulative number of job cards holders, number of households employment, number of accounts opened in banks and Post offices and average daily wages under NREGS

(All data is up to March 2010 Provisional)

Sl.No.	States	No. of job cards issued	No.of households provided employment	No. of Accounts opened in Banks and Post office	Average daily wage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	11767160	5830263	13940110.00	89.83
2	Arunachal Pradesh	116119	62323	22484.00	62.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Assam	3592357	2143521	2722298.00	87.27
4	Bihar	13523792	4042386	8446130.00	95.87
5	Chhattisgarh	3570999	1992750	5763262.00	81.38
6	Gujarat	4941956	1600393	2810149.00	86.79
7	Haryana	475176	156406	213997.00	150.88
8	Himachal Pradesh	970463	449576	820214.00	110.93
9	Jammu and Kashmir	625629	271017	222603.00	87.03
10	Jharkhand	3697477	1702599	3288929.00	97.69
11	Karnataka	6031285	3145628	5214317.00	88.20
12	Kerala	2412587	854207	1228882.00	130.17
13	Madhya Pradesh	11298761	4763351	6941042.00	88.53
14	Maharashtra	5529838	620219	1726707.00	98.63
15	Manipur	422353	390068	242221.00	82.39
16	Meghalaya	370847	300798	32422.00	79.08
17	Mizoram	192228	179990	69316.00	103.05
18	Nagaland	322217	319717	1158.00	96.69
19	Orissa	5550151	1187890	2494899.00	104.55
20	Punjab	708967	268572	436744.00	124.11
21	Rajasthan	9008101	6344880	9158733.00	85.86
22	Sikkim	69985	54151	57764.00	95.29
23	Tamil Nadu	6381438	4044022	8815491.00	69.52
24	Tripura	604636	570220	528758.00	100.42
25	Uttar Pradesh	11694623	5450808	7753929.00	99.42
26	Uttaranchal	893382	513430	860782.00	97.52
27	West Bengal	10277780	3258743	8125742.00	89.43

1	2	3	4	5	6
28	Andaman and Nicobar	12422	17678	39119.00	139.60
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10923	3741	11663.00	111.78
30	Daman & Diu	0	0	0.00	NR
31	Goa	31201	9360	10104.00	75.52
32	Lakshadweep	6079	5192	0.00	112.46
33	Pondicherry	60219	40310	16401.00	77.88
34	Chandigarh	0	0	0.00	NR
TOTAL		115171151	50594209	92016370	90

PMGSY in tribal areas of Gujarat

2743.SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal from the State Government of Gujarat for upgradation of roads of tribal areas under PMGSY was recently called for by his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of the proposal; and

(d) time-frame of approval of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) Proposals from the State Government of Gujarat for upgradation of roads of tribal areas under PMGSY were received as per the following details:

Value	:	Rs. 332.21 crores
No of Roads	:	397
Length	:	1,278.54 Km

Presently, under PMGSY, proposals for residual new connectivity coverage envisaged under Bharat Nirman; projects to be taken up with the assistance of World Bank and Asian Development Bank and projects for special areas are being considered by the Ministry.

Swajaldhara in Madhya Pradesh

†2744. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of districts of Madhya Pradesh from where proposals under Swajaldhara programme have been received;
- (b) the reasons for pendency of these proposals;
- (c) whether any time-limit has been fixed for the clearance of these proposals; and
- (d) whether due to excess time being taken in the proposals, developmental works are being badly affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) Swajaldhara scheme was launched in the year 2002-03 and project proposals were obtained from the States/UTs and cleared by Government of India only in this year. Swajaldhara Guidelines issued in June 2003 stipulated that proposals under it would be approved by the District Water and Sanitation Committee (DWSC) or the State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM). Accordingly, balance proposals which were received in the Government of India and could not be considered in the year 2002-03, were returned to respective State Governments for consideration on priority as per the Guidelines issued in June 2003, within the allocated amount communicated to the State for the year 2003-04.

All Swajaldhara proposals during 2003-04 and subsequent years were approved by the respective District Water and Sanitation Committee (DWSC) / State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM). Details of proposals received and cleared by the DWSC / SWSM in States are not maintained by Government of India. Swajaldhara scheme was discontinued from 2007-08 and no funds were allocated to States thereafter. In 2008-09, States were allowed to use upto 20% of their allocation under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) for taking up any Swajaldhara project where community contribution had already been collected but could not commence in the previous financial year.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Demand of funds by Andhra Pradesh

2745.SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the details and the latest status of the proposal of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for funding of Rural Development project on bio-diesel for Rs.2745.87 lakhs for five years, *i.e.* 2008 to 2012-13;

(b) the reasons for its pendency; and

(c) by when the demanded funds are likely to be released to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) to (c) There is no scheme for funding project on bio-diesel submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

If a scheme is designed in future, proposal will be sought from states as per new scheme.

Water testing laboratories in Tamil Nadu

2746.SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Central scheme to provide financial assistance to States and Union Territories for setting up Water Testing Laboratories at district levels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the districts in Tamil Nadu have been covered under the scheme and got water testing laboratories established;

(d) if not, which are the districts in the State where such laboratories do not exist; and

(e) by when water testing laboratories will be established in these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) and (b) Under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), there is a provision to set up district water testing laboratory in every district where such facility is not available.

(c) All the 31 districts in Tamil Nadu have water testing laboratories established under the scheme.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Drinking water facility in villages

2747.DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of villages deprived of drinking water facility in the country till date, State-wise;
- (b) whether any plan has been formulated to complete the target of providing drinking water/rural water supply to all villages by the year 2011; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure to be incurred per year thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) The habitations are classified as covered if adequate drinking water is available at a convenient distance to all habitants as per the norm of water supply fixed by the respective State, but not less than 40 liters per capita per day. The status of rural habitations in terms of coverage of population with adequate safe drinking water supply, state-wise, is enclosed as Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Rural drinking water is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of States by providing technical and financial support through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The proposed budget for NRDWP for 2010-11 is Rs. 9000 crore.

The strategy and focus of the Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development and its current programme in the field is towards ensuring sustainability in all drinking water schemes, so that recurring shortages are avoided. The action plan of the Department, as laid down in the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines, and its current programme in the field for the Eleventh Plan period envisages:

- Coverage of the remaining uncovered, partially covered and quality affected habitations;
- Sustainability in all drinking water schemes, so that slippages do not occur;
- Conjunctive use of ground water, surface water and rain water;
- Incentives to States to handover management of rural drinking water schemes to Panchayats by suitably empowering them and building up their capacities.

Statement

*Status of habitations in terms of coverage of population with adequate
safe drinking water supply as on 15.04.2010*

S.No.	State	Total Habitations	Habitations with 0% Population Coverage	Habitation with Partial Population Coverage (>0 and <100%)	Habitations with full (100%) Population Coverage)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar	NR	NR	0	NR
2	Andhra Pradesh	72147	5102	0	67045
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5612	0	2984	2628
4	Assam	86976	20888	18759	47329
5	Bihar	107642	0	28427	79215
6	Chandigarh	18	18	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	72329	0	37071	35258
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70	70	0	0
9	Daman & Diu	21	21	0	0
10	Delhi	NR	NR	0	NR
11	Goa	347	0	45	302
12	Gujarat	34415	0	1323	33092
13	Haryana	7385	0	1050	6335
14	Himachal Pradesh	53205	67	13747	39391
15	Jammu and Kashmir	12331	4773	3657	3901
16	Jharkhand	120473	357	392	119724
17	Karnataka	59203	12	25918	33273

1	2	3	4	5	6
18	Kerala	11883	0	0	11883
19	Lakshadweep	9	9	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	127197	0	73444	53753
21	Maharashtra	97206	0	12316	84890
22	Manipur	2870	1	1693	1176
23	Meghalaya	9326	192	3576	5558
24	Mizoram	777	0	309	468
25	Nagaland	1386	279	173	934
26	Orissa	141928	471	70370	71087
27	Puducherry	248	0	1	247
28	Punjab	14221	1125	1934	11162
29	Rajasthan	121133	8323	40205	72605
30	Sikkim	2498	0	836	1662
31	Tamil Nadu	92689	0	2103	90586
32	Tripura	8132	2374	2549	3209
33	Uttar Pradesh	260110	0	0	260110
34	Uttarakhand	39142	4595	8164	26383
35	West Bengal	95394	2613	10306	82475
		1658323	51290	361352	1245681

PMGSY in Pauri Garhwal

2748. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of villages proposed to be connected by road under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Pauri Garhwal district of Uttarakhand, particularly in Bironkhal and Kaljikhali Blocks;

(b) the details of the villages in above said blocks for which survey work has been completed during last three years and current year but no work has commenced till now;

(c) the details of the funds allocated/spent and work undertaken under PMGSY in village Sukai in Bironkhal Block and Alasu in Kaljikhhal Block in particular and said Blocks in general; and

(d) the reasons for delay in completion of work and by when the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The State Government has proposed to connect Ameli, Bedpani, Maghgaon, Mehargaon Bada, Mehargaon Chota, Sakni Chota, Sakni Bada, Dangi, Jharkandi, Tangoli, Saknauli, Sainar, Bhetgaon & Bunga villages in Kaljikhhal Block and Kanda Malla and Kotta villages in Bironkhal Block of Pauri Garhwal District in Uttarakhand under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

(b) In last three years and current year survey work has been completed following three roads, but no work has commenced on these roads:

(i) Bunga Sakami Khet Motor Road in Kaljikhhal Block

(ii) Shemli to Kanda Malla road in Bironkhal Block

(iii) Dunao to Kota road in Bironkhal Block

(c) Village Sukai is situated on Tehri Muradabaad High-way. Allasu, in Kaljikhhal Block has population of only 33 persons as per census of 2001 and as such is not eligible as per PMGSY Guidelines.

In Blocks of Kaljikhhal and Bironkhal Rs. 283.68 lac and Rs. 58.89 lac respectively has been spent under PMGSY.

(d) There had been no delay in completion of the works.

Revival of pension schemes

2149. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to revive the implementation of the pension schemes for old aged, widows and the disabled in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has received any complaints regarding the mechanism to identify the beneficiaries and to check irregularities in payment of pension under such schemes;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for timely disbursement of pension amount by enhancing more transparency and accountability in these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) are already under implementation. IGNOAPS launched in November 2007 provides for pension to BPL persons who are 65 years or higher. IGNWPS launched in February 2009 provides for pension to BPL widows in the age group of 40-64 years. Similarly, IGNDPS launched in February 2009 provides for pension to BPL persons in the age group of 18-64 years with severe or multiple disabilities. The rate of central assistance under above three pension schemes is Rs. 200/- per month per beneficiary. State Governments have been urged to contribute another Rs. 200/- from their resources.

(c) and (d) The pension schemes are implemented by the State Governments. Identification of beneficiaries and sanction of pension under these schemes is responsibility of State Governments. No complaint regarding the mechanism to identify the beneficiaries and to check irregularities in payment of pension under such schemes has been received by the Central Government. However, grievances received from individuals are forwarded to concerned State Governments.

(e) In order to increase the transparency, accountability and monitoring of implementation of NSAP schemes, it has been decided to computerize the details of the beneficiaries under various schemes of NSAP and develop NSAP-MIS. States have been asked to keep database of beneficiaries in public domain. So far details of 104 lakh beneficiaries have been uploaded on NSAP website. The NSAP website can be accessed at <http://nsap.nic.in>.

Identification of BPL families

2750. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fresh guidelines are being worked out for a nation wide survey to identify the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development constituted an Expert Group to advise the Ministry on the suitable methodology for conducting the Below Poverty Line (BPL) Census for 11th Five Year Plan in August, 2008. The Expert Group submitted its report to the Ministry on 21st August, 2009. The report of the Expert Group has been circulated among the States/UTs and the concerned Central Ministries for their comments and has also been posted on the Ministry's website at www.rural.nic.in. 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 into account the suggestions/comments of States/UTs and Central Ministries and experts. The guidelines will be prepared once the methodology is finalized.

Projection of Shipping industry

2751. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the projections of Shipping industry for the period of Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government has prepared any plan to develop infrastructure to meet the projected growth; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (c) Twelfth Five Year Plan proposals have so far not been visualized.

The Government of India has formulated the National Maritime Development Programme (NMDP). It is a comprehensive programme aimed at various issues that need to be addressed to bring holistic growth in the Indian Shipping Industry. The NMDP covers both 11 and 12th Five Year Plan period.

Hijacking of vessel by pirates

†2752. SHRI BHAGWATI SINGH:

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that pirates have detained a goods laden Indian ship while it was heading to United Arab Emirates *via* Somalia and the crew members have been taken captive; and

(b) if so, the details of action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Directorate General of Shipping, Mumbai, has been issuing Maritime Security Advisories to the shipping fraternity on the subject of continuing piracy incidents on merchant ships in the Gulf of Aden and Indian Ocean region. Further, the Directorate has, taking due cognizance of recent spurt in hijacking incidents of dhows, prohibited trading of Indian dhows, south and west of line joining Salalah and Male.

Upgradation of ports on Eastern Coast

2753.SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is taking various steps to upgrade several ports on the Eastern Coast;

(b) if so, whether any step is being taken to upgrade the conditions of Kolkata and Haldia ports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) With the objective to upgrade and modernize port infrastructure in India (which covers both east and west coast) and to enable it to benchmark its performance against global standards, a National Maritime Development Programme (NMDP) has been formulated by the Ministry of Shipping.

(b) and (c) To upgrade the Kolkata and Haldia Ports, 40 projects under National Maritime Development Programme (NMDP) are envisaged. These projects include development of new terminals, mechanization of berths, procurement of equipments, Port connectivity projects etc.

Modification of Paradip Port Trust

2754.SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the status of modification of PPT Road from gate No. 4 to Shandhakuda Basti executed by M/s Samal Builders *vide* work order No. CE/HW-11-23/07-457 dated 14 June, 2007;

(b) the reasons for delays on the part of PPT for non-cooperation to handover the 1000m stretch from Gate No. 4 to Hanuman Mandir;

(c) the dues to M/s Samal Builders as on date and the reasons for non-payment by PPT; and

(d) by when PPT would abide by the decision of Hon'ble High Court and release the balance amount to M/s Samal Builders?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) The work modification of PPT Road from Gate No. 4 to Sandhakud Basti has been awarded to M/s Samal Builders Pvt. Ltd. *vide* work order No. CE/HW-11-23/07-457 Dtd 14.06.2007. The Contractor M/s. Samal Builders Pvt. Ltd. abandoned the work *w.e.f.* 24.01.2009 and PPT rescinded the work *vide* letter No. CE/HW-11 -W-23/07/857 Dtd.05.11.2009. Afterwards PPT prepared a fresh estimate for the balance portion of work and put to tender in single stage two bid system. In response to this 4 firms have participated in a tender out of which 2 were pre-qualified and the price bid was opened on 17.03.2010. The work order to the L1 tenderer yet to be issued.

(b) Service lines, such as Electric Cables, Telephone Cables and Water Pipe Line were existing from Gate No.4 to Hanuman Temple (1 km long). The Electric Cable and Telephone Cables has been shifted in time. But the Water Pipelines from 1 km. stretch could not be removed during the stipulated period and therefore the handing over of the site from Gate No. 4 to Hanuman Temple was delayed. The contractor was also granted reasonable time extension on the above ground.

(c) The contractor has been paid with the full amount for the work executed by them as per actual measurement recorded in measurement book. No balance payment is due to the contractor.

(d) As per orders of Hon'ble High Court of Orissa a Committee has been formed by the PPT to resolve the payment related issues with M/s. Samal Builders Pvt. Ltd. The Committee resolved that the claim of contractor is concocted and exorbitant. The Committee has also considered payment of escalation to the contractor amounting to Rs. 3.07 Lakhs based on RBI index for the period of Nine Months in accordance with value of work executed by the firm during the extended time. The same has been communicated to the contractor *vide* letter No. CE/HW-11 -W-23/07(P.T.IV)/219 Dt. 11.03.2010.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

- I. Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping**
- II. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of SCL, Chennai and related papers**
- III. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of HDPEL, Kolkata and related papers**
- IV. MoU (2009-10) between Government of India and Dredging Corporation of India Limited**

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping, under sub-section (3) of Section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958:-
 - (1) G.S.R. 13 (E), dated the 7th January, 2010, publishing the Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Pollution by Sewage from Ships) Rules, 2010.
 - (2) G.S.R. 14 (E), dated the 7th January, 2010, publishing the Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Pollution by Harmful Substances Carried by Sea in Packaged Form) Rules, 2010.
 - (3) G.S.R. 15 (E), dated the 7th January, 2010, publishing the Merchant Shipping (Control of Pollution by Noxious Liquid Substances in Bulk) Rules, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2105/15/10]
- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
 - (i) (a) Fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Sethusamudram Corporation Limited (SCL), Chennai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2212/15/10]
- III. (a) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited (HDPEL), Kolkata, for the year 2008-09, together with the

Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2103/15/10]
- IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways, Department of Shipping) and the Dredging Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2009-10. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2104/15/10]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

Notification of the Ministry of Finance

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 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, together with delay statements:-
 - (1) S.O. 2695 (E), dated the 19th November, 2008, publishing the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Scheme, 2008.
 - (2) S.O. 2696 (E), dated the 19th November, 2008, publishing the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Scheme, 2008. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2084/15/10]
 - (3) S.O. 2697 (E), dated the 19th November, 2008, publishing the State Bank of India (Appointment of Employee Directors) (Amendment) Rules, 2008. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2085/15/10]
 - (4) S.O. 2698 (E), dated the 19th November, 2008, publishing the Subsidiary Banks (Appointment of Employee Directors) (Amendment) Rules, 2008. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2086/15/10]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 100 (E), dated the 25th February, 2010, publishing the Coinage of the Seventy Five Rupees, Ten Rupees, Five Rupees, Two Rupees and One Rupee coined on the occasion of PLATINUM JUBILEE OF RESERVE BANK OF INDIA Rules, 2010, under sub-section (3) of Section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1906. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2552/15/10]

Notification 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 Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:-
- (1) G.S.R. 88 (E), dated the 19th February, 2010, publishing the Service Tax (Amendment) Rules, 2010.
 - (2) G.S.R. 146 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, Seeking to exempt the right to use packaged or canned software from whole of service tax subject to certain conditions.
 - (3) G.S.R. 147 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 598 (E), dated the 10th September, 2004, to insert certain entries therein.
 - (4) G.S.R. 148 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 788 (E), dated the 3rd December, 2004, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (5) G.S.R. 149 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 98 (E), dated the 9th February, 2000.
 - (6) G.S.R. 150 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, publishing the Export of Services (Amendment) Rules, 2010.
 - (7) G.S.R. 151 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 627 (E), dated the 1st September, 2009.
 - (8) G.S.R. 152 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, Seeking to exempt taxable services provided in relation to transport of specified goods by rail.

- (9) G.S.R. 153 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 115(E), dated the 1st March, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) G.S.R. 154 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, seeking to exempt taxable service provided by a Central or State Seed Testing Laboratory and Central or State Seed Certification Agency notified under Seeds Act, 1966 from technical testing and analysis services and technical inspection and certification service.
- (11) G.S.R. 155 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, seeking to exempt the taxable service provided in relation to transmission of electricity.
- (12) G.S.R. 156 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, seeking to exempt the taxable service provided in relation to erection, commissioning or installation of mechanized food grain handling systems, equipment for setting up or substantial expansion of cold storage, and expansion of units for processing agricultural, apiary, horticultural, dairy, poultry, aquatic and marine products and meat.
- (13) G.S.R. 157 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, seeking to exempt the taxable service provided in relation to on-line information and database access or retrieval services and business auxiliary services by any Indian news agency subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions.
- (14) G.S.R. 158 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, extending the provisions of chapter V of the Finance Act, 1994 to the areas of the installations, structures and vessels within the continental Shelf and exclusive economic zone of India.
- (15) G.S.R. 159 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, publishing the Service Tax (Determination of Value) Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (16) G.S.R. 160 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, publishing the Taxation of Services (Provided from outside India and Received in India) Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (17) G.S.R. 161 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, Seeking to exempt the right to use packaged or canned software from whole of service tax subject to certain conditions. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2090/15/10]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, together with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:-
- (1) G.S.R. 931 (E), dated the 30th December, 2009, investing the Commissioner of Central Excise (Appeals), Mangalore with all the powers of the Commissioner of Central Excise (Appeals), Bangalore-II.
 - (2) G.S.R. 69 (E), dated the 10th February, 2010, appointing the Commissioners of Customs (Appeals) as Central Excise Officers and investing them with the powers of the Commissioners of Central Excise (Appeals) to decide such cases in appeal as may be assigned to them by the Chief Commissioners of Central Excise within their respective jurisdictions.
 - (3) G.S.R. 83 (E), dated the 17th February, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 254 (E), dated the 16th March, 1995, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (4) G.S.R. 105 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 254 (E), dated the 16th March, 1995, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (5) G.S.R. 106 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 138 (E), dated the 1st March, 2003, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (6) G.S.R. 107 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 266 (E), dated the 31st March, 2003, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (7) G.S.R. 108 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, amending Notification Nos. G.S.R. 420 (E), dated the 9th July, 2004, G.S.R. 130(E), dated the 1st March, 2008 and G.S.R. 841 (E), dated the 7th December, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (8) G.S.R. 109 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 95 (E), dated the 24th February, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (9) G.S.R. 110 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 126 (E), dated the 1st March, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (10) G.S.R. 111 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 93 (E), dated the 1st March, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) G.S.R. 112 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 94 (E), dated the 1st March, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) G.S.R. 113 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 95 (E), dated the 1st March, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (13) G.S.R. 114 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 96 (E), dated the 1st March, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (14) G.S.R. 115 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 100 (E), dated the 1st March, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (15) G.S.R. 116 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 805 (E), dated the 30th December, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (16) G.S.R. 117 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, seeking to provide exemption from excise duty on all equipments, instruments, etc. required for initial setting up of Solar Power Project or facility.
- (17) G.S.R. 118 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, seeking to specify rate of excise duty leviable under Section 3A of the Central Excise Act on chewing tobacco and branded unmanufactured tobacco.
- (18) G.S.R. 119 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, seeking to exempt packaged software or canned software from excise duties.
- (19) G.S.R. 120 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, seeking to provide exemption from excise duty on certain cigarettes.
- (20) G.S.R. 121 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, publishing the Central Excise (Amendment) Rules, 2010.
- (21) G.S.R. 122 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, publishing the CENVAT Credit (Amendment) Rules, 2010.

- (22) G.S.R. 123 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 156 (E), dated the 14th March, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (23) G.S.R. 124 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, publishing the Pan Masala Packing Machines (Capacity Determination And Collection of Duty) Amendment Rules, 2010.
 - (24) G.S.R. 125 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 882 (E), dated the 24th December, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (25) G.S.R. 126 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, specifying chewing tobacco and branded unmanufactured tobacco as notified goods under Section 3 A of the Central Excise Act, 1944.
 - (26) G.S.R. 127 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, publishing the Chewing Tobacco and Unmanufactured Tobacco Packing Machines (Capacity Determination and Collection of Duty) Rules, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2087/15/10]
- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, together with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:-
- (1) G.S.R. 91 (E), dated the 19th February, 2010, Seeking to impose final anti-dumping duty, based on the recommendation of designated authority on the Sunset review findings on import of Melamine, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China and imported into India.
 - (2) G.S.R. 92 (E), dated the 19th February, 2010, rescinding import of Melamine, originating in, or exported from, the People's Republic of China, upto and inclusive of 1st April, 2010, pending finalization of Sunset review investigations being conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
 - (3) G.S.R. 93 (E), dated the 19th February, 2010, seeking to impose definitive Anti-dumping Duty on import of Bus and Truck Radial Tyres originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China and Thailand based on the final findings of the investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.

- (4) G.S.R. 95 (E), dated the 20th February, 2010, seeking to impose definitive Anti-dumping Duty on import of cold rolled flat products of stainless steel, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China, Korea, European Union, South Africa, Taiwan, Japan, Thailand and United States of America (USA) based on the final findings of the investigations conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
 - (5) G.S.R. 132 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 294 (E), dated 23rd July, 1996, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (6) G.S.R. 145 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, publishing the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Amendment Rules, 2010. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2088/15/10]
- IV. 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 19 of the Medical and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, together with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:-
- (1) G.S.R. 162 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 159 (E), dated the 1st March, 2003, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (2) G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 160 (E), dated the 1st March, 2003, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2091/15/10]
- V. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:-
- (1) G.S.R. 94 (E), dated the 19th February, 2010, seeking to exempt specified goods imported by the Organising Committee of Common Wealth Games, National Sports Federations, Common Wealth Games Federation Members or Common Wealth Games Associations or participating athletes, for the purpose of organizing the Common Wealth Games, 2010.

- (2) G.S.R. 128 (E), dated the 27th February 2010, publishing the Project Imports (Amendment) Regulations, 2010.
- (3) G.S.R. 129 (E), dated the 27th February 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 583 (E), dated the 13th July, 1994, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 130 (E), dated the 27th February 2010, amending Notification Nos. G.S.R. 734 (E), dated the 30th September, 1994, G.S.R. 166 (E) dated the 1st March, 2003 and G.S.R. 311 (E), dated the 12th May, 2004, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 131 (E), dated the 27th February 2010, rescinding Notification Nos. G.S.R. 168 (E), dated the 1st March, 2003, G.S.R. 265 (E), dated the 2nd May, 2005 and G.S.R. 486 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009.
- (6) G.S.R. 133 (E), dated the 27th February 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 161 (E), dated the 28th February, 1999, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 134 (E), dated the 27th February 2010 amending Notification No. G.S.R. 118 (E), dated the 1st March, 2002, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) G.S.R. 135 (E), dated the 27th February 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 122 (E), dated the 1st March, 2002, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) G.S.R. 136 (E), dated the 27th February 2010, seeking to exempt parts, components and accessories for the manufacture of mobile handsets, battery chargers and hands-free headphones of such mobile handsets from the whole of the duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (10) G.S.R. 137 (E), dated the 27th February 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 92 (E), dated the 1st March, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) G.S.R. 138 (E), dated the 27th February 2010, seeking to provide exemption from customs duty on electrical energy other than the supply from SEZ to DTA.

- (12) G.S.R. 139 (E), dated the 27th February 2010, seeking to provide exemption from Special CVD to Electrical energy, when imported into India.
 - (13) G.S.R. 140 (E), dated the 27th February 2010, seeking to provide exemption to films, gaming software, etc. from customs duties.
 - (14) G.S.R. 141 (E), dated the 27th February 2010, seeking to provide exemption from special additional duty of customs to parts, accessories of mobile phones, battery chargers and its parts, etc.
 - (15) G.S.R. 142 (E), dated the 27th February 2010, seeking to provide exemption from special CVD (additional duty of customs on specified goods).
 - (16) G.S.R. 143 (E), dated the 27th February 2010, seeking to provide concessional customs duty of 5% on all equipments, instruments, etc. required for initial setting up of Solar Power Project or facility.
 - (17) G.S.R. 144 (E), dated the 27th February 2010, seeking to exempt packaged and canned software from customs duties.
 - (18) G.S.R. 184 (E), dated the 11th March, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 291 (E), dated the 23rd July, 1996, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (19) G.S.R. 203 (E), dated the 22nd March, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 718 (E), dated the 6th October, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2089/15/10]
- VI. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 183 (E), dated the 11th March, 2010, publishing the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Amendment Rules, 2010, under sub-section (2) of Section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, together with Explanatory Memorandum on the Notification.
- VII. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 206 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2010, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 183 (E), dated the 11th March, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2092/15/10]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

II. MoU 2010-11 between GOI and various Limited companies

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA) : I lay on the Table:-

A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Notification No. G.S.R. 99 (E), dated the 24th February, 2010, publishing the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Use in Motor Vehicles) Amendment Order, 2009, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential (Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2083/15/10]

II. 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 M/s Biecco Lawrie Limited, for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2170/15/10]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and M/s Balmer Lawrie and Company India Limited, for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2171/15/10]

I. Report and Accounts (2007-08) of PGIMER, Chandigarh and related papers

II. Outcome Budget (2010-11) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (i) (a) Forty-first Annual Report of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 2007-08.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 2007-08 and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2097/15/10]
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2010-11 in respect of the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2553/15/10]

MoU (2010-11) between Gol and Cochin Shipyard Limited

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 Cochin Shipyard Limited, for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2114/15/10]

- I. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of CCH, New Delhi and related papers**
- II. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of NIS, Chennai and related papers**

SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN: Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH), 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.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Siddha (NIS), Chennai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2207/15/10]
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan) : Sir, I present the One Hundred and Twenty-second Report (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table (COPLLOT) regarding

laying of Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of West Zone Cultural Centre (WZCC), Udaipur; National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur and Malaviya National Institute of Technology (MNIT), Jaipur.

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development:-

- (i) Two Hundred and Nineteenth Report on Demands for Grants 2010-11 (Demand no. 104) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development; and
- (ii) Two Hundred and Twentieth Report on Demands for Grants 2010-11 (Demand no. 105) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:-

- (i) One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Tourism; and
- (ii) One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Rajasthan): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs (2009-10):-

- (i) Third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on "Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs"; and
 - (ii) Fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on "Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of External Affairs".
-

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER
RESOURCES**

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources (2009-10):-

- (i) Second Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Water Resources"; and
- (ii) Third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/ recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on "Inter-Linking of Rivers".

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL
JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2009-10):-

- (i) Fourth Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment";
- (ii) Fifth Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs"; and
- (iii) Sixth Report on "Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs".

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a fax letter has been received from Dr. M.A.M. Ramaswamy stating that he is unable to attend the House due to illness. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence from the 16th April, 2010 till the end of the current Session, the 219th Session, of Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 16th April, 2010 till the end of the current Session of Rajya Sabha?

(No. Hon. Member dissented.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 2010

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha

"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 Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 2010 as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th April, 2010

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

RE: NOTICE OF INDEFINITE STRIKE BY B.S.N.L. STAFF

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the Calling Attention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री कमाल अख्तर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हम लोगों ने ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नन्द किशोर यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हमारा एक नोटिस है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. If all of you stand up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री कमाल अख्तर: सर, हम लोगों ने ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए, मैं बुलाऊंगा। श्री तपन कुमार सेन।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the indefinite strike by the BSNL staff. From today, three lakh workers and officers of BSNL have been on an indefinite strike against disinvestment, forcing the BSNL to share their infrastructure with the rival companies and against forcible retrenchment through VRS of about one lakh workers, as recommended by the Sam Pitroda Committee and many other issues. The

Government must immediately intervene because the three lakh workers and officers together are on strike....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give notice and then it can be taken up during ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The Government must immediately intervene.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we all associate ourselves with this matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No associations. It is not a Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... He just wanted to mention it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। पिछले दिनों यह विषय आया कि नेशनल कम्पनीज को बिल्कुल समाप्त करके ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप इसके लिए नोटिस दीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री विनय कटियार : इसका nexus सब जगह फैला हुआ है। प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए काम हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, आपने बोल लिया ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री विनय कटियार : केवल प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है जो भारत की कम्पनीज हैं, उनको मारा जा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप इस पर नोटिस दीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, एक लाख लोगों को VRS ना ना पर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप नोटिस दीजिए, then we can have a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, VRS के नाम पर CRS हो रहा है, compulsory retirement.

श्री उपसभापति : श्री मोइनुल हसन।

श्री विनय कटियार : सर, किसी माननीय सदस्य ने विषय उठाया, तो उस पर बोलने के लिए दूसरे सदस्य को मौका मिलना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, आज उस पर नोटिस नहीं है ...*(व्यवधान)*... See when we take up the Calling Attention, on that day there is no Zero Hour.

श्री विनय कटियार : मैं उनकी बातों का समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं आपके माध्यम से यह मांग करता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर बयान दे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार : सरकारी कम्पनियों को ...*(व्यवधान)*....

श्री उपसभापति : विनय कटियार जी, आप बोलते जा रहे हैं, Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, वे लोगों को निकाल रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : प्लीज़, आप इसके लिए नोटिस दीजिए। श्री मोइनूल हसन।

RE: DEMONSTRATION BY DIFFERENTLY-ABLED PERSONS

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, thousands of differently-abled persons are demonstrating on the Parliament Street. They have already met the hon. Prime Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When the Zero Hour is there...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am suggesting. When Zero Hour is listed, you can raise these issues.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: It is regarding differently-abled persons, those who are disabled. So I am raising this issue. They are demonstrating on streets. They have already met the Prime Minister. They want three per cent reservation. They want Family Antyodaya Cards. There is an Act of 1995. It was passed in this House. But it has not been properly implemented and followed up. I would request the Government to review the Act and follow it properly. I would like to mention only one incident.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. There is no Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: I would like to say that once upon a time an eminent scientist, Stephen Hopkins, came to India, but he was not in a position to enter the Qutub Minar due to. ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give a proper notice and then it can be discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री कमाल अख्तर : सर, हम लोगों ने नोटिस दिया था। वह इतना महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : कमाल अख्तर साहब, आप बैठिए, मैं बुलाता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कमाल अख्तर : सर, आपने टाइम देने के लिए कहा था।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए। मैं इनके बोलने के बाद आपको बुलाऊंगा। श्री अली अनवर अंसारी।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, पिछले दो महीने के अंदर उत्तर प्रदेश के मऊ शहर में चार बुनकर खुदकुशी कर चुके हैं। पूरे देश में यह हो रहा है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र जैसे राज्यों में भी बुनकर खुदकुशी कर चुके हैं।(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, आप पहले नोटिस दीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, आपने किसानों का कर्ज माफ किया, लेकिन बुनकरों ने क्या गुनाह किया है? उनका कर्ज क्यों माफ नहीं किया गया? उनके लिए आप रेट ऑफ इंटरस्ट क्यों नहीं घटा रहे हैं? महोदय, उन लोगों को दिन भर में 50 रुपया मजदूरी भी नहीं मिल रही है। उनके बच्चे कुपोषण का शिकार होकर मर रहे हैं। टीबी की जो दवा इब्यूल्यूएचओ से आती है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, मैं बार-बार कह रहा हूँ कि यह जीरो आवर नहीं है ...(व्यवधान).... आप इसके लिए एक नोटिस दीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : महोदय, पूरे देश में, जैसे तमिलनाडु, आन्ध्र प्रदेश एवं अन्य प्रदेशों में, सभी जगह उनका माल नहीं बिक रहा है या फिर बहुत सस्ता बिक रहा है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं-नहीं, यह इस तरह से नहीं होता है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : आप उनकी बात क्यों नहीं सुनते हैं? उन बुनकरों से आपकी क्या दुश्मनी है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठ जाइए। आप पहले इसके लिए नोटिस दीजिए। प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : महोदय, वे सुसाइड कर रहे हैं। सरकार उनका जवाब क्यों नहीं देती है? ...(व्यवधान).... प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, उन बुनकरों ने क्या गुनाह किया है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कमाल अख्तर : सर, वे मर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : कमाल जी, अनवर जी, मैं कह रहा हूँ कि आप नोटिस दीजिए न। प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : वे कुपोषण से मर रहे हैं, टीबी से मर रहे हैं, उनको दवा नहीं मिल रही है। सर, वे भूखों मरने के लिए मजबूर हैं, वे भीख मांगने के लिए मजबूर हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : यह सही बात नहीं है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रामचन्द्र खूँटिआ (उड़ीसा) : हमारे उड़ीसा में इतने लोग मर रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप किस बारे में बोल रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप नोटिस तो दीजिए। Mr. Khuntia, there is no notice. Suddenly, if you get up and start speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामचन्द्र खूँटिआ : मैंने नोटिस दिया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : This is not correct. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नन्द किशोर यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, दो लड़कों को बटला हाऊस कांड में मार दिया गया है। 17 महीने से न्यायिक जांच की मांग की जा रही है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, Calling Attention. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Raja to call the attention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : एक मिनट लगाकर आप बात सुन लीजिए।

श्री कमाल अख्तर : सर, उनकी पोस्टमार्टम रिपोर्ट आ गई है। हम लोग यह चाहते हैं कि उसकी न्यायिक जांच कराई जाए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : यह क्या है, यह ठीक नहीं है। आप नोटिस तो दीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा ...*(व्यवधान)*... This is some procedure ...*(Interruptions)*... हर चीज़ के लिए एक प्रोसीज़र है। Mr. Raja ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नन्द किशोर यादव : *

श्री कमाल अख्तर : *

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए यह ज़ीरो ऑवर है। ज़ीरो ऑवर में आप प्रॉपर नोटिस दीजिए। आपका नोटिस एडमिट नहीं हुआ है। आप नोटिस देते ही किसी विषय को इस तरह नहीं उठा सकते, उसको एडमिट भी होना चाहिए। आपका नोटिस एडमिट नहीं हुआ है। कमाल साहब, आप जानते हैं कि रूल्स के मुताबिक जब नोटिस दिया जाता है, तो उसको एडमिट होना चाहिए।

श्री कमाल अख्तर : सर, हमने नोटिस दिया है।

श्री उपसभापति : आपने नोटिस दिया है, मगर वह एडमिट नहीं हुआ है। आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Raja, you call the attention of the Minister.

* Not recorded.

CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Incidents of radiation exposure detected in a scrap market in Delhi

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister to the situation arising out of the incidents of radiation exposure detected in a scrap market in Delhi.

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, on the afternoon of 7th April, 2010, a fax was received by the National Radiation Regulatory Authority, Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) office from Indraprastha Apollo Hospital, Delhi, stating that one person, aged 32 years, owner of a scrap shop in Mayapuri Industrial Area, New Delhi had been admitted on 4th April, 2010. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, यह कापी सिर्फ अंग्रेजी में है, इसकी हिन्दी कॉपी नहीं है ...**(व्यवधान)**... राज्य सभा में यह देखा गया है कि यह सरकार अंग्रेजी को मान्यता देती है ...**(व्यवधान)**... नोटिस की हिन्दी कॉपी हमारे पास नहीं पहुँची है।

श्री उपसभापति : अभी देख रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसकी हिन्दी कॉपी अभी मंगवा रहे हैं।

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, the message stated that the patient had symptoms indicative of suspected exposure of radiation and requested advice on further course of action. Pursuant to the above, officers from AERB visited the place immediately with radiation detection equipments and monitored the radiation levels at various positions near the scrap shop in the evening of 7th April. The said shop as well as a couple of nearby shops were found to have very high radiation fields. Next day, teams of Radiation Safety Experts from BARC, AERB & Narora Atomic Power Station were sent to Delhi with a wide range of radiation monitoring, detecting equipments and lead flask to locate, identify, recover, safely secure and dispose radioactive sources. They started their work by 8th mid-night. The entire area was cordoned off by Delhi Police for access control.

...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री कमाल अख्तर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप हमें अपनी बात कहने का मौका नहीं दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए हम वाक आऊट करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

(तत्पश्चात् कुछ सदस्य सदन से उठ कर बाहर चले गए)

SHRI PRITHVI RAJ CHAVAN: The response team identified the radiation source as Cobalt-60, used mainly in industry for radiography and in tele-therapy for cancer treatment. During search operation that continued throughout the night and up to noon on 9th April, the team could locate, recover and secure eight sources of different intensity. These sources were placed in lead shielded flask and were sent to Narora for further examination and safe disposal.

A radiation survey of scrap metal shops in neighbouring areas was taken up. The search team recovered two more radioactive sources from one nearby scrap shop. In another incident, a small Cobalt-60 radiation pencil was recovered from the owner of another scrap shop in the same market after he was admitted to hospital. All the sources were safely transported in shielded flasks to Narora. The radiation sources recovered are being examined at Narora to determine their origins.

As a matter of abundant caution, the entire surrounding area consisting of around 800 shops was scanned by four joint teams of BARC, AERB and NDRF when the shops were closed on the night of 14th April. At the entrance of the market, a small patch of soil was found having slight contamination. The contaminated soil showed Cobalt-60 contamination but of very low order. The soil up to a depth of few centimeters was removed to bring down the radiation field. The entire area has been certified to be free of elevated radiation fields.

In the above incidents, 7 persons were found to be affected by radiation injuries and 11 sources were recovered. The affected persons are being treated at various hospitals in Delhi. Delhi Police have registered an F.I.R. on 08.04.2010 and are investigating the case.

It may be emphasized that these incidences/ radiation exposures are not related to any of the DAE activities or facilities in the country.

It may be recalled that the Government had set up the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in 2005. The NDMA has raised and trained four battalions of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) for responding to radiological emergencies. Also, the DAE has established eighteen well-equipped Emergency Response Centres at different parts of the country for preparedness and response to any radiological emergency in the public domain.

The NDMA has been mandated to coordinate, review and augment the national capabilities and infrastructure to detect, prevent and respond to radiological incidents of all kinds.

A variety of Radioactive Material Detection equipment is being installed at various Border points — seaports, airports and landports. The detection capabilities have been aimed as per international guidelines and specifications (Mega Port Initiative compliant) to detect a variety of radioactive substances emitting gamma rays and neutrons. In addition, portable equipments are being procured for use by National Disaster Response Force of NDMA and by Emergency Response Teams of the DAE for radiation detection. Capacity is being created for inspection of Trucks/containers passing on the road (vehicle monitors), Portal monitors to inspect personnel at entry/exit, Handheld detection equipment for close scrutiny including Isotope identification. The Ministry of Home, Disaster Management and Ministry of Shipping have been identified as the nodal Ministries to implement the installation and operation of these equipment. A total of 12 seaports and 14 airports have been surveyed by inter-Ministry teams, including DAE, Home Ministry, Shipping and Civil Aviation and an integrated scheme has been worked out including information exchange.

The DAE is the nodal agency to examine and approve the efficacy of equipment, operating procedures, and training. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., under the Department of Atomic Energy has the capability to produce all the equipment needed. Implementation of the aforementioned scheme is in progress.

The DAE has organised courses to train the Front Line Officers, FLOs on the issues of detection, intradiction and response related to radiological incidents. A workshop, in association with the IAEA has been planned during May 10-19, 2010 in Mumbai on "Combating Malicious Acts Involving Radioactive Materials at Major Public Events".

Sir, I would like to assure this august House that all possible care is being taken to ensure that the country is prepared to handle any radiological emergency arising in the public domain.

SHRI D. RAJA : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I appreciate the presence of the hon. Prime Minister when the House discusses such a very important issue. But, Sir, the Statement given by the Minister is not convincing to accept that the Government is prepared to face any situation. The radiation mishap in the Mayapuri Scrap Market in Delhi has really exposed the unpreparedness and the ill-preparedness of the nation. Due to Cobalt-60 radioactive isotopes, seven persons have been seriously affected, as admitted in the Statement; and more than 35 persons are under treatment,

according to some independent reports. There is little monitoring of various sources of radiation, including medical waste. Now, the practice is, the medical waste is generally disposed along with normal waste.

Sir, there is definitely regulatory failure and lack of professional competence to face such situation. It is reported that the Metal Scrap Market which is exposed to such nuclear hazards employs more than 20,000 people in 6000 shops. Of these 6000 shops, about 250 are scrap importers and only 50 of the 250 dealers are registered. They are the only registered.

Sir, now the Statement says, "It may be emphasised that these incidents, radiation exposures are not related to any of the DAE activities or facilities in the country". This has been echoed by a reported statement made by Dr. S. Banerjee, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission. Dr. Banerjee is reported to have said that whatever happened in Delhi had nothing to do with the activities of his Department. The scrap materials come from other countries and it was not possible for the Department of Atomic Energy to check the entry points or to detect at entry points, if there were any radioactive material. Checking all the containers laden with scrap was not possible". Sir, I am quoting Dr. Banerjee, which has been reported in the newspapers. "Checking all the containers laden with scrap materials was not possible. Instead scanning could be done. While a decision to install scanners has been taken, implementation was taking time", Dr. Banerjee said.

This is indeed, I consider, an appalling statement from the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. Sir, if we look at all encompassing responsibility is entrusted solely to Atomic Energy Commission and its subordinate institutions like Atomic Energy Regulatory Board. Sir, the stipulations related to nuclear safety in India were originally brought out clearly in the Atomic Energy Act, 1962, in particular, Section 16 of the Act stipulates that the Central Government may prohibit the manufacture, possession, use, transfer by sale or otherwise, export and import and in an emergency transport and disposal of any radioactive substances without its written consent. This is the Act of 1962 and the Act has several provisions. There are Sections 16, 17 and 23 which give enough powers to Atomic Energy Commission and the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board. They are being empowered to exercise full powers as a competent authority. But here the statement says that nothing is related to the activity of the Department of Atomic Energy. I do not understand this position of the

Government. Under these circumstances, the Central Government and in particular the Atomic Energy Commission and the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board have to bear the sole responsibility for the tragic overexposure of radiation which happened in Delhi. They should take the responsibility. The scrap dealers or the employees working there are the victims of the inaction of these Government agencies which have totally failed to put in the necessary controls and procedures to prevent such an incident from happening. Therefore, these victims have to be adequately compensated by the Government for the short and long term dangers they will be suffering from. Sir, having said that I must also point out that there are reports talking about..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, this is not a debate. You seek only clarifications.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am seeking clarification only. That is why I quoted the statement. His statement is not adequate; it does not address the real issue. In fact, it absolves the responsibility of the Atomic Energy Commission. If you agree to that position, then, it is a very sad situation in the country because after 123 Agreement, the country will face a different situation and where the Civil Liabilities legislation, proposed legislation is in public domain. ...(Time-bell rings)... But we will have to face such a serious situation in the coming days and when it comes before the Parliament, we will discuss. What I am trying to say is that it is a very serious issue. What is the regulatory mechanism? Do you think that it can be just like that it is dealt with by the National Disaster Management Agency or some Pollution Control Board? Do you think this is so simple an issue that they can be left to the State Governments or certain Boards? I think the Atomic Energy Commission and the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board should take the responsibility and the statement does not address that central issue. Thank you.

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, इस ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव द्वारा एक बड़े गंभीर विषय की तरफ ध्यान आकृष्ट किया गया है। राजधानी के मायापुरी इलाके में स्कैप मार्केट में कोबाल्ट-60 के रेडियेशन से गामा किरणों के द्वारा 7 लोग इसके शिकार हुए हैं। यह बात सही है कि उनकी जान तो बच गई है, लेकिन उनको कैंसर होने की संभावना से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता। मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में सारी बातों को स्पष्ट करने का प्रयत्न किया है, लेकिन इस संबंध में कुछ नहीं बताया है कि यद्यपि भारत में कोबाल्ट-60 मार्केट में प्रतिबंधित है, लेकिन प्रतिबंधित होने के बावजूद भी वह कबाड़ में कैसे पहुंच गया? इसे इंडस्ट्री को देने की एक निश्चित मात्रा रहती है और उसके बाद निश्चित मात्रा में इसे वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा dispose किया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा एपूव किए जाने के बाद ही यह निश्चित मात्रा से दिया गया और इसका disposal हुआ? इस बारे में

वक्तव्य में कोई स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है। अगर ऐसा रहा होता, तो शायद कबाड़खाने में यह स्थिति न होती। जहां यह चीज हुई है, जो इसके लिए दोषी हैं, उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करने या कोई दंड देने का प्रावधान नहीं है। मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि 337 के तहत उनके विरुद्ध मुकदमा दर्ज किया गया है, जो नाकाफी है, बहुत कम है और इसके कारण यह स्थिति होगी कि लोग यह काम करते ही जाएंगे। साथ ही साथ इसके जो शिकार हो जाते हैं, विकिरण के कारण जो रोगी हो जाते हैं, परेशान हो जाते हैं, उनके लिए चिकित्सा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण अस्पताल में इसके लिए कोई एक विशेष वार्ड है, लेकिन और कहीं ऐसे रोगियों के इलाज की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इससे पीड़ित अगर कोई रोगी आता है, तो उसका इलाज कैसे किया जाए, इसके लिए कोई चिकित्सालय नहीं है।

उपसभापति जी, आने वाले दिनों में कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स होने वाले हैं, तब स्थिति और भयंकर हो सकती है, इसके लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है? हालांकि इसमें कई सुझाव आपने दिए हैं, लेकिन पुलिस को Radiation Detection Meter उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कोई विचार किया गया है, ताकि इसको रोका जा सके? इस संदर्भ में मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि यह जो E-Waste है, यानी कंप्यूटर, सी.डी., मोबाइल, टी.वी. आदि का जो वेस्ट है, यद्यपि भारत में E-Waste के इंपोर्ट पर प्रतिबंध है, लेकिन सरकार के दुर्लभ रवैये के कारण, यह बड़ी तादाद में आता है। UN की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भारत और चीन को जल्दी ही E-Waste को जमा करने और नष्ट करने के लिए एक बड़ी पॉलिसी की आवश्यकता है। हमारे देश में सालाना 4-5 लाख टन E-Waste पैदा होता है और 97 प्रतिशत जमीन में गाड़ दिया जाता है। अभी आपने बताया कि जमीन के अंदर कुछ परीक्षण किया गया, तो उसमें भी E-Waste के कुछ अंश पाए गए। यह E-Waste जमीन के अंदर गाड़ दिया जाता है, जो जमीन की उपजाऊ शक्ति को खत्म कर देता है, जिससे वातावरण प्रदूषित हो जाता है। इसलिए E-Waste की recycling and disposal के लिए सही पॉलिसी बनाने के संबंध में अगर सरकार विचार करे, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

उपसभापति जी, भाभा परमाणु रिसर्च सेंटर और नरोरा एटॉमिक पावर प्लांट, इनकी जांच के बाद ही यह जानकारी मिली है कि ये लोग रेडियेशन के शिकार हैं। क्या आपने इन दोनों संस्थाओं को इनकी और जांच करने के लिए कहा है, ताकि पता लगे कि कितना कोबाल्ट-60 है? अभी हमारे मित्र, श्री डी. राजा ने उस कानून के बारे में जिक्र किया, जिसमें यह प्रावधान है कि बाहर से आने के बाद उसकी क्या स्थिति हो सकती है, उसे कैसे रोका जा सकता है। हमारे देश में इस तरह से कबाड़खानों में ये सारी चीजें पाई जा रही हैं कि उन्होंने dumping stations का रूप ले लिया है। इसको कैसे रोका जा सकता है? क्या सरकार के पास इसको जांचने के लिए कोई एजेंसी नहीं है, कोई निगरानी समिति नहीं है, जो पता लगा सके कि कबाड़ के अंदर क्या-क्या आ रहा है? इसके पूर्व गाजियाबाद

में नवम्बर, 2005 में कबाड़ में रॉकेट लांचर के विस्फोट से कई लोग हताहत हुए थे, लेकिन उसके बारे में भी विस्तार से कोई जानकारी नहीं आई और उसको रोकने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है, यह बात भी उभरकर सामने नहीं आई। सरकार के पास कबाड़ खरीदने वाले व्यापारियों की सूची नहीं है। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि कबाड़ व्यापारी अपना रजिस्ट्रेशन करवाए, यह ऐच्छिक है। क्या आप इस पर विचार करेंगे कि यह रजिस्ट्रेशन ऐच्छिक नहीं होना चाहिए? सरकार को इस बारे में भी जानकारी हासिल करनी चाहिए कि इन कबाड़ व्यापारियों का रजिस्ट्रेशन है या नहीं।

कबाड़ की आड़ में खतरनाक हथियार को देश में लाकर assemble करके बेचा जा रहा है। क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है? इसके बारे में जानकारी हो, तो बताने का कष्ट करेंगे। इसके मार्केट केवल दिल्ली में ही नहीं हैं, बल्कि देश के अन्य शहरों में भी हैं। उनकी क्या स्थिति होगी? इसके पूर्व ऐसे कितने प्रभावित लोग चिकित्सा के अभाव में दम तोड़ चुके हैं। इसका कोई आंकड़ा नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मान्यवर, मैं केवल सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ, कोई भाषण नहीं कर रहा हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आपके पांच मिनट हो गए हैं। अब तक आपने सवाल नहीं पूछे, तो क्या पूछें?

श्री कलराज मिश्र : यह कबाड़ का ही तो मामला है, कबाड़ से ही तो सारा विध्वंस हो रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, अभी बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों को बोलना है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री कलराज मिश्र : कबाड़ के बारे में ध्यान नहीं दिया जाएगा, तो किस चीज़ के बारे में ध्यान दिया जाएगा, इसलिए इसको interrupt नहीं करें, तो ज्यादा अच्छा है। कबाड़ से ही ये चीज़ें पैदा हो रही हैं। आज यह किरण जो कबाड़ से आया है, उसी की मैं चर्चा कर रहा हूँ। कबाड़ किरण जिस देश से आया है, क्या इसको बेचने वाली कंपनी ने सूचित किया था कि यह रेडिएशन स्क्रेप है? अगर हां, तो इस तरह की घोर लापरवाही क्यों बरती गई है? हमारे परमाणु केन्द्र में छेड़छाड़ और परमाणु प्लांट की जिम्मेदारी के संबंध में देश में गंभीर चर्चा चल रही है। यदि इसको रोका नहीं गया, तो यह घटना भविष्य के लिए बहुत खतरनाक हो सकती है। क्या हम इस तरह कबाड़ स्क्रेप के माध्यम से किसी भी गंभीर घटना को अंजाम देने के लिए आतंकवादियों और देशद्रोहियों को खुला मौका नहीं दे रहे हैं? इस घटना के बाद आपदा प्रबंधन तंत्र, जिसकी आपने चर्चा की है, की कार्य प्रणाली और क्षमता के बारे में क्या review करेंगे और अगर कमी है, तो उस कमी को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे?

श्री उपसभापति : यह डिबेट नहीं है, बल्कि यह clarification है। I request the hon. Member to confine their clarifications to the statement made by the Minister. Other issues cannot be brought in here.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Rajasthan): Sir, it is a sad occasion that while we are going to have many more power plants run on atomic energy, we are discussing this issue today. Mr. Minister, if you remember, I had put a question and you had replied to that. I will speak about it later. We are not even able or capable to look after the biomedical waste. It seems Cobalt-60 came out of the biomedical waste from a hospital, because it is used for cancer patients. Sir, the Committee on Subordinate Legislation is examining the hazardous waste disposal. As we have not submitted the Report, I will not be able to tell you in exact terms. But, I can say, when we visited Chennai on a Study Tour and questioned the Port Trust Authorities, the Customs Authorities and the atomic energy personnel, everybody expressed their ineffectiveness, because we do not have any method to find out what waste is coming from abroad. At that point of time, we had expressed our concern. According to them, waste is coming in containers. They said that we do not have any equipment to find out whether the waste is nuclear waste or hazardous waste or what kind of waste being imported from abroad.

Unfortunately, Mr. Minister, in today's time, when we have all kinds of detectors available, our country does not have such things. Sir, foreign countries are using atomic energy extensively, both for medical purposes, power generation and warfare. They have also developed detectors. We also have medical tourism. A lot of patients come from abroad for treatment. Our poor patients also go to hospitals for treatment. In Delhi Cobalt-60 is detected at scrap dealer and we came to know only when they got sick and reported in the media. But, there is no proper waste disposal policy. Yesterday, the Minister of Environment and Forests explained extensively during the Question Hour that he is framing new rules. But, again, I would say, as I told him yesterday that we make the rules. But who will implement them? He was talking about the e-waste. But what about the bio-medical waste that is coming out from both, the Government as well as private hospitals. There is no control over it. I am very sorry to say that we have observed in the markets, close to hospitals, even the cotton wool, which comes out of hospitals, is put in *rajais* and *takiyas*. It is a very serious situation. Mr. Minister, it is one incident that happened over here. But, then, we are going to have many more nuclear power generation plants. And, as you said, all of them are going to be in the public domain. None of them would be in the private domain. My simple question is this. How are you going to

control the waste disposal? Even the used material also takes about 25-30 years to get de-radiated. It is also very shocking to read that not many doctors are aware of the side effects of radiation. When the patients, especially the cancer patients, are treated with radioactivity, even the doctors in the AIIMS are not aware of the dangers of over-exposure to the radioactive materials. Not only that, they don't even know that it is only the city scan that causes radiation, and not the MRI. It is a very serious issue. I am very happy that hon. Prime Minister and hon. Health Minister both are present here. The biomedical waste is just thrown in the thickly populated areas. It affects the general population. Even some of your doctors in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences do not know the side-effects of radioactivity. ...**(Time-bell rings)**... Anywhere where radioactive materials are used abroad, they have some kind of showers which removes the radioactivity of the material. These showers are also used in our atomic plants also for the people who are working with the radioactive materials.

Sir, even in the Liability Bill, which was supposed to be introduced in the Lok Sabha, the compensation is very meagre as compared to other countries in the world. Are the Indian people guinea-pigs that there is a provision of such a meagre compensation? ...**(Time-bell rings)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, we can have a separate discussion on the Liability Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...The Liability Bill is not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: No, Sir, it is not the question of discussion. Would you like another disaster to take place and, then, we have a full-fledged discussion? Why did you admit such an important matter as a Calling Attention? Is there any provision for compensation for the affected people?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a wider issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): She is saying that even the affected people in this incident will not get any compensation because there is no law. That is the point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I fully agree with you. But it is not under the domain of the Calling Attention. How many times I will have to remind that under the Calling Attention you can seek only clarifications?

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Why did you admit it as a Calling Attention?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are my worthy predecessor. You very well know. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to seek only clarifications. It cannot be a debate. You can give a notice for having a full-fledged discussion on it.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, many a time you have converted Calling Attentions into a discussion. You can convert it into a discussion. What is the problem?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Where have I converted it? I have not converted it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Many a time in this House, we have converted it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: By agreement, we have done it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I only expect the hon. Members to follow the rules. There is a statement by the hon. Minister on a particular incident. Now, let us confine ourselves to seeking clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us not convert it into a debate. This is my request.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: I agree with your request, Sir. But I want to ask you one thing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. There is no time now. Don't take twenty minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Jayanti, you are on the Treasury Benches. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. Do not compete in taking time.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Don't compete with the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, where is the question of time when we are discussing the lives of people, the future of the people. We can discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with you. You can have a two-and-a-half discussion. I am not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I just want to put two questions here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put the questions.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, you said that we must confine ourselves to the statement of the Minister. If the Minister has not mentioned some very important issues, where can I discuss it?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may ask questions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I have to ask but. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The rules are framed by the House. You had implemented them when you were in the Chair.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, it is a different role that I am playing now. I had played a different role over there. I would like to say that the hon. Minister has not mentioned anything about compensation. When we had the gas tragedy in Bhopal, the Government brought a legislation...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, you are ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ahluwalia, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, you are not allowing her to complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am only making a request. The information that you are referring to may be important. You may give Notice for a two-and-a-half hour short duration discussion.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, the purpose of Parliament is to enact laws, and I am asking the Minister to enact a law to protect people.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Surely, you have every right but not at this time.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, then I must not speak because there is no point. The Government is not discussing any point. You are not allowing it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: She is saying that after the Bhopal gas tragedy, there was a law passed by the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... whether for radiation or nuclear liability. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, this is Calling Attention. I have to go by rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Mr. Keshava Rao, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I would like to have an answer. I would like to ask why Members do not have the right to enact a law for the protection of the people. You represent the people and ordinary people have been affected by it; you and I are not affected.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would like to read out the rules. A Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : रूल्स मुझे मालूम हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... रूल्स मत सिखाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then why do you. ...*(Interruptions)*... How do I conduct the House? Please tell me.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, the House runs by rules every time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Then you must run the House according to rules....*(Interruptions)*... If you wish to quote rules, then you must run the House according to rules. What was happening half an hour ago? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Why did you allow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : यह क्या बात है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: You are not allowing me ...*(Interruptions)*... They do not want a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : बैठिए। आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Mr. Keshava Rao, I am here to control the House. Please sit down.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You are quoting rules. Then you must. ...*(Interruptions)*... What was happening half an hour ago? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, there is no need for this. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no need for this. केशव राज जी, आप बैठिए। Why do you interfere? If I want to, I would provide the opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not your responsibility. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Under which law would these people be paid compensation? There is no law. That is the point she is raising. And your people are jumping. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: There is no law. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is such an important issue. They are not understanding it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, please. Already ten minutes have passed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Why are they jumping? ...*(Interruptions)*...I never said *. Don't put words into my mouth. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Remove that word. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, I am making a request.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I am accepting your command. You are in the Chair. I have to accept. I am asking the Government one pertinent question. In the absence of any legislation, what compensation would you give? I mentioned about Bhopal because you enacted a law. Should we have a catastrophe and, then only, we will enact a law? Or, we should have a law, like the Minister was saying yesterday that we are going to enact a law for his Ministry, the Environment Ministry, for the e-waste. What about the bio-medical waste, what about the hazardous waste? These are very important questions. When we are going to have hundreds of atomic power plants in the country, who is going to look after them? That is what I am asking. Why is everybody not bothered about it? ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you not bothered about the lives of the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, may I say that we have rules for hazardous waste, bio-medical waste? It is not true to say that we don't have rules. We have rules.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, यह बड़ी गंभीर समस्या है जो मायापुरी में हुई है, जिसमें से कोबाल्ट-60 की वजह से कुछ लोग आहत हुए हैं और जिसका पता बहुत बाद में हुआ है। मैं सिर्फ माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि यह जो स्क्रेप लेकर आते हैं, क्या इनकी कोई रजिस्ट्रेशन है, या जहां से ये स्क्रेप लेकर आते हैं वहां कोई चैकिंग होती है और वहां क्या इसके बारे में जाना जाता है? इन्होंने कहा कि हम लोग ट्रैक और कंटेनर का इंस्पेक्शन करेंगे। तो वे कहां इंस्पेक्शन करेंगे? क्या वह port पर होगी तथा क्या इनके पास कोई ऐसी मेनेजमेंट है, क्योंकि अभी जैसा कि डी.राजा ने कहा कि आपके पास कोई ऐसा इक्विपमेंट नहीं है और जब यह

घटना घट गई है तब आप लोग इसके बारे में लेकर आए हैं। महोदय, मैं यह भी जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या इसके बारे में अब लोगों को अवेयर किया जाएगा और साइंटिस्ट इसके बारे में लोगों को बताएंगे और जिस तरह से medical waste की बात की गई है उसके लिए हम क्या प्रोविजन करना चाह रहे हैं और किस तरह से हम लोग इस चीज में बचाव करने जा रहे हैं? यह एक बहुत गंभीर मसला है इसके बारे में क्या आप कोई वर्कशॉप लगाने जा रहे हैं, जिससे कि इसके बारे में लोगों को सूचित किया जा सके। धन्यवाद।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि यह घटना सिर्फ दिल्ली की मायापुरी में ही नहीं हुई है, बल्कि देश के दूसरे कोनों में भी कबाड़ी लोग हैं और वहां भी रेडिएशन की घटनाएं हुई हैं। इनमें बहुत से लोग हाई रेडिएशन से एक्सपोज हुए हैं। इनमें से अधिकांश ऐसी घटनाएं हैं जिसमें इण्डस्ट्रियल गामा रेडियोग्राफी सोर्स के हैंडलिंग में सुरक्षा मानकों की अनदेखी की गई है। इसलिए हमारा BARC & Narora Atomic Power Station किस तरह से इस वॉयलेशन पर नजर रख सकता है, इसके संबंध में क्या प्रिवेंटिव स्टेप्स लिए जा रहे हैं, मैं जानना चाहूँगा? इसके अलावा मैं दूसरी बात भी जानना चाहूँगा कि जो स्क्रेप डीलर्स रेडिएशन मॉनिटर्स खरीदते हैं, क्या यह सच है कि slight contamination की बहुत सी घटनाओं में रेडियो एक्टिविटी सोर्स का हाथ होता है, जो स्क्रेप के साथ आ जाता है। जहां तक मुझे जानकारी है कि दिल्ली में ही 20 हजार से ज्यादा लोग इसमें संलग्न हैं। तो यह ports पर रेडिएशन मॉनिटर इंस्टाल करने का जो प्रस्ताव था, इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेडिएशन मॉनिटर को इंस्टाल करने में देरी होने के पीछे क्या कारण हैं? तीसरी बात, मंत्री महोदय ने जो अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है, मैं उन्हीं के बारे में कहता हूँ। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि करीब 50 लोगों को Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences में भर्ती किया गया है, ताकि जांच की जा सके कि ये रेडिएशन से एक्सपोज हुए हैं या नहीं। यदि यह सही है तो जांच में उनमें से किसी के न्यूक्लियर, केमिकल, बायोलॉजिकल या रेडियो एक्टिव मेटिरियल से एक्सपोज होने की पुष्टि हुई है या नहीं? अगर है तो इसकी सुरक्षा के लिए क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं।

मैं अगला point सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि hand held radiation meters खरीदने के संबंध में क्या प्रगति हुई है? मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि इसकी क्षमता को विकसित करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है, इसको किस तरह से रोका जा सकता है? यह बहुत सहज है, यह एक-डेढ़ किलो वजन का है, यह अल्फा, बीटा, गामा, एक्सरे डिटेक्ट कर सकता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह सिस्टम डिवाइस, न्यूक्लियर को भी डिटेक्ट कर पाएगा या नहीं कर पाएगा, इसके लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं?

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : उपसभापति महोदय, बहुत विस्तार से सभी मेम्बर साहिबान ने अपने विचार रखे हैं, मैं सिर्फ दो-तीन बातों की क्लेरिफिकेशन चाहता हूँ। कोई incident होता है, तो कमेटियां बनती हैं और

कमेटियां बनती हैं, तो वे अपनी रिपोर्ट देती हैं तथा रिपोर्ट इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए सरकार के पास कई बार फंड नहीं होता है या रिपोर्ट्स फाइलों में दबी रहती हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जितने भी एयरपोर्ट्स, सी-पोर्ट्स या जहां से स्क्रेप आता है, वहां पर उसकी स्कैनिंग, उसकी चैकिंग करने के लिए क्या हमारे पास माडर्न मशीन है या नहीं है, अगर नहीं है, तो कब तक ये मशीनें इंस्टाल हो जायेंगी? क्या सरकार ऐसा कोई एक और incident होने का इंतजार करेगी अथवा उससे पहले मशीनें इंस्टाल हो जायेंगी?

मैं एक बात और आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हैं और आप मेरी बात को वेरिफाई भी कर लेना। सर, custom department एक बहुत important department है, जो सामान बाहर से आता है, उसको custom department वेरिफाई करता है, उसको स्कैन करता है, लेकिन उसके पास सिर्फ 9 खोजी कुत्ते हैं। यह डिपार्टमेंट कई बार सरकार को लिखकर दे चुका है कि हमें और खोजी कुत्ते तथा मैन पावर दो, ताकि हम सामान को स्कैन कर सकें, लेकिन वह फाइल अभी इधर से उधर और उधर से इधर ही घूम रही है और उनको अभी तक खोजी कुत्ते नहीं दिए गए हैं। उन्होंने स्कैन करने के लिए माडर्न स्कैन मशीन की भी डिमांड की है, लेकिन अभी तक डिपार्टमेंट को माडर्न स्कैन मशीन भी प्रोवाइड नहीं की गई है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि ऐसा स्क्रेप जो बाहर से आता है, उसको चैक करने के लिए जो डिफरेंट डिपार्टमेंट्स की demand हैं, उनको meet करने के लिए कब तक उनको सभी सुविधाएं प्रोवाइड करा दी जाएंगी? धन्यवाद।

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the time to speak. Sir, I have a few questions arising out of the statement given by the hon. Minister. If we go through paras 4 and 5, it shows that there is a lack of regulation, monitoring and awareness. So, I would like to know as to what action the Government is taking with regard to this menace, which is taking place in a particular place, and, which can happen anywhere in the country on any day.

Secondly, Sir, para 6 says that seven persons were found to be affected by radiation injuries. It has been discussed at length just now. My question is whether the Government is in a position to compensate those people, and, if yes, under which law.

Sir, my third question is linked to para 7, which says that the incidents of radiation exposure are not related to any of the DAE activities or facilities in the country. Government has washed its hands off but we must find out its sources, its causes and resolve this issue. It is the duty of the Government, which is there.

1.00 P.M.

Sir, the fourth aspect, which was also discussed yesterday in the form of a Starred Question, is that so far as the e-waste disposal is concerned, it is taking place privately in a bigger way and in a very unceremonious manner. Is there any comprehensive plan of the Government with regard to the e-waste disposal, which is taking place in different parts of the country? Sir, there is one more point, which may not be directly related but which I must mention here. Sir, twenty five years have passed since the 'Bhopal Gas Tragedy' took place.

One law has come. But if another radiation massacre takes place, there is no law to compensate the victims. Till now, radiations are emitting in Bhopal. But people are not getting due compensation. So, Sir, I would like to say that we must be in a position to make ourselves ready to face the menace. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. All my hon. colleagues have raised the important points. I want to be very brief, Sir. It appears to me from the Minister's statement, and I am very glad that he has re-assured the House that it really has nothing to do with DAE. We, of course, do expect that the Government will maintain that. We are not worried on that score. But it seems from the statement that this could be falling in a gap between two important issues. The Minister for Environment is here. He has assured the House several times that there are rules for disposing of bio-medical waste. However, if it is radioactive in nature, then, his Ministry may not be concerned with it. I am not sure how far the check points at the border, at airports, at customs are there although those too need to be manned. I wonder whether these may not be irresponsible disposals of bio-medical waste from hospitals which has reached the scrap shops. It is tremendously worrying to see that there was a certain amount of radioactivity in the soil. As far as this is concerned, if it is bio-medical waste, which is radioactive, which has reached scrap shops, which is used to treat cancer patients and for tele-therapy and radio-therapy, there is a gap in the law; there is a lacuna in the law, as has been pointed out by my hon. colleagues earlier. We need to consider how hospitals dispose of these radioactive substances with far greater seriousness. I think, there needs to be a synergy between the two Ministries to ensure that hospitals are given stringent punishment for irresponsible disposals. So, I would like to ask the Minister a pointed question whether there is not a gap in the various important laws that cover this issue in the dealing of bio-

medical waste where it is radioactive, as has happened in this case. 800 scrap shops, Sir, it seems to me extremely shocking that scrap shops can be a source of so much danger. Where are the other scrap shops? How far is the Delhi Police equipped to go into this in a detailed and comprehensive way and to understand the situation? Will the matter and the origin be probed with much greater seriousness? One FIR is there in a Delhi police station. How far will the origin go back? I think the origins are at a much higher place at hospitals in various parts of the city and in other places in addition to the places which have been mentioned. Therefore, Sir, will the Government consider ensuring stringent punishment for hospitals which dispose of bio-medical radioactive waste and get to the bottom of this particular incident? As my other colleagues have mentioned before me, since there is no law to deal with compensation for the injured people, the Government should ensure that proper compensation and rehabilitation reaches them.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Thank you, Sir. There is nothing much more to ask because every aspect of this has been taken up. I went through the statement. It is not that the Government has not taken action. All possible and necessary action has been taken by the Government on an emergency scale. However, I would like to ask two or three straight questions. Number one, there is lack of a comprehensive law for dealing with the hospital wastage or electronic wastage, especially the radioactive wastage. Will the Government consider bringing a comprehensive law dealing with the wastage whether it is hospital wastage or radioactive wastage or electronic wastage? Number two, the Statement says that the NDMA is dealing with the subject. Of course, the DEA has no such responsibility. That is another aspect. But NDMA is mainly meant for natural calamities. I think, there should be another agency or the DEA should be asked because radioactive waste is a separate thing. Therefore, it should be dealt with by the DEA. So, this aspect should be considered by the Government. Another aspect is that in the hospitals Cobalt-60 is used for treatment for cancer, and in most of the hospitals, including the Government hospitals, I would say that there is no adequate protection.

There is lot of radiation where these radioactive materials are kept. There should be a law to regulate the use of radioactive material even for treatment purposes. Sir, it is clear that adequate detectors or scanners, which can scan radioactive material, are not available in the country. Will the Government examine the availability of this and ensure that adequate instruments are supplied in the country wherever needed, so that this menace can be minimized? Thank you, Sir.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH : Sir, I just want to clarify certain points. The hon. Minister has already made a statement. We have comprehensive rules for hazardous waste management that covers bio-medical waste as well. Like I answered yesterday, by the 15th of May, we will have comprehensive rules and regulations for managing e-waste which today is managed under the Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules. We will have separate rules and regulations for e-waste. Radioactive waste is not covered under the existing Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules. And I also said yesterday that the real problem lies in the fact that 90-95 per cent of the recycling takes place in the unorganized, informal sector against which State Governments are unwilling to take tough action because of the large numbers of people employed in this business.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister will respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal) : Sir, kindly allow me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you have not given your name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I will finish it quickly.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Sir, it appears from the statement that the Government is quite sure that this radioactive scrap has been received from abroad; it was imported. So it spoke about surveillance at seaports, airports and landports. It may be that it is procured from within the country, particularly from those who are handling bio-medical instruments. I think the scrap disposal must be brought under some regulation. Receiving it from abroad is bound by certain rules. But, within the country, the scrap disposal must be brought under some regulation. I think this is what this experience has taught us. I want to know whether the hon. Minister is going to look into that.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, many important issues have been raised by the hon. Members. I am very grateful to all of them for taking interest in this very important area. Sir, we must first distinguish between what was found. It was a medical equipment, probably Gamma Chamber, and not medical waste. The equipment has cobalt pencils. They are used either for radiographic detection of material or for cancer therapy as I mentioned in my statement. What we found is not radiological or biological waste. That is one important thing.

Sir, we will take up the issue of bio-medical waste. There are rules for treating radioactive and biological waste. And these rules are governed by the Atomic Energy (Safe Disposal of Radioactive Waste) Rules. Sir, we must also remember that no operator in the country can buy radiation equipment for treatment without permission of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board. After they import it, it is inspected. The technology goes there and continuous use of that equipment is subject to very strict guidelines of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board. They cannot just dispose it of and sell it as scrap. It is out of question. I have clearly stated it in my statement that it is not related to any activity of our Department. No other agency is authorised by law to manufacture any radiological material. It can only come to India from the Department of Atomic Energy. Then how did it come? Of course, investigations are going on. Police are investigating it. Police are being fully supported by the DEA and the AERB. We will find exactly what happened. It is obvious that these equipments, which were found there, were not registered with the AERB.

So, a logical conclusion can be drawn that they probably came as scrap from abroad. I am not saying it definitively unless we find the final answer. They are not of Indian origin. Now, it is not a waste; it is equipment. Do we have a regulatory mechanism in the country? Sir, I would like to assure this august House that we have very stringent mechanism, regulations and rules to operate any radiological equipment in the country. Now, I tried to clarify biomedical waste. Yes, there are serious issues about biological biomedical waste. But, as far as radioactive biological waste is concerned, there are strict rules framed under the Atomic Energy Act. Sir, one important distinction needs to be made because words 'waste disposal of nuclear power plant' were used. Najmaji raised that issue. Sir, these are two different things altogether. The waste disposal is also called waste. But, waste disposal from atomic power plant is a completely different aspect. Every single gram of waste coming out of atomic energy plant which is run by the Department of Atomic Energy and NPCIL is recorded

and measured. And, in certain power plants which are under the international safeguards, every gram has to be reported. So, any pilferage from there or its going to scrap dealer is just out of question. So, what we are left with is perhaps some scrap. So, are we regulating scrap coming in? Sir, import of old hazardous waste into India is subject to provisions of Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008. These are made under the Environment (Protection) Act by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Now, this policy requires that import of metallic waste and scrap is subject to following documents being submitted to the Customs authorities. Naturally, the Customs authorities, the Commerce Ministry and the import and export authorities are concerned about importation. So, what are the documents required? First is, pre-shipment inspection certificate in a stipulated format from an authorized certification agency. So, you have to do pre-inspection in the country of destination. Secondly, a copy of the contract between importer and exporter that consignment does not contain stipulated types of hazardous material, particularly radioactive waste material. This has got to be done. Now, was that done in this case? Does it pre-dates these rules? Apparently, it is very old equipment. So far, we have not been able to find out to which country it belongs to. We will probably find that out. But, apparently, it appears to be very old equipment. So, there are rules for importing scrap and hazardous materials including radioactive materials. Rules are in place. Now, obviously, if it still comes in and the pre-inspection measures are not updated and are not able to detect it, then, we must make sure that we don't get any radio-activation. That is precisely why, I informed that now, we have elaborate procedures for inspection. Instruments and equipment have been installed at major ports and airports and we will keep on doing that. It's a long activity.

Sir, the National Disaster Management Authority, NDMA, was specifically created in 2005 to handle all sorts of disasters including radiological disaster. So, I don't agree that they are not the agency to do this. They are precisely the agency also to handle radiological incidents, accidents or disasters. As a matter of fact, there is a full report called Management of Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies published by NDMA. Of course, the NDMA is trained, helped and supported by the AERB and the Department of Atomic Energy. And, as I mentioned in my statement, they have raised

battalions of disaster management force which is being trained by DAE. They have special equipment and protective gears. They are the people who were the first respondents when the report came from hospital that something had happened. Not only that, the DAE has its own early response teams. The DAE has created, as I said, 18 response centres throughout the country and we will keep on expanding. So, we are working on all fronts not only with the help of National Disaster Management Authority or its force, but the DAE also has got adequate equipment which are imported, which are being manufactured locally and we will fully guard our borders against unauthorized entry which could perhaps be something more serious than just scrap.

And I would like to assure the House that our guidelines for importation of scrap or any radiological material is as per the international standards, and as per the international standards, we are in constant touch with the international agencies, and I assure the House that our effort is that we get the best equipment possible. It is being installed. I admit that all of it has not yet been deployed. It is being installed. The National Disaster Management Authority, the Ministry of Home Affairs, all of them are working together. The Ministry of Shipping is installing equipments, full container scanners, not just material, but scrap could be contained in containers. Containers have been completely scanned; there is full container scanning. All this equipment is being put in. We are getting the best advice from wherever we can get, from DAE, from AERB and all that. So, I need to reassure the House that we will put equipment.

Sir, a question was asked whether there is a registration of scrap dealers. Yes, there is. But, perhaps, this system needs to be tightened up. I am sure that somebody might have got something hidden somewhere in the depot and not reported possibly. We need to tighten that. I am sure the group that has been mandated to look at all these things will go into tightening the current law of handling the scrap.

Sir, one more important issue has been raised, and that is about compensation, and I thank Najmaji and Ahluwaliaji for pointing out that at present, no law for radiological accidents exist in the country, and we must have a law which will give civil compensation for any radiological incident. Any suggestion given in this regard, we welcome to look at the suggestion. But let us all accept the fact that there is no law today, and we need to enact the law for civil compensation against a nuclear liability.

Now, e-waste policy, this is such an important area, but e-waste and radiological waste are two different things. It is not connected. I think the Minister of Environment and Forest is working on tightening up the policy of e-waste. Then a question was raised whether a declaration by exporters is required. Yes, it needs to be done. But if they do not do it, we blacklist them. We even blacklist the countries from which false declaration has come. The procedures are being reviewed constantly. Sir, I think, I have covered most of the questions raised by the hon. Members. Yes, a question was asked why there is a delay in installing the equipment. Sir, this is very specialized equipment. The full container scanners are made by very few people and already two full container scanners have been installed at Nhava Sheva port. There is a plan to install very soon at least 12 full container scanners so that if there is any radioactive material inside it, it can be scanned without opening it. I can assure the House that we have taken this whole incident very seriously. We are looking into the matter how the material came, what happened. And there is another important issue that when the person who was radiated went to his family doctor, the family doctor could not diagnose it correctly. Four, five valuable days were wasted. When he went to a major hospital which had the nuclear medicine facility like Apollo Hospital, they only knew and they alerted the DAE, and the moment the DAE was alerted through a fax message, DAE, AERB, everybody went into a bigger response and isolated the sources and took them out for examination. So, response from the DAE was very prompt, very quick, but information came late. That is a fact, and I think, it is a very important point that we need to spread awareness, and the NDMA is going to do that. We need to spread awareness in the medical syllabus about the symptoms of radiological disease and radiological exposure. It is not adequate today and that has been proven by what happened in this particular case. But I can assure you that the Government of India, the Department of Atomic Energy, the AERB, the NDMA, all are concerned about whatever possibly can go wrong, and we are fully prepared to meet any emergency as I stated in the statement. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for lunch for one hour.

The House then adjourned at nineteen minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at twenty-two minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 2010

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2010-11 for the purpose of Railways, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाळा (गुजरात) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका तहेदिल से आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। इस गरिमापूर्ण सभा में एक संसद सदस्य की हैसियत से अपनी बात रखने का यह मेरा पहला अवसर है, इसलिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। मैं इस सदन के सभी सदस्यों को विनयपूर्वक बताना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री की ओर से move किये गये इस Appropriation Bill पर मैं आपके माध्यम से अपने विचार रखने का विनम्र प्रयास करूँगा।

मेरा यह सौभाग्य है कि जब मैं एक आम नागरिक था, Politics में interest नहीं लेता था, उस वक्त मैंने सोचा भी नहीं था कि इस सभा में Appropriation Bill पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हो सकूँगा। उस वक्त यह विषय मेरे मन में नहीं था। मैं डिस्ट्रिक्ट अमरेली, सौराष्ट्र, गुजरात से आता हूँ। सन् 1960 में जब गुजरात राज्य बना तो वहाँ के प्रथम मुख्य मंत्री डा. जीवराज मेहता भी उसी विधान सभा क्षेत्र से हुआ करते थे। यह उनका birth place है और जिला का केन्द्र है। वहाँ रेलवे बहुत पुरानी है, मगर अभी तक वह स्टेशन ब्रॉडगेज होने का इंतजार कर रहा है।

मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध है कि आपने अपने बयान में बहुत सारी बातें कहीं, आप जब वे बातें कह रही थीं, हम उनको बहुत गौर से सुन रहे थे और तब हमें पता चला कि आप बहुत से अस्पताल बनवा रही हैं, बहुत सी निवासी शालाएं बनवा रही हैं, कितने ही नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय बनवा रही हैं। महोदय, मैं नया मैम्बर हूँ, इसलिए मेरे कहने या प्रस्तुतीकरण से अगर कोई गलती हो जाए तो कृपया मुझे माफ करें। हम जब बाहर कोई बात करते थे और किसी सब्जेक्ट को लेकर यहां सरकार से अपनी बात प्रस्तुत करते थे, विनती करते थे या मांग करते थे तो प्रायः यह बात हमें जवाब में देखने को मिलती थी कि आपके यहां अस्पताल को अपग्रेड तो किया जाएगा, मगर जब फंड उपलब्ध होगा। हम अगर स्कूल मांग रहे हैं तो कहा जाता था कि जब भी राज्य से दरखास्त आएगी और उसके लिए इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर देने का वायदा वह स्टेट करेगा, तो हम आपको केन्द्रीय विद्यालय देंगे। जिस किसी विषय को

लेकर भी हम केन्द्र सरकार के पास आते हैं, तो प्रायः हमें ऐसा ही जवाब मिलता है। मुझे रेल मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना है कि उन्होंने सभी मामलों में हां कह दी कि अस्पताल बनवा देंगे, स्कूल बनवा देंगे। अगर आप वह सब करेंगे तो यह देश का सौभाग्य होगा। शायद प्राइम मिनिस्टर के बाद सभी डिपार्टमेंट की चीजों की खातरी अगर किसी एक निवेदन में मिलती हैं तो वह रेल मंत्रालय के निवेदन में मिल रही हैं। हम आपको प्रोत्साहित करना चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि आपकी सभी बातें जल्द से जल्द अमल में आ जाएं और सभी मामलों में आपको सफलता मिले।

उपसभापति जी, मुझे आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को जो बताना है, वह यह है कि आज सुबह भी एक सवाल में मैंने बताया था कि 40 प्रतिशत कार्गो जो पोर्ट्स से आ रहा है, उनका वाहन गुजरात के बंदरगाहों से हो रहा है। तो क्या रेल मंत्रालय ऐसा कोई इनिशियेटिव ले रहा है कि सभी बंदरगाहों के साथ जुड़ी हुई लाइनों को अपग्रेड किया जाए, वहां के यातायात की सुविधा का अपग्रेडेशन किया जाए, उनको ब्रॉडगेज से जोड़ा जाए? वहां जो भी सुविधाएं आज हो रही हैं, वे भी प्राइवेट पार्टिसिपेशन से हो रही हैं। उसमें सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट या रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट की ओर से बहुत उत्साहजनक प्रतिभाव देखने को नहीं मिल रहा है। गुजरात के सभी बंदरगाहों को यदि ब्रॉडगेज की सुविधा से जोड़ने या इनिशियेटिव आपकी ओर से लिया जाएगा तो देश की प्रगति में गुजरात और ताकत से हिस्सा ले सकता है। मैं यह बात आपको इसलिए बता रहा हूँ, माननीय उपसभापति जी के पैलेस ऑन व्हील्स ट्रेन का प्रवासन में बड़ा अहम रोल है। वह चल रही थी। भगवान सोमनाथ के दर्शन करने के लिए देश और दुनियाभर से यात्री वहां आते हैं। वह ट्रेन शुरू हो गई थी, बाद में कन्वर्जन के नाम पर उसको बंद कर दिया गया। बहुत समय से कन्वर्जन हो चुका है, मगर आज भी पैलेस ऑन व्हील्स गुजरात में नहीं आ रही है। सोमनाथ एक बहुत पवित्र यात्राधाम है। पैलेस ऑन व्हील्स एक शाही सवारी है और इस सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों को पता भी होगा कि 300 के करीब राजा-रजवाड़े गुजरात में थे। भगवान द्वारकाधीश का धाम भी गुजरात में है। त्रिमूर्ति सिंह के प्रतीक को देखने के लिए भी सासण में ही आना होगा।

गिर फॉरेस्ट में ही वे मिलते हैं। हमारे गुजरात में पर्यटन का इतना पोटेंशियल है। तो यह एक सुविधा थी, इसे आपने क्यों बंद कर रखा है? मेरी माननीय मंत्री जी से विनम्र प्रार्थना है कि आप जल्दी से जल्दी इसको शुरू करें, ताकि पर्यटन को इससे बढ़ावा मिल सके। उपसभापति जी, हमारे राज्य को लेकर बहुत चर्चाएं होती हैं। हमारे राज्य की किसी चीज को प्रमोट करने के लिए, राज्य की सरकार यदि किसी को नॉमिनेट करती है, तो उनका भी boycott हो जाता है। मैं इस विषय को विवाद का मुद्दा बनाकर, इस प्लेटफार्म पर मुझे जो समय मिला है, उसे बर्बाद

नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मेरा रेल मंत्री महोदया से अनुरोध है कि पूरे देश को नमक पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था गुजरात से हो रही है, क्योंकि वहां 80 प्रतिशत नमक की पैदाइश हो रही है, लेकिन नमक भेजने के लिए भी हमें वैगन नहीं मिल रहे हैं, जितनी संख्या में हमें वैगन चाहिए, वे हमें नहीं मिल रहे हैं। यह कितनी अहम चीज है। हम यहां दिल्ली में बैठे हैं, क्या आप सबको पता है कि हरेक दिल्लीवासी के लिए हम रोज एक गिलास दूध, गुजरात से भेज रहे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि आप इसके लिए सुविधा कर दें। आप जिस शहर के लिए सुविधा कर देंगे, उस शहर के लिए जितना भी दूध चाहिए, वह हम गुजरात से भेजने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन आपको इसके लिए सुविधा करने की आवश्यकता है। आज सुबह चर्चा में आप सब सुन रहे थे कि दूध में बहुत मिलावट हो रही है। दूध और घी जैसी चीजों में मिलावट होने से आम आदमी की सेहत के साथ बहुत धोखाधड़ी हो रही है। इसलिए जहां से प्योर दूध की गारंटी है, केवल अपने देश में ही नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया में जिसके दूध की प्योरिटी की गारंटी है, वह दूध हम गुजरात से यहां भेज रहे हैं। इसी तरह इस नमक को भेजने के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शान्ताराम लक्ष्मण नायक (गोवा) : आप दूध भी बहाते हैं, खून भी बहाते हैं।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोड़ाभाई रूपाला : यह आपके दिमाग की सोच है, हम खून नहीं बहाते हैं, आप लोग इसको इस नजरिए से देखते हैं। आपने कभी यह नहीं बोला, आज मैं बोल रहा हूँ कि हम गुजरात से यहां दूध भेज रहे हैं। आपको तो सिर्फ खून ही नज़र आ रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह आपकी कमनसीबी है, आपकी सोच की कमनसीबी है ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम दूध भेज रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

ममता जी, मैं आपको यह बताना चाह रहा था, बीच में भाई साहब ने उसमें खून डाल दिया, मैं नमक की बात कर रहा था, इन्होंने बीच में खून डाल दिया ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपको यह बता रहा था कि गुजरात इतनी मात्रा में दूध पैदा कर रहा है। जिस तरह गुजरात का इंडस्ट्री, कैमिकल्स, इन सभी चीजों में नाम था, उसी तरह आज agriculture production में भी गुजरात आगे बढ़ रहा है। हमको agricultural products को cargo करने के लिए यदि व्यवस्था मिले, तो जिस तरह हम दूध भेज रहे हैं, उसी हिसाब से हम इन agricultural products को भी भेज सकेंगे। मुझे आपको यह बताते हुए बड़ी खुशी है कि हमारे यहां एक आम की नस्ल है, जिसे केसर केरी बोला जाता है, यह सौराष्ट्र में बड़ी मात्रा में पैदा होता है। आज कच्छ, जिसको हम रण इलाका बोलते हैं, आज कच्छ में केसर केरी आम की अव्वल नंबर की मांग है। ऐसे बहुत से प्रॉडक्ट्स हैं, जैसे कॉटन के उत्पादन में गुजरात आज पहले नंबर पर आ गया है। प्याज की बहुत भारी पैदावार महाराष्ट्र के बाद गुजरात में हो रही है। फिर क्या करें, बहन जी,

वह बिगड़ जाती है और जब इनको आवश्यकता होती है, उस वक्त इनको वैगन नहीं मिलते हैं, तो इससे किसान को मार पड़ती है। प्याज को वहन करने हेतु या perishable जितने भी सब्जी के products हैं, उनको वहन करने हेतु आप जरा व्यवस्था करेंगे, तो गुजरात के किसान आपके आभारी रहेंगे। मैं गुजरात के किसानों की ओर से आपको एक बात बताना चाह रहा हूँ कि जिस तरह रेलवे का modernization करने का आपका इरादा है, इसमें हमारा एक नम्र अनुरोध है, इसको ख्याल में रखें कि refrigerated coaches जिसमें सब्जी को air conditioned coaches में रखकर एक्सप्रेस डिब्बे लगाकर अहमदाबाद से वह रवाना हो और वह पांच-छः घंटे में दिल्ली पहुंच जाए, जैसे कि एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां आ रही हैं, इस तरह यदि आप कारगो की गाड़ियां चलाएंगी, तो जिस तरह दिल्लीवासियों को प्योर दूध मिल रहा है, उसी तरह आप चाहें, तो मुंबई, कोलकाता, कानपुर, आदि जहां के लोगों के लिए चाहिए, हम गुजरात की किसानों की ओर fresh vegetables वहां भेजने के लिए तैयार हैं। वहां इसमें अब इतना potential आगे बढ़ रहा है कि अब इनके लिए हमारी पुरानी मंडियों, जिसकी व्यवस्था बहुत ही अच्छी है, आप सबको पता है कि उंझा का यार्ड का अपना एक इंटरनेशनल रुतबा है, ऐसा ही अहमदाबाद का है, ये भी अपने पैदावार को एकत्रित नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।...(समय की घंटी)...

उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे आपके माध्यम से एक बात बतानी थी, जैसा मैंने आपको बताया था। अब मेरा वक्त समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री उपसभापति : आपकी पार्टी का भी समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोड़ाभाई रूपाला : महोदय, मैं आपके हुक्म से चलूंगा। हमको यह बात बहुत अच्छी लगी कि रेलवे के बजट में जिस तरह का प्रोजेक्शन है कि सौ में चालीस योजनाएं पश्चिम बंगाल में हो रही हैं। नए स्टेशन बन रहे हैं, वह भी पश्चिमी बंगाल में बन रहे हैं। नए यार्ड खुल रहे हैं, वह भी पश्चिमी बंगाल में खुल रहे हैं। ये सब अच्छी बात है। हम उनका स्वागत करते हैं। हम तो आपके माध्यम से माननीया बड़े प्रधान जी से अनुरोध करना चाहते हैं कि इस बजट में ममता जी ने जो किया है, वह नया नहीं है, इससे पहले ये सारी चीजें बिहार की ओर जा रही थीं, अभी पश्चिमी बंगाल की ओर जा रही है। हम नए आदमी हैं। हम तो सोचते हैं कि सब सोच कर करते हैं, तो सब अच्छा ही करते होंगे। इसमें सिर्फ जल्दी हो, इसलिए प्रतिवर्ष इस डिपार्टमेंट को नए एम.पी. को देना चाहिए और नए प्रान्त को देना चाहिए ताकि सभी प्रांतों में यह सुविधा आगे बढ़े। इतना ही कहते हुए, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we are discussing the Appropriation Bill. Only last month we had discussed Railways in great detail, for ten hours. We have now been allotted only two hours for all the parties. So, I request you to confine your speeches to issues related to financial appropriation.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I rise to support the Appropriation Bill proposed by the hon. Railway Minister, Kum. Mamata Banerjee. At the outset, I would like to congratulate her for not only projecting a good Budget, a user-friendly Budget, this year, but also for her Vision Document which addresses most of the long-pending problems that the Railways have been facing.

Railways are the lifeline of the nation. Of course, it is a gift. Right since Independence, we have been able to add to this facility. This is a great vehicle of national integration. From 50,000-odd kilometres we have been able to increase it up to 63,000 kilometres. Everyday, around 18 million people travel in railways, and it is a great vehicle of national integration. At any given point of time, the great Railways are running 7000 trains linking the far-east corners to the far-west corners and Kanyakumari with the northern-most part of India. Sir, we are really proud that the Indian Railways is one of the best administered systems. But, we have, as I said, certain constraints, which Madam Mamataji tried to address through her Vision Document, and the Vision Document has answered some of these things. For instance, I would like to quote a few items from the Vision Document. The intention of the Vision Document is to create an inclusive system where the geographical and social backwardness is taken care of. Sir, it is also intended to segregate the passenger trains and the freight trains through the Dedicated Freight Corridors; one in the Western Sector — they have already started it — and one in the Eastern Sector.

Sir, another thing is, there is an intention to double the length of railway lines to around 12,000 kilometres by 2020, and also to increase electrification up to 33,000 kilometres. It is also aimed at eliminating around 17,000 unmanned level crossings. That is a great measure because many valuable lives are lost in accidents at these level crossings and the families of those accident victims face lot of problems. I will come to that aspect a little later, Sir.

Sir, when a common man goes to purchase a ticket, he finds long queues at railway stations and reservation counters. The Vision Document aims at eliminating such long queues and making it user-friendly and for convenience of passengers.

Then, Sir, there is a lot of demand for starting more trains from the Members of Lok Sabha and the Members of this House. While the debate is on in this House, we have been demanding more

and more trains. Sir, we do have shortage of wagons. So, the Vision Document also aims at mobilising more money for this through public-private-partnership. Of course, we need a lot of money for that. Around Rs.14,00,000 crores is required for this purpose. The Vision Document aims at mobilising 64% of Rs.14,00,000 crores through revenue surplus and the rest through public-private-partnership. Of course, there are the on-going projects like gauge conversion, laying of new lines, doubling of lines and electrification. Apart from that, Sir, we have to create infrastructure for the future. We could only develop around 10,000 - 15,000 kilometres after Independence. We need to connect more areas. I am happy to note that since Mr. Jaffer Sharief's time, we have taken up Udhampur line, North-east, and then Jammu and Kashmir and the Konkan Railway. I think many innovative items are coming up under the leadership of Madam Mamataji. We are very thankful for her leadership. I am sure, we will see that the Vision-2020 would be a reality under her stewardship.

Sir, I would also like to congratulate the Railway Minister for coming out with an Accelerated Rail Development Fund of around Rs.5,00,000 crores. She has also introduced a new concept of cost sharing. States like Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have come forward for cost sharing. It also includes, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. But, some other States who can pay should also be asked to join these cost sharing projects.

Sir, these are mainly the broad features in her Vision Document. To match that vision, she has already initiated action. In the Budget of this year, 120 trains have been introduced. Normally whenever the Railway Minister announces the new trains, it takes long time for them to be flagged off. But the good feature is that she has promised, I am sure that she will live up to her promise, 117 trains will be flagged off by March end, I suppose. There is one more feature and I am thankful to you, Madam, for giving concession in the Railway Recruitment Examinations for minorities, women and economically backward sections. It is a very good and innovative step. Also, Madam, there are certain concerns. While appreciating and congratulating the Railway Minister, I would like to bring to her knowledge certain concerns, certain real concerns because I believe in her leadership and I am sure she can only address these concerns effectively and find solution to them. Madam, we believe in your leadership and your capacity to deliver goods. Madam, one concern is that there are certain terms in the Railways like the term 'rate of return', 'turnaround of wagons' and also 'operating ratio'. We find that while sanctioning the projects, the rate of return is normally 14 per cent, the Railway

Board or the administration normally okays such projects. But I am constrained to say even though the rate of return in some of the projects is more than 14 per cent but for some reason or the other they have not been taken up.

It is good on the part of the Railways for having taken up some projects in Andhra Pradesh. We are grateful to you, Madam, this year you have taken up some projects. But there are certain other projects which are equally important, which need and merit your consideration and top priority because they are useful not only to the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh but for the entire railway system because it facilitates an alternative route from North to South. The second concern is about the human resource management. Madam, I would like to submit to you that there is a huge of backlog vacancies meant for the SCs and STs. If you look at your management, there used to be about 16 lakh employees who are now about 14 lakh. In these ten years, the number of employees has come down. It is a little sad feature that Group D and *safai karamchari* have been driven out and their work has been given to private agencies. So, this is one area which I would like to bring to your notice, Madam. Sir, the gangman is the key of the Railways. The Group 'D' employees, who come from the weaker sections, have been displaced and the number of employees has come down to 14 lakh from 16 lakh. Even among Groups 'A', 'B' and 'C', if you look at the empanelment of the Executive Directors, Additional Members and Advisors, this empanelment takes on the basis of Grading. If you get three 'excellent' CRs, you will be promoted or you would be empanelled. But sometimes what happens is that the Reporting Officers gives you 'excellent', the Reviewing Officer gives you 'excellent', but the accepting authority downgrades the Rating. Overall, if you look at the four or five years CRs, the Grading will be 'good' or 'very good'. It is not 'adverse' and it is not communicated to him. He is working like a mad dog but ultimately after five years he would not get promotion. If you look at the reasons, it is found that his superiors have rated him down. There is some kind of subjectivity. What I would submit is that this subjectivity should be taken out. We must see that the people coming from the lower socio-economic background are finally placed in higher level of bureaucracy in the railway system. Madam, the second concern is about the lack of proper understanding of your concept of public-private partnership to mobilise more resources. How will you get Rs.14 lakh crores for meeting the demand for on-going projects and the

future infrastructure? For example, I would like to mention one aspect. You have introduced the World Class Railway Stations in which New Delhi and Secunderabad have also been taken. There is an expression called expression of interest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have two more minutes.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Okay. The Railway system is, of course, new because they always deal with railway hospitals, railway schools, railway canteen, railway travel. I think, when we call PPP, we need to familiarize the railway system so that they get responded to the needs of the private sector. There should be expeditious implementation of the projects you are taking up under Public Private Partnership. Madam, the other concern that I would like to say is land use pattern. You have huge stretches belonging to the Railway department. I urge upon you to take up development first, wherever land is available. Some States have offered additional land, additional facilities like water, electricity supply. So, kindly give preference to those States where they have offered in addition to our existing Railway land. They will also supplement your efforts. I think, my submission is that there is a scope for improvement. There is a need to intervene as far as human resource development is concerned. There is a need to fill up the backlogs for SCs and STs. With these, I would again like to submit that you are doing excellent work. We are very happy and I am sure under your leadership these constraints would be addressed and the Vision 20-20 would be realized for the benefit of the system and the country at large.

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY (West Bengal): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity on the discussion of the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3, Bill, 2010. Sir, I would like to mention here some of my reservations because Railway Ministry announced more than 100 new trains. Certainly, majority of the trains have already been introduced and at the same time, frequencies of same trains have been increased. But, Sir, the condition of infrastructure of Railway is not satisfactory. After third year of the Eleventh Plan it is shown that there is a shortfall of 1237 kms of new lines, 6388 kms of gauge conversions, 4711 kms for doubling and 1201 kms of electrification even after three years of the Eleventh Plan. Sir, I cannot understand how this target will be fulfilled after two years and there is a shortfall of 200 kms. in the target made for doubling in the year 2009-10. At the same time, it is said, in case of this rehabilitation/rebuilding there is also a shortfall for this year. Only 1200 number of these have been taken up for rebuilding or for re-construction but the number of

sanctioned bridge for rebuilding and reconstruction is 3593. This is the figure. Sir, in the outlay for the year, 2009-10, it is shown that 250 kms new line was taken up at the cost of 4271 crores but this year 1000 km new lines have been taken up. The amount is only 7193 crores which is only 1.66 times, whereas the projected kilometer is four times of last year, 2009-10. It is four times.

Sir, Railways is systematically downsizing the manpower. It has also been referred to by other hon. Members. Now, the number of trains becoming more and more and the frequency has also been increased. But there is a shortfall in loco running staff. According to the reply of a question given in this House, there is a shortfall of 1,549 posts of Category "A" and "B", 1,33,732 posts of Category "C" and 44,742 posts of Category "D" as on 1st April, 2009. I do not know how many of these posts have so far been filled in.

Sir, Railways have got its own 14 printing presses. But, still, it depends on outsourcing for printing material. Sir, only 5 out of 14 have been taken up for modernization. I do not know about others. When only 5 printing presses are taken up for modernization, only 2,000 people will be retained in their jobs out of 5,000.

Sir, goods and passenger earnings are coming down gradually. This should be addressed.

Sir, in the recent past, a number of States, including West Bengal, are facing acute shortage of power for want of supply of coal to the thermal projects. The reason stated is shortage of rakes. This is a serious issue and needs to be addressed on a war-footing.

Provision to passenger amenities is gradually coming down. Sir, during 2009-10, Rs. 1,102 crores was provided and later revised to Rs. 922.66 crores. It has come down at the RE stage. For 2010-11, it is proposed at Rs. 1,302 crores. This is not sufficient. One cannot ignore the passenger amenities. It is very important. But, services in many areas like catering service, bed linen, liquid soap in toilets, drinking water supply at stations, etc., are all not up to the satisfaction. Sir, trains often run late for hours and, in fact, hardly any train reaches on time. This is the situation now.

Sir, I now come to demands from the people of my area. I raised some demands and requested during my taking part in the discussion in the month of July and also when I was taking part in the discussion on the Railway Appropriation in December, 2009. Now, again, I am submitting those demands.

3.00 P.M.

Sir, the first one is doubling of the main line from New Jalpaiguri to New Bongaigaon of North East Frontier Railway which is the main line connecting the North-Eastern States. This is New Jalpaiguri to New Bongaigaon via new Cooch Bihar. Hon. Railway Minister is sitting here. She herself assured of a daily train. She said that the train from 'Uttar Banga' would run daily. But, it has not yet executed.

Now, I come to laying of new lines. I appreciate that she has ordered for new survey. But, I want a new line between Haldibari and Chandrabanda as early as possible. I also request for an early completion of New Moynaguri-Jogighopa New line. Sir, Rs. 225 crores has been allocated for this project. This project should be completed at the earliest.

Then, as I have told, New Coochbehar Station is a very important station. One *garib rath* runs between Guwahati and Kolkata, but it does not stop at New Coochbehar Station. It should stop at New Coochbehar Station also. I hope the hon. Minister will meet our demands, which have been made here.

Thank you very much, Sir, for having given me this opportunity to speak here.

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, आज सदन में विनियोग (रेल) संख्यांक 3 विधेयक, 2010 पर चर्चा हो रही है और मैं इस संबंध में कुछ बातें सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि रेलवे एक बहुत ही बड़ा नेटवर्क है और प्रतिवर्ष करीब साढ़े पांच अरब लोग सफर करते हैं और 70 करोड़ टन माल की ढुलाई होती है। जिस प्रकार से आबादी बढ़ रही है और जिस प्रकार से लोगों की मोबिलिटी बढ़ रही है, उसको देखते हुए रेल का जितना विकास होना चाहिए, उतना विकास नहीं हो पा रहा है। आप यह समझें कि 58 वर्षों के अन्दर कुल 63 हजार किलोमीटर रेल लाइन में से अंग्रेज लोग 54 हजार किलोमीटर लाइन बनाकर गए थे। अगर आप 63 में से 54 घटा देंगे, तो करीब दस हजार के करीब बचता है। हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा है और इसमें काफी इलाके हैं। अगर आप देखेंगे, तो इधर पूरब का इलाका है, असम है या दूसरे उत्तरी क्षेत्र हैं, जम्मू कश्मीर का इलाका है। हमारे देश के अंदर बहुत से उपेक्षित व पिछड़े इलाके हैं, छत्तीसगढ़ का इलाका है, झारखंड का इलाका है, जहां

पर नई रेल लाइनों की बहुत ही आवश्यकता है। क्योंकि बिना रेल लाइनों के उन क्षेत्रों का विकास नहीं हो सकता है। माननीय रेल मंत्री जी जिस प्रकार संसाधनों का रोना रोती हैं, उनकी बात सही है, क्योंकि रेलवे केवल अपने संसाधनों के बल पर विकास नहीं कर सकता है। इसके लिए भारत सरकार को बजटीय सहायता देना जरूरी है।

मान्यवर, मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारी यातायात की नीति है, उस पर भी पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि दुनिया की जो ऑटो मोबाइल लॉबी है, उसका सड़क बनाने का पूरा दबाव है। हम सड़क बना रहे हैं, उसके लिए विश्व बैंक भी हमें मदद दे रहा है तथा और तमाम वित्तीय संस्थाएं भी हमें मदद दे रही हैं। आप जानते हैं कि सड़क बनाने में पर्यावरण का कितना नुकसान हो रहा है। लाखों पेड़ काटे जा रहे हैं। यदि आप सड़कें बनाएंगे तो, उससे मोटर का निर्माण बढ़ेगा। मोटर का यातायात बढ़ेगा, डीजल का खर्चा बढ़ेगा, पेट्रोल का खर्चा बढ़ेगा। अगर पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट विकसित किया जाता तो, मैं इसको मान भी लेता, मगर पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट का विकास नहीं हो रहा है। जो निजी यातायात के साधन हैं, हम उन्हीं को डेवलेप कर रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए।

लिहाजा आज एक बहुत बड़े पर्यावरण का संकट है। रेल ऐसा यातायात का साधन है, जिसको इकोफ्रेंडली साधन कहते हैं। इससे पर्यावरण का कोई नुकसान नहीं होता है। चूंकि बाहरी दबाव है, जो निहित स्वार्थी तत्व हैं, उनके स्वार्थी को पूरा करने के लिए हमें रेल पर जितना ध्यान देना चाहिए, उतना ध्यान हम नहीं दे पाते हैं। माननीया रेल मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि संसाधनों की कमी है, इसलिए निजी क्षेत्रों को इसमें आना चाहिए। मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता हूँ, क्योंकि आज तक जितने भी प्रस्ताव आए, निजी क्षेत्र के लोगों ने इस मामले में कोई खास दिलचस्पी नहीं दिखाई। अगर उनकी थोड़ी बहुत दिलचस्पी है, तो जो रेलवे की कीमती जमीनें हैं, वे उनको हथियाना चाहते हैं। विशेषकर जो दूरदराज के इलाके हैं, पिछड़े इलाके हैं, जहां नई रेल लाइन बिछाने का काम होना है, वहां पर नई वेगन्स की कमी हो रही है। इंजनों की कमी हो रही है, ट्रेनें तो आप बढ़ा रही हैं, परन्तु डिब्बों की हालत क्या है, आप यह भी देखिए। कई पुराने डिब्बे हैं, इन्हें ठोक-ठाक दिया गया है, परन्तु इनमें किसी तरीके से सफर भी नहीं किया जा सकता है। आज वैगन्स की भी आवश्यकता है। इंजन, जो आठवें दशक में दस हजार के करीब थे, वे घटकर आठ हजार हो गए हैं। जब तक आप इंजन नहीं बढ़ाएंगे, सवारी कोचेज और माल ढोने के कोचेज नहीं बढ़ाएंगे, तब तक रेल का विकास नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि रेल के विकास के लिए रेल विभाग को भी सक्रिय कदम उठाना चाहिए और उसी के साथ ही साथ भारत सरकार को भी इसमें पूरी मदद करनी चाहिए तथा हमारी जो यातायात की नीति है, उस पर भी पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

दूसरी बात, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश, पूरे देश का सबसे बड़ी आबादी वाला प्रदेश है। अगर आबादी के हिसाब से देखा जाए तो दुनिया में मुश्किल से पांच-छह देश ऐसे होंगे, जो उत्तर प्रदेश की आबादी से ज्यादा हैं। अगर आप पूरे बजट को देखें, तो हमारे जो गुजरात के साथी हैं, उन्होंने ठीक ही कहा कि आज से नहीं, बल्कि वर्षों से उत्तर प्रदेश की उपेक्षा होती है। अब चूंकि कांग्रेस की समर्थित सरकार है, इसलिए इनके लिए उत्तर प्रदेश अमेठी और राय बरेली है, मगर उत्तर प्रदेश के बहुत से इलाके हैं, जहां पर योजनाओं की घोषणा कर दी गई है, उसके लिए पैसे का भी बजट में थोड़ा-बहुत प्रावधान किया गया है, किंतु वे योजनाएं कभी पूरी नहीं की गई हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में वर्षों से यह मांग की जाती रही है कि ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, बस मैं दो मिनट के अंदर खत्म कर रहा हूँ। वहां वर्षों से यह मांग की जाती रही है कि गोंडा से गोरखपुर की जो लाइन है, वह बड़ी लाइन कर दी जाए। अभी गोरखपुर से आनंद नगर, की जो लाइन है, वह बड़ी लाइन हो गई, गाड़ी भी चलने लगी, अब दूरी भी बहुत घट गई, लेकिन अगर गोंडा और आनंद नगर के बीच में यह बड़ी लाइन हो जाए, तो यह अल्टरनेटिव लाइन हो जाएगी, जिससे कई फायदे होंगे। हम यहां पर तमाम पैसेन्जर गाड़ियां चला सकते हैं, माल गाड़ी चला सकते हैं। उस इलाके के लोगों को यातायात का आप यह हाल देखिए कि वहां के लोग सीधे ट्रेन से कहीं नहीं जा सकते हैं। वे गोरखपुर भी नहीं जा सकते हैं, क्योंकि अगर गोरखपुर जाएंगे तो उनको आनंद नगर में गाड़ी बदलनी पड़ेगी, क्योंकि वहां आगे बड़ी लाइन है, लखनऊ जाएं तो उनको गोंडा में फिर ट्रेन बदलनी पड़ेगी। उस इलाके का, पूर्वांचल का पिछड़ा इलाका है, सिद्धार्थ नगर, बस्ती का जो उत्तरी इलाका है, वह केवल सिद्धार्थ नगर का अकेले नहीं है, वह नेपाल की सीमा से मिला हुआ क्षेत्र है, इसलिए वहां जो मांग की जा रही है और जिसके लिए बहुत थोड़ा प्रावधान किया है, मैं माननीया मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि बड़ी लाइन वाले जो प्रोजेक्ट हैं, उनको शीघ्र ही लेना चाहिए। इसी के साथ ही साथ, जो मेन लाइन है, लखनऊ से लेकर गोरखपुर तक, यद्यपि डबलिंग हो रही है, परंतु कच्छप गति से हो रही है, आप इस पर जितना ज्यादा जोर देंगी और इस योजना को पूरा कराएंगी, उससे राहत मिलेगी। आप जानती हैं कि ट्रेनों बहुत बढ़ा दी हैं, परंतु ट्रेनों के बढ़ने के कारण ट्रेनों की जो रफ्तार है, वह इतनी कम हो गई है कि हम पहले जो पैसेन्जर गाड़ी से चलते थे, आज सुपर फास्ट से चलकर भी उतने भी समय में उतनी ही दूरी तय करते हैं। हमें इसमें प्रॉब्लम है। कुछ सर्वे भी कराए गए थे। सन् 77 के जमाने में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, please conclude.

श्री वृजभूषण तिवारी : सर, बस खत्म कर रहा हूँ। सन् 77 के जमाने में खलीलाबाद से लेकर बलरामपुर में आप देखिए कि बांसी, डुमरियागंज होते हुए एक रेल लाइन का सर्वे हुआ था। आज तक पता नहीं है, वह फाइल धूल चाट रही है। इस प्रकार से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये तमाम ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं, जो उपेक्षित हैं, अविकसित हैं, पिछड़े हैं, इसलिए

इन क्षेत्रों की तरफ लाइन बिछाने की बात होनी चाहिए। जहां पर लाइन हैं, जहां बड़ी लाइन करने की मांग है, आप वहां पर बड़ी लाइन कीजिए, जहां विद्युतीकरण करने की मांग है, आप वहां विद्युतीकरण कीजिए। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि रेल अपने विकास के लिए संसाधन जुटाए, तभी रेल का काम पूरा हो सकता है और यहां की जरूरतों को भी पूरा किया जा सकता है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Okay.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal) : Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the House to something very urgent. The Railway Minister is here. Allow me just two minutes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : I would give you time after...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT : Please, Sir, just two minutes. There is a very big demonstration of disabled people going on outside. The Railway Ministry took the full money for a special train for disabled persons coming from West Bengal. They charged 17 lakh rupees. The train started with all disabled people under the leadership of our Minister, Kanti Ganguly. There was not a drop of water on the train. We desperately tried to contact everybody. There was nobody available to help them. The train is coming 12 hours late. And now we are talking about Maha Duronto and what not! This is an inhuman situation. We have made the whole payment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand) : This is not Fair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : She is misleading the House. She is distorting the facts. It is not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You have made your point. Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Minister may take her seat too. ...*(Interruptions)*...

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : You are misleading the people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat. You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have said what you wanted to say.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT : Sir, it is inhuman. There was not a drop of water. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is enough. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Brinda ji, this is against the rules. Please sit down.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, this will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... That will not go on record. Sit down, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. That is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Minister, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please stop. That is enough. Please take your seat. Now, Dr. Malaisamy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): She was not in the House. She had come to the house. She just came here and raised it and went away. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : She only tried to bring the matter to your notice. That is over. Now, Dr. Malaisamy.

DR. K. MALAISAMY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I was all along waiting for you to occupy the Chair as you are not only considerate towards me but towards everyone. At the same time, you are firm and business-like and that is the business.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): But your time is limited. I am constrained by the time allotted to. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, I am fully conscious of the time constraint. I hasten to thank you for having called me to speak on behalf of the AIADMK on this subject. Also, I have to increase my speed and improve the manner of my presentation.

Sir, I spoke on the Railway Budget on 10.03.2010 and put my points clearly. I would not be reiterating those points. I wish to concentrate on certain special areas where I am interested and I request the hon. Minister to listen patiently to me and appreciate the points that I am about to make. Sir, the hon. Minister has received pats and praises from many sides for her populist budget. While I am happy and appreciate the Budget, I wonder how she would manage getting funds for all her

* Not recorded

projects. Her intentions are good and she has got very ambitious programmes in the interest of the public through the Railways. But, how can she manage the finances? As far as finance is concerned, the annual outlay for this year is Rs.41,426 crores, the highest ever. But, according to her, the surplus is only Rs.951 crores. The hon. Finance Minister has already said that Budget support cannot be given from general fund.

On the other hand, she has to manage on her own from Railway's sources. If that be the case, is she capable of doing that?

The second point is that there is a reduction in passenger revenue. Thirdly, the expenditure is on the higher side, thanks to the Sixth Pay Commission, etc. Fourthly, the operative ratio is slipping. These are all financial constraints, as a result of which, she will find it extremely difficult to manage the finances. I would like to give this word of caution to the hon. Minister. She may clarify to the House as to how the projects can be pushed through, how the finance can be generated. Then, Sir, coming to another point, I appreciate her concern for social welfare as she has gone to the extent of erecting hospitals, diagnostic services, colleges, museums, parks, etc. But, I want to know when the core activity of the Railways is something else and when you have dearth of finance even for your core projects, whether you can afford to undertake such social welfare projects also. I am not against the social welfare projects. But, can you have your priority on these projects?

Then, she has rightly announced that there won't be any increase in the passenger fare or freight. But, under dynamic pricing policy, the Railway Board is entitled to increase the fare this way or that way during a financial year. In that case, I would like the hon. Minister to assure the House that there won't be any increase in the fare despite the fact that the Railway Board is entitled to do so under the law. This is what I want to make very clear.

Then, Sir, my basic objective to speak here is to speak about the projects in Tamil Nadu. As far as I am concerned, when I came to the House to speak on this subject, some of my friends said that I should speak about Tamil Nadu instead of speaking about all over India. The prime objective of my speech today is to impress upon the hon. Minister, and the well-informed Minister of State, that how Tamil Nadu has been neglected. I am not making a sweeping statement. Sir, for your information, I would like to give certain facts. For the last two years, the expenditure on Tamil Nadu was Rs.1109

crores and Rs. 1260 crores. This is the amount spent per year. But, the Budget allocation, that is, the outlay given this year is Rs.1057 crores only. This is approximately Rs.200 crores less. These are the days when the Budget increases every year. When that concept is there, we could see that in Tamil Nadu, the outlay provided is much less than the previous year's expenditure.

My next point is about broad gauge conversion. Among all the Southern States, the broad gauge conversion in Tamil Nadu is very-very slow in the sense that a number of lines are yet to be converted from metre gauge to broad gauge. Sir, for your information, in three years, they have covered only 75 kilometres, as far as conversion from metre gauge to broad gauge is concerned. For converting 75 kilometres, they have taken three years. If that be the case, will they ever convert the metre gauge to broad gauge at all? Sir, to be fair to the Railway Ministry, I should concede that during his predecessor's time when Mr. Velu was MOS they did something for Tamil Nadu. But, the neglect was very high. They made a beginning, but before they could complete, their term was over, with the result that Tamil Nadu is still lagging behind. For example, I can say that as far as water bottling plant is concerned, world-class stations are concerned, corridor scheme is concerned, electrification of lines is concerned, which are all the schemes announced now by the Railways Minister, none has come to Tamil Nadu. I do not know whether anything has come to Kerala. That is for you to take care.

Sir, I will conclude in two minutes. Sir, as far as Tamil Nadu projects are concerned, the department has fixed the target date of 31.3.2011, which means that it will take another one year. In this one year period, three or four projects have to be completed. Let me name these, Sir. Quilon-Tirunelveli-Thiruchendur-Tenkasi-Virudhunagar. It is around 72 kilometers; the target date fixed is 31.3.2011, and, the outlay given is only Rs. 65 crores.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please look at the board. ...*(Interruptions)*... The allotted time is over.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, can you give me two to three minutes? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: For the second project, namely, Mailaduthurai-Karaikudi-Tiruturaipundi-Agastiyampalli, the date fixed is again 31.3.2011, and, the amount given is Rs.60 crores.

Next is Dindigul-Pollachi-Palakkad, and, then, Pollachi to Coimbatore; here, again the target fixed is 31.3.2011, and, the amount given is Rs. 65 crores.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. Please conclude now.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Manamadurah-Virudhunagar is 67 kilometre stretch. ...*(Interruptions)*... What I am trying to say is that the target date is 31.3.2011. I mean, you are fixing the targets for the railway officers, and, you are not giving them the money, how can they implement it. This is my point.

Sir, coming to doubling, from Chengalpattu to Villupuram, the outlay given is only Rs. 44 crores. Sir, it is an important thing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Malaisamy, the allotted time is over. Look at the board. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, in all metro cities, traffic is a big problem in which case the MRTS is a welcome feature. As far as MRT from Velachery to St Thomas Mount — my DMK friends are sitting here — the project is pending for want of land acquisition and eviction of encroachment. They can take care of it and tell the Government to see that everything is done. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, I have one last point. Sir, there are several survey reports which have been sent to the Board, but they are yet to be completed. Lastly, Sir, Mr. Gnanadesikan told me one thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am representing Gnanadesikan, who is not here. It is said when we are not given time, .plead the Chairman, he will give you one or two minutes more. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have given you five minutes extra. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, Gnanadesikan made a request with regard to the stretch from Dindigul to Sabarimala, which is very important, *via* his native place, which is Vatdakundu. Secondly, Mr. Balaganga wishes to speak about Mailaduthurai to Villupuram, where everything is ready but still the inauguration is pending. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. The Chair will not be influenced. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri R.C. Singh.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Finally, Sir, the sum and substance of my presentation to this hon. House and the Chair is that Tamil Nadu has been neglected. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri R.C. Singh. *(Interruptions)* Shri R.C. Singh.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: A lot of outlay is needed, and, they should give lot of money. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is over. Now, Shri R.C. Singh. Please.

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, मैं बोलने के लिए खड़ा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, there is one more thing. I suppose, Mr. Elavarasan and Anbalagan also associate. Everyone will become an ex-M.P. one day. So, our submission is that whatever privileges are granted to a sitting MP in the process of booking rail tickets the same should be given to him even after he becomes an ex-MP. It is not very difficult. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, thank you. This is your last point. Thank you. Sorry, Mr. R.C. Singh.

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : सर, मंत्री महोदया अभी चली गईं, लेकिन आपके माध्यम से मैं अपनी सबसे जरूरी बातें उन तक पहुंचाना चाहता हूँ। सर, mining के जितने इलाके हैं वहां re-survey करने की जरूरत है। झारखंड के बाद से रानीगंज तक रेलवे लाइन को illegal mining से या आग से खतरा है, इसलिए उसका re-survey करने की जरूरत है। अगर मंत्री महोदया यहां पर होतीं तो शायद वह इस बात को नोट करतीं।

सर, मैं सिर्फ points बोलूंगा। मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा, क्योंकि मेरा एक मिनट पहले ही पूरा हो गया जबकि मैंने बोलना शुरू भी नहीं किया। सर, मेरा कहना है कि freight target कुछ miss हो रहा है, जो ores और coal वगैरह का illegal transport होता है, मंत्री महोदय इस पर ध्यान दें कि freight rate को कैसे improve किया जा सकता है।

मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदया ने कहा था कि मैं और कोई भार नहीं बढ़ा रही हूँ, लेकिन इस पर जो 10.3 परसेंट का सर्विस टैक्स लगा दिया गया है, इसके चलते जो foodgrains और दूसरे materials हैं, उनका cost बढ़ रहा है। इसलिए मंत्री महोदया हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से बातचीत करके इसे वापिस लेने की कोशिश करें।

सर, दूसरा सवाल यह है कि इन्होंने कहा था कि 2016-17 में freight corridors को हम पूरा करेंगे और उसके लिए इन्होंने 11,180 हेक्टेयर जमीन लेने की बात की थी, लेकिन नोटिस हुआ है यह कार्यरूप में परिणत नहीं हो सका है और यह लगता है कि यह कोरे कागज पर ही रह जाएगा। सर, मंत्री महोदया ने जैसा रेल बजट पेश करते समय कहा था, जो पिछला बजट था, उससे यह बजट भिन्न रहा है। उस बजट में जो target रखा गया था, वह इस बजट में बाध्य हो गया है। ठीक इसी तरीके से जो लोक-लुभावन चीजें हैं, वे केवल कागज पर ही आ रही हैं। बंगाल वाले तो बहुत खुश हैं मंत्री महोदया ने हमको दुरान्तो दे दिया है, लेकिन हम समझते हैं कि आने-जाने वाले जो गरीब लोग हैं, उनके लिए जो ट्रेनें देनी चाहिए थीं, उनका अभाव नजर आता है। अभी थोड़ी देर पहले भी इसकी चर्चा हो रही थी, इसलिए इसे देखा जाए। अलग से लाइन बिछाने का जो काम होना था, बजट में ऐसा नहीं लगता कि उसको किया जाएगा ताकि स्पेशल ट्रेनें उन लाइनों पर बिना रुके दौड़ें। इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। जब दुरान्तो आती है तो उसको पास कराने के लिए राजधानी जैसी ट्रेनों को भी रोक देना पड़ता है। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय को अलग से लाइन की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

इसके बाद, सबसे बड़ा अहम सवाल यह है कि सरकार के आंकड़ों के हिसाब से रेलवे में 1 लाख 70 हजार से ज्यादा पोस्ट्स vacant पड़ी हुई हैं जिनमें से 90 हजार से ज्यादा पोस्ट्स safety related हैं। रेल मंत्रालय इन पदों को भरने के लिए क्या कर रहा है, मैं मंत्री महोदया का ध्यान इन ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

इसके बाद, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ और जैसा मैंने पिछली बार भी कहा था जब मुम्बई में पहली ट्रेन चली थी, उसके बाद रानीगंज स्टेशन पर ट्रेन चली थी। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, क्योंकि रविन्द्रनाथ टैगोर को पश्चिमी बंगाल, हिन्दुस्तान और पूरी दुनिया के लोग जानते हैं। उनके पितामह प्रिंस द्वारकानाथ जी ने वहां 1734 में mining शुरू की थी। अब उस रानीगंज स्टेशन को Heritage Stations में नहीं रखा गया है। उसे भुला दिया गया है। सर, वहां परिवर्तन तो हो रहा है, लेकिन क्या परिवर्तन हो रहा है? वहां यही परिवर्तन हो रहा है कि वहां लाल रंग को हटाकर सफेद रंग लगाया जा रहा है। इस परिवर्तन से कोई फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं है। Development की जो मुख्य चीजे हैं, उनको किया जाए। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि रानीगंज को Heritage Station माना जाए और उसके development के लिए कोशिश की जाए।...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मैबल रिबैलो (झारखंड) : रानीगंज को Heritage Station बना दिया है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आर.सी. सिंह: अगर बना दिया है तो उसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. ...(Time bell rings)...

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : सर, एक और बात मैं कहना चाहूंगा। देश जब आजाद हुआ था, उससे पहले मिदनापुर, मुम्बई और बलिया में लोगों ने अपने आपको 14 दिनों के लिए आजाद घोषित किया था। बलिया में जो पहले मुख्य मंत्री बने थे, वह चित्तु पाण्डे थे। मैंने पिछली बार भी कहा था कि तीनों जगह, जिन्होंने अपने को आजाद घोषित किया था, वहां उनके नाम पर कुछ ट्रेनें दी जाएं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. ...(Time bell rings)...

श्री आर. सी. सिंह : ठीक है सर, हम लिख कर दे देंगे, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): One more minute.

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : अच्छा, ठीक है सर। हमने कुछ ओवरब्रिज देने की बात कही थी। यहां उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग बैठे हुए हैं। मऊ शहर, जो कि आधा इस तरफ बसता है और आधा दूसरी तरफ बसता है। उसके बीच से रेल लाइन जाती है और वहां घंटों जाम लगता है। वहां ओवरब्रिज देना बहुत जरूरी है। इसलिए वहां जो प्रॉब्लम है, उसे दूर करने के लिए वहां एक ओवरब्रिज दिया जाए। रानीगंज में जो स्कूल है, वहां हमने फुट ओवरब्रिज मांगा था। जब बच्चे रानीगंज शहर के दूसरी साइड के स्कूल में जाते हैं तो उनके लिए फुट ओवर ब्रिज जरूरी है जिसकी की मांग मैंने की थी। इसलिए मंत्री महोदया का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। वर्दवान में भी एक ओवरब्रिज की जरूरत है क्योंकि वहां पर घंटों जाम लगता है। इसलिए इस पर मंत्री महोदया ध्यान दें और मैं समझता हूं कि उन्होंने जो कहा है, मैं एक लाइन कहना चाहूंगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay.

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : सर, एक मिनट भी नहीं लगेगा। इन्होंने कहा था कि ब्रिथवीट और बसुमति को रेलवे के साथ ले लेंगे। इसी के साथ बर्न स्टैंडर्ड, जेसप और हिन्दुस्तान केबल को भी रेलवे से merge करने की बात थी, इसलिए मंत्री महोदया इस पर ध्यान दें और उन्हें रेलवे के साथ merge करें। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Bharatkumar Raut, you have six minutes.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I come from Mumbai city which gives maximum revenue to the Railways and it has the maximum commuter capacity in the Railways. Since you have given me only six minutes, I will try to conclude my speech in six minutes.

Mumbai became Mumbai because of two things. One was its textile mills and the other was the Mumbai Suburban Railway. Railways in India was launched in Mumbai in 1853. My worry is that you

have demolished all the textile mills. They have gone out of Mumbai. And now the Mumbai Suburban Railway is also having a plight. It is in dire straits.

I am restricting myself to Mumbai Suburban Railway traffic. It has 30 lakh commuters every day. People will not believe that 30 lakh commuters travel by Mumbai Suburban Railway every day. It has 78 railway stations in Mumbai region. It has more than 300 railway platforms; three railway workshops; and it has six corridors.

I was surprised, rather I was initially happy when the Railway Minister announced that 105 more suburban trains will be provided to the city of Mumbai. When I started calculating I realised that either the Railway Minister is daydreaming or * the people. At present, during rush hour, every two and a half minutes a railway train is running in Mumbai. From where will you run 105 extra trains? Are they going to run on roads or the sea? Where will they run? Unless you have more railway tracks, extra trains cannot run in Mumbai. Please don't * the people. Since my childhood days I have been hearing news items and stories about the seventh corridor being given to Mumbai. Now I have crossed 50 years of my life. The seventh corridor is yet to be completed. Unless we have two more corridors in Mumbai, the city cannot take the traffic which it is taking. Sir, every train is loaded at least thrice the capacity from any international standard. We are adding burden to it. In this case, my suggestion to the hon. Railway Minister and the Ministry is that don't compare Mumbai Suburban Railway or its traffic with other cities or metropolises. There should be a separate mechanism to man and monitor the Mumbai Suburban Railway. You have the Konkan Railways. It is working very effectively. Therefore, if there is a separate mechanism — I don't know what you will call it — you may call it either a board or a corporation or whatever you will call it, let it work for the Mumbai Suburban Railway.

Sir, I told you that the seventh corridor is in crisis. More than anything else, there are problems with railway stations. Mumbai has many stations which have heritage value like the Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, the Mumbai Central station, the Churchgate station, and the Bandra station. They were constructed a century ago. It is our duty and responsibility to ensure that those heritage structures are saved, protected, and preserved. What are we doing about it? As my previous speaker has said, merely painting a railway station does not mean preserving the station.

† Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

You have to preserve the heritage and while preserving the heritage, you should also ensure that the increasing traffic can also be accommodated in the same Railways. But, that is not happening. On the one hand, we are destroying the stations and, on the other hand, we are also not taking care of the increased traffic. Sir, my request is, a separate fund should be provided for these railway stations. Now, the Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, which was earlier known as Bori Bunder, has gone into the world heritage site. This is perhaps the most active heritage site in the world. And, Mamataji, if you would go to the CST station, you will find it pathetic. Sir, more than that is the question of safety and security on the suburban stations. The 26/11 attack has opened a Pandora's box. It has shown how hollow the system is. But, we have not learnt any lesson from the 26/11 horror. There is no safety mechanism which can give safety to the normal commuters. There have been bomb explosions in the Railways and anybody and everybody can enter the station.

Madam, I would also like to request you to look into the ticketless passengers who are travelling in the suburban trains. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... There are ticketless passengers who travel in the suburban trains and they are eating into your treasury. Who are these commuters? They come from all over. They are illegal immigrants in the country and they get scot-free because there is an underground mechanism by which they are protected. If they are caught, then, there is something that happens. I can talk on that for hours, as to how they get freed from the ticket collectors and how they don't get into their hands. Therefore, my request to Mamataji is, you should look into it and stop the illegal and ticketless passengers because they are unnecessary burden on your Budget.

Madam, after saying this, my request to you again is that you look into the issues of Mumbai city separately. Don't compare them with the Indian Railways or any metropolitan city. Then only, Mumbai can breathe safely. Thank you.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : चतुर्वेदी जी, आप बोलिए। आपकी पार्टी के 6 मिनट बचे हैं और there is one more speaker. इसलिए आप 5 मिनट बोलिए।

श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदी (राजस्थान) : मुझे बताया गया था कि हमारी पार्टी का समय 40 मिनट है, जिसमें से मुझे 10 मिनट मिलेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : सुनिए, आपकी पार्टी के 23 मिनट थे, उनमें से 17 मिनट खत्म हो चुके हैं, केवल 6 मिनट का समय बचा है, इसलिए आप ऐसा कीजिए कि आप 5 मिनट ले लीजिए और आपके साथी भी 5 मिनट का समय लेंगे।

श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदी : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने यह जो रेलवे विनियोग विधेयक रखा है, यह बात सच है कि यह पास हो जायेगा। उन्होंने निश्चित रूप से बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी घोषणाएं इसमें की हैं। उन घोषणाओं का स्वागत है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि उन्होंने इसमें क्षेत्र की आवश्यकताओं का भी ध्यान रखा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से उनसे 2 निवेदन विशेषकर निर्माण कार्यों के बारे में करना चाहता हूं। निर्माण कार्यों में प्रावधान इतना कम है कि आप कभी भी उन्हें पूरा करने में कामयाब नहीं होंगी। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो physical targets रखे गए हैं, हमारा पिछले वर्षों का अनुभव यह है कि शायद रेलवे की कैपेसिटी कम है। आपकी राजनीतिक इच्छा बहुत अधिक है, उसका निश्चित रूप से मूल्यांकन करेंगी और जो कैपेसिटी कम है, उसको पूरा करने की कोशिश करेंगी, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है। मैं आपको उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं कि 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 2 हजार किलोमीटर नई रेलवे लाइनें बनाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया था, लेकिन वर्ष 2007-08 में केवल 156 किलोमीटर नई रेलवे लाइनें बनीं। इसमें 2007-08 में 156 किलोमीटर बनी, 2008-09 में 357 किलोमीटर बनी और 2009-10 में 250 किलोमीटर बनी है। तीन साल में कुल मिलाकर 763 किलोमीटर बनी है, जब कि ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में दो हजार किलोमीटर का लक्ष्य था, अब दो साल बाकी रह गए हैं। आपने एक हजार किलोमीटर का लक्ष्य रखा है। यह बात मैंने कही कि capacity क्या है। आप जरा तीनों वर्षों की देख लीजिए।

दूसरी तरफ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने यह जो लक्ष्य रखा है, 2009-10 का जो पूरा हुआ है, इसमें आपने नई रेल लाइन के लिए 2,951 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया था। आपने इसको बढ़ा कर 4,271 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया है। भौतिक लक्ष्य 250 किलोमीटर का था, वह 250 किलोमीटर ही रह गया। एक किलोमीटर रेल लाइन बनाने के लिए 17 करोड़ रुपए चाहिए। एक हजार किलोमीटर नई रेल लाइन बनानी है। इसके लिए 17,000 करोड़ रुपए चाहिए और आपने इसके लिए 4,361 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया है। मुझे यह समझाने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह कैसे पूरा होगा?

महोदय, मैं निर्माण कार्य में दोहरीकरण के संबंध में उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। 2009-10 में 700 किलोमीटर दोहरीकरण का लक्ष्य रखा था और इसके लिए 1,900 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया था। इस प्रावधान को बढ़ाकर 2,000 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है, किन्तु भौतिक लक्ष्य, जो आपके राज्य था, को 700 किलोमीटर से घटाकर 500 किलोमीटर कर दिया है और 500 किलोमीटर में से भी 315 किलोमीटर ही हुआ। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह देखते हुए आपने 2010-11 में जो 700 किलोमीटर का लक्ष्य रखा है, उसको आप कैसे पूरा करेंगी, क्योंकि प्रावधान नहीं है और capacity नहीं है?

महोदय, मैं दोहरीकरण के संबंध में और बताना चाहता हूं कि जो ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना है, उसका भौतिक लक्ष्य अपने 6,000 किलोमीटर रखा था। तीन साल में 1,500 किलोमीटर हुआ है। दो साल में, 4,500 किलोमीटर कैसे होगा? वह कौन-सी जादू की छड़ी है, आप इसके बारे में सोचें, विचार करें और कृपया उत्तर दें।

मैं आमान परिवर्तन के संबंध में बताना चाहता हूँ, जो कि निर्माण कार्य में ही आता है। वैसे तो पुराने मंत्री महोदय ने और आपने भी, रेल मंत्रालय यह कहता है कि हमको सबसे अधिक फायदा आमान परिवर्तन में है और हम जल्दी से जल्दी conversion करना चाहते हैं। किन्तु पिछले मंत्री महोदय ने भी यह कहते हुए कि हम जल्दी से जल्दी करेंगे, कुल 18000 किलोमीटर है, उनमें से 10,000 ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में रखा और 8,000 किलोमीटर बारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए रखा गया। कितना स्लो काम हो रहा है? यह financially बहुत important है, यह आपको फायदा देने वाला है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि कृपया आप नोट करने की कृपा करें। बीकानेर, गंगानगर, उदयपुर हिममत नगर लाइन, मावली मारवाड़ जंक्शन बड़ी सादडी लाइन, जयपुर, लुहारु खण्ड लाइन में इतनी धीमी गति चल रही है, वे Defer हो गए हैं, बंद पड़े हैं और रेल मार्ग बंद पड़ा है।

महोदय, मैं गुजरात की बात करना चाहता हूँ। वहां सौराष्ट्र और पुराना नैरोगेज खण्ड भी इसी तरह उपेक्षित हो गया है। ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो 10,000 किलोमीटर का लक्ष्य था, उसमें से तीन वर्ष में 3,400 किलोमीटर हुआ है। 1,100 किलोमीटर इस बार होगा। 6,400 किलोमीटर बाकी बचेगा, इसको आप कैसे पूरा करेंगी? कई और बातें हैं, जिनकी चर्चा मैं नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं केवल मात्र विनियोग विधेयक पर financial चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ, इसलिए कह रहा हूँ।

महोदय, मैं ट्रैक रेन्यूअल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। ट्रैक रेन्यूअल के काम में 2010 तक 5,600 किलोमीटर पिछड़ा थ्रो फारवर्ड था और 2010-11 में 2,300 किलोमीटर नए कार्य करने थे। कुल मिलाकर 7,900 किलोमीटर का रेन्यूअल करना था। और रेन्यूअल नहीं हुआ, तो किस प्रकार के accident हो सकते हैं, वह आप देख सकती हैं। आपने 2010 में 3,500 किलोमीटर का लक्ष्य रखा है। पिछले का बाकी 7,900 किलोमीटर है और इसके लिए आपने 5000 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया है, इतना मैं वह पूरा नहीं हो सकता है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीया मंत्री महोदय को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उसने समपार फाटक बनाने के लिए उसमें आदमियों को लगाने की बात की है। देश में उसका स्वागत है। किन्तु मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जहां पांच हजार से ज्यादा वाहन रेलवे लाइन पर से गुजरते हैं। वहां आर.ओ.बी. या आर.यू.बी. को बनाए बिना कैसे काम चलेगा? जो प्रावधान आपने किया है, बहुत कम है। माननीय रेल मंत्री महोदय, कृपया इसको देखें। अभी-अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि पुरानी रेल कंपनियां थीं, सारा काम तो उन्होंने किया था, हमने तो स्वतंत्रता के बाद से केवल 10 हजार किलोमीटर बनाई है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... हमारे कुछ वामपंथी मित्र नाराज होंगे, लेकिन पी.पी.पी. के माध्यम से उसको निश्चित रूप से निर्माण कार्यों में लगाने की आवश्यकता है। राज्य सरकार, केंद्र की सरकार, financial institutions साथ आएँ, टौल लगाएँ, निर्माण के कार्य को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करें, इस बात की बहुत आवश्यकता है, यह मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, कई सदस्यों ने रेल मंत्री महोदय को appreciate किया कि आप अस्पताल खोल रही हैं, स्कूल बना रही हैं। मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि उनका मतलब क्या है? मेडिकल डिपार्टमेंट क्या करेगा? आपके जो अस्पताल हैं, वहां पूरी तरह की expertise नहीं हो सकती। आपके कर्मचारी या तो सी.जी.एच.एस. का सहारा लेते हैं या सरकारी अस्पतालों में जाते हैं। मेरा आपसे हाथ जोड़कर निवेदन है कि आप यह काम बंद कीजिए। पैसा बचाइए और लोगों का अच्छा खान-पान दीजिए।...(समय की घंटी)... मेरा आपसे यही निवेदन है। इस काम को आप ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है।

श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदी : प्लीज़, मैं केवल दो मिनट और लूंगा, मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। मैं सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से भी एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से जब ऐसे समाचार आते हैं, जब पी.आर.जी. के जवान स्वयं मुसाफिरों को तंग करते हैं, उन्हें धमकाते हैं और रकम ऐंठते हैं, तब मन को बहुत कष्ट होता है, इसलिए उनकी निगरानी आवश्यक है।

महोदय, सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से हमारे राजस्थान की बहुत बड़ी सीमा है। एक बात कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। महोदय, मुनाबाव रेलवे स्टेशन पर हिंदुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की ट्रेन जाती है, वहां चौकी बनी हुई है। आप किताबें देख लीजिए, निर्णय देख लीजिए, आपने कहा चौकी से काम नहीं चलेगा, वहां थाना बनेगा और 150 परसेंट वहां की हाज़िरी होगी, लेकिन दो साल से यह मामला पड़ा हुआ है। देश की सुरक्षा के साथ आप खिलवाड़ तो मत कीजिए और कृपया उन कामों को पूरा करने की कोशिश कीजिए।

मेरा आपसे आखिरी निवेदन है कि आप केटरिंग को ठीक करें, खान-पान की व्यवस्था ठीक करें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, please.

श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदी : खोखे वालों को नुकसान न हो, इस दृष्टि से कोशिश करें, यही निवेदन करता हुआ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। यद्यपि मुझे कहा गया था कि आप पार्टी के दूसरे वक्ता के तौर पर बोलेंगे, इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं और फिर दो शब्दों में दोहरा रहा हूं कि आप calculation के आधार पर पूरा प्रावधान कीजिए। दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां की कैपेसिटी बढ़ाने के लिए अपनी राजनीतिक इच्छा का प्रयोग करके वे काम कराइए, भौतिक लक्ष्य पूरा कराइए - यही निवेदन करते हुए मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Chaturvediji. Now, Shri Narendra Budania. You have eight minutes. Finish in eight minutes.

श्री नरेश बुढ़ानिया : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। रेल मंत्री जी ने जो एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पेश किया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। महोदय, मैं ममता जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने बजट में जिन परियोजनाओं की घोषणाएं की हैं, उनमें आम आदमी का उन्होंने ख्याल रखा है। मैं इस बात के लिए भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व पर पूरा जोर दिया है, जो आज हमारे देश की सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता है। यदि हमारी सारी परियोजनाएं लाभ को देखकर बनेंगी, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत का वह हिस्सा, जिसको आज कनेक्टिविटी की आवश्यकता है, उसका सपना कभी पूरा नहीं हो सकता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम कनेक्टिविटी के माध्यम से ही देश का विकास कर सकते हैं और कनेक्टिविटी एक सबसे बड़ा आधार है।

मैं ममता जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने विज़न-2020 इस देश के सामने रखा है। विज़न-2020 देखने से यह लगता है कि उनकी दृढ़ इच्छाशक्ति है - इस देश को आगे बढ़ाने की, इस देश में विकास की गति तेज करने की। महोदय, मैंने देखा है, मैंने कई देशों का भ्रमण किया है और मैंने वहां के स्टेशनों को भी देखा है, वहां की रेलों को भी देखा है। वहां की रेलों और स्टेशनों को देखने के बाद जब हम हमारे देश की रेल और रेलवे स्टेशनों को देखते हैं तो थोड़ा सा अचरज होता है। आज हर देश - चाहे वह विकासशील देश है, चाहे विकसित देश है - आज ज्यादातर देश जो निवेश कर रहे हैं, वह अपने देश में नई रेल लाइन बनाने पर कर रहे हैं, रेल के विकास में कर रहे हैं, कनेक्टिविटी के लिए कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश में भी इसकी आवश्यकता है और आज इस पर ज्यादा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। महोदय, मैं विज़न-2020 में देख रहा था कि आज़ादी के बाद हमारी बहुत ही थोड़ी रेलवे लाइनें बनी हैं। 1950 में 53,966 थी, आज 64,015 किलोमीटर हमारी रेलवे लाइन है। अगर हम हिसाब लगाएं तो यह 180 किलोमीटर प्रति वर्ष के हिसाब से बैठती है। मैं ममता जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस साल 1000 किलोमीटर नई रेल लाइन डालने का निर्णय किया है। यह स्वागत योग्य है, लेकिन जब चतुर्वेदी जी बोल रहे थे तो मैं भी उनकी बात समझ रहा था कि पिछला हिसाब देखते हैं तो लगता नहीं कि यह टारगेट पूरा नहीं होगा तो हम लोग बहुत पिछड़ जाएंगे, बहुत पीछे चले जाएंगे। मुझे ममता जी की कार्यक्षमता पर विश्वास है कि जो टारगेट इन्होंने रखा है, वह टारगेट वे निश्चित रूप से पूरा करेंगी। मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने 94 आदर्श स्टेशनों की घोषणा की है। लेकिन मुझे इस बात की तकलीफ है कि आपने जो 94 आदर्श स्टेशंस किए हैं, उनमें राजस्थान का कहीं नाम नहीं है। महोदय, राजस्थान एक ऐसा शांतिप्रिय प्रदेश है, जहां पर किसी चीज़ की कमी नहीं है। वहां पर खनिज इतना है, वहां पर इतने पर्यटक जाते हैं, वहां पर तीर्थ स्थल इतने हैं कि

लाखों लोग वहां जाते हैं। इसलिए राजस्थान के संबंध में हम लोग ममता जी से यह उम्मीद करते थे कि इन आदर्श स्टेशनों के अंदर राजस्थान को भी एक बड़ा हिस्सा देंगी, लेकिन बिल्कुल न देखकर हमें बड़ा दुख हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ये जो 94 आदर्श स्टेशनों हैं, इनकी संख्या को और बढ़ाकर इस साल आप राजस्थान को भी इसमें शामिल करेंगी। मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने 93 मल्टी फंक्शनल स्टेशनों के निर्माण की घोषणा की है।

महोदय, एक सबसे बड़ी बात जो इन्होंने की है, वह मानव रहित क्रॉसिंग के बारे में की है। महोदय, आजादी के बाद कितनी दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं, इसका हिसाब लगाना बहुत मुश्किल है। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने पांच साल के अंदर 17,000 जो अनमैन्ड गेट्स हैं, उन पर चौकीदार लगाने की बात कही है, वह स्वागत योग्य है। यह सब काम होने से, मैं समझता हूँ कि जो ऐक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं, लोगों की जानें जाती हैं, उससे बचा जा सकेगा। महोदय, इन्होंने बताया कि 2009-2010 में 3000 अनमैन्ड गेट्स बनाने की स्वीकृति दी। इस बार 2010-2011 के अंदर 1000 अनमैन्ड गेट्स बनाने का इन्होंने निर्णय लिया है और आठ वर्षों में सारे बनाने का निर्णय लिया है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके ऊपर आपको एक विशेष कार्य योजना बनानी चाहिए और कहां ज्यादा आवश्यकता है, उसके ऊपर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान के अंदर आज अधिकांश एरिया ऐसा है, जहां मानव रहित क्रॉसिंग है। हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर सबसे ज्यादा अगर मानव रहित गेट होंगे तो वह राजस्थान के अंदर होंगे इसलिए आप अपनी प्राथमिकता के अंदर राजस्थान को लें, ऐसी मैं और राजस्थान की जनता आपसे उम्मीद करती है। एक समस्या इसमें बहुत बड़ी है। समस्या यह है कि आप unmanned गेट किस को मानते हैं। 40-40 साल से लोग एक गांव से दूसरे गांव, अपने गांव से अपने खेतों के अंदर ट्रैक्टर लेकर के, ट्रौली लेकर के, ऊंट, गधा लेकर के पिछले 50 सालों से, 60 सालों से जब से गांव बसे हैं तब से जा रहे हैं। लेकिन रेल विभाग उनको मानव रहित क्रॉसिंग मानता नहीं है। उनको अतिक्रमण मानता है और अतिक्रमण मान करके वहां के किसानों का जो नुकसान होता है वह बड़ी दुखदायी बात है। इसलिए आप राजस्थान के अंदर विशेष तौर से रेगिस्तान के अंदर उन जगहों का निश्चित तौर पर सर्वेक्षण कराएं, जहां वास्तव में गेट बनाने के काबिल हैं। तो आप वहां गेट बनवाएं। अभी राजस्थान के अंदर बहुत से घरने, प्रदर्शन चल रहे हैं। वह इसलिए नहीं चल रहे हैं कि यह आपको दिखलाना चाहते हैं कि वहां पर उनकी आवश्यकता है। वहां पर नया आमान परिवर्तन हो रहा है। उस आमान परिवर्तन के अंदर वह जगह, लाइन ऊंची हो गई है जिसके कारण लोगों को आना-जाना बंद हो गया है। इसलिए उनके सामने भारी परेशानी पैदा हो गई है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आपने वाले समय में आप unmanned crossing को manned crossing बनाएंगे तथा इसमें आप विशेष तौर से राजस्थान का ख्याल रखेंगे।...(समय की घंटी)...

महोदय, एक-दो मिनट और लूंगा। महोदय, नई रेल लाइन के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान में 1997-98 में सवाई से हनुमान गढ़ का सर्वे हुआ था। उस रेल लाइन के बनने से उस क्षेत्र का विकास होगा। इस बारे में भी आपने घोषणा की है। उस सर्वे को अपडेट करके आगे ले जाने की जरूरत है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि

4.00 P.M.

आपकी प्राथमिकता रेल लाइन रहनी चाहिए। आपको मालूम है कि पश्चिम बंगाल के अंदर राजस्थान के कितने ही लोग रहते हैं और विशेष तौर से चुरु के कितने लोग रहते हैं और वह आपका कितना समर्थन करते हैं। रतनगढ़ से सरदार सर जो छोटी लाइन बनी हुई है, सारी जगह ब्रोड गेज बनने का काम शुरू हो गया है। वह जो 40 किलोमीटर का टुकड़ा है, वह वैसा का वैसा पड़ा हुआ है। वह गाड़ी बंद हो गई है। राजस्थान के लोग कोलकाता में आपसे मिले थे और आपने तुरन्त कहा कि जब तक ब्रॉड गेज में परिवर्तन न हो यह गाड़ी बंद नहीं होनी चाहिए, चालू रहनी चाहिए। मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने इस गाड़ी को चालू रखा है। इसको आमान परिवर्तन में शामिल करें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : बस-बस, हो गया।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक और अंतिम बात कहना चाहता हूँ। नोखा से शिखर नई रेल लाइन बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। वहां इन लाइनों के ऊपर दो बड़े भव्य मंदिर हैं। एक सालासर हनुमान जी का मंदिर है। इस मंदिर में पूरे हिन्दुस्तान से लाखों लोग आते हैं। लेकिन वहां गाड़ी का साधन नहीं होने से लोगों को भारी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। ममता जी का बड़ा दिल है, इससे राजस्थान के अंदर एक नई शुरूआत होगी। नोखा के अंदर माता जी का मंदिर और सालासर के अंदर हनुमान जी के मंदिर को लाइन से जोड़ेंगे तो बहुत कृपा होगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : बस-बस, बैठो, 10 मिनट हो गए हैं।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया : महोदय, चुरु से तारानगर जो तहसील मुख्यालय है इसको जिले से जोड़ने के लिए 1997 में सर्वे हुआ था। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण रेल लाइन है। इसको आप प्राथमिकता देकर के धनराशि उपलब्ध कराएं। इसके अलावा रिवाड़ी से देगाना पैसेंजर ट्रेन की घोषणा की है। इसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली से जोधपुर वाया देगाना एक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाएं जो पूर्व में चलती थी। धन्यवाद।

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Appropriation Bill. We are really thankful to the hon. Railway Minister for making an announcement to set up a railway wagon factory in Guwahati. In the railway history of the last 63 years, we have seen that Assam and the North-Eastern Region have always been neglected by all successive Governments at the Centre. Due to this reason, our region, till today, has not got the double railway line. Sir, there is no electrical railway line in Assam and the North-Eastern Region. Sir, in her Budget speech, the Railway Minister had announced the establishment of one

railway wagon factory in Guwahati in the Public Private Partnership mode. In the year 1996, the then Railway Minister, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, announced building of a railway bridge over the River Brahmaputra, connecting North Bank and South Bank of the River Brahmaputra. That was the only major announcement made by any Railway Minister in the past for the North-Eastern Region. And now, the present Railway Minister has announced the setting up of a wagon factory. But this Wagon Factory is to be set up in the mode of Public Private Partnership. The Railway Ministry is going to spend Rs.65,000 crores in the coming year. We would request the hon. Minister to take our request very seriously. Instead of the PPP mode, the Railway Ministry should come forward and propose a Coach Factory in Guwahati in place of the Wagon Factory, and the entire money for it should come from the Government. It should not be in the mode of Public and Private Partnership because the economic conditions of Assam and the entire North-Eastern region are known to everybody.

Sir, for the last several years, we, the people of the North-Eastern Region, have been demanding for a separate Railway Zone in Guwahati excluding Bihar and West Bengal. We have seen in the last several years that we are not getting anything. So, if a separate Railway Zone comes up in our region, it will, definitely, be helpful for the development of Railways in our region. Sir, in her Budget speech, the hon. Minister declared that there should be a Master Plan. She is thinking of a Master Plan for the North-Eastern Region. It is a welcome move. But from where the money is going to come has not been mentioned. In her speech, she said that they would consult the North-Eastern Council. With the help of the North-Eastern Council, this Master Plan is going to be implemented in the North-Eastern Region. But I am sorry to say that this has not been reflected at all in the General Budget of our country. Even the Budgetary allocation for the North-Eastern Region has not been increased. When the allocations have not been increased for the North-Eastern Region and when this has not been reflected in the General Budget, then, from where will the money come? It is very difficult to understand.

According to the Report of the World Health Organisation, maximum number of patients of our country belong to the North-Eastern Region. Every day, hundreds of people from the North-Eastern Region visit the Tata Memorial Hospital for the treatment of cancer. I am happy that the hon. Railway

Minister has announced that there will be concession for the cancer patients travelling in the railways. This is a very welcome move. But there is no super fast train between Guwahati and Mumbai. Hundreds of passengers travel daily to Mumbai. There is a train between Guwahati and Mumbai which runs twice a week but that is unreserved. And that does not help the cancer patients. In the interest of the cancer patients, I request the hon. Railway Minister to introduce a super fast train between Guwahati and Mumbai. This is very important. Madam, please take care of the cancer patients. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Give me two minutes more, Sir. I will conclude within two minutes.

There is one more thing. In her Railway Budget speech, the hon. Minister had talked about conducting interviews pertaining to railway recruitment in the local language. This is a welcome move. Sir, now, thousands of Group 'C' and 'D' posts are lying vacant in the N.F. Railway. Sir, we are all aware of the conditions prevailing in the North-Eastern Region. It is an insurgency-hit region. We have unemployment and other problems and there are thousands of posts vacant in the N.F. Railway. In view of this, I request the hon. Railway Minister to announce a special recruitment policy for the youth in the North-Eastern Region, otherwise they would suffer. I would like to cite an example. Sir, during Laluji's time, 200 appointments were made in Group 'C' and 'D' categories without any interview, without any advertisement, etc. Not a single candidate was there from the North-East. It is because of such things that the employment situation has worsened there. Madam, please take care of this situation. At least, try to understand the sentiments of the people of this region and announce a special recruitment policy like the one you have for the people of Jammu & Kashmir. The same thing should be made applicable in the case of the North Eastern Region so far as the railway recruitment is concerned. There is one more thing. Every year, many people from Bengal and other parts of the country visit the Kamakhya temple. Similarly, many people from Guwahati visit the Kalighat temple every day. I request Mamta *didi* to introduce a train between Kamakhya temple and Kalighat temple. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... This is the last point, Sir. I welcome her announcement regarding the establishment of a hospital. It will be very helpful. I support this move for the establishment of a hospital...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, yes.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: ...in the backwaters of Bramhaputra. I request...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is enough.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: In her speech, the Railway Minister has announced...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have made your points. Please conclude.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: ...that she is going to establish a sports academy for the North Eastern States. Madam, please announce one sports academy for the North Eastern Region at Guwahati because Guwahati is the hub of the North Eastern Region.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is all. Now, Shri Shanappa. Take your seat, Mr. Baishya.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Madam, kindly announce an electric rail line and doubling of lines in the North Eastern Region.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. You have become very aggressive! Shanappa ji, no time is left for your Party. You can take five minutes.

श्री के.बी. शणप्पा (कर्नाटक) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय रेल मंत्री कुमारी ममता बनर्जी जी ने विनियोग (रेल) संख्यांक 3 विधेयक, 2010 रखा है। उन्होंने लास्ट ईयर भी दो बार विनियोग (रेल) विधेयक रखा था। लास्ट ईयर का जो कुछ भी रिजल्ट है, वह आज हमारी आंखों के सामने हैं। आपकी efficiency के बारे में हमारा कोई डिफरेंस नहीं है, लेकिन इस विधेयक में अपने 40745 crore का प्रपोजल रखा है। इसके रिसोर्सेज के बारे में भी आपने बताया है, how you are going to collect the money. लेकिन मैं आपको एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ, लास्ट टाइम भी इस ऑगस्ट हाऊस में मैंने हैदराबाद, कर्नाटक के बारे में दो बातें छोड़ी थीं। मैडम, आप तो पूरे देश का रेलवे बजट यहां पर रखती हैं। सबसे पहले तो इस कंट्री में जो बहुत वीकेस्ट सेक्शन है, वीकेस्ट एरिया है, जहां पर लोगों को कोई सहूलियत नहीं है, ऐसे एरियाज के लिए मैंने कहा था कि आप एरिया का सर्वे करें।

गुलबर्ग किसी जमाने का बहमनी का संस्थान था, सिक्सटीन सेंचुरी में बहुत बड़ा राजा था, वह डिविजन सेंटर बन गया, चेन्नई टू मुंबई की एक ही रेलवे लाइन ब्रिटिश जमाने में हुई थी, आपके आंकड़ों के हिसाब से पता चलता है कि 53,000 - odd kilometres were laid before 1950. साठ साल के अंदर आपने खाली दस हजार किलोमीटर

बनाया है। आपका विजन कहता है, "Indian Railways shall provide efficient, affordable, customer-focussed and environmentally sustainable integrated transportation solutions. It shall be a vehicle of inclusive growth connecting regions, communities, ports and centres of industry, commerce, tourism and pilgrimage across the country. The reach and access of its services will be continuously expanded and improved by its integrated team of committed, empowered and satisfied employees and by use of cutting-edge technology". This is your Vision. कैसे करेंगे आप? आपके विजन के हिसाब से 2020 में 25,000 किलोमीटर की लाइनें बनेंगी, जबकि आपने साठ साल के अंदर सिर्फ दस हजार किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन डाली हैं और आपके विजन के हिसाब से आपको इस घर में 2020 तक रहना पड़ेगा। आपका विजय वेस्ट बंगाल है। आप बहुत बोल्ड लेडी कहलाती हैं, You have done a lot of things. You have fought a lot of battles for the people of that area. हो सकता है कि आप यहां से हमको छोड़कर चली जाएंगी, तब आपके इस विजन को कौन ले जाने वाला है? खुशी इस बात की है कि मुनियप्पा साहब हमारे कर्नाटक के हैं, अहमद साहब केरल के हैं, Because of that we could have some lines. बजट में आप लोगों ने यह दिया है, लेकिन मुझे यह बात समझ में नहीं आती कि फिफ्टी-फिफ्टी की क्या प्रॉब्लम आई है। Railway is the subject of the Centre. According to the Constitution, subjects like Defence, Railway, Postal, etc., are provided to the Centre and you are demanding that the States should contribute 50%. On what basis you are demanding it? जो स्टेट नहीं दे सकते हैं, उनके प्रपोजल आपके पास आते हैं, जब उनका प्रपोजल आता है, तब आप कहते हैं कि फिफ्टी परसेंट दो, तब मैं लूंगा, नहीं तो नहीं लूंगा। जिनका स्टेट में रेवेन्यू कम है, जिनकी प्रॉडक्टिविटी कम है और उनकी ताकत नहीं है, आपके प्रपोजल के हिसाब से Karnataka is a prosperous State, आंध्र प्रदेश है, ऐसे बहुत से स्टेट हैं, वे बोले, अपने लोगों के लिए चाहिए, मैं देता हूं, हनुमंथा जी, मुनियप्पा और आपने येडुरप्पा साहब से मिलकर नेगोशिएशन किया है। उन्होंने भी माना है कि अपने लोगों को रेलवे देनी है, तो हम अपना कंट्रीब्यूशन देंगे, But what about other States? जैसे झारखंड है, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट है, बाकी के दूसरे बड़े-बड़े स्टेट्स हैं। Are they contributing towards your fund? Are you not violating the Constitution? On what basis are you demanding from them? आप एक बात कीजिए। हमारे यहां से आप freight charges लेते हैं। गुलबर्गा सीमेंट production का बहुत बड़ा केन्द्र है। Birla is there, ACC is there, Bagalcot is there, JP is there are millions of tonnes we are producing from Gulbarga because of land stone. Iron ore is in Bellary. Are you not transporting it through your railway even? Tur dal, It is wonderful place to transport it to Bombay and somewhere else in the country. You are collecting all the freight charges.

You are collecting everything and you are asking to contribute money to the Railways. Why? You do one thing, we will accept it. Some portion whatever you are collecting, you forgo to the States. मुझे मालूम है crores of together you are earning. Last time I told that from Rs.10,000 crores to Rs. 15,000 crores we are giving from Hyderabad and Karnataka itself. In return what have you given to us? कुछ भी नहीं दिया। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मैं एक-दो मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूँ। गाड़ी चलते वक्त मत रोकिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Two more minutes. सात मिनट हो गए। ...**(Interruptions)**... Seven minutes are already over, two more minutes.

श्री के.बी. शणप्पा : सर, बीदर-गुलबर्गा रेलवे लाइन की नींव 1998 में बंगारु साहब ने डाली थी। वह प्रोजेक्ट अभी भी खत्म नहीं हुआ। I am very glad that this year, you have given Rs.50 crores and still Rs.113 are yet to be given. मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ, 12-15 साल तो हो ही गए हैं, आप मेहरबानी करके उसे इसी साल खत्म करने की कोशिश कीजिए। Mr. Munniapa was there, he visited our area. Mr. Kharge was there, one of the senior members of the Union Cabinet. He discussed with them why the project was not being completed. Somehow the work is going on. The distance between Hubli and Belgaum is about 60 to 70 kilometers. To reach Belgaum, as it is today, the train has to cover a distance of about 280 kilometers. It is the line which was constructed during British period to collect the wood, to collect the natural resources from Goa and other places. The same route is there even after 60 to 70 years. That is why we demanded that in order to overcome all these things, it is better to have a connection direct from Hubli to Belgaum. There was another proposal from Hospet to Gulbarga. One gentleman, who happens to be your Member of Parliament, submitted a beautiful project-Hospet-Gangavati-Sindhanoor-Maski-Lingsugur-Surpur-Shahpur-Jevargi- Gulbarga. These are the areas where no train is running यह प्रपोजल वैसे ही पड़ा है।

अन्त में, मैं गुलबर्गा के बारे में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। पिछली बार बात करते समय मैंने कहा था कि Sholapur to Bangalore *vice-versa* एक एक्सप्रेस, जो बीजापुर से जाती थी, वह अब हॉस्पेट से जा रही है। वाइस चेयरमैन, सर, हमने request किया था, instead of that the train should come from Sholapur to Bangalore and *vice-versa* ...**(Interruptions)**... सर, मैं एक-दो मिनट में खत्म करता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप एक मिनट में खत्म कीजिए।

श्री के.बी. शणप्पा : सर, आप जैसा कहें। उन ट्रेनों के बारे में कुछ नहीं हुआ। हम जब यहां आते हैं, we are the representative of the people. जब हम पार्लियामेंट में बोलते हैं, तो हम यह समझते हैं कि हमारी बातों को Ruling

Party वाले consider करते हैं। It is not that we have to speak on the floor of the Parliament for the sake of our own satisfaction. We are the voice of the people. We bring the problems before you. Ultimately, you are the people who have to solve it ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly listen to me and whatever I have said please give it due consideration and see that the people of Karnataka and Hyderabad are given their share. With this, I thank the Chair. Thank you.

श्री नन्दी येल्लैया (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, लास्ट ईयर भी मैंने रेलवे बजट के बारे में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : क्या बात है?

श्री नन्दी येल्लैया : हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि अंग्रेजी में बात करो, मैंने उनसे कहा कि यह मेरी इच्छा है कि मैं कौन सी भाषा में बात करूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप जिस लैंग्वेज में बोलना चाहते हैं, उसी में बात कीजिए। आप हिन्दी में बोलना चाहते हैं तो उसमें हमें कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है।

श्री नन्दी येल्लैया : सर, लास्ट टाइम ममता बैनर्जी मैडम बहुत गुस्से में थीं, क्योंकि बार-बार उठकर लोग उन्हें टोक रहे थे।

अभी कर्नाटक के श्री शणप्पा जी शेयरिंग के बारे में बोल रहे थे। इस संबंध में हमारे क्षेत्र का भी एक लॉग पैडिंग इश्यू है, वह है - मनोहराबाद-कोथापल्ली। यह 170 किलोमीटर का प्रोजेक्ट है और इसे सैंक्शन हुए ऑलरेडी तीन साल हो चुके हैं। सर, तेलंगाना का जो एरिया है, वह एक बैकवर्ड एरिया है। आप तो जानते हैं कि जहां बैकवर्ड एरियाज है, वहीं पर संघर्ष अधिक हो रहे हैं। रेलवे के अन्दर 50% शेयरिंग की जो बात है, आज तक इससे पहले हमने यह कभी नहीं सुनी थी। ममता जी, मैं चाहता हूं कि जहां बैकवर्ड एरियाज तक रेलवे लाइन कभी पहुंची ही नहीं, वहां पर इंडस्ट्रीज भी नहीं हैं, आप ऐसी जगहों को अपनी लिस्ट से डिलीट कर दीजिए, क्योंकि यह जो-तिहाई शेयरिंग का फॉर्मूला लाया गया है, मैं समझता हूं कि वह अभी स्टेट्स पर एक समान कारगर सिद्ध नहीं हो सकेगा।

एक बहुत पुरानी बात है, जो मैंने आपको पहले भी बताई थी, जिस समय श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने हमारे तेलंगाना के मेदक से चुनाव के लिए कंटेस्ट किया था, उस समय उन्होंने हमसे प्रॉमिस किया था कि एक 7 किलोमीटर लम्बी रेलवे लाइन तेलापुर से पटनचेरु शुरू करेंगी। बाद में कमिशन होने के बाद किसी वजह से उसे बंद कर दिया गया, लेकिन मैं यह चाहता हूं कि जल्द से फिर से वह शुरू हो। आज से तीन साल पहले ही यह प्रोजेक्ट सैंक्शन हो चुका है, लेकिन आज तक इस पर कुछ काम नहीं हुआ है।

सुश्री मैबल रिबैलो : आप थोड़ा झारखंड के बारे में भी बोलिए।

श्री नन्दी येन्नैया : पहले आप हमारा खंड तो खत्म होने दीजिए, उसके बाद झारखंड के बारे में बोलेंगे।

सर, बेशक आज मैं राज्य सभा में मैम्बर हूँ, लेकिन इससे पहले मैं लोकसभा में था। लोग हमसे ख्वाहिश रखते हैं कि हमारा एक मैम्बर पार्लियामेंट में चुन कर जाएगा, तो हमारे क्षेत्र में बहुत से काम हो सकेंगे, नई रेलवे लाइनें आ जाएंगी, लेकिन यहां पहुंचने के बाद ही कई बातें मालूम पड़ती हैं।

सर, मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा। सिकन्दराबाद-मेडचल - 28 किलोमीटर लम्बी लाइन है। फलकनुमा-शमशाबाद पर नया एयरपोर्ट बना है, लेकिन यहां पर पहुंचने के लिए तकरीबन डेढ़ घंटा लगता है। सिकन्दराबाद-घटकेसर - 19 किलोमीटर, मौलाली - सनथनगर - 21 किलोमीटर, मौलाली-काचीगुडा - 10 किलोमीटर, तेलापुर-पतनचेरुवु - 8 किलोमीटर, ये सभी एमएमटीएस के प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जिनका फर्स्ट फेज़ पूरा हो चुका है, लेकिन सैकिंड फेज़ आज तक रुका हुआ है। हमारे आन्ध्र प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर श्री रोशैया साहब ने भी इसका दो-तिहाई काम पूरा करवाने के लिए पत्र लिखा है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी इसे मेन बजट के अन्दर इन्क्लूड नहीं किया गया। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह गुजारिश करता हूँ कि सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स के अंदर वह इसे अवश्य शामिल करें। यह राज्य की राजधानी का मामला है और वहां पर एक ट्रैफिक बहुत अधिक हो चुका है। इन कार्यों के माध्यम से अन्य तमाम चीजों के लिए भी एक अच्छा मार्ग खुल सकता है, इसलिए इसके लिए मैं ममता जी से खास गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप एक बहुत दिलेर लेडी हैं और संघर्ष करने में आगे हैं। मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि आपने पहले भी हमारे यहां बहुत से विकास के काम किए हैं, लेकिन वे काफी नहीं हैं। हमारे आन्ध्र प्रदेश से पार्लियामेंट में 33 मैम्बर चुनकर आए हैं।

सर, आप जानते हैं कि यहां पार्लियामेंट के एक मैम्बर की क्या अहमियत होती है, क्योंकि सरकार बनाने के लिए हमें बहुमत चाहिए। जब राजशेखर रेड्डी साहब वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे उस जमाने में भी काफी लोग यहां आए थे। अभी भी वहां से 3 seats बढ़ चुकी हैं। मैं आपके जरिए मंत्री जी से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा, क्योंकि last time आप बहुत गुरसे में थे...(व्यवधान)... हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि राजशेखर रेड्डी साहब ने बहुत से काम किए। उन्होंने पांच सालों के अन्दर बहुत से काम किए। आज हमारे स्टेट का जो ढांचा है, हमारे स्टेट की जैसी प्रगति हुई है, मैं समझता हूँ कि आज सबसे पहले भारत के अन्दर आरोग्य श्री आंध्र प्रदेश में लागू हुई...(व्यवधान)... सर, यह बहुत एक important point है। हिन्दुस्तान में parliamentary democracy होने के बाद आज तक health care के क्षेत्र में कुछ भी नहीं किया गया, लेकिन राजशेखर रेड्डी साहब ने किया। रेल का भी हमारे देश में काफी importance है। मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you. Shri Mangal Kisan.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : तेलंगाना के बारे में क्या हुआ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नंदी येल्लैया : तेलंगाना में ही हम रहते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Shri Mangal Kisan. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take five minutes.

श्री मंगल किसन (उड़ीसा) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ममता बनर्जी मैडम ने जब रेलवे विभाग का दायित्व लिया तब से पूरा देश उनकी ओर आस लगाए बैठा है। उड़ीसा, झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़ आदि जैसे देश के जो पिछड़े प्रदेश हैं, वहां के निवासी सोचते हैं कि ममता मैडम के आने के बाद अब उनकी कुछ सुनवाई होगी और रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के बारे में वह पुराना तरीका छोड़ कर नए तरीके से, नए सिरे से, काम शुरू करेंगी। यह आस हमारे प्रदेशवासियों की है। हमारे प्रदेश उड़ीसा की ओर से चीफ मिनिस्टर श्री नवीन पटनायक जी ने रेलवे विभाग को एक प्रोजेक्ट दिया है कि हमारे प्रदेश में जो पुराना है और क्या नया होना चाहिए। हमारे प्रदेश से जो memorandum आया है उसको मैडम रेलवे मिनिस्टर थोड़ा अपने ध्यान में जरूर रखें और उसमें कुछ करने की सोचें। उस प्रोजेक्ट में से कुछ के बारे में मैं बता रहा हूँ। लांजीगढ़ रोड से जूनागढ़ की 56 किलोमीटर लंबी रेल लाइन 1993-94 में सैंक्शन हुई है, लेकिन उस पर काम बहुत धीमी गति से चल रहा है। वहां इस तरीके से काम चलने से इस 56 किलोमीटर लम्बी लाइन को कम्प्लीट करने में कम-से-कम 50 साल और लगेंगे। उसी तरह खुर्दा रोड से बोलांगीर की रेलवे लाइन 289 किलोमीटर लम्बी है और उसे भी रेलवे विभाग ने 1994-95 में सैंक्शन किया है, लेकिन जिस तरीके से वहां काम चल रहा है अगर उसी ढंग से काम चलता रहा तो इस लाइन को कम्प्लीट करने में कम-से-कम 100 साल से ज्यादा समय लगेगा। उसी प्रकार हरिदासपुर से पारादीप की 82 किलोमीटर लम्बी रेलवे लाइन को रेलवे विभाग ने 1996-97 में सैंक्शन किया मगर वहां भी जिस ढंग से काम चल रहा है उस हिसाब से यदि काम चलता रहा तो उसके भी पूरा होने में 25-30 साल से ज्यादा का समय लगेगा।

अंगुल डुबरी से सुकिंडा रोड की 90 किलोमीटर लम्बी लाइन को रेलवे विभाग ने 1997-98 में सैंक्शन किया, मगर वहां भी यही हाल है। इस लाइन पर आज जिस ढंग से काम चल रहा है उस हिसाब से वह भी 25-30 साल से कम समय में कम्प्लीट होने वाला नहीं है। तालचर-बिमलागढ़ रेलवे लाइन भी 2004-2005 में सैंक्शन हुई है। राजधानी भुवनेश्वर और राउरकेला स्टील सिटी को जोड़ने के लिए 1970 से डिमांड होता जा रहा है, मगर 2004-2005 में रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट ने इस रेल लाइन को सैंक्शन किया है। इसके लिए धन का जो प्रावधान होना चाहिए था, वह अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है। इसीलिए मेरा मैडम से अनुरोध है कि उड़ीसा, जो कि एक पिछड़ा स्टेट है, वहां हर किस्म की problems हैं। Without having railway communication to progressive areas of this country यह संभव नहीं है। इसीलिए जब मैडम उड़ीसा, झारखंड और छत्तीसगढ़ के बारे में सोचें तो उन्हें कम से कम नये नज़रिये से इन तीन स्टेट्स को देखना चाहिए, क्योंकि वहां की जो burning problems हैं, सामाजिक problems हैं, उनके लिए भी रेलवे लाइन की बहुत जरूरत है।

सर, रेल विभाग ने gauge conversions के लिए दो लाइन्स को sanction किया है। एक लाइन 89 किलो मीटर लम्बी रूपसा-बांगरीपोसी है, जिसे 1995-96 में sanction किया गया है, मगर जिस तरह से इसका काम चल रहा है, अगर यह ठीक उसी ढंग से चला तो इसे पूरा होने में कम से कम 30-40 साल से ज्यादा टाइम लगेगा। उसी हिसाब से नुआपाड़ा-गुरुपुर रोड जैसे problematic area के अंदर रेल लाइन ले जाने की बात है, जिसे 1997-98 में sanction किया गया है और इसका काम भी बहुत धीमा चल रहा है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इस हिसाब से इसके काम को पूरा होने में 50 साल लग जाएंगे। इसलिए मेरा मैडम ममता बनर्जी से अर्ज है कि हम लोग जो कि गरीब स्टेट में रहते हैं, हमारे पास स्टेट पी.पी.पी. में देने के लिए भी पैसा नहीं है और हम लोग कर्ज में डूबे हुए हैं। इसलिए कम से कम उड़ीसा, झारखंड और छत्तीसगढ़, ये तीनों स्टेट्स के लिए एक नया तरीका सोचकर, जो पहले नहीं हुआ है, मैडम वह करके दिखाएं तो हम तीनों स्टेट्स उनको धन्यवाद देंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Orissa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I fully support the Railway Appropriation Bill, which has been introduced today in the Rajya Sabha. I must say that the Railway Ministry is doing a very commendable job and our Minister always takes special interest to protect the interests of *aam aadmi*. अभी इसके ऊपर ज्यादा कुछ कहने का समय नहीं है। हम थोड़ा प्रस्ताव देंगे। यह प्रस्ताव के बीच में सबसे ज्यादा प्रस्ताव है। अभी रेलवे ने new rail lines projects के लिए जो 'two is to one' system रखा है। उड़ीसा, छत्तीसगढ़ और झारखंड Uttar Pradesh (Bundelkhand) बहुत गरीब स्टेट्स हैं और उनकी financial position इतनी अच्छी नहीं है। इसलिए इन सब बातों को consider करते हुए इस system को 'one is to one' करना चाहिए ताकि इन एरियाज में भी rail connectivity ज्यादा हो सके। The Ministry of Railway has decided to establish medical colleges. I would like to request the hon. Minister to open one medical college in Orissa also, especially in Rourkela district, which is a backward area. I would like to request to open one medical college in Jharkhand also.

There is a proposal, called, Dhamra Port, in Orissa. There are also important temples, called Akhandal Mani at Aradi. There is also another place, called, Navi Gaya Jajpur, which are Hindu pilgrimage places of national importance. I have been requesting to connecting the railway lines from Jajpur Keonjhar to Dhamra Port via Navi Gaya Jajpur and Arek Kshetra Akhandal Mani. This will collect the important Hindu pilgrimage places. This route can also be used to transport iron ore from Jajpur Keonjhar to Dhamra Port and also other mining heads. Sir, Jajpur is a very important place,

which is very close to an industrially developed place, called, Kalinga Nagar. It is a central place for Dhenkanal Kendujhar and Jajpur. We have been demanding the stoppage of the Coromandel Express, the Rajdhani Express and Falaknuma Express at Jajpur. But it has not been taken into consideration till today.

I request the hon. Minister to consider stopping these important trains at these railways stations. Further, one over bridge at Jajpur road Railway gate and one over bridge at Manpur plot in Sukinda are required. Recently, four people died in a train accident when the local inhabitants of Bandalla village of Korai block were crossing the railway bridge over the river Batanaai. A provision for foot lane should be made to prevent further casualty. It is a fact that some railway projects have been sanctioned for Orissa. I am not saying that it is enough, but, as I know, the funds allocated to these projects are not, actually, utilized properly and the balance fund is always reappropriated in the next year. So, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to see that these funds are utilized in time.

Sir, one important thing, which I had also mentioned last time is — one hon. Member has also mentioned about this — who has empowered the General Managers, Railways, to give appointment to hundreds of people in Class-III and Class-IV posts without any interview, before their retirement. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any statute or there is any Government order or whether it is only a tradition. If, without any proper procedure, the people can be appointed, wherefrom will the money come? Will the Parliament will also approve the Budget or money which is being spent on these illegal appointments? Then, the Railways also has to fill up the three per cent quota in respect of physically-disabled persons. As I know, this quota has not been fulfilled. In fact, some interviews were held. Personally I know that there was an interview in the East Coast Railways, Bhubaneswar; candidates were selected; medical examination was completed; but orders have not been issued till today. On the one hand, we are giving appointment without any proper procedure and on the other, posts are not being filled up. Sir, I want to say one more thing. Sir, about 1,17,000 posts related to railway safety and some other important areas are lying vacant in the Railways whereas the people in the States are very much in need of employment. There are 1,17,000 posts lying vacant. Maybe, some posts in respect of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward community are there. I urge upon the hon. Minister to take appropriate steps to complete the process of appointment in time.

Sir, I would also like to raise one important matter relating to railway projects. I just want to place before the House that for Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Bundelkhand and other backward areas, some criterion has now been fixed. But in some States, railway lines are much more as compared to the backward States like Jharkhand, Orissa. etc. If the criterion has now been fixed, I would urge upon the hon. Minister of Railways, the Ministry of Railways and also this House to consider having some policy framework so that we could know how many railway lines are available in a State, what the population of that State is and what the financial condition of that State is. Based on that, some criteria should be fixed. I am not naming any State. But in some States, there are enough railway lines, there are enough roads and enough facilities. But the backward States like Jharkhand and Orissa and the North-Eastern States are not getting proper justice in respect of railway lines. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... So, I think based on these things, some criteria should be fixed so that the States which have no railway line or less railway lines get advantage over the other States and get proper justice. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... It should be rational. So, with these words, I thank you and expect that these suggestions will be considered by the hon. Minister.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस रेलवे विनियोग विधेयक पर बोलने का मौका दिया। सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि अभी पिछले दिनों जो fog रहा, उसके कारण हमारी ट्रेनें कभी 12 घंटे, 14 घंटे, 20 घंटे, दो-दो दिनों तक लेट चलीं। आप इतनी दूर तक जा रहे हैं, इतने Satellites छोड़ रहे हैं, आप कोई ऐसी योजना बनाइए कि यह जो fog है, इसमें भी ट्रेन चल सके और समय पर चल सके, क्योंकि इसके कारण लोगों को बहुत असुविधा हुई और दो-दो दिनों तक, चार-चार दिनों तक, महीनों तक train jam रहा। इसलिए इसके बारे में हमें कोई उपाय करना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, वह यह है कि जो आपके unmanned gates हैं, चूंकि हमारी आबादी बढ़ गई है और रेलवे के unmanned crossings की तादाद भी बढ़ गई है, इसके कारण उसमें बहुत causalities भी हो रही हैं और लोग मर रहे हैं। अब आप सोच रहे हैं कि जहां हम बना चुके हैं, वहां हम फिर नहीं बनाएंगे, तो उसके बारे में आपको विचार करना पड़ेगा। उसमें आपको नया mechanism लाना पड़ेगा, अगर आप ऊपर से नहीं बना सकते, तो underground करके बनाइए, क्योंकि आबादी बढ़ गई है, इसकी वजह से लोगों ने रेलवे लाइनों के किनारे बसना शुरू कर दिया है।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जब हम लोग राजधानी ट्रेन में जाते हैं, तो उसमें संगीत का कार्यक्रम होता है, बढ़िया कार्यक्रम होता है और जब हम अंत में 10-12 घंटे लेट पहुंचते हैं, तो वे बोलते हैं कि फिर से आइएगा और इस गाड़ी में आने के लिए आपका धन्यवाद। मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि हम लोग तो राजधानी के फर्स्ट ए.सी. या

सेकेंड ए.सी. में चढ़ते हैं, इसलिए हो सकता है कि हमको बढ़िया तौलिया, बिस्तर वगैरह मिलता है, लेकिन जो दूसरी गाड़िया हैं, उनमें जो सेकेंड ए.सी. या थर्ड ए.सी. है, जो गांवों से होकर गुजरती हैं, अगर आप उनका bedroll देखें, तो वह इतना गंदा होता है कि लगता है कि वह 10 दिन पुराना है या 15 दिन पुराना है या 20 दिन पुराना है। उसका जो बॉथरूम होता है, वह इतना गंदा होता है कि उसमें कोई नहीं जा सकता और उसमें कभी-कभी तो पानी भी नहीं होता है। इसलिए हम आपसे निवेदन करना चाहेंगे कि आपने इन सारी चीजों को प्राइवेट हाथों में दे दिया है, इसलिए आप किससे कहेंगे? अगर प्राइवेट एजेंसी वाले को हम लिखकर देते हैं कि देखिए, यहां पर गंदगी है, यह bedroll ठीक नहीं है, तो उसके खिलाफ आप क्या कार्यवाही करते हैं?

इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि मैंने जो ये तीन बातें कही हैं, इन पर आप जरूर विचार करिए और अगर आप विचार करेंगे, तो जो passengers' amenities हैं, उनमें उनको कुछ सहूलियत मिलेगी और तभी हम लोगों का कुछ काम होगा, क्योंकि आम आदमी को ये सारी दिक्कतें होती हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं अंतिम बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो ट्रेन का टिकट है, इसमें बहुत ब्लैक मार्केटिंग हो रही है। पहले तो कुछ चैकिंग थी, लेकिन अब ब्लैक मार्केटिंग हो रही है। किसी के नाम से कोई भी आदमी टिकट बुक करता है और बुकिंग ऑफिस के बाहर एक लंबी लाइन लगती है। मुझे याद है कि पहले लोगों को टिकट काउंटर पर टोकन दिया जाता था कि आपका नंबर इतना है, आपका नंबर इतना है, सवेरे आप नंबर ले लीजिए, लेकिन आजकल वह नंबर मिलना बंद हो गया है और टिकट काउंटर के बाहर आजकल एक लंबी श्रृंखला रहती है और जो टिकट एजेंट होते हैं, वे वहां ब्लैक मार्केटिंग करने के लिए रहते हैं। इसलिए इसमें भी आपको चैकिंग करनी होगी।

हम लोग तो एम.पी. हैं, हमको कभी ट्रेन से जाना पड़ता है, कभी आना पड़ता है। अगर ममता जी कभी ट्रेन में खाना खा लें, अगर वे एक महीने तक लगातार ट्रेन का खाना खाएंगी, तो फिर इनकी बगल में जो बैठे हैं, उनको इनका इलाज करना पड़ेगा। वह इतना गंदा और इतना खराब खाना है कि आप उसको खा नहीं सकते हैं। यह मैं पटना राजधानी की बात बता रहा हूं। उसमें इतना खराब खाना मिलता है, चूंकि कोई दूसरा उपाय नहीं होता है, इसलिए हम लोगों को खाना पड़ता है। हम लोगों ने कई बार कहा कि रेलवे के खाने में पनीर को बंद कीजिए, क्योंकि polluted पनीर आता है, लेकिन उसको भी आप लोगों ने बंद नहीं किया। ये सारे मामले हैं, इनको आप जरूर देखिए। अगर आप इनको देखेंगे, तो हमको लगता है कि रेलवे में कुछ अच्छी बात होगी। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

श्री गंगा चरण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीया रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान बुंदेलखंड की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि बुंदेलखंड देश में बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है। गरीबी और भूख के कारण लोग वहाँ से पलायन कर रहे हैं। हर जगह की आबादी बढ़ रही है, लेकिन बुंदेलखंड के गांव और कस्बों की आबादी घट रही है, क्योंकि वहाँ उद्योग नहीं है, पीने का पानी नहीं है और रेलवे की सुविधा नहीं है। वहाँ उद्योग इसलिए नहीं है, क्योंकि वहाँ रेलवे की सुविधा नहीं है। हमारी मुख्य मंत्री सुश्री मायावती जी ने प्रधान मंत्री जी और रेल मंत्री जी को पत्र लिख कर मांग की है कि बुंदेलखंड के विकास के लिए 10,000 करोड़ रुपए दिया जाए। वहाँ रेलवे के जो proposals हैं और जो काम हो रहे हैं, उनको पूरा किया जाए। मैं रेल मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस बजट में दो-तीन रेलवे लाइनों के सर्वेक्षण का आदेश दिया है, लेकिन केवल सर्वेक्षण से समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

महोबा से राठ उरई होते हुए भिंड और हमीरपुर से हमीरपुर रोड और कोंच से जालौन होते हुए फफूंद, ये तीन सर्वे स्वीकृत हुए हैं, लेकिन यह सर्वे मैं 1996 से देख रहा हूँ। हर बजट में सर्वे आ जाता है और सर्वे हो जाता है। सर्वे रिपोर्ट भी मंत्रालय में आ जाती है, लेकिन अभी तक एक रुपया भी टोकन ग्रांट के रूप में नहीं मिला है। मैं मंत्री महोदया जी की तारीफ करता हूँ, चूंकि बुंदेलखंड वीरभूमि है, वहाँ लक्ष्मी बाई पैदा हुई और आला ऊदल वहाँ पैदा हुए, रेल मंत्री महोदया भी महारानी लक्ष्मी बाई की तरह वीरांगना हैं, इसलिए मैं उनसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि उस वीर भूमि बुंदेलखंड की ओर जरा ध्यान दें, जो प्यासी है, उजड़ी है और भूखी है। उस पर दया दृष्टि करें। जो सर्वे रिपोर्ट महोबा से राठ उरई होते हुए भिंड और हमीरपुर से हमीरपुर रोड का है, इसको भले ही एक रुपया टोकन ग्रांट के रूप में दें, यह विनियोग विधेयक है, इसमें सारा डिटेल् हैं। मैं मांग कर रहा हूँ कि इसके लिए एक रुपया का भी ग्रांट दें, लेकिन इसके लिए ग्रांट मंजूर करें, जिससे बुंदेलखंडवासियों को विश्वास हो कि कभी न कभी यह रेलवे लाइन बन कर तैयार होगी। हर बजट में यह आता है कि सर्वे कराया जा रहा है। बुंदेलखंडवासियों को यह सर्वे रिपोर्ट देखते-देखते बीस साल हो गए हैं, इसलिए मैं आपसे हाथ जोड़ कर प्रार्थना कर रहा हूँ कि इस बजट में इसके लिए आप जो भी देना चाहें, आप अपनी सुविधा के अनुसार इसके लिए दें। यदि बहुत ही असमर्थता है, तो मैं अपनी MPLAD से प्रपोज करता हूँ कि उसमें जितनी भी हमारी रकम है, वह आप ले लें, लेकिन इस परियोजना को टोकन ग्रांट के रूप में शुरू करवा दें। चूंकि MPLAD से कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं बनती है, इसलिए मैं टोकन ग्रांट के रूप में प्रपोज कर रहा हूँ कि जितना हम MPLAD की राशि देना चाहते हैं और बुंदेलखंड के जो हमारे सांसद हैं, हमारे

चतुर्वेदी जी बैठे हुए हैं ... वहां से जनार्दन द्विवेदी जी हैं, दोनों कांग्रेस के बहुत बड़े नेता हैं, हमारे मंत्री श्री जैन भी हैं। हम सब लोगों को मिलकर बुंदेलखंड के विकास का प्रयास करना चाहिए और मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहिए कि वहां रेल लाइनों की शुरुआत करें, जिससे कि वहां की जनता में एक विश्वास पैदा हो, जो वहां से पलायन कर रहे हैं। आप झांसी के रेलवे स्टेशन पर जाएं, हजारों की संख्या में गरीब आदमी अपने बीवी-बच्चों के साथ प्रतिदिन पलायन कर रहे हैं। कोई मुम्बई जा रहा है, कोई दिल्ली जा रहा है, कोई अहमदाबाद-गुजरात जा रहा है, कोई महाराष्ट्र जा रहा है। आपके पश्चिमी बंगाल से भी भीषण पलायन हो रहा है और वहां दंतेवाड़ा जैसी स्थिति है। यदि आपने इसको ... मुझे लगता है कि वे कुछ आश्वासन दे रही हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बोलिए, वे सुन रही हैं।

श्री गंगा चरण : तो मुझे आशा है कि वे बुंदेलखंडवासियों को कुछ भरोसा देंगी और अपनी स्पीच में बुंदेलखंड का जरूर जिक्र करके महारानी लक्ष्मीबाई को अपनी श्रद्धांजलि के रूप में कुछ देंगी।

दूसरे, बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे मंत्री जी ने महोबा से खजुराहो के लिए एक ट्रेन को हरी झंडी दिखा दी। 1996 में जब मैं सांसद था, तब मैंने वह स्वीकृत कराई थी और अब वह बनकर तैयार हुई। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि मुझे हरी झंडी दिखाने का मौका दिया जाता, आप ही हरी झंडी दिखाते, लेकिन हमें उसमें आमंत्रित भी नहीं किया गया, जिस रेलवे लाइन को हमने बनवाया और जब उस पर ट्रेन चलने की बारी आई, तो हमें अधिकारियों ने निमंत्रण-पत्र भेजना भी गवारा नहीं समझा। मैंने वहां के डी.आर.एम. और जी.एम. से भी कहा कि यह गलत बात है कि हम लोग चाहे सत्ता पक्ष के नहीं हैं, ठीक है, सत्ता पक्ष वालों से ही आप हरी या लाल झंडी दिखवाइए, लेकिन कम से कम हमें आमंत्रित कर लेते, तो अच्छा रहता। मैं अपनी दीदी ममता जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि इसको आप देखें। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

दूसरा, अभी बुंदेलखंड पर ही ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आप देखिए, आपका समय खत्म हो गया है।

श्री गंगा चरण : सर, एक मिनट और लूंगा। झांसी से लखनऊ एक ट्रेन चलती है - इंटरसिटी, मैं चाहता हूं कि लखनऊ से झांसी तक एक इंटरसिटी चले, जिससे कि जो व्यवसायी हैं, जो अधिकारी व कर्मचारी हैं, उनको उस ट्रेन से बहुत बड़ी राहत मिलेगी, मैं बस इतनी ही मांग करता हूं। दूसरा, झांसी में सिपरी बाजार है, मंत्री जी बैठे हैं, बड़ी आशाएं थीं कि मंत्री बने हैं तो झांसी का विकास होगा, लेकिन अब ये बोलते ही नहीं हैं, जब से मंत्री बने हैं! झांसी के सिपरी बाजार की रोड पर बहुत जाम रहता है, जिससे लोगों को बहुत परेशानी होती है।

श्री उपसभापति : गंगा चरण जी, आपका समय ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गंगा चरण : मैं ओवरब्रिज की मांग करता हूँ। उरई में भी एक ओवरब्रिज की मांग करता हूँ और कालपी में एक ओवरब्रिज की मांग करता हूँ। इन्हीं मांगों के साथ दीदी ममता बनर्जी और आपका शुक्रिया अदा करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Railway Minister.

SHRI E. AHAMMED: Sir, with your permission, before the hon. Minister starts, I would like to speak for one minute.

Sir, there was a serious allegation against the Railway department by hon. Member Shrimati Brinda Karat. In this House, she said that there was water problem in the train which was arranged for the disabled people to travel, as a result of which, they were suffering like anything and the Railway did nothing. Sir, it was denied then and there by the hon. Minister. Had it been informed earlier we would have taken necessary action with proper attention. Now, being in charge of this thing, I have got the report from the Railway officers. I think, it will be fair on my part to share this information with the House. I am reading information from the report which I have got from my officers. I am not omitting anything.

Sir, the train had a late start from Howrah due to partly arriving late and loading their luggage. The train for the disabled was run with 18 coaches, 16 sleepers and 02 SLR coaches. The train was detained at Mughal Sarai railway station because, as per the report, which I have got, the ladies started taking bath in the toilets and the males came out of the coach and took bath in the open by using the water hydrants. The Government Railway Police and the Railway Protection Force were called in to make everyone board the train again. The train started late from Mughal Sarai by 3 hours 15 minutes and lost the path. The train was fully watered at Mughal Sarai. Passengers still used the water for bathing and reported water shortage at Sultanpur. There is no watering facility at Sultanpur. Train was detained for 75 minutes at Lucknow for watering. It was six hours late. The train lost path between Lucknow and Delhi and was stuck up in morning peak hours to enter into Ghaziabad-Delhi section and arrived at Anand Vihar at 11:23 hrs. It was nine hours fifty seven minutes late. This is the fact that I have received. Without sharing these things, I do not know why the hon. Member has all of

a sudden claimed that it is very important, very dangerous, very serious thing and made this allegation against the Railway and particularly against the Railway Minister. I am very sorry. I just want to make our position abundantly clear.

कुमारी ममता बनर्जी : महोदय, मैं उन सभी माननीय सदस्यों को बधाई देना चाहूंगी जो इस ऐप्रोप्रिएशन बिल में शामिल हुए। आप लोगों ने सुना कि रेल बजट की चर्चा के समय एक ईशू रेज किया गया था कि एक ट्रेन 16 घंटे या इतना समय लेट हुई। उस समय हमारे पास कोई इनफॉर्मेशन नहीं थी, किसी को पता भी नहीं चला। जो इनफॉर्मेशन हम लोगों को मिली है - यह बात सच है और आपको पता है कि अगर कोई ट्रेन चलती है तो उसका एक सिस्टम होता है। ऑपरेशन के टाइम में एक ट्रेन जाती है और एक ट्रेन, जो उसके साथ संबंधित है, उनमें कोई कोल्युशन न हो, इसीलिए सिस्टम के मुताबिक ऑपरेशन होता है। इसमें एक टेक्नीकल प्वाइंट है। लेकिन अगर कोई पार्टी लेट है, उसकी वजह से अगर ट्रेन देर से चले तो उसको भी जाने से पाथ नहीं मिलता है। जैसे अगर राजधानी का टाइम चलता है तो राजधानी का टाइम चलता है, जब दुरंतो चलती है तो दुरंतो के मुताबिक चलती है, जब लोकल ट्रेन चलती है तो लोकल ट्रेन के मुताबिक चलती है। इसका ऑपरेशन ऐंगल है, टेक्नीकल फीजीबिलिटीज़ हैं, मेंटेनेंस की बात है, दिखाने की बात है, बहुत सारी बातें इसमें हैं। This is not that easy a matter to run seventy thousand trains every day. फॉग क्यों हुई है, पंकचुएलेटी मेंटेन क्यों नहीं हुई है? तो क्या कोल्युशन करें? फॉग है तो हम जनता के साथ, पेसेंजर्स की लाइफ के साथ, उनकी सेप्टी के साथ कोई कॉम्प्रोमाइज नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसी वजह से वह लेट हुई है। It is not a fault of the Railways. अगर हमारे पैसेंजर्स थोड़ा लेट आए, एक ट्रेन उन्होंने बुक की। This is not the general train. एक स्पेशल ट्रेन उन्होंने एक गवर्नमेंट के प्रोग्राम के लिए बुक की है। कोई रैली गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ है, उसके लिए स्पेशली एक ट्रेन बुक की है। वे बुक कर सकते हैं। It is their democratic right. I don't have any problem in that. If anybody wants to book a train, we allow it. That is not a problem. ट्रेन आ रही थी, आपने लेट की, बोर्ड करने में ही लेट हो गयी। उसके बाद आपके सिस्टम के चलते-चलते फिर आप रास्ते में नहाए। आपके नहाने से सारा पानी खत्म हो गया। आप नहाए, उसके कारण तीन घंटे लेट हुई। उसके बाद आपने कहा कि हमारे यहां तो पानी नहीं है। अब सब जगह पानी लेने की, पानी भरने की फेसिलिटी तो नहीं होती है इसलिए लखनऊ से पानी लेने के लिए ट्रेन 75 मिनट लेट हुई। इसके लिए यहां पर इतनी चर्चा की गयी, इतना माहौल बनाया गया कि जैसे बहुत कुछ हो गया, आसमान टूट पड़ा। Reality should come out. The truth should come out. That is why I asked my colleague to go through the records and let the House know the actual information. कभी अगर कोई देर से आता है तो ट्रेन छूट जाती है, प्लेन भी छूट जाता है, बहुत सारे आदमियों को कठिनाई होती है। लेकिन हम रेलवे परिवार को बधाई देना चाहेंगे कि इन लोगों .की रेल छूटी नहीं, इंतजार किया गया, इन लोगों को लाने के लिए। It is also good for

5.00 P.M.

them and everybody loves the disabled students and passengers. They are all our assets. इसलिए इसको पॉलिटिसाइज करना ठीक नहीं है।

महोदय, मैं आपको इसके लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगी। मैं आपकी आभारी हूँ। प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन जी की भी आभारी हूँ कि वे बहुत समय तक चेयर पर बैठे। हमने सबको सुना। बहुत सारे इम्पोर्टेंट सजेक्शंस, रिकमेंडेशंस स्टैंडिंग कमेटी से भी आए हैं, आप लोगों के यहां से भी आए हैं। पिछले सेशन में हमने इन पर चर्चा भी की थी।

स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में जाने से पहले राज्य सभा में डिटेल्ड चर्चा भी हुई थी और उसमें हमने डिटेल्ड रिप्लाइ भी किया था। हर रोज एक ही तरह का रिप्लाय करने की जरूरत नहीं होती है, Appropriation Bill भी हमारे लिए इंपोर्टेंट होता है। गवर्नमेंट बिजनेस भी जरूरी होता है। लेकिन यहां जो दो-चार बातें कही गई हैं उनके बारे में कहना चाहूंगी। पहले तो मैं बधाई देना चाहूंगी पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाळा जी को जिन्होंने एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल इनिशिएट किया है। इसके अलावा श्री जेसुदासु सीलम, श्री तारिणी कांत राय, श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी, डा. के. मलयसामी, श्री भारतकुमार राऊत, श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदी, श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया, श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद वैश्य, श्री शणप्पा, हमारे श्री नंदी येल्लैया, श्री राजनीति प्रसाद, श्री मंगल किसन और श्री रामचन्द्र खूंटिया जी ने बहुत बढ़िया सुझाव दिए हैं, मैं आप लोगों की आभारी हूँ। मैं दो-चार बातें जरूर कहना चाहूंगी कि बजट पास होने के बाद भी कुछ मेंबर्स ने ठीक तरह से कहा है कि रुपया कैसे आएगा तथा इतना प्रोजेक्ट कैसे करेंगे। देखिए हम लोगों ने तो पैसैंजर फेयर नहीं बढ़ाया, फ्रेट नहीं बढ़ाया। लेकिन तब भी हमारे ऊपर असर पड़ा, एक तो प्राइस राइज का पड़ा, लेकिन प्राइस राइज तो होता ही है, यह एक continuous process है। लेकिन साथ-साथ में जो post-budgetary impact हुआ है इसमें भी HSD oil price Rs. 2.50 per litre बढ़ा। इससे भी हमारे ऊपर 610 करोड़ रुपए का प्रेशर पड़ा है। Then there is increase in excise duty from 8-10 per cent. इसमें भी हमारा Rs. 275 crore involved है। In total, it is Rs. 885 crore. अभी तो सर्विस टैक्स फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने defer कर दिया। अगर वह भी होता तो और भी रुपया जाता। सर, रेलवे में क्या होता है, हम लोग तो अच्छी से अच्छी ट्रेन चाहते हैं, कलरफुल ट्रेन, कलरफुल बोगी, कलरफुल कोचेज। Just like an aircraft, we want that everything should look nice here. लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि you cannot compare it with that. There are 1.8 million people who travel by train every day. There are 17,000 trains which run every day. We have more than 8,000 stations. आपका इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर क्या बढ़ा। यह बात सच है कि आजादी के केवल 10,000 रूट किलोमीटर है। कभी 200 किलोमीटर या कभी 250 किलोमीटर। ऐसा ही होता है। लेकिन हमने इस और थोड़ा नए तरीके से सोचने की कोशिश की है।

एक गवर्नमेंट में आने के नाते एक शुरुआत हुई और मैंने देखा कि Prime Minister is very positive and he means business. तो हम लोगों ने कोशिश की है। हमारे ऊपर सबसे बड़ा बर्दन सिक्स्थ पे कमीशन का था। जब एन.डी.ए. गवर्नमेंट पॉवर में थी तब फिफ्थ पे कमीशन का बर्दन था। S.S. Ahluwaliaji is here and Najmaji is also here, you can ask them. They faced the burden of the Fifth Pay Commission. We have to provide money for our employees. We are proud of them. It is not their fault. जब गवर्नमेंट करती है तो हमको देना पड़ता है। हमारा देने का फर्ज है। लेकिन सिक्स्थ पे कमीशन से हमारे रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट पर सबसे ज्यादा असर पड़ा, क्योंकि रेलवे में सबसे ज्यादा एम्प्लॉईज हैं। It is above 14 lakh. Yes, it is number one. We have to provide Rs. 55,000 crore from internal resource generation. अगर आपका सरप्लस भी है तो हम कहाँ रखेंगे? We have to give Rs. 55,000 crore towards the implementation of the Sixth Pay Commission. इसका असर 2008-09, 2009-2010 और 2010-2011 में पड़ा। For pension and salary, इसके लिए Rs. 20,000 crore every year encrease हुआ। अन्य डिपार्टमेंट्स को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री से पैसा देती है, लेकिन रेलवे का बजट है, इसलिए रेलवे खुद इंटरनल जेनरेशन से इंतजाम करता है। अगर हमारा 55 हजार करोड़ रुपया इसमें चला जाए, फिर 800 करोड़ रुपया post-Budgeraty support में भी जाए। नक्सलाइट मूवमेंट, माओस्ट मूवमेंट, अपोरचुनिस्ट मूवमेंट में रेलवे का 500 करोड़ चला जाए।

उड़ीसा में illegal mining की एक प्राब्लम चल रही है। I am losing Rs. 4 crore every day. I am losing means the Railway is losing. वह 15 मार्च से शुरू हुआ है। इसको एक महीने से ज्यादा हो गया है, रेलवे को इससे 200 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा का नुकसान हो गया है। रेलवे को कोच चाहिए, रेक्स चाहिए, रेल लाइन चाहिए, सब कुछ चाहिए, तो रेल को भी रुपया चाहिए, वह रुपया कैसे आएगा? इसके बाद भी हम लोगों ने डिवीडेंड पे किया है। सर, इसके लिए हम लोगों को सोचना चाहिए कि कभी-कभी देश में अच्छी परिस्थिति होती है, इकोनॉमी अच्छी होती है और कभी परिस्थिति गड़बड़ा जाती है। पहले चार-पांच साल में economic situation was very good. It was a goldmine kind of situation. लेकिन पिछले दो-तीन साल से इकोनॉमी में स्लोडाउन हुआ है। यह केवल इंडिया में नहीं हुआ है, यह पूरे विश्व में हुआ है। जो भी स्लोडाउन हुआ है, इसमें इंडिया की स्थिति इतनी खराब नहीं हुई है, जितनी की दूसरे कंट्रीज की खराब हुई है। जब पूरे विश्व में स्लोडाउन हुआ है, तो हमारे रेलवे में भी स्लोडाउन होगा ही। हमारी जो पैसैंजर्स अर्निंग पहले होती थी, अगर हम उसको कम्पेयर करें, अगर हमारा 55

हजार करोड़ रुपया नहीं निकल जाता, तो हमारा पूरा प्रयास रहता। अगर हमारा 885 करोड़ रुपया एक्स्ट्रा बर्डन पोस्ट बजटरी सपोर्ट के लिए नहीं जाता, तो यह भी हमारे पास रहता और नक्सलाइट के नाम पर, माओस्ट के नाम पर और अपरचुनिस्ट के नाम पर, बंद के नाम पर रेल नहीं चलेगी, झंडे के नाम पर पूरी रेल बंद कर दो, तो सर, हम क्या करेंगे? रेल को हम जनता के ऊपर से नहीं चलायेंगे, हमारी जनता की लाइफ बहुत important है। We cannot run the train. हम जनता को collide करके चले जायेंगे, यह नहीं हो सकता। It is called human. हम human को साथ लेकर काम करते हैं। यह हमारी रेलवे की सबसे बड़ी परम्परा है। इसीलिए जब हम जाते हैं और देखते हैं कि कोच का कलर खराब हो गया है, बोगी की बोगी खराब है, हां, राजनीति प्रसाद जी, हम लोग भी राजनीति करते हैं, बोगियों की स्थिति बहुत खराब है, लेकिन पैसा कहां से आएगा जिससे हम काम कर सकते हैं। मैंने रेलवे में आने से पहले देखा कि बहुत सारा प्राइवेट को दे दिया, स्टेशन और भी बहुत सारी चीजें, कैटरिंग वगैरह-वगैरह this and that and so many things. हमने तो नहीं कहा, लेकिन हम लोगों ने आने के बाद प्रण किया है कि अगर हम लोगों को इसमें कुछ करना है, तो नये तरीके से एक long-term policy and short-term policy बनानी है। सर, long-term policy क्या है, अगर तीन साल पहले ज्यादा wagons होते, coaches मिलते, तो जितने भी एम.पी. लोग मांगते हैं, हम सब दे देते, लेकिन हमारे पास नहीं है। आप किसी दुकान में चले जाइए, आपको मिठाई चाहिए, तो आपको मिठाई मिल जाएगी, लेकिन कोच नहीं मिलते हैं। कोच रेक्स, वैगन बनाने पड़ते हैं। इनको बनाने से ही काम चलता है।

सर, इसी के लिए हमने long-term policy बनाई है। हमारी आज की जरूरत क्या है, कल की जरूरत क्या है, दो साल के बाद की जरूरत क्या है, इसी के लिए हमने 2020 बनाया है। सर, यह भी मेरे को याद आ रहा है कि अगर हम किसी को वैगन्स के लिए आर्डर देते हैं, तो वह टाइम से नहीं आते हैं। एक prototype वैगन्स बनाने के लिए जब डिजाइन किया, तो उसमें तीन साल का समय लग गया। हमारे खुद के वैगन्स बहुत कम हैं। इसीलिए वैगन्स बाहर से मंगाने पड़ते हैं। अगर हम उसको बोलते हैं कि छह महीने में वैगन्स दीजिए, तो वह तीन साल बाद वैगन्स देते हैं। इसीलिए हम लोगों के खुद के वैगन्स होने चाहिए। रेल की डिमांड है, मार्केट में डिमांड है, कम्पटीशन है, हाईवे का ट्रांसपोर्ट भी रेल में आना चाहता है, रेलवे की बहुत डिमांड है, पब्लिक की बहुत डिमांड है, फ्रेट की डिमांड है, लेकिन इतने हमारे पास रेक्स नहीं हैं, वैगन्स नहीं हैं, इसके लिए हम लोग कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि रेक्स वैगन्स कहां से मिलें। अगर साल में चार रेक्स वैगन्स तैयार होता है, तो 8 MEMU तैयार होता है, इस 8 MEMU से क्या होगा, जबकि देश में 17 हजार रेल चलती हैं। इसके लिए तरीका चेंज करना है। जो तय था, वह खर्चा हो गया है; for future, you have to do these things. इसीलिए मैंने कहा है। इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि कोच फैक्ट्री बनानी

चाहिए, वैगन इंडस्ट्री बनानी चाहिए और ये सब खुद रेलवे को बनाना चाहिए। The Railways is not selling the land. The Railways will provide the land. जो रेलवे में तैयार करेंगे, उसको PPP में करेंगे, क्योंकि रेलवे के पास इतना पैसा नहीं है। The Railways will give their land and the private party will set up the infrastructure. और वे रेल के साथ ज्वाइन भी करेंगे, इसीलिए मैं एग्रीसिएट करती हूँ कि रूपाला जी ने बजट इनिशिएट किया है और एक बात यह भी कही कि गुजरात में सॉल्ट की जरूरत है, जो सॉल्ट आता है, जो मिल्क आता है, I appreciate your point. लेकिन सॉल्ट के लिए डिफरेंट टाइप ऑफ वैगन रखने पड़ते हैं।

May I request you to tell your State Government one thing? Why are they not going to set up their own industry? और रेल के साथ यूजेज कर सकते हैं, No problem. I request you to take up the matter with them. They can set up their own prototype of salt-friendly wagons बना सकता है। जो मिल्क ले जाता है, वह बना सकता है। हमें वैगन्स नहीं मिलते हैं, क्योंकि अभी हमारे देश में यह इंडस्ट्री कम है। यह बहुत ही कम है और हमें वैगन्स मिलते भी नहीं हैं। Tell your State Government to do it. You persuade them. आप यह करें और ऐसा करना अच्छा होगा। You have given a good suggestion regarding perishable goods, जो हमको करना है और देखना है, इसके लिए पहले हम देखेंगे कि हम किसान विजन करेंगे कि हमारे पास कितने AC कंटेनर, रेफ्रिजरेटर्स हैं, तो देखा कि कंटेनर कार्पोरेशन के पास खाली 20 बोगी हैं। There are only 20 bogies, nothing is there. यह डेढ़ महीने बजट में रखा है कि हम इसके लिए एक फैक्ट्री बनाएंगे। मैंने इसी के लिए कहा है कि नहीं है। अगर नहीं है, तो आपको करना है। आपको करने में तो टाइम लगेगा। अभी तो आठ-दस वैगन इंडस्ट्री और कोच फैक्ट्री के लिए बोला है। एक तो रायबरेली में भी लग रही है और छपरा, मधेपुरा, कचरापाड़ा, नार्थ बंगाल तथा इनके साथ-साथ और भी हैं। मैं चाहती हूँ कि All over the country जहां भी पोसिबिलिटी है, वहां करना चाहिए। क्यों नहीं करना चाहिए, आप लोग इसको करिए। आपकी तो डिमांड है। हम बाहर से क्यों लाएंगे? अगर हमारे घर में चीज मिलेगी, तो अच्छा होगा। हम बाहर कोशिश करते हैं, लेकिन हमें मिलती नहीं है। आप घर में बनाओ। I will request the industrial houses to set up more and more wagon industries, coach factories. I will appreciate if you do it. कि हमें रेल की जरूरत है और आने वाले दिनों में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर और भी बढ़ेगा। Dedicated corridor is coming up. They will give more and more industries. So, I will request all of you to take care of it and do it. आप नॉर्थ, गुवाहाटी में हालात देखिए, मैंने वहां पर वैगन इंडस्ट्री दी है। अगर आपकी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इंटरस्टेड

है, तो PPP में करने के लिए बोलिए। अगर हमारी गुवाहाटी में लैंड है, I will provide the land from the Railways. We want to do it. आप हमें सुझाव दें, हम करेंगे। ऐसे न करने से तो आपको कोच मिलेगा नहीं। अगर हम कोशिश भी करेंगे, तो भी नहीं मिलेगा। अभी क्या है, एमिनिटीज, क्लीनलीनेस, अच्छा प्वाइंट है। मैंने क्या किया, हमारे पास आठ हजार के करीब स्टेशन्स हैं। छोटे स्टेशन्स के जो A B C D E गुप्स हैं, बड़े हैं, छोटे, मंझोले, सारे स्टेशन्स हैं, तो मैंने कहा कि हमको एक काम करना चाहिए, रेलवे के पास पैसा नहीं है, खर्चा नहीं है, तो इनके लिए कौन रुपया देगा। ऐसे तो बहुत दिन हो गए हैं, अब और ऐसे नहीं चलेगा।

अगर हमारे पास आठ हजार स्टेशन्स हैं, तो उनमें से करीब-करीब एक हजार स्टेशन वर्ल्ड क्लास स्टेशन करेंगे। वह काम आगे नहीं बढ़ा। टेंडर करने से भी बहुत बार आदमी नहीं मिलते हैं। They do not come. There are some technical problems. I think they have sorted it out. यह काम हमने इरकॉन को भी दिया, राइट्स को दिया कि यह करो। जैसा कि हमने बोला था कि इतने अदर स्टेशन्स होंगे, लेकिन मुझे पता है कि 376 अदर स्टेशन्स की बात की, तो उसमें से 286 को डेवलप कर दिया। लेकिन और भी बाकी हैं, जैसे कि राजस्थान के नरेन्द्र बुढानिया जी कह रहे थे, We want more. हमने यह रेलवे स्टेशन दिया, अगर आपकी कोई रिक्वेस्ट है, तो आप बोल दो। हम थोड़े-थोड़े अदर स्टेशन के लिए काम करेंगे, तो छोटे-मोटे काम के लिए एतराज नहीं है। हम इसके लिए कोशिश करेंगे कि यह होना चाहिए। लेकिन हम लोगों ने जो तय किया है कि एक हजार स्टेशन्स को रेलवे खुद वर्ल्ड क्लास, मल्टी फंक्शनल स्टेशन डेवलप करेगी। जो हमारे सात हजार से ज्यादा जंक्शन स्टेशन्स हैं, हम लोग स्पॉन्सर करेंगे और मेट्रोनेन्स रेलवे के पास रहेगा तथा जमीन भी रेलवे के पास रहेगी। Somebody will sponsor and they will beautify the station. तो इसमें क्या होगा, एक तो बिजनेस होगा, डोरमेट्री होगा...। हमारा स्टेशन बढ़ेगा, तो जो स्पॉन्सर करेगा, अगर एक-एक marketing complex भी होगा तो area develop होगा, गांव डेवलप होगा, गांव का आदमी सोचेगा कि देखो, हमारे स्टेशन में एक beautification हुआ है, बहुत बढ़िया स्टेशन बना है, यह हमें करना है, नहीं तो यह नहीं होगा। पैसा भी नहीं चाहिए, internally पैसा देने की जरूरत भी नहीं है, हम नहीं देंगे। वह हमारे स्टेशन को ब्यूटिफाई करेगा, स्पॉन्सर करेगा। क्या है? सर, आप देखिए कि बिजनेस का दिन है, क्या होता है, अगर एक गिलास में पानी भी पीते हैं, तो बोलते हैं, sponsored by this. मैंने कहा कि आप भी वैसा करो। अगर आपका boarding में, फूडिंग में ज्यादा रुपया जाता है, cost affect होता है, तो मैंने कहा कि क्या करेंगे, खाना अच्छा दो, लेकिन प्लेट पर लिखा है, 'sponsored by...' क्या करेंगे? हमारे पास रुपया नहीं है तो

हमने इसके लिए एक सिस्टम निकाला है। इसी प्रकार से स्टेशन डेवलप करने के लिए हम लोगों ने यह किया है। Wagon industry, bottle plant में competition भी होना चाहिए, इसको करना चाहिए, पीपीपी में business is ready. Sir, they said regarding the port connectivity and all that. They say, Sir. I appreciate their point, Sir. हमारे एम.पी. भाईयों ने cost sharing के बारे में कहा, cost sharing इसी के लिए चाहिए। internally हमारा क्या है, जो project pending हैं, one lakh crore से ज्यादा project pending हैं, उनके लिए रुपया कहां से आएगा? हम खर्च करते हैं 11,000, हम क्या करेंगे? We cannot satisfy everybody. इसका कोई system होना चाहिए, लेकिन the socially desirable project अभी तक एक भी नहीं आया है, लेकिन तब भी होना चाहिए। We cannot see the things every day. आज वह viable नहीं है, लेकिन the socially desirable project कल तो viable हो सकता है। If it is not viable today, it can be viable tomorrow. सर, एक-एक गांव का एक, दिन में डेवलपमेंट नहीं हो सकता है, वह तो इसको डेवलप करने के तरीके से ही डेवलप हो सकता है। If you set up a post office, automatically, the village will develop. If you set up a market, automatically, the village will be developed. If you set up a station, automatically, the people will start coming and it will develop. Like this, we have to develop the situation. इसी के लिए हम लोगों ने सोचा है कि नए प्रोजेक्ट भी करने हैं। That is why हमने एक industry meet भी की थी, बजट से पहले की थी, all over the country, national industries, all the national chambers and the State chambers throughout the country. उनसे बोला कि देखिए, आपका बिजनेस रेडी है, consultancy की जरूरत नहीं है, बिजनेस रेडी है, planning की जरूरत नहीं है; everything is ready. Only invest your money. कैसे करेंगे? अगर हम economic share नहीं देंगे, तो रेलवे के पास कोई नहीं आएगा। यह नहीं है कि रेलवे प्राइवेटाइज हो रहा है, it is not that. I am the last person to privatize the railways; not I, all the Railway people, we love this family. But they are solidify with the country. सर, बात यह है कि अगर infrastructure बढ़ाना है, नए स्टेशन बनाने हैं, new line क्लियर करनी हैं तो there are some areas where the industries can invest their money; they can participate, and they can get their economic share. अगर किसी ने 25 per cent share इनवेस्ट किया तो they will get 25 per cent share. हम उसको फेसिलिटीज देंगे, एडवांटेज भी देंगे, हम रेलवे इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को बेच नहीं रहे हैं, बल्कि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बढ़ाने के लिए we want their investment.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (बिहार) : बेचने की शुरुआत की है ... (व्यवधान)...

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE : You know the business. I do not know.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : बेचने की शुरुआत की है, बेच नहीं रहे हैं।

कुमारी ममता बनर्जी : शुरुआत की है? नहीं, बेचेंगे नहीं। We are not. When I was in NDA, at that time, people raised this issue also. I said, "No. I am not." हमारे टाइम में भी ऐसा ही किया था।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : मैडम, देश में कुछ ठीक नहीं चल रहा है, इसको भी पीपीपी मॉडल पर कर दिया जाए।

कुमारी ममता बनर्जी : वह आपकी बात है। आपको जो पोलिटिकल बात कहनी है, आप कह सकते हैं, I am only discussing about the railway; not other things. सर, हम इसी के लिए कोशिश कर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... PPP is not bad, I am telling you. ...*(Interruptions)*... For infrastructure, it is not that I am saying today. If you keep in fact your assets as it is only to create the infrastructure. If you have the money from your internal sources, no problem. You do it on your own. If you do not have the money, इससे अच्छा है कि किसी से उधार मांगने से पहले आप खुद इनवेस्ट करने के लिए बोलो। जो आएगा उसको इकॉनॉमिक शेयर मिलेगा, कोई नहीं आएगा, तो नहीं मिलेगा। कोई बाड़ी बनाता है, कोई मल्टी स्टोरी बनाता है, पहले उसके पास एक, दो, तीन एकड़ जमीन रहती है, वह उस जमीन में इसी के लिए बहुत बड़ी बाड़ी बनाता है। उसको बेच देता है, फ्लैट तैयार करके बेच देता है, इसके बाद उसके पास रुपया आ जाता है। हमारे पास लैण्ड है, लैण्ड हमारा सबसे बड़ा असेट है। देखिए, अगर लैण्ड देकर, कोई बिजनेस करने के लिए आए, it is okay.

The Railways can do it jointly and we will give them the economic share. हम लोग land नहीं बेच रहे हैं। हम लोगों ने उसे केवल काम करने के लिए दिया है, if anybody wants to invest his money. Take for example Pipavav Port, गुजरात में कैसे किया था। वह हमारे समय हुआ था। At that time I have done it. पिपाव पोर्ट connect करने का जो काम था, उसे private party ने किया था, लेकिन रेलवे के पास operation है, रेलवे के पास maintenance है, लेकिन they spent their money because it was very helpful for their business purpose. अगर आप coal mines को connect करना चाहते हैं, port को connect करना चाहते हैं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट होता है -- that is also an important centre -- our proposal is to connect all these routes. कैसे करेंगे? अगर कोई money invest करे, तो हम उसको economic share देंगे। This is a very transparent policy. I think, everybody will accept it. There is nothing wrong in it.

सर, Group D recruitment के बारे में हमारे बहुत सारे एमपी लोगों ने सुझाव दिए। It is a fact that there was a backlog. अभी process शुरू हुआ, लेकिन कभी-कभी कोर्ट केस होते हैं। कैट का भी केस है। Some CAT cases are there; some court cases are there; some vigilance cases are there. There are some problems. We are trying to sort out all these issues as early as possible. लेकिन इसके अन्दर भी already

the notification has been issued for fresh recruitment and also for Group-C. In the case of Group-D also it is in the process. We need Gangmen very badly. That is why we said let us take ex-servicemen also because they had given their life for the country. If they have no job, they can join Group-D or Group-C posts. So, we have decided that we will take 20 per cent from the ex-servicemen. इससे इस समय हमारी जो सख्त जरूरत है, इसमें जल्द-से-जल्द भर्ती हो जाएगी। दूसरी बात यह भी है कि हमारे देश में जो एक हजार apprentice थे, उनको भी हमने absorb कर दिया। हमने थोड़े-थोड़े casuals को भी absorb कर दिया। ऐसा नहीं करने से रेल का process थोड़ा delay होता है। इसमें हमारी sufferings होती है। To fill the backlog the Railways will undertake a special drive throughout the country. सर, अभी बेरोजगारी इतनी बढ़ रही है कि अगर एक हजार लोगों को लेने की जरूरत है, तो कभी-कभी एक करोड़ लोगों के applications भी आ जाते हैं, जिससे थोड़ी दिक्कत भी होती है। We want every State to get its share. इसलिए हमने regional language को भी allow किया है। जो भी exam होगा, वह एक ही दिन होगा। इससे कोई भी एक जगह को छोड़ कर दूसरी जगह interview नहीं दे सकता है। इस वजह से हमने ऐसी कोशिश की है।

सर, ऐसे बहुत सारे issues हैं। मैंने सोचा कि जो दो-चार important issues हैं, उनके बारे में मैं जरूर कहूंगी। बृजभूषण जी ने North-Eastern issues के बारे में थोड़ा-बहुत कहा, उस पर भी हम लोग जरूर ध्यान देते हैं। We always give priority to Jammu and Kashmir and the North-Eastern States. झारखंड, बुंदेलखंड, उत्तराखंड, उड़ीसा, विदर्भ, जो भी बोलिए, हम जितना भी कर सकते हैं, हम लोगों ने कोशिश की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Backward के लिए ही तो हम लोग forward हुए हैं। Backward की मदद करने के लिए हम जितना भी कर सकते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... हैदराबाद के लिए बहुत किया है और आने वाले दिनों में भी करेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**... कर्नाटक के लिए हमने कितना दिया है, आपने देखा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के.बी. शणप्पा : हैदराबाद, कर्नाटक को आपने नहीं दिया।

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : You don't know anything, Sir. I am sorry. You please see the list. Then you tell me. The Andhra Pradesh people are very happy. You ask the Karnataka people; they are very happy. You ask the Mumbai people; they are very happy. There are so many. Everybody is happy. मुझे पता है। यह तो केवल Appropriation Bill है।

इसलिए मैं आपसे और सदन से इसे वापस करने के लिए request करती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall put the motion to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2010-11 for the purpose of Railways, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at twenty-five minutes past five of the clock
till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 21st April, 2010.