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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

Tuesday
10 August, 2010
19 Sravana, 1932 (Saka)

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Re. Demand to suspend the Question Hour (pages 1-2)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 3-39)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 39-257)

Papers laid on the Table (pages 258-264)

Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Energy - *Laid on the Table* (page 263)

Matter raised with permission-

Participation of a Cabinet Minister in a rally along with Maoists at
Lalgarh (page 264-270)

Statements by Ministers-

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the First
Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Rural Development (page 271)

Oil spill off Mumbai Coast (pages 339-343)

Calling Attention to the Matter of Urgent Public Importance-

Rotting of food grains due to lack of proper storage facilities in
the country (pages 271-315)

Government Bills-

The Trade Marks (Amendment) Bill, 2009 - *Passed* (pages 315-339)

The Jharkhand Appropriation Bill, 2010 - *Returned* (pages 334-358)

The Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2010 - *Discussion concluded* (pages
358-384)

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 10th August, 2010/19th Sravana, 1932 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

RE : DEMAND TO SUSPEND THE QUESTION HOUR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 221. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, a notice has been given by the Leader of the Opposition. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI (Maharashtra): Sir, I have also given a notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. Mr. Jaitely. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I have given a notice ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, I don't know under what rule it is given.

...(*Interruptions*)...

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

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोड़ाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात) : लीडर ऑफ अपोज़िशन पर कोई रूल लगता है क्या? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand) : The Minister is asking under what rule. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, you have identified the LoP and he is asking under what rule. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोड़ाभाई रूपाला : आप किस रूल के तहत खड़े हो जाते हैं? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you wish to raise, Mr. Jaitley?
...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Just one minute.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, if you listen to me it will be clear.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, यह क्या बात है? ...(व्यवधान)... क्या ये सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ...(Interruptions)... If the Leader of the Opposition wishes to speak. ...(Interruptions)... Please.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I have given a notice for suspension of Question Hour and discussing a matter of very serious importance. The Prime Minister ...(Interruptions)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान) : सर, हमारा क्वेश्चन ऑवर ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: What is this? यह क्या हो रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)... यह क्या हो रहा है? ...(Interruptions)... Sir, you have identified the LoP to speak and they disturb the House. ...(Interruptions)... Tomorrow when you allow the Leader of the House, should we disturb him? ...(Interruptions)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... प्लीज़, आप जरा बैठ जाइए।
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: What is this? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... This is not good.
...(Interruptions)... This is not good. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, do you want to take the sense of the House? ...(Interruptions)... The rule says "sense of the House". Let us do what the rule says to suspend the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Are you ready to face that? ...(Interruptions)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... This is very unseemly.
...(Interruptions)... This is very unseemly. ...(Interruptions)...

The House is adjourned till 12.00 hours.

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

The House reassembled at twelve o'clock

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Assessment of performance of NRHM

*221. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment of the performance of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) 2005-12;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the expenditure incurred by Government on improving the rural health delivery system since the launch of NRHM in the country, State-wise; and

(d) the names of the States in which medical insurance to the people in the rural areas has been provided under the Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Regular assessments of the performance made under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is undertaken through reports received from the State Governments. An integrated web-based Health Management Information System (HMIS) which compiles progress on key parameters have also been operationalised.

The Planning Commission in its Mid Term Appraisal of Eleventh Five Year Plan have also assessed the performance of NRHM and have found the progress is generally satisfactory notwithstanding with some suggested areas for improvements.

Periodic surveys like District Level Household Surveys (DLHS) and Sample Registration System (SRS) of RGI also provide information about the impact of various programme interventions. Besides Performance Audit by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, Common Review Mission are also undertaken to various states to assess the progress under the programme. Independent external evaluations have also been undertaken on thematic and geographical basis to document progress of the NRHM.

A summary of the some of the appraisals made on NRHM is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) State-wise details of expenditure incurred under the NRHM for improving the rural health delivery system is given in the Annexure. [See Appendix 220 Annexure No.10]

(d) The medical insurance schemes are primarily undertaken by the State Governments. Only token support was provided under NRHM on innovations, health insurance schemes taken up by some states like Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh.

Statement

Summary on Appraisals

- Planning Commission - Mid Term Appraisal 11th Plan

Planning Commission in its Mid Term Appraisal (MTA) for the Eleventh Five year Plan has observed that progress on health is generally satisfactory notwithstanding some suggestive areas of improvement. The implementation of the new programmes/ schemes for instance National Rural Health Mission, the umbrella programme, is also progressing satisfactorily with significant improvement in service and financial utilisation.

The MTA report observes that the public health expenditure has increased marginally to 1.1 percent of GDP. The Government is inclined to achieve its target of 2-3% of GDP. On the progress of vital indicators of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR), the Commission observes that the progress is positive. The progress on improving, the Sex Ratio is not satisfactory. The Commission also commends progress in RNTCP, Blindness Control, leprosy, Dengue, and Malaria. Routine immunisation has shown an increase of 8 percentage points over the past 4-5 years from 45.9% in 2002-04 (DLHS -2) to 54.1% in 2007-08 (DLHS-3).

- Study by International Advisory Panel (IAP)

- The study by IAP was conducted in sample States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.
- Some of the observations from this study as below:
- 71% CHCs reported improvement in infrastructure and 86% improvement in human resources after NRHM.

- 100% institutions reported increase in institutional deliveries and 57% reported increase in OPD services.
- 71% PHCs reported improvement in infrastructure and 55% reported improvement in manpower.
- 74% reported increase in institutional deliveries and 48% reported increase in OPD cases.
- 93% ANMs have received untied grants and 90% ANMs felt that ASHA is contributing to mobilizing the community.
- 71% ASHAs belong to SC, ST and OBC community.
- 92% ASHAs work for the same village where they stay.
- 97% ASHAs confirmed receiving training - days varied from 8-19 days.
- 95% ASHAs found training to be useful, 88% received drug kits, 88% had ORS with them, 92% had iron tablets, 81% had oral pills and 87% had condoms.

- Findings of the 3rd Common Review Mission (CRM) of NRHM

The 3rd CRM findings note improvement across the states in public health service system like increased utilization of the services and access to health care. CRM observes a shift in JSY case load from secondary levels to the primary in several States and facilities. Utilization of co-located AYUSH services was reported to be satisfactory. A trend of sustained increase in institutional deliveries at the PHC, CHC and DH. CRM also notes remarkable upgradation of many existing facilities, with a large number of new buildings and renovations, addition of human resource, equipment, enhanced efforts at maintaining cleanliness and hygiene and availability of drugs and supplies. The Programme Management Units at the district level are well established and better integrated. Several innovations like financial and promotion incentives for health personnel for attracting and retaining professionals into public service in rural and remote areas. ASHA selected and trained in most of the States. Emergency and referral transport services have been instituted in several States, whether through the EMRI contract or through their own ambulance system.

- Performance Audit by CAG undertaken in 33 States/UTs

- The NRHM is an ambitious programme that attempts to consolidate all the existing disease control programmes under a

common umbrella while simultaneously improving

the infrastructure and capacity of the health care system in the country. The mission also seeks to set in place standards for public health and enhance awareness of health issues. The Mission, while aiming at improving national health indicators, seeks to address local endemic disease through a focus on community participation and feedback.

- The targeted interventions under the Mission towards improving health infrastructure, and better grass-roots outreach through health workers such as ASHAs have shown early positive results with outpatient returning to health centres and improved manpower staffing through appointment of contractual staff. However, the Mission has yet to completely mainstream the various state health societies implementing disease control programmes. Monitoring of the utilisation of the substantial funds released also needs strengthening and institution of systems. New organisations such as the Rogi Kalyan Samitis are yet to realise their full potential and decentralised planning had not fully taken off. The problems that confronted facilities and services availability, convergence with other departments etc. are an offshoot of the lack of focused planning and effective monitoring - activities requiring dedicated ground work so as to help resolve health issues in accordance with local needs.
- While the Ministry in its reply has stated that "Health is a State subject and the federal nature of the centre/State relationship ought to be factored in any central sector programme implementation", the primary responsibility for the design of the Mission and its implementation in an effective manner lies with the Government of India. In an area as critical as health care, time is of the essence. Constant and persuasive direction and guidance from Ministry would be required so that implementation of programmes activities by the states is both effective and expeditious. Given that the Ministry is directly intervening at the district level through various Societies and infusing large sums of money to build both physical and human resources capacities, it is important for the Ministry to provide effective overall leadership for the mission so that the Mission's goals are achieved and the implementation of the Mission's activities are not beset with the difficulties that have affected the implementation of Central sector programmes in

the past.

- However, the Mission is a major step forward with greater State participation and effective monitoring of fund-usage, more localised mass media efforts and community

oriented health measures to tackle malnutrition and locally endemic diseases and raise awareness, has the potential to transform health delivery system in the country.

- Kaveri Gill Study

- The study was based on the short sample study of few institutions in Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar.
- The study indicates uneven progress in the States, different States perform differently on different parameters - which suggest something is happening, NRHM institutional arrangements are in place, confidence to spend is taking time in some places, not much evidence of corruption, and NRHM has created hope for rural infrastructure in health.

Extension of Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008

†*222. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the time limit for waiver of loans of farmers under the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 was extended up to June, 2010;

(b) if so, the number of farmers whose loans have been waived off under the Scheme till date;

(c) the number of such farmers whose loans were waived after Government got complaints of non waiver of their loans; and

(d) the details of such waived off loans, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) Under the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008, the debt waiver portion for small and marginal farmers was implemented by its due date i.e. 30 June, 2008 and has closed. The debt relief portion of the Scheme for 'Other Farmers' was extended from time to time and has closed on 30 June, 2010. The last date for receiving grievances by lending institutions for the debt relief portion of the scheme has closed recently on 31 July, 2010.

The guidelines of the ADWDR Scheme made the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) the nodal agency for the implementation of the Scheme by the Scheduled Commercial Banks, Local Areas

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Banks and Urban Cooperative Banks and the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD), the nodal agency for Regional Rural Banks and rural Cooperatives Credit Institutions.

As per reports received from RBI, the Scheduled Commercial Banks, Local Areas Banks and Urban Cooperative Banks have, till date, extended the benefit of 'Debt Waiver' to 83.40 lakh farmer accounts for an amount of Rs.18,601.13 crore. Under the 'Debt Relief portion of the Scheme these institutions have provided relief of Rs.3308.03 crore to 15.85 lakh farmer accounts. Further, NABARD has reported that the Regional Rural Banks and the rural Cooperative Credit Institutions have disbursed Rs. 27,211 crore for the debt waiver and debt relief to 1.75 crore farmer accounts under the Scheme so far.

The guidelines for the ADWDR Scheme, 2008 mandated a decentralized grievance redressal mechanism for dealing with complaints right down to the branch level of the banks. This Grievance Redressal Mechanism required a Grievance Redressal Officer (GRO) to be designated exclusively to address grievances and complaints of the farmer borrowers of the lending institutions. These GROs were required to dispose of all complaints/grievances brought to their notice within a stipulated time frame. In view of the guidelines regarding decentralized grievance redressal at the branch level, the Government of India forwarded the complaints received to the concerned institutions for redressal. As per reports received from NABARD, an amount of Rs. 49.82 crore has been released through the Grievance Redressal Mechanism to 19,026 farmer accounts by the RRBs and the rural cooperative credit structure.

The Bank-wise details for the Scheme as provided by RBI are enclosed as Statement-I (See below). The State-wise information provided by NABARD for the scheme is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-II

Agriculture Debt Waiver & Debt Relief Scheme 2008

Details of claims (Debt Waiver) received by RBI

S.No.	Public Sector Banks	No. of farmers A/c (Amount in Rs.) (in thousands)	
1	2	3	4
1	State Bank of India	2417.19	53073608658
2	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	131.66	4023044848

1	2	3	4
3	State Bank of Hyderabad	293.82	5442321191
4	State Bank of Indore	38.93	1595862124
5	State Bank of Mysore	73.90	2404587609
6	State Bank of Patiala	37.82	1420219016
7	State Bank of Travancore	118.00	3242258909
8	Allahabad Bank	399.86	10418047072
9	Andhra Bank	397.76	7461913388
10	Bank of Baroda	218.03	5051879000
11	Bank of India	339.92	6392185944
12	Bank of Maharashtra	86.44	2183217456
13	Canara Bank	471.58	12601664112
14	Central Bank of India	448.00	9748288325
15	Corporation Bank	42.71	1141300430
16.	Dena Bank	27.55	769395935
17	IDBI Bank	11.26	272835237
18	Indian Bank	236.87	4590069971
19	Indian Overseas Bank	311.00	5773479756
20	Oriental Bank of Commerce	88.30	3700809923
21	Punjab Natinal Bank	339.27	11462546792
22	Punjab & Sind Bank	15.38	477226992
23	Syndicate Bank	293.07	7359398252
24	Union Bank of India	275.75	7371287503
25	United Bank of India	144.93	2111944545

1	2	3	4
26	UCO Bank	250.50	5315131752
27	Vijaya Bank	47.81	1471156017
	TOTAL	7557.29	176875680757
Private Sector Banks			
1	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd	4.10	52167679
2	Catholic Syrian Bk Ltd	1.55	25964880
3	City Union Bank Ltd	5.61	97553119
4	Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd	2.15	43554034
5	Federal Bank Ltd	18.77	1057019406
6	HDFC Bank Ltd	0.43	28960769
7	ICICI Bank Ltd.	672.01	2416415427
8	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	9.03	232127161
9	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	16.60	347382020
10	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	0.18	5053295
11	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	9.48	175899020
12	Nainital Bank Ltd.	0.99	26251110
13	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	1.10	29962591
14	South Indian Bank Ltd.	4.90	95248748
15	Tamilnad Merc Bank Ltd.	4.18	68630891
16	Axis Bank Ltd.	6.67	471899234
17	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	14.74	387201814
18	Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	8.25	205960974
	TOTAL	780.75	5767252172

1	2	3	4
Name of the Local Area bank			
1	Subhadra Local Area Bank	0.04	1073666
2	Coastal Local Area Bank Ltd	0.11	1737036
3	Krishna Bhima Samruddhi LAB Ltd	2.08	9330194
TOTAL		2.23	12140896

Summary

Public Sector Banks	7557.29	176875680757
Private Sector Banks	780.75	5767252172
Local Area Banks	2.23	12140896
Urban Co-op.Banks	Not available	3356272530
GRAND TOTAL	8340.27	186011346355

Source: RBI

Statement-II

State-wise agency-wise amount released to various ROs as on date in respect of Cooperatives and RRBs under ADWDR Scheme - 2008

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	Consolidated Position				
		Debt Waiver	Debt Relief	GRM Claims	Total refunds	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andman & Nicobar	81.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	81.33
2	Andhra Pradesh	448026.53	8490.97	38.72	110.33	456445.89
3	Arunachal Pradesh	472.17	0.00	17.27	0.00	489.44
4	Assam	9222.29	171.07	0.00	100.23	9293.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Bihar	114499.71	0.00	576.55	159.76	114916.50
6	Chhattisgarh	29372.20	9675.05	18.42	0.00	39065.67
7	Delhi	254.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	254.55
8	Goa	478.32	15.68	0.14	0.00	494.14
9	Gujarat	80442.73	1544.78	0.00	12.42	81975.09
10	Haryana	110251.01	19245.69	130.36	6.71	129620.3
11	Himachal Pradesh	22349.91	333.06	10.03	157.41	22535.59
12	Jammu & Kashmir	4241.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	4241.17
13	Jharkhand	18942.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	18942.97
14	Karnataka	107259.11	23419.21	3450.89	0.00	134129.21
15	Kerala	146110.15	984.02	9.22	46.09	147057.30
16	Madhya Pradesh	140820.65	4556.16	73.17	2.86	145447.12
17	Maharashtra	419248.74	105851.79	231.89	151.77	525180.65
18	Manipur	2262.53	0.58	15.17	0.00	2278.28
19	Meghalaya	1343.95	3.77	0.00	0.00	1347.72
20	Mizoram	1791.08	7.98	0.00	0.00	1799.06
21	Nagaland	1264.62	1.93	0.00	0.00	1266.55
22	Orissa	181457.66	2444.97	83.60	11.22	183975.01
23	Pondicherry	1516.21	9.22	0.00	0.00	1525.43
24	Punjab	38942.42	816.81	3.06	0.00	39762.29
25	Rajasthan	110675.56	47708.00	250.49	21.84	158612.21
26	Sikkim	82.69	0.46	0.00	0.00	83.15
27	Tamil Nadu	19364.78	507.74	0.79	474.58	19398.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28	Tripura	4092.02	2.92	25.12	3.75	4116.31
29	Uttar Pradesh	388430.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	388430.70
30	Uttarakhand	8210.36	92.38	1.70	0.00	8304.44
31	West Bengal	79968.91	0.00	45.45	0.00	80014.36
GRAND TOTAL		2491477.03	225884.24	4982.04	1258.97	2721084.34

Source: NABARD

Prevention of dobiuous bank transactions

*223. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has recently detected several instances where people have lost big money on account of fraudulent offers received via SMS or e-mail;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the RBI has directed banks to look out for the dubious transactions and expedite action against the offenders; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed by Government to prevent such fraudulent offers via SMS or e-mail?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has been receiving many complaints from the citizens and organizations across India regarding communications relating to fictitious offers of funds from abroad. The fraudsters send official sounding communications through e-mails, letters, mobile phone calls, SMS, etc, to gullible people, offering them alluring schemes of receiving funds from abroad through prize money, lottery winnings, scholarships offers, grants etc. A few cases including those in the rural areas have been reported. Most of the letters/representations received are for confirming the genuineness of the offers received/delay in releasing funds 'deposited with the Reserve Bank'. A few people have also complained about having lost various sums of money in the process.

(b) As per information compiled by the Department of Banking Supervision in RBI, five complaints have been received regarding losing money while responding to fake e-mail/SMS messages during the last two years. The amount involved in the complaints is Rs. 13,02,705/-.

(c) and (d) RBI has issued, from time to time, many circulars since 2000 onwards cautioning the banks authorized to deal in foreign exchange (called Authorized Dealer Banks) about such frauds, the latest in the series being circular dated 26th May, 2010. Banks have also been advised to give wide publicity and also bring the contents of these circulars to the notice of their constituents and customers concerned. RBI has also issued a press release dated May 28, 2010 advising the general public not to fall prey to fictitious offers for release of cheap funds claimed to have been remitted by overseas entities to banks in India and not to make any remittance towards participation in such schemes/offers from unknown entities.

Backlog of SC/ST pilots

*224. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has notified any special drive in respect of SC/ST pilot cadre backlog as per the provision of DoPT Circular No. 36038/1/2008-Estt. (Res) dated 19 November, 2008;

(b) if so, the details of SC/ST pilots being recruited; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Consequent to amalgamation of erstwhile Indian Airlines Limited and erstwhile Air India Limited into National Aviation Company of India Limited in August 2007, recruitment processes for all the posts have been kept on hold in view of critical financial crunch in the Company. However, for certain posts in essential categories like Pilots, Special approvals have been accorded to recruit pilots so that the flight schedules are maintained. Accordingly, in the last three years, a total of 43 pilots from the SC and 17 from the ST have been recruited.

Posting of Central Customs and Excise officers in other organisations

*225. SHRI RAM CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers from the Central Customs and Central Excise Department serving in the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau and at what levels;

(b) the vacancies in the Bureau as on date;

(c) whether Government is considering to encadre the posts for Customs Department in the Special Economic Zones (SEZs); and

(d) whether Government has any plans to post senior officers from Customs Department at the level of Joint Secretary in large-SEZs?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) At present no officer from Central Board of Excise and Customs, Department of Revenue is working in the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB).

(b) Of the 110 sanctioned posts in the newly created Wildlife Crime Control Bureau under Ministry of Environment & Forests, there are 55 vacancies as on date.

(c) Encadrement of Customs posts in SEZs is an ongoing process. The SEZ posts to be filled up by officers of Customs department are created at the stage of sanction of an SEZ by the Department of Commerce in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The Department of Commerce forwards to the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, copies of sanction letters regarding creation of such posts for due encadrement. The Department of Revenue accordingly encadres these posts for customs officers. In the case of Group 'A' posts, encadrement is done with the approval of Department of Personnel and Training.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Road connectivity to villages under PMGSY in Himachal Pradesh

226. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government provides road connectivity to every village having a population of 250 and more under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the reasons for not laying link road between Bakholi-Nandla, Todsa-Gumna and Amboi-Gumna in Chirgaon Tehsil of Shimla district;

(c) whether Government proposes to provide road facility to these villages so that poor farmers and vegetable/fruit growers may be benefited; and

(d) if so, the time by which these link roads would be laid?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Government of India provides 100% funds to the State Governments for construction of all weather road connectivity to all unconnected eligible habitations having population of 250 or more in hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand).

(b) Village Nandla has been connected by Badiara-Nandla road constructed under PMGSY (Package No-HP-09-14). As per PMGSY Guidelines a habitation is considered as connected if it is located at a distance of 500 meter or less from an all weather road. Village Bakholi is 250 meter away from this road. Hence it is not eligible for further coverage under PMGSY. Village Todsa is also connected with all-weather road. Proposal for constructing road to connect village Gumna has not been received from the State Government. Proposal of Amboi-Gumna road has also not been received from the State Government.

(c) and (d) Construction of roads for eligible unconnected habitations are sanctioned by Ministry of Rural Development on receipt of complete proposals from State Rural Roads Development Agencies (SRRDAs). SRRDAs are required to send proposal after observing the conditions laid down in PMGSY Guidelines and as per Comprehensive New Connectivity Priority List (CNCPL) as finalized by district panchayats.

Beneficiaries under Janani Suraksha Yojana

*227. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beneficiaries of Janani Suraksha Yojana from 2005-2010, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of the expenditure incurred so far under this scheme; and

(c) whether Government contemplates any measure to have special focus on tribal areas under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The number of beneficiaries under Janani Suraksah Yojana (JSY) from 2005-06 to 2009-10 State-wise and year-wise is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) The details of the expenditure State-wise and year-wise are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) In order to give special focus to tribal areas, it has been decided to extend a higher package to ASHA @ Rs. 600/- for facilitating and motivating pregnant women residing in rural areas of tribal areas notified by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, in the High Performing States i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Kerala, A&N Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, and Daman and Diu.

Rs. 600/- package for ASHA includes Rs. 250/- for referral transport to go to the nearest health centre for delivery, Rs. 250/- to ASHA in lieu of her work relating to facilitating institutional delivery and Rs. 150/- to be paid to ASHA in lieu of her stay with the pregnant woman in the health centre for delivery to meet her cost of boarding and lodging etc.

All SC and ST pregnant women are entitled to cash assistance under JSY irrespective of their age and family income, if they opt for institutional delivery in government health facilities or accredited private health facilities. It may be mentioned that in the High Performing States, pregnant women belonging to other castes / categories are entitled to JSY benefits only if they belong to BPL families.

Statement-I

*Physical data of Jajani Suraksha Yojana for the last five years
2005-06 to 2009-2010 (State-wise and year-wise)*

S.No.	Name of State/UTs	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total number of JSY Beneficiaries						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. High Focus State						
1	Bihar	0	89839	838481	1144000	1246000
2	Chhattisgarh	3190	76667	175978	225612	152000
3	Jharkhand	0	123910	251867	268661	655000
4	J&K	2134	13127	10568	7771	92000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Madhya Pradesh	68252	401184	1115841	1152115	1099000
6	Orissa	26407	227204	490657	506879	536000
7	Rajasthan	10085	317484	774877	941145	978000
8	Uttar Pradesh	12127	168613	797505	1548598	2022000
9	Uttarakhand	1360	23873	69679	71285	74000
10	Himachal Pradesh	1585	6303	10371	8215	16000
Sub Total		125140	1448204	4535824	5874281	6870000
B. Other States						
11	Andhra Pr.	167000	429000	563401	551206	241000
12	Goa	57	483	898	688	1000
13	Gujarat	0	121153	185956	213391	350000
14	Haryana	1825	23123	35441	0	68000
15	Karnataka	50542	233147	283000	400349	334000
16	Kerala	0	56072	162050	136393	94000
17	Maharashtra	5650	97390	375000	224375	317000
18	Punjab	11595	16079	9917	67911	97000
19	Tamil Nadu	321567	288224	229609	386688	389000
20	West Bengal	31363	224863	572651	748343	-
Sub Total		589599	1489534	2428294	2737559	1891000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
C	Union Territories					
21	A&N Islands	314	600	354	197	000
22	Chandigarh	0	14	1215	467	2000
23	D & N Haveli	146	76	270	157	1000
24	Daman & Diu	0	0	-	NA	000
25	Delhi	0	242	7238	23829	22000
26	Lakshadweep	114	42	200	288	-
27	Pondicherry	379	2284	4389	4807	5000
	Sub Total	953	3258	13666	29745	30000
D.	NE States					
28	Arunachal Pr.	794	1433	7689	10180	7000
29	Assam	17523	190334	304741	327894	366000
30	Manipur	0	7602	8664	11096	17000
31	Meghalaya	471	4257	1003	5329	13000
32	Mizoram	1056	7462	13371	15482	9000
33	Nagaland	0	1301	8457	9790	8000
34	Sikkim	1128	1719	1616	3606	3000
35	Tripura	2247	3203	15547	20166	15000
	Sub Total	23219	217311	56347	75649	438000
Grand Total :		738911	3158307	7328501	9036913	9229000
						provisional

Statement-II

*Details of financial performance against allocation under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for the financial years
2005-06 to 2009-10 (Provisional) as on 31st March 2010.*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No. States		Alloca- tion 2005-06	Expen- diture 2005-06	Alloca- tion 2006-07	Expen- diture 2006-07	Alloca- tion 2007-08	Expen- diture 2007-08	Alloca- tion 2008-09	Expen- diture 2008-09	Alloca- tion 2009-10	Expen- diture 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
High Focus States											
01	Bihar	4.45	0.77	6.10	4.42	6.00	130.91	173.60	161.81	229.96	236.90
02	Chhattisgarh	2.28	2.23	4.00	4.90	8.50	16.42	34.87	21.46	57.40	32.08
03	Hirnachal Pradesh	0.54	0.02	1.00	0.35	1.00	0.58	1.03	0.79	1.01	1.03
04	J&K	0.94	0.14	1.38	1.22	2.00	2.64	28.07	2.64	27.81	12.61
05	Jharkhand	2.67	0.00	3.93	2.21	4.00	5.65	50.00	49.85	57.69	26.05
06	Madhya Pradesh	7.07	4.15	10.39	48.64	35.00	203.06	160.00	203.62	248.32	208.75
07	Orissa	5.99	2.54	6.50	24.44	18.00	69.94	105.51	82.73	104.44	96.31

08	Rajasthan	3.56	0.22	3.00	30.57	30.00	119.68	150.00	150.80	140.01	162.73
09	Uttar Pradesh	10.11	2.58	13.75	19.65	13.00	109.40	260.93	277.50	310.28	380.63
10	Uttarakhand	0.54	0.16	0.32	1.91	1.00	7.85	13.02	12.78	13.50	13.64
SUB TOTAL		38.15	12.81	50.37	138.28	118.50	666.13	977.03	963.97	1190.42	1170.73
NE States											
11	Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.24	0.26	0.12	0.25	0.45	1.70	1.08	1.60	1.27
12	Assam	4.06	1.14	5.50	29.94	15.00	53.98	88.95	63.79	92.83	74.56
13	Manipur	0.53	0.00	0.58	0.57	0.75	0.59	1.15	0.88	1.18	1.04
14	Meghalaya	0.27	0.01	0.39	0.47	0.50	0.65	1.81	0.92	1.96	1.07
15	Mizoram	0.53	0.28	0.96	0.59	0.80	0.89	1.33	1.36	1.47	1.42
16	Nagaland	0.46	0.00	0.65	0.42	0.50	0.35	4.02	2.29	2.36	1.21
17	Sikkim	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.15	0.21	0.20	0.38	0.22	0.23
18	Tripura	0.80	0.50	0.80	0.33	0.60	1.14	1.80	1.42	2.29	1.98
SUB TOTAL		6.92	2.23	9.23	32.54	18.55	58.26	100.95	72.12	103.91	82.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Non-High Focus										
19	Andhra Pradesh	10.82	15.38	16.00	26.19	35.00	38.50	47.88	50.35	45.50	40.86
20	Goa	0.05	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.15	0.04	0.08	0.04
21	Gujarat	5.80	2.12	8.52	8.92	10.00	9.55	18.08	13.64	16.10	21.28
22	Haryana	1.61	0.19	0.90	2.15	3.50	3.70	5.00	3.14	6.00	4.28
23	Karnataka	6.24	1.35	9.16	9.67	11.00	22.17	30.00	29.31	27.40	35.06
24	Kerala	3.48	1.69	5.12	3.28	5.00	14.83	9.36	12.82	14.79	11.61
25	Maharashtra	5.35	2.03	10.68	3.78	8.50	18.80	20.00	23.77	28.90	26.26
26	Punjab	0.99	0.35	1.45	1.05	1.45	1.74	1.86	3.85	4.90	5.65
27	Tamil Nadu	8.91	0.00	14.50	20.03	16.00	14.85	29.18	27.01	31.68	29.32
28	West Bengal	8.91	0.11	8.99	12.10	17.00	30.67	40.00	30.67	43.39	43.84
	SUB TOTAL	52.16	23.21	75.40	87.18	107.50	154.83	201.50	203.34	218.74	218.20
	Small States/UTs										
29	A & N Islands	0.03	0.00	0.10	0.06	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.11	0.06

30	Chandigarh	0.03	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.15	0.51	0.08	0.08	0.05
31	Dadra & N. Haveli	0.06	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.14	0.00
32	Daman & Diu	0.04	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Delhi	0.45	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.20	0.45	0.72	1.43	1.69	1.50
34	Lakshadweep	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.09	0.12
35	Puducherry	0.13	0.03	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.23	0.33
36	Head quarter					4.65				0.00	0.00
Sub Total		0.77	0.04	0.51	0.22	5.45	0.95	1.99	1.91	2.33	2.06
GRAND TOTAL :		98.00	38.30	135.51	258.22	250.00	880.17	1281.47	1241.33	1515.40	1473.76

Note: Information based on FMR received from States.

Role of public sector banks in development of villages

*228. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Public Sector Banks adopt different villages for development;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and bank-wise;

(c) whether there is any target for adopting villages for socio-economic development; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the performance report of various banks, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) Public Sector Banks are not required to adopt different villages for development as part of any policy guidelines. However, earlier as part of the Service Area Approach, banks were allocated specific villages to their designated branches, generally in geographically contiguous areas. The over all development and the credit needs of these villages were to be taken care of by the respective branches. Subsequently, as it was observed that service area restrictions were a limiting factor for credit deployment, the restrictive provisions were removed in 2004, except for the Government Sponsored programmes.

Further, as part of Reserve Bank of India's Lead Bank Scheme, each State has a State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) with a designated convener bank. Similarly, at the district level there exists a District Consultative Committee with a designated Lead Bank for the district. Recently as part of financial inclusion efforts, the SLBCS have been asked to constitute a sub-committee of the District Consultative Committees (DCCs) to draw up a roadmap by March 2010 to provide banking services through a banking outlet in every habitation having a population of over 2000.

However, individual banks with the approval of their Boards, adopt villages for development as part of good corporate governance practices. Thus, there are no specified targets given by Government for adoption of villages by banks, in this regard. The State Bank of India (SBI), has

reported that it is implementing a Scheme called "SBI ka apna Gaon Scheme" with the objective of total financial inclusion, meeting their credit needs and also to transform the village into a model village by improving the quality of life of the population. A total of 656 villages have been adopted during the three year period from 2007-08 to 2009-10 with a target of one village per region per year. An additional target of around 250 villages has been allotted by SBI for the financial year 2010-11 taking the total number of 4 villages per region per year.

Secret Swiss accounts of Indians

*229. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government admits that it knows of an offer publicly made on behalf of the Government of Germany that without any charge they are willing to share information about the identity of Indians holding secret foreign accounts in Swiss banks covering billions of US dollars;

(b) whether Government had received the names of some of these account holders on or before 18 March, 2009;

(c) whether Government has made it clear that it is interested in investigating these cases of money-laundering; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government till date to retrieve these amounts in the wake of the election promise of Hon'ble Prime Minister to bring back the money within 100 days?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Immediately after becoming aware through media reports published on 27th February, 2008 that German Government was willing to share information available with it' in respect of account holders in LGT Bank, Liechtenstein, a letter was addressed by the Central Government seeking such information relating to Indian account holders on 27 February, 2008. The matter was persistently followed time and again with the German Government and finally the information was made available to the Central Government on 18th March, 2009. However the Government is not aware of any such offer publicly made on behalf of the Government of Germany with respect to Swiss banks.

2. The information was provided by the German Government under the

Article concerning exchange of information of the Double Taxation
Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between India and

Germany read with the Protocol thereto. The disclosure of the same is governed by the secrecy provisions of the said Article of the DTAA, which provides that any information received by a State shall be treated as secret and shall be disclosed only to persons or authorities involved in the assessment or collection of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, or the determination of appeals in relation to, the taxes covered by the DTAA. The German authorities, while giving the information, have emphasized that the information is subject to the confidentiality provisions of the DTAA and may be used only for the tax purposes specified therein. Since, the Article concerning Exchange of Information of DTAA does not provide for sharing of information with Directorate of Enforcement, the Indian Competent authority under the DTAA has requested the German Competent authority to allow it to share the information with Indian Directorate of Enforcement. The matter is under consideration of German Competent authority.

3. On the basis of information received from German Government regarding accounts concerning Indian nationals with the LGT Bank of Liechtenstein, assessment proceedings were reopened and cases were centralized in different central charges in Chennai, Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata. Assessments have been made against total 18 individual cases involving total assessed income of Rs. 43.83 Crore and total demand of Rs 24.26 Crore. Penalty proceedings for concealment of income have separately been initiated in all these cases.

Lower ATF price for aviation sector

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the aviation sector is receiving aviation fuel at lower prices from oil companies;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Public Sector Oil Companies have been supplying Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) at 3 per cent lower prices;

(c) if so, whether the cost of air travel should come down;

(d) whether the airline companies have refused to match the reduction in ATF prices by lower air tariffs; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that benefits of lower

ATF prices reach the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) is a deregulated product and the pricing of ATF is left to the public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), which takes pricing decisions on commercial considerations. ATF pricing is based on the Import Parity Pricing (IPP) Principle, in line with movements in international prices of products and simulates the landed cost of imports of ATF. Airlines are seeking substantial adjustments in prices through discounts. OMCs are responding through (a) support schemes extended by way of credit and (b) discounts on the listed price. Therefore, the OMCs are selling ATF to their customers at below the listed prices. However, ATF prices in India are higher than the prices in the international market.

(c) to (e) Airfares are not being regulated by the Government. Airlines are free to charge airfares as per market forces. Over the past few years airfares have varied in line with demand and market dynamics.

Discovery of oil and gas reserves in Rajasthan

†*231 DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has discovered oil and gas reserves in several desert areas of Rajasthan;

(b) region in the State from where the largest oil reserves are estimated;

(c) by when production of oil would start along with average daily production from there;

(d) the percentage of Rajasthan's share in the profits to be accrued;

(e) whether Government has decided to establish a refinery in the desert area where largest reserves of oil were found and which has been affected by drought for ages, so that lakhs of drought victims living there may get the advantages of oil production; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) Yes Sir. A total number of 29 (twenty nine) oil & gas discoveries have been

made in the State of Rajasthan as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(i) Fifteen (15) discoveries have been made by the Joint Venture (JV) of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) & Cairn Energy India Pty Ltd (CEIL) in the exploration block RJ-ON-90/1, which is spread over districts of Barmer and Jalore. Out of these fifteen (15) discoveries, twelve (12) are oil and three (3) are gas discoveries.

(ii) In the district of Jaisalmer also, two (2) discoveries have been made in the exploration block RJ-ON/6, a Joint Venture (JV) of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) with Focus Energy Limited.

(iii) In addition, ONGC has made seven (7) gas discoveries in the Jaisalmer District and Oil India Limited (OIL) has made four (4) gas discoveries in Jaisalmer District Basin and one (1) heavy oil discovery in Bikaner-Nagaur District of Rajasthan. These discoveries have been made by ONGC and OIL in the nomination areas.

(b) The Largest crude oil reserves have so far been established in Mangala Field of exploration block RJ-ON-90/1, falling in the Barmer district. As per approved Field Development Plan (FDP), In-Place crude oil reserves of Mangala Field are 941 Million Barrels (MMBBL), out of which 246 Million Barrels (MMBBL) are recoverable reserves.

(c) Commercial production of crude oil has commenced from the Mangala Field with effect from 29.08.2009. Current average rate of production is about one lakh barrels of oil per day (1,00,000 BOPD). The peak crude oil production from RJ-ON-90/1 block is estimated to be about 175,000 BOPD.

(d) State government of Rajasthan will receive royalty on crude oil produced, Mining Lease Fee and other applicable statutory levies. Presently applicable royalty rates on crude oil production from Nomination blocks of ONGC and Pre-NELP exploration blocks are 20% of market price of crude oil.

(e) and (f) Oil & Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is in consultation with the Government of Rajasthan on feasibility of setting up a refinery at Barmer. The timeline for setting up a refinery can only be known once a firm investment decision is arrived at, which, *inter-alia*, is dependent on a detailed feasibility study and financial appraisal, bankable marketing agreement for off-take of products and adequate fiscal

incentives from the State Government to meet the viability gap.

Air India Express accident at Mangalore

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India (AI) Express Boeing 737 aircraft had overshot the runway and crashed on 22 May, 2010 killing 158 of the 166 passengers in Mangalore;

(b) whether this was due to a communication gap between the Air Traffic Controller (ATC) and the pilots;

(c) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has so far reviewed functioning of AI Express covering areas like operational safety, maintenance of air-crafts, security, training, putting pilots on the regular roll of AI Express; and

(d) if so, the details of preventive measures so far taken by Government to avoid Mangalore type of accidents in future?

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

(b) Preliminary facts indicate that there was no communication gap between the Air Traffic Control and the pilots.

(c) Yes, Sir. Directorate General of Civil Aviation(DGCA) has carried out Safety Audit of M/s. Air India Express in July, 2010 covering areas like operational safety, maintenance of Aircraft, security, training etc.

(d) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Operations Circular 12 of 2010 on 1st June, 2010 impressing upon all Scheduled/Non - Scheduled/General Aviation Operators to strictly adhere to the standard operating procedures for approaching and landing that would result in decent landing acceptable within the limitations of aircraft without compromising stopping distance requirements. Also, Civil Aviation Safety Advisory Council (CASAC) has been set up in the DGCA under the Chairmanship of Director General of Civil Aviation with 28 expert members from aviation sector who have made significant contribution. The Council has constituted 4 different working groups for (i) Operations, (ii) Airworthiness, (iii) Air Navigation and (iv)

Aerodromes.

Further, safety recommendations emanating from investigation of incidents are followed up for

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

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) of United States of America had carried out an audit in 2009 to review DGCA's safety oversight capabilities. The FAA made some recommendations for their improvement. The steps taken by DGCA in this regard have been appreciated by FAA as there had been significant improvement in several areas of DGCA, which also involved creation of an additional 427 Group "A" posts in DGCA in order to strengthen the safety oversight set-up in DGCA.

Promotions in public sector banks

*233. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware about Madras High Court Judgement dated 9 December, 2009 regarding promotions in Group 'A' Services of Public Sector Banks; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing the said court order inspite of court direction to do so within a period of eight weeks from the date of receipt of copy of the court order?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Hon'ble Madras High Court had given 8 weeks time to implement the DoP&T O.M. dated 13.08.1997; but in the mean time the concerned five Banks viz. Union Bank of India, UCO Bank, Central Bank of India, Canara Bank and Syndicate Bank went in appeal in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the judgment dated 9.12.2009 of Madras High Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its interim order dated 15.03.2010 has issued directions that "Status to quo as of today shall be maintained until further orders."

However, the Banks are following instructions contained in the DoP&T's O.M. No. 36012/18/95-Estt(Res) Pt.II dated 13.08.1997 read in conjunction with DOP&T OM No.10/41/73-

Estt.(SCT) dated 20.7.1974 and further clarified by OM No. 36028/21/2008-
Estt.(Res.) dated 29th July, 2008 which provide for reservation for SCs
and STs in the matter of promotion by selection from Group 'C' to Group
'B' within Group 'B' and from Group 'B' to the lowest rung of Group 'A'
posts (which is corresponding to Scale-I Officers Grade in the Banks).

Use of imported crude oil

*234. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL
GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data regarding the percentage of
imported crude oil out of total crude oil used in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) and
(b) The data regarding the percentage of imported crude oil out of total
crude oil processed by refineries in India during the last three years
are given below:

	(Million Metric Tonne)		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Crude oil processed by Refineries	150.80	160.70	186.56
Imported crude oil	120.80	131.94	157.68
% of imported crude oil	80%	82%	85%

Source: Data provided by Oil Companies.

Bribing of BHEL officials by CCI

*235. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND
PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
(BHEL) awarded contracts to an American company Control Components Inc.
(CCI) during 2004-07;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CCI bribed the officials of BHEL to get the contracts;

(d) if so, the names of the officials who were bribed along with other details thereof; and

(e) the details of action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) and (b) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) had placed purchase orders on one of its registered vendor/supplier namely Control Components Inc. (CCI) for certain specialized valves during 2004-07.

BHEL placed 70 purchase orders on M/s CCI during April 2004 to March 2007 for Low Pressure, High Pressure By Pass Systems, Control Valves, Auxiliary Valves and Servo Devices for an approximate value of Rs. 54.56 Crore.

(c) and (d) In this regard, no names of BHEL officials have come to notice.

(e) Does not arise.

Commercial operations from Jharsuguda airport

†*236. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of CIVIL aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jharsuguda airport in Orissa has become operational;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by when this airport would become commercially operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (d) Jharsuguda airport in Orissa belongs to Airports Authority of India (AAI) and is a non-operational and uncontrolled airport. Casual operations by general aviation takes place to this airport occasionally. The infrastructure at this airport is not suitable for undertaking commercial operations. It requires investment for upgrading the operational facilities and thereafter firm commitment from airlines operators to start their aircraft operations to/ from this airport.

For the development and operationalization of Jharsuguda airport, the State Government of Orissa was requested for acquisition and handing over of additional land of 815 acres free of cost and free from all encumbrances.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

De-regulation of prices of petro-products

†*237. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to deregulate the prices of petroleum products and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the loss incurred by oil producing companies due to regulated price of petroleum products in the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 and the steps taken by these companies to make up these losses;

(c) the amount spent by Government on subsidy on petroleum products during the past two years;

(d) whether Government is considering to reduce the exorbitant tax burden of the Central and State Governments on petroleum products; and

(e) whether Government is going to fix the sale prices of petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) to (e) With effect from 1.04.2002, the Administered Pricing Mechanism (APM) for petroleum products was dismantled and it was decided that the pricing of all petroleum products, except PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG, would be market-determined. However, in view of the steep increase and high volatility in the international oil prices since 2004-05, the Government was modulating the retail selling prices of the four sensitive petroleum products; namely Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG sold by the three Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation, Bharat Petroleum Corporation and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, to protect the consumer from the inflationary impact of international oil prices.

The Government had constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kirit S. Parikh to advise on a viable and sustainable system of pricing of petroleum products. In the light of the recommendations made by the Expert Group the Government has decided that the prices of Petrol and Diesel, both at the Refinery Gate and at the retail level, be made market-determined. As a result, the price of Petrol went up by Rs.3.50 per litre. In the case of Diesel, however, it was decided

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

that for the present, the price would be increased by only Rs.2 per litre. It has also been decided that in case of a high rise and volatility in the international oil prices, Government will suitably intervene in the pricing of Petrol and Diesel.

In view of the importance of the household fuels, namely PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG, the Government has decided that the subsidies on these petroleum products will continue. To reduce the under-recovery burden of the OMCs as also to protect the common man, the Government decided to increase the retail price of PDS Kerosene by only Rs.3 per litre and of Domestic LPG by only Rs.35 per cylinder (at Delhi), with corresponding increases in the rest of the country.

The details of the under-recoveries incurred by OMCs and compensation provided to the OMCs under the burden sharing mechanism by the Government & Public Sector upstream oil companies during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as below:

		(Rs./crore)	
	Particulars	2008-09	2009-10
(a)	Total Under recovery	103292	46051
	Compensation through:		
(b)	Oil Bonds / Cash Assistance by Government	71292	26000*
(c)	Upstream assistance	32000	14430
(d)	Total Assistance (b+c)	103292	40430
(e)	Under-recovery borne by OMCs (a-d)	0	5621

*Out of Rs.26,000 crore, Rs. 12,000 crore have been released to the OMCs.

In addition to the above, the fiscal subsidy given by the Government under the "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme 2002" to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during 2008-09 and 2009-10 was as below:

		(Rs./crore)	
		2008-09	2009-10
	Fiscal Subsidy on PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG	2688	2770

Ministry of Finance has informed that at present, there is no proposal before the Government to alter the rates of Central indirect taxes. The prices of the petroleum products depend upon several factors and making changes in the rates of indirect taxes is not the sole method

to achieve the objective.

Central Government has requested the State Governments to rationalize their taxes on sensitive petroleum products; namely Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG, and also shift from the *ad-valorem* rates to specific tax component, for providing relief to the consumers. Consequently, the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reduced the VAT rate on Diesel from 20% to 12.5% w.e.f 20th July, 2010. The Government of Bihar has reduced VAT on PDS Kerosene from 12.5% to 4% w.e.f. 12.7.2010. The Government of Goa has reduced the VAT rates on Petrol, Diesel and Domestic LPG w.e.f. from 17th July, 2010 as follows:

Product	Changes
Petrol	Reduction in VAT rate from 22% to 20%
Diesel	Reduction in VAT rate from 20% to 18%
Domestic LPG	Reduction in VAT rate from 4% to Nil

Maternal health issues in rural areas

*238. 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 over 250 deaths per one lakh 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 health facilities in many rural health centres;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the detailed plans, if any, to address maternal health issues in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) As per the Sample Registration System of the Registrar General of India (RGI-SRS), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in the country has shown a decline 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 National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), has set the goal for reduction of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to 100 per 100,000 live

births by the year 2012.

As per the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics (RHS) 2009, there are 145894 Sub- Centres, 23391 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and 4510 Community Health Centres (CHCs) functioning in the country. These health centres are provided flexible funds under the National Rural Health Mission including untied funds and Annual Maintenance Grants to upgrade their facilities. However, some shortage of manpower particularly of medical officers and specialists to provide health care services in these centres continues to exist.

Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the steps taken to address the maternal health issues in the rural areas of the country including shortage of manpower and to accelerate the pace of reduction of maternal mortality are:

1. Upgrading and operationalizing the Primary Health Centers (PHCs) as 24X7 centres for providing basic medical facilities including basic obstetric and new-born care. Community Health Centers (CHCs) are also upgraded and operationalized as First Referral Units (FRUs) for providing comprehensive obstetric and newborn care services.

2. Augmenting the availability of skilled manpower by means of different skill- based trainings such as Skilled Birth Attendance for Auxiliary Nurse Midwives/Staff Nurses/Lady Health Visitors; training of MBBS Doctors in Life Saving Anesthesia Skills and Emergency Obstetric Care including Caesarean Section.

3. 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. This has resulted in significant increases in institutional delivery.

4. Providing Ante-natal and Post Natal Care services including prevention and treatment of Anemia by supplementation with Iron and Folic Acid tablets during pregnancy and lactation.

5. Organizing Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas every month at Anganwadi centers for providing maternal and child health services.

6. Engagement of an Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) for every 1000 population to facilitate accessing of health care services by

the community.

7. Establishing Referral Systems including emergency referral transport, for which the states have been given flexibility to use different models.

Seepage in terminal 1C at Mumbai airport

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

(a) whether it is a fact that heavy showers in early June forced closure of newly constructed Terminal 1C at Mumbai airport for about nine hours after seepage was spotted on the ceiling walls;

(b) the number of flights cancelled or delayed which had to be operated from new terminal;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the leakage of rain water in the newly constructed terminal on which crores of rupees were spent; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. It was done as a precautionary measure.

(b) No flights were cancelled or delayed. The flights were operated from Terminal 1A and 1B.

(c) and (d) Mumbai International Airport Private Limited held an internal investigation and the primary reason for leakage of rain water in Terminal-1C was due to accumulation of debris/plastic on top of the covering of the down take pipe.

Financial assistance to Haryana and Punjab by NABARD

*240. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to Haryana and Punjab during the last three years;

(b) the details of areas where investments have been made and the amount spent thereon; and

(c) whether there is any monitoring mechanism for completion of NABARD assisted projects in these States and other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported details of loans sanctioned under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) in Haryana and Punjab during the last three years, as under:-

(Rs. in crore)			
State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Haryana	258.45	287.93	543.43
Punjab	335.61	525.19	552.65

The broad sector-wise details of amount disbursed under RIDF in Haryana and Punjab during the last three years are indicated as under:

Haryana (Rs. in crore)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Irrigation	88.64	90.66	131.49
Roads and Bridges	91.84	88.1	71.22
Social	39.85	92.83	48.85
Agri-Related	0	13.87	18.3
TOTAL :	220.33	285.46	269.86

Punjab

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Irrigation	59.11	32.29	55.45
Roads and Bridges	183.49	111.79	199.56
Social	130.85	154.49	101.26
Agri-Related	9.11	149.85	95.26
TOTAL :	382.56	448.42	451.53

(c) NABARD has reported that there is a well defined procedure for monitoring of RIDF projects. The progress of implementation of RIDF projects is reviewed at the State level by High Power Committee (HPC) headed by Chief Secretary/Finance Secretary of the State, which meets on a quarterly basis. All the project implementing departments and NABARD are members of the committee. The implementing departments of the States and NABARD also monitor the project in the field on an ongoing basis.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Installation of fire fighting equipments in terminal-3 of IGI airport

†1641. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the entire part of the terminal-3 of Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport has got No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the Fire Service Department;

(b) if so, when this NOC was given;

(c) whether the fire service department has suggested to install fire extinguishing equipment in the entire premises;

(d) if so, when the same was done along with the time by which these equipments would be installed; and

(e) by when the terminal-3 would be made completely operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Delhi Fire Services (DFS) had carried out intensive inspection of the entire Terminal-3 Building. Design and construction of all the fire safety aspects of the building was reviewed and NOC was accorded by DFS vide letter dated 29.6.2010 and 28.7.2010 for the areas opened for commercial operations.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. DFS had suggested for Portable Fire Extinguishers and the suggestion has been implemented by Delhi International Airport Private Limited and based on subsequent inspection DFS has issued a NOC vide letter on 29.6.2010.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) International Operations commenced from the Terminal-3 building with effect from 28th July, 2010 and domestic operations except the three stand alone low cost airlines are scheduled to be shifted from 27th August, 2010.

Payment of salaries of Air India employees

1642. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India has paid salary for the months of March-June, 2010 with productivity linked incentives;

(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) and (b) Yes, Sir. Salary for the month of March-June 2010 along with productivity linked incentive has been paid to all categories of employees of NACIL.

(c) Does not arise.

Accidents during landings and take off

1643. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of accident or mishaps have increased during the landing and take off in the country in last three months;

(b) if so, the details of such cases and reasons behind such incidents; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) During the last three months two air accidents have occurred. On 19.05.2010, Cessna 152 aircraft VT - MMM of M/s. Yash Air met with an accident near Ujjain. In the other accident, M/s Air India Express Boeing VT - AXV crashed at Mangalore on 22.05.2010. Both the accidents are under investigation and the reasons behind these accidents would be known only after the submission of the enquiry reports.

(c) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has taken number of steps like impressing upon all Scheduled/ Non - Scheduled/ General Aviation Operators to strictly adhere to the standard operating procedures for approaching and landing that would result in decent landing acceptable within the limitations of aircraft without compromising stopping distance requirements. Also, Civil Aviation Safety Advisory Council (CASAC) has been set up in the DGCA under the Chairmanship of Director General of Civil Aviation with 28 expert members from Industry who have made significant contribution. The Council has constituted 4 different working groups for (i) Operations, (ii) Airworthiness, (iii) Air Navigation and (iv) Aerodromes. Further, safety recommendations emanating from investigation of incidents are followed up for implementation with the concerned agencies for preventing recurrence of such incidents in future. To avoid air accidents, various accident prevention programmes have been initiated by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), which include safety audits, surveillance inspections, dissemination of safety information, issue of Air Safety Circular/ Civil Aviation Requirements, etc. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) of United States of America had carried out an audit in 2009 to review DGCA's safety oversight capabilities. The FAA made some recommendations for their improvement. The steps taken by DGCA in this regard have been appreciated by FAA as there had been significant improvement in several areas of DGCA which included creation of an additional 427 Group "A" posts in DGCA in order to strengthen the safety oversight set - up in DGCA.

Merger of IA and AI

1644. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the position of merger of Indian Airlines (IA) and Air India (AI);

(b) the reason for undue delay to implement the merger though the decision was taken long time back; and

(c) what is really the objection to carry out the decision even after the employees and union have already accepted the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) Integration of both the companies have been completed in many areas like Board of Directors, Organisation structure, selection of leadership teams- Functional Directors, Executive

Directors, some General Managers(holding independent charge), setting up of Integration Cell, Customer Services, Material Management Integrated Policy, Financial Synergies/quick wins in Insurance, Fuel procurement, Bank and fund management, common accounting policies, legal and tax issues, delegation of administrative and financial powers and integration of manpower upto the level of General Manager. In some other areas including Sales and Marketing, IT, PSS, ERP, Ground Handling, Human Resource, property and facilities etc. the integration is under progress.

Daily wage employees in Air India

1645. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that so many employees in Air India are working on daily wages;

(b) if so, the number of such employees working on daily wages and wages paid to them, category-wise;

(c) whether Air India and previous employees of Indian Airlines are also getting any extra benefit of leave and medical facilities;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the number of such employees and period of their Services in Air India and in Indian Airlines before merger?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (d) As on 30.6.2010, approx. 2077 persons were working as Casual workers on daily rate basis in NACIL. The casual workers employed by erstwhile Air India are paid Rs. 150/- per day, except for those who are paid Rs.215/-per day under orders of Hon'ble Mumbai High Court. Casual workers employed by erstwhile Indian Airlines as Peon, Helper, Loader etc. are paid Rs. 190/- per day and Rs. 210/-per day is paid to those who work as Drivers on daily wages. They get medical facilities while on duty but no leave entitlements for casual labour accrue.

(e) 1450 individuals were working as casual labour for varying periods in erstwhile Indian Airlines and 487 in Air India before the merger.

Group A posts in NACIL

1646. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of group 'A' posts in the National Aviation Company of India Ltd. (NACIL), their hierarchical order along with pay-scales as well as their erstwhile grades;

(b) the posts among them in the senior grades which are considered in appointments by direct recruitment for SC/ST and OBC candidates; and

(c) the details of such SC/ST and OBC candidates who have so far been appointed in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Depending upon the cadres, the hierarchy, pay scales and the erstwhile grades of posts in Group A in NACIL-I and NACIL-A are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) Reservations is applicable to all posts in NACIL filled by Direct Recruitment. In respect of posts filled by promotion, however, reservation is applicable upto the lowest rung of Group A posts only.

(c) In all 48-SC, 12-ST and 40-OBC candidates have been appointed in the last three years.

Statement

The hierarchical order, pay scales and the erstwhile grades of the posts in Group "A" in NACIL-I

Sl.No.	Erstwhile grade	Post	Pay Scale Rs.
1	2	3	4
1	19A	Executive Director	23750-28550
2	18	General Manager	20500-26500
3	17	Dy.General Manager	18700-22950
4	16A	Chief Manager / Commander	16750-20700

1	2	3	4
5	New Grade	Chief Aircraft Engineer	16400-20300
6	16	Sr. Manager / Dy.Chief Aircraft Engr	16050-19900
7	15	Manager/Sr.Aircraft Engineer/ Sr.Flight Engineer/ Sr.Engineer (SS)	15350-19100
8		Captain	13600-17500
9		First Officer	12700-15350
10	13-14	Dy. Manager/Aircraft Engineer/ Flight Engineer/ Engineer (SS)/ Chief Foreman / Chief Inspector	12400-16400
11		Sr. Foreman "A" / Sr. Inspector "A"	11200-15350
12	10-12	Assistant Manager / Dy. Engineer (SS) / Foreman "A" / Inspector "A"/ Chief Technician / Dy. Aircraft Engr	10100-15000
13	9A	Officer / Inspector / Foreman / Asst. Engineer (SS) / Asst. Aircraft Engineer / Sr.Master Technician	9000-14300

*The hierarchical order, pay scales and the erstwhile grades
of the posts in Group "A" in NACIL-A*

Sl. No.	Erstwhile Grade	Post	Pay-Scale Rs.
1	40	Director / Executive Director	21200-26000
2	39	General Manager /Technical/ Engineering	20000-24500
3	38	Addl General Manger / Technical /Engineering	19300-23600
4	37	Joint General Manager-Ops	19025-23275
5	36	Dy. General Manager/ Technical/ Engineering/ Sr. Captain	18725-23125

1	2	3	4
6	34	Asst General Manager/ Technical/ Engineering	15475-19800
7	33	Dy. Chief Aircraft Engr / Dy. Chief Engr	15300-19625
8	32	Sr. Manager / Tehnical/ Sr. Engr/ Sr. Aircraft Engr/First Officer	15200-19000
9	31	Sr. Manager-Cabin Crew	15200-18600
10	30	Aircraft Engineer/Sr. Engineer/ Technical Officer/Manager-Tech / Service Engineer / Flight Despatcher	12325-16000
11	29	Manager-Tech	11500-15800
12	28	Asst. Aircraft Engineer / Dy.Manager-Flight Despatch/ Technical Officer	9600-14150
13	27	Dy. Manager	9500-15175
14	25	Assistant Manager	8550-13600

International flights from Kerala to Europe and USA

1647. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any direct international services to Europe and the United States of America (USA) are operating from any airport in Kerala;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government would initiate to introduce direct flight services to Europe and USA destinations from Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) As per bilateral air services arrangements with USA and UK, the designated airlines of USA and UK are entitled to operate to/from any point in India including points in Kerala. However, actual operations by any airline is always guided by its commercial judgement.

International status for Surat airport

1648. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Surat airport be considered as an international airport;

(b) if so, the airlines operating the international and domestic flights and along with the destinations thereof from the airport;

(c) whether Surat made its presence on international aviation map merely on the basis of one or none flights; and

(d) whether the maintenance and upkeep of the airport has not been upto the mark?

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

(b) At present, six flights are operated per week by Air India on the Delhi-Surat-Delhi sector.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) No, Sir. Upkeep and maintenance of an airport is a continuous process depending upon traffic demand, number of flights, commercial viability etc. Surat airport has been upgraded to accommodate A 321 type of aircraft operations and functional for domestic operations. At this airport, various facilities are available namely (i) Runway of length 2250 m, (ii) Instrument Landing System (ILS) facility, (iii) A new Terminal Building, and (iv) New apron to accommodate 4 A 321 type of aircraft.

Incidents of air-miss

1649. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the airports in India have witnessed

several "air-miss" in the recent past;

(b) the reasons for such air-miss, which could have caused a disaster;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(d) whether the incidents were due to overworked and understaffed traffic controllers;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken by Government to stop recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) There have been 13 air-proximity incidents during the year 2010. However, none of them fell into a category of "critical incident" as modern aircrafts are equipped with Traffic Collision and Avoidance System (TCAS) and preventive actions were taken by Air Traffic Control Officers (ATCOs)/ Pilots well in advance.

(c) All the incidents including air-proximity incidents are investigated as per laid down procedures.

(d) No, Sir. There is no shortage of air traffic management services including Air Traffic Control (ATC), communication, navigation and surveillance to deal with air safety.

(e) Does not arise.

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

created for better surveillance and regulation of Air Traffic Management.

Maintenance base in UAE

1650. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India (AI) is to set up maintenance base in the United Arab Emirates (UAE);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of such base set up by AI in other countries as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) Air India does not have any plans to set up a maintenance base in UAE or in any other foreign country. However, Air India has positioned its technical personnel in Dubai, Dammam, Hong Kong, Jeddah, London, New York, Newark and Riyadh for the transit and turn around checks of its aircraft operating through these stations.

Power failure at Mumbai airport

1651. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mumbai airport is facing frequent power failure at peak hours;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that over a month ago the Airports Authority of India (AAI) had written to Mumbai International Airport Ltd. (MIAL) about the poor condition of cables connecting the Air Traffic Controller (ATC) radar and other installations at airport;

(d) the reasons for not taking remedial measures by the MIAL to ensure the constant power supply at airport; and

(e) by when the work of replacing the cables is likely to be completed?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Few cable were cut during the construction activities. However, the same were immediately repaired/replaced. Utmost care is taken to minimise damage during construction activities and whenever any damages takes place, cable is replaced by a new cable immediately.

User development fee at Trivendrum airport

1652. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has any plan to change User Development Fee (UDF) from the international passengers at the Trivandrum International Airport in Thiruvananthapuram;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Kerala has opposed the proposal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI) proposes to charge User Development Fee to Rs.755/- per embarking international passenger.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Government of Kerala has filed an appeal before Airports Economic Regulatory Authority Appellate Tribunal (AERAAT) to set aside AERA order No.01/2010-11 dated 05.05.2010. AERAAT is an independent quasi-judicial authority, which is free to take a final decision in this matter.

Demand for UPAlE for saving AI

1653. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Platform of Air India Employees (UPAlE) had met the Prime Minister in the month of May this year seeking his intervention to save the Air India (AI) which is suffering huge losses since the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details of their demand and the reaction of Prime Minister thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) There is no information of such meeting.

ATC in metropolitan cities

†1654. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the prescribed number of Air Traffic Controller (ATC) at airports in the metropolitan cities of the country for take off and landing of planes;

(b) whether the planes taking off and landing in the metropolitan cities of the country are in excess of the prescribed number;

(c) if so, whether safety of air passengers is being ignored; and

(d) whether exceeding the prescribed capacity of landing and take off of planes, is safe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) The status of sanctioned and actual manpower of Air Traffic Controllers in Metro airports in respective order are as under:

Delhi - 225, 216; Mumbai- 242, 214; Chennai-180,140; and Kolkata- 197,169.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Cancellation/diversion of flights in North Easter region

1655. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that the frequent cancellation and diversion of flights take place at various airports in North Eastern Region (NER);

(b) the details of cancellation and diversion of flights indicating their number and dates since March, 2009 in NERs airports and the reasons therefor;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether flight disruption at Lengpui Airport at Aizwal is due to delay in the commissioning of the Instrument Landing System (ILS) and very high frequency omni directional radio range (VOR) at the airport become frequently out of order; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) From March, 2009 to June, 2010 a total of 1914 flights cancelled/diverted In the North Eastern Region due to weather, technical reasons, operational reasons, Bandh, Watch Hour and other commercial reasons. The details are as under :

Airline	Flight Cancellation/Diversions					
	Weather	Technical	Operational	Bandh	Watch Hour	Commercial Others
NACIL	174	133	84	12	6	100
Alliance	131	261	26	2	18	-
Air Jet & JetLite	141	56	215	-	-	130
Kingfisher	83	49	-	7	-	125
SpiceJet	43	16	2	5	10	7
Go Air	-	-	-	-	-	-
IndiGo	30	6	-	16	4	22
TOTAL	602	521	327	42	38	384

(c) Instrument Landing System (ILS) installed at Lengpui airport and is under calibration. As far as VOR is concerned, Lengpui airport is equipped with Doppler Very High Omni- Range (DVOR) and there was no frequent out of order of this facility. However, from 6.6.2010 (1125 IST) to 8.6.2010 (1530 IST), this facility was unserviceable and flight operations was disrupted during this period due to visibility being below operating minima.

(d) The facility was restored on 08.06.2010 and has been functioning

satisfactorily.

Sanctioned strength of NACIL

1656. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctity and authority of sanctioned strength in regulating the hierarchical number of any cadre in Government owned institution like the Central Public Sector Enterprises(CPSE), Air India;

(b) whether the National Aviation Company of India Limited (NACIL) erstwhile Indian Airlines ever done away with the concept of sanctioned strength;

(c) if so, what is its effective date and what did that summarily mean; and

(d) whether any Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSE) is allowed to regulate its employees strength without any sanctioned strength to its cadres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (d) The strength of Board Level posts of a CPSE is regulated in accordance with the instructions issued by Department of Public Enterprises from time to time. As regards, Below Board level posts, strength in any cadre is determined based on manpower requirements' study carried out by the user departments.

(b) and (c) With the rolling back of retirement age from 60 years to 58 years in the year 2000 and in view of general ban imposed on direct recruitment in non operational categories, NACIL(I) resorted to redeployment of manpower from areas of surplus manpower to areas of shortages. Thus the HR integration at the merger stage was conceived on the basis of the existing strength.

Status of Biju Patnaik airport

†1657. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand or proposal has been sent by the State Government of Orissa for according the status of international airport to Biju Patnaik Airport in Bhubaneswar;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken so far in this direction;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether in terms of passenger convenience a provision for "Delhi- Varanasi -Bodhgaya-Bhubaneswar" flight sector is under consideration of the Ministry;

(d) if so, the time by which this sector would be made operational; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Government of Orissa had sent a proposal to grant international status to Biju Patnaik Airport at Bhubaneswar.

The essential parameters to consider declaring of an airport as international *inter-alia* include international sector traffic potential, requirements of airlines, availability of international cargo complex, adequate size of terminal building, night landing facilities, landing facilities, navigational aids, customs immigration, health and plant quarantine etc. and bilateral agreement with foreign countries. Taking into account the above requirements and demand from general and other agencies, declaration of domestic airports as international airports are considered from time to time. This airport has been taken up for development and upgradation to international standards.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. However, 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. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places including Bhubaneswar airport depending upon the traffic demand and commercial judgment etc.

Awareness drive against dietary supplements containing steroid

1658. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has warned the public against using some steroid containing products available as 'Dietary Supplements';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such steroid containing products are finding their way in the country from the United States of America (USA) where the products have been banned; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to check the entry of such products' in the country and also to make the public aware not to use such products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India have issued a 'Press note cum-Advisory' about products containing steroid/steroid like substances marketed as Dietary Supplement.

(c) and (d) No such report of entry of products in country has been received. However, due to possibility of entry of some dietary supplements containing steroids/ steroid like substances which are distributed through the internet, the advisory has been sent to all concerned.

User fee at Trivendrum airport

1659. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scientific study has been conducted before deciding the user fee for Trivandrum Airport;

(b) the total cost of the new terminal project; and

(c) the annual estimated user fee collection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) A New Terminal Building has been constructed at Trivandrum airport at a total cost of Rs. 289.60 crores. In order to achieve a reasonable return on the capital employed i.e., the total investment made including the cost of the new terminal building and other existing capital expenditure and taking into account the projected revenue and expenses of the airport based on long term traffic forecast, a proposal was made by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) to the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) for levy of User Development Fee (UDF).

The proposal was examined by AERA which is a quasi-judicial independent authority and the decision was taken by it after conducting stakeholders consultation to levy a UDF of Rs. 755/- per departing

international passenger.

The annual expected collection from UDF at Trivandrum airport is Rs.64 crores approximately.

This aims to bridge the gap between the targeted revenue and expected revenue based on the projected growth in traffic.

Performance of scheduled airlines

1660. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the domestic passengers carried by the scheduled airlines in the country in the second quarter of 2010, airlines-wise;

(b) whether private airlines viz. Jet Airways and Kingfisher have performed better as compared to Air India (Domestic) during the said period;

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

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the performance of Air India (Domestic)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) 133.39 lakhs domestic passengers carried by the scheduled airlines in the country in the second quarter of 2010 (April-June 2010). Airlines wise details are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) The market share in terms of passengers carried was highest for Kingfisher (21.1%) followed by Jet Airways (18.5%), whereas the market share of Air India (domestic) is 17%.

(d) Apart from releasing an amount of Rs. 800 crores in two tranches of Rs. 400 crores each in February and March, 2010 in the form of equity, Government has made a provision of Rs. 1200 crores towards equity in the Budget 2010-11, the release of which shall be considered on achievement of specified targets. Besides, Government has also appointed four non-official part time Directors on the Board of NACIL in order to render professionals and managerial advice to the Board. NACIL has also appointed a Chief Operating Officer, who shall be responsible for the operational performance of the company, including flight operations, training, base and line maintenance, Commercial and customer services, etc.

Air India takes continuous steps to improve its competitive performance. With the new air crafts inducted in AI's fleet, the new air

crafts have been deployed on all the major international and

domestic routes that would enable Air India to offer improved product in the important markets, improve on-time performance and reduce cost of operations.

Statement

Details showing number of passengers carried by Scheduled domestic airlines during second quarter of 2010

Sl.No.	Airline	April-June 2010	April-June 2010
		(2nd Quarter of 2010)	(2nd Quarter of 2010)
		Domestic	Market Share
1	Kingfisher	2808178	21.1
2	Jet Airways	2472249	18.5
3	Indigo	2148686	16.1
4	Air India (Domestic)	2268045	17.0
5	Spicejet	1757486	13.2
6	JetLite	1051884	7.9
7	Go Air	787932	5.9
8	Paramount	44820	0.3
Total (Nos.)		13339280	100.0

Note: The details of passengers indicated above in respect of Air India (domestic) are provisional. The market share in term of passenger carried was highest for Kingfisher Airlines (21.1%) followed by Jet Airways (18.5%) and Air India (Domestic) (17%) in the second quarter of 2010.

Naming of Madurai airport

1661. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing to increase the income of the Airports Authority of India (AAI) by using the infrastructure created in new centres of domestic airports such as Madurai in Tamil Nadu to have airlines routes from Paris/ London/ New York/ Singapore as the tourist flow from these countries are increasing to this area; and

(b) whether with the starting of international flights the airport would be named after Shri Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Madurai airport has not been declared as an international airport at present. However, the renaming of Madurai airport is under active consideration of the Government.

Shortage of air traffic controllers

1662. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of flights on Delhi airport have been almost doubled whereas the number of traffic controllers are almost the same;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for the shortage of Air Traffic Controllers (ATC) in the Airports Authority of India (AAI); and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to recruit traffic controller?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) The number of flights over a period of last five years has almost doubled. The number of Air Traffic Controllers (ATCOs) has also been augmented accordingly.

(b) Number of Air Traffic Controllers (ATCOs) posted and average number of flights operating at IGI airport in repective order are as under:

June (2005) -125, 422; June (2010) - 216, 741.

(c) and (d) Additional manpower requirement arose due to sudden growth in air for the following reasons: (i) Opening of new work positions to handle increased air traffic, (ii) Opening of additional sectors, (iii) Opening of new airports and commencement of new air services, (iv) Operationalisation of small airports which were earlier non-operational, (v) Increase in ATC watch hours at many airports; and (f) Attrition of Air traffic Control Officers. Air Traffic Control

Officers are being recruited regularly to fill up the vacant post. A total of 275 Junior Executives have been recently recruited.

Tax benefits in SEZs

1663. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is allowing special tax benefits in Special Economic Zones (SEZs);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Special tax benefits/facilities presently offered to SEZs are as under:

(i) Duty free import/domestic procurement of goods for development, operation and maintenance of SEZ units;

(ii) 100% Income Tax exemption on export income for SEZ units under Section 10AA of the Income Tax Act for first 5 years, 50% for next 5 years thereafter and 50% of the ploughed back export profit for next 5 years;

(iii) Exemption from minimum alternate tax under section 115JB of the Income Tax Act;

(iv) External commercial borrowing by SEZ units upto US \$ 500 million in a year without any maturity restriction through recognized banking channels.

Facilities offered to Developers:-

(a) Exemption from customs/excise duties for development of SEZs for authorized operations approved by the Board of Approvals.

(b) Income Tax exemption on income derived from the business of development of the SEZ in a block of 10 years in 15 years under Section 80-IAB of the Income Tax Act.

(c) Exemption from minimum alternate tax under Section 115 JB of the Income Tax Act.

(d) Exemption from dividend distribution tax under Section 115 O of

the Income Tax Act.

Position with regard to Service Tax benefits offered to SEZs /Developers are as under:

(i) Any taxable service provided wholly within the SEZ is exempted *ab initio*.

(ii) Taxable services provided outside the boundaries of SEZ but are for use of SEZ are exempted by way of refund *i.e.* tax has to be paid by the service provider but SEZ developer/unit can take refund of it.

(iii) SEZ units providing taxable service to DTA units are subjected to normal service tax.

(iv) Like any other service provider taxable services exported out of SEZ are not chargeable to service tax.

Central Economic Intelligence Bureau

†1664. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a Central Economic Intelligence Bureau working under the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of expenditure incurred on Central Economic Intelligence Bureau during the last three years; and

(d) whether this bureau is executing its duties successfully?

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

(b) The Central Economic Intelligence Bureau (CEIB) is the nodal agency for Economic Intelligence in the Ministry of Finance. It was set up in 1985 for coordinating and strengthening the intelligence gathering activities and enforcement action by various agencies concerned with investigation into economic offences and enforcement of economic laws.

The CEIB charter mandates the twin responsibilities of Secretariat of Economic Intelligence Council (EIC) and coordination of economic intelligence (ECOINT). As the Secretariat of the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Economic Intelligence Council (EIC), under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Finance Minister, the Bureau functions to improve coordination between the Enforcement/Intelligence agencies dealing with the economic offences and the agencies under the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.

The Bureau supervises and monitors the functioning of 22 Regional Economic Intelligence Councils (REICs) constituted amongst various enforcement and investigative agencies dealing with economic offences, which are the nodal agencies for coordination at the regional level. The CEIB also coordinates the group on economic intelligence at the centre and the Meetings of the Heads of Investigating agencies under the Department of Revenue.

The Bureau maintains data base on economic offences in the country, coordinates the project on detection of illicit cultivation of opium/poppy by satellite imagery and also coordinates the functioning of Inter Ministerial Groups (IMG) constituted by Economic Intelligence Council on tackling the menace of economic and related offences.

The Bureau also implements the COFEPOSA Act and coordinates training programmes in premier training institutions for officers of different law enforcement agencies under Ministry of Finance.

(c) Details of Expenditure during the last three years:

Financial year	Total Expenditure (in Lakh Rupees)
2007-08	314.43
2008-09	430.22
2009-10	525.86

(d) The Bureau is executing its assigned duties successfully.

Market access of small investor

1665. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a small investor has direct market access to trade on the Indian Stock Exchanges, i.e. NSE and BSE or do they have to invest through brokers;

(b) the transaction charges that the stock brokers pay to the stock exchanges and the commission that the stock brokers are allowed to charge from the retail investors; and

(c) whether stock brokers are liable for financial information provided through online trading portal or through any other means?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) At present, small investor has no direct market access to trade on Indian Stock Exchanges. The Securities & Exchange Board of India (SEBI), on April' 08, has introduced the facility of Direct Market Access (DMA) for institutional clients only under which the client has access to the exchange trading system through the broker's infrastructure without manual intervention by the broker.

(b) The maximum commission/ brokerage that can be charged by a broker has been specified in the Stock Exchange Regulations and bye laws. As per the bye laws of BSE and NSE, a broker cannot charge more than 2.5 percent brokerage from its clients.

(c) Stock brokers are liable for the financial information provided through online trading portal or through any other means subject to the disclaimers disclosed.

Banking sector liberalisation

1666. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has decided to review the status of the financial sector to see whether the banking industry is ready for further liberalisation;

(b) if so, whether several foreign banks have approached Government to set up their base in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether allowing foreign banks to set up their base in India may effect the Indian banks already operating in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Indian banking system, by and large, remained unscathed in the recent financial crisis. Subsequently, it was announced in the Union Budget Speech 2010-11 to ensure that the banking system grows in size and sophistication to meet the needs of a modern economy. Besides, there is a need to extend the geographic coverage of banks and improve access to banking services. In this context, it was announced that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is considering giving some additional banking licenses to private sector players, including Non-Banking Financial Companies, if they meet the RBI's eligibility criteria.

Thereafter, in line with the above announcement, the Governor, RBI proposed in the Annual Policy Statement for the year 2010-11 to prepare a discussion paper marshalling the international practices, the Indian experience as also the extent ownership and governance (O&G) guidelines on licensing of new banks and place it on RBI's website by end -July 2010 for wider comments and feedback. It will take some more time for RBI to come up with the final version of the same.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. As on date, applications, received by RBI from 18 foreign banks for opening maiden branch/Representative Office, are under various stages of progress.

(d) and (e) As on 30 June, 2010, more than 300 foreign bank branches are present in the country. The revision of the 'Roadmap for presence of foreign banks in India' by RBI was due in April 2009. However, the global financial markets were in turmoil and there were uncertainties surrounding the financial strength of banks around the world. Accordingly, the Annual Policy Statement of April 2009 indicated the intent to continue with the current policy and procedures governing the presence of foreign banks in India and to review its roadmap after due consultation with the stakeholders once there was greater clarity regarding stability and recovery of the global financial system.

A year later, as the global financial markets started to improve and various international fora became proactive in setting out policy frameworks incorporating the lessons learnt from the crisis, it was announced in the RBI Annual Policy Statement 2010-11, on April 20, 2010 that "drawing lessons from the crisis, it is proposed to prepare a

discussion paper on the mode of presence of foreign banks through branch or Wholly-Owned Subsidiary (WOS) by September 2010."

Safeguarding the interest of locker holders

1667. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Ministry to safeguard the interest of locker holders of banks in case of theft;

(b) the steps taken to find out owner of unclaimed deposits lying in various banks since long time;

(c) whether there is any agenda to utilize these unclaimed deposits for social welfare scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) In terms of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Master Circular dated July 1, 2010 on Customer Service, banks have been advised that they should exercise due care and necessary precautions for the protection of the lockers provided to the customer. Banks should also review the system in force for operation of safe deposit vaults/ lockers at their branches on an on-going basis and take necessary steps. The security procedure should be well documented and the concerned staff should be properly trained in the procedure. The internal auditors of the bank should ensure that the procedures are strictly adhered to.

(b) to (d) RBI has stipulated that banks should play a more proactive role in finding the whereabouts of the account holders, whose accounts have remained inoperative. Banks should make an annual review of accounts in which there are no operations for more than one year and the bank may approach the customers and inform them in writing that there has been no operation in their accounts and ascertain the reasons for the same. If letters are returned undelivered, they may immediately be put on inquiry to find out the whereabouts of customers or their legal heirs, in case they are deceased. In case the whereabouts of the customers are not traceable, banks should consider contacting the persons who had introduced the account holder. Bank could also consider contacting the employer/or any other person whose details are available with it. Banks may also consider launching a special drive for finding the whereabouts of the customers/legal heirs in respect of existing accounts which have

already been transferred to the separate ledger of 'inoperative account'.

Government/ RBI have not outlined any agenda to utilize the unclaimed deposits for social welfare schemes. The amount of unclaimed deposit lies with the respective Banks and is utilised by them for their general business like any other deposits.

Pension of Gramin Bank employees

1668. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the employees of Gramin Banks are getting less pension than that of the Class IV employees of the Central Government and State Governments;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps to be taken by Government to provide substantial amount as pension to the employees of Gramin Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Regional Rural Bank (RRB) employees and officers' superannuation benefits are governed by the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and the benefits are admissible as per the provisions of this Act. Accordingly, the RRB employees and officers contribute 12% of their Pay and Dearness Allowance upto a ceiling of Rs.6500/- to Provident Fund with an equal amount of contribution by the employer bank. As per the National Industrial Tribunal (NIT) Award and the recommendations made by the Equation Committee, the employees and officers of RRBs are to be governed under the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952, until they are exempted from the purview of the Act.

Trading in NSE

1669. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of clients identities and PAN identities who trade actively in National Stock Exchange (NSE) and contribute 50 per cent, 60 per cent, 70 per cent, 80 per cent and 90 per cent of the total trading turnover on average daily basis in the Cash Equity and Equity Futures and Options segment;

(b) how many of these trades are proprietary trades; and

(c) the percentage of turnover on average daily basis contributed by top 25 brokers of (NSE) in the Cash Equity and Equity Futures and Options segment separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) During the first quarter of the current financial year (Apr-Jun 2010), more than 30.90 lakh clients traded on the cash equity segment of NSE. About 52% of the Exchange turnover was contributed by retail, High Net-worth Individuals (HNI), corporate clients etc., while institutional clients contributed about 24% and proprietary traders contributed about 24% of the turnover. Of the above, about 1,92,200 clients (including 582 proprietary traders) contributed to 90%, 41,654 clients (including 499 proprietary traders) contributed 80%, 8,727 (including 413 proprietary traders) clients contributed 70%, 1,563 clients (including 271 proprietary traders) contributed to 60% and 451 clients (including 156 proprietary traders) contributed to 50% of the turnover of the Exchange.

During the above period, more than 5.57 lakh clients traded on the Futures & Options segments of NSE. About 52% of the Exchange turnover was contributed by retail, HNI, corporate clients etc. while institutional clients contributed about 12% and proprietary traders contributed about 36% of the turnover. Of the above, about 18,035 clients (including 520 proprietary traders) contributed to 90%, 2,188 clients (including 363 proprietary traders) contributed 80%, 537 (including 207 proprietary traders) clients contributed 70%, 223 clients (including 118 proprietary traders) contributed to 60% and 106 clients (including 58 proprietary traders) contributed to 50% of the turnover of the Exchange.

(c) The top 25 trading members of NSE accounted for about 42% and 43% of the cash equity and equity stock futures and options turnover respectively during the period April to June 2010.

Capital support to RRBS

1670. SHRI MOHAMMED AMIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has appointed a committee under Deputy

Governor, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for extending capital support to the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs); and

(b) what are the main recommendations of this committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. K.C. Chakrabarty, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India was constituted in September, 2009 to examine the financials of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) with respect to Capital-to-Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR).

The Committee has, *inter-alia* recommended the following:

- 40 RRBs need to be recapitalized out of 82 RRBs;
- Total amount of recapitalization is assessed at Rs.2,200 crore and to be released in two, installments i.e. Rs. 1,337.50 crore in 2010-11 and Rs. 862.50 crore in 2011-12;
- The amount of recapitalization to be shared by the shareholders i.e. Central Government, concerned State Governments and the concerned Sponsor Banks in proportion to their share;
- Need for an additional amount of Rs. 700 crore for North Eastern and Eastern Region RRBs, if they are not able to achieve the required minimum CRAR despite infusion of the assessed amount;
- The amount of recapitalization to be released subject to MOU being signed by the Chairman of RRB with NABARD regarding achievement /performance parameters specified.

Rate of refinancing loan by RBI

1671. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that as per the Central Government policy, Co-operative Banks are providing loans to farmers at 7 per cent from the year 2006 but according to the State Government of Rajasthan, the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is increasing its rate of re-finance by half per cent every year when it is committed to provide 40 per cent of re-finance at concessional rates of 2.5 per cent; and

(b) if so, whether Government's request to freeze the interest rate of concessional crop loan by NABARD will be considered by the centre so

as to provide 50 per cent re-finance at 2.5 per cent interest rate to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that as per Government of India (GoI) policy, crop loan to farmers is being extended by lending institutions w.e.f. 2006-07 @ 7% p.a. (upto Rs. 3 lakh crop loan). The Cooperative Banks providing Crop Loans (upto Rs. 3 lakh) @7% p.a. to farmers were eligible for refinance from NABARD at the rate of 2.5% p.a for 2006-07 allowing a margin of 4.5% for 3 tier Cooperative structure which is to be brought down subsequently by 0.5% each year to 3% by 2009-10. Accordingly, NABARD had provided refinance at the rate of 2.5%, 3%, 3.5%, 4% p.a for the year 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 by increasing refinance rate @ 0.5% each year. This refinance is being provided at the rate of 4% p.a. for the year 2010-11 also to Cooperative Banks. The Government of India's policy to provide interest subvention for refinance through NABARD for Cooperative Banks is uniform across the country.

Customs duty on ship purchase

1672. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that high custom duty on purchase of ships for ship breaking in comparison to duty on melting scrap is crippling the ship breaking industry; and

(b) whether Government is considering the proposal of reduction of Custom Duty on purchase of ships for ship breaking in the financial year 2010-11 in order to boost production of secondary steel from ship breaking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Government had received representations seeking reduction in the basic Customs Duty on ships meant for breaking up from 5% to 'Nil'. It was stated that the ship breaking industry in Gujrat was facing stiff competition and decline due to increase in price of ships, liberal duty concessions in neighboring countries, environmental regulations and internal competition from finished steel and melting scrap.

However as per the data available, the number of ships arriving in

Along for breaking increased from 111 in 2005-06 to 337 in 2009-10.

(b) No, Sir.

Excise duty collections from chewing tobacco

1673. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of excise duty collection made from chewing tobacco in 2008-09 and 2009-10;

(b) the amount of excise duty collections from other tobacco varieties and products like cigarettes, bidis, cigars respectively for the years 2008-09 and 2009-10;

(c) the total excise collections from all the tobacco products in the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively;

(d) whether in view of the huge excise collected from tobacco farmers, some help will be given to them by way of cash subsidies to meet high input and labour costs; and

(e) if so, the details of such measures proposed or under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The amount of excise duty collected from chewing tobacco including Kara Masala, Kimam etc. during 2008-09 and 2009-10 is Rs. 916.63 crore and Rs. 1062.05 crore respectively.

(b) The excise duty collections from other tobacco varieties and products like cigarettes, bidis, cigars for the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 is Rs. 9798.75 crore and Rs. 10045.35 crore respectively.

(c) The total excise collections from all the tobacco products in the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 is Rs. 13300.31 crore and Rs. 13853.29 crore respectively.

(d) and (e) Excise duty is a levy on manufacture and tobacco farmers are not subject to this levy. There is no proposal to extend cash subsidies to growers to meet input and labour cost.

Extension of banking facilities in rural areas

†1674. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is emphasizing towards extending of bank branches especially in rural areas so as to facilitate access of banking service to farmers, farm labourers and small entrepreneurs; and

(b) whether Government is taking concrete steps to provide banking services in rural areas by opening banks, business correspondents, mobile banking vans, mobile telephone service and by opening zero balance accounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Financial Inclusion is an important priority of the Government as only 37% of bank branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks are in rural areas and only about 40% of the country's population has bank accounts. Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have announced various measures to increase the reach of banking services to the excluded population of the country. The RBI has recently permitted all Scheduled Commercial Banks excluding Regional Rural Banks to open branches in Tier-III to Tier-VI Centers (with a population upto 49,999 as per 2001 census), without having to take permission from the Reserve Bank of India.

Further, the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech 2010-11 stated that in order to reach the benefits of banking services to the 'Aam Aadmi', the Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), has decided to provide appropriate banking facilities to habitations having population in excess of 2000 (as per 2001 census) by March, 2012. These services will be provided using the Business Correspondent (BC) and other models with appropriate technology back up.

RBI has also advised banks to provide the facility of 'no-frills' accounts with 'nil' or very low minimum balances as well as charges that would make such accounts accessible to vast sections of population. Both public and private sector banks have been opening such accounts. RBI has reported that banking sector as a whole has opened 3.92 crore such accounts as on March 31, 2010.

Several other initiatives have also been taken by the Government of India and the RBI for furthering the reach of banking services and financial inclusion. These include easier credit facilities for the smaller customers, simpler Know Your Customer (KYC) norms, permission to

use smart cards, mobile hand held electronic devices for banking transactions, liberalization of Bank Branch and ATM authorization policies and encouraging Financial Literacy / Credit Counseling. For mobile

banking transactions banks are now permitted by RBI 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. The maximum value of such transfers shall be Rs 5000/- per transaction.

Diversion of planned funds

1675. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of planned funds allocations that have been diverted to known plan expenditure by various Government Departments, year-wise during last three years especially the Department of Pharmaceuticals;

(b) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) examines such diversion of funds during audits;

(c) if so, the details of cases where such lapses have been noticed; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not examining the diversion of funds by various Government Departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Data on diversion of Plan Funds to Non Plan expenditure by various Ministries/ Departments is not centrally maintained. The Department of Pharmaceutical has been created in July, 2008 from erstwhile Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals. Its First DDG has been approved by the Parliament from the Financial Year 2009-10. During the year (2009-10) no Plan fund allocation has been diverted to Non-Plan side.

(b) to (d) Yes. Diversion of funds as noticed during audit of transactions and performance audit of various plan schemes/programmes are reported in the Audit Reports of C&AG tabled in the Parliament every year.

Sovereign Wealth Fund

1676. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to establish a Sovereign Wealth Fund for pursuing the strategic investment opportunities abroad;

(b) the nature of the fund and how the fund would be generated; and

(c) what return does Government expect out of such an exercise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) In the past, the Government had examined a proposal to create a Sovereign Fund of US \$ 5 billion for financing acquisitions of companies abroad. However, it was decided not to pursue this proposal. It was felt at that time that a number of avenues for funding of acquisition abroad were available and that money was not a primary constraint for Indian Companies to acquire assets/companies abroad.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Inflation basket

1677. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new products have been included in new inflation basket this year and some old products excluded; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government has initiated the process for revising the base year of WPI from 1993-94 to 2004-05 together with an enlargement of the commodity basket and number of respondents to better reflect the structural changes in the economy. The commodity basket for the new series of WPI is under consideration with inclusion/substitution of new/emerging items based on their relative importance in economy/ group wise transactions in the base year and the availability of regular price data.

Multipurpose workmen for RRBs

1678. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any post or designation namely Multipurpose in case of "workmen" in the Public Sector Banks; and

(b) whether Government has advised the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)

to create such posts/designation with the word "multipurpose" in case of
"workmen" in the Regional Rural Banks?

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

(b) On the recommendations of the committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Y.S.P.Thorat the then Chairman of National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) to formulate a comprehensive Human Resource Policy for Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), the posts of Group 'B' and 'C' have been designated as Office Assistant (Multipurpose) and Office Attendant (Multipurpose) in RRBs.

Shortcomings in Kisan Credit Card

†1679. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are so many shortcomings in the Kisan Credit Card scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received complaints in this regard from all over the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government has formulated any policy to remove these shortcomings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that some studies have revealed that farmers are at several places not aware of salient features of the Kisan Credit Card Scheme, in some cases the credit limit sanctioned under KCC is not adequate and some farmers have availed more than one KCC Card on the same land holding, etc. The Government of India had constituted a High Level Task Force to, *inter alia*, examine and suggest measures for improving the efficiency of KCC scheme including proposing revised operational guidelines for the distribution and sanction of KCC limit.

NABARD has reported that complaints received in this regard are redressed after seeking

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

reports from the banks concerned. Data as sought for is not maintained centrally by the Government of India. All such complaints are forwarded to NABARD or the concerned Banks for redressal.

Sharing of details of black money account

1680. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several countries have submitted to Government, data on Non-Resident Indians (NRI) black money;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government to bring the money back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) Yes Madam, The German Tax Authorities have provided to the Indian Government information available with them regarding accounts concerning Indian nationals with the LGT bank of Liechtenstein. This information has been provided by the German authorities under the Article concerning exchange of information of the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between India and Germany read with the Protocol thereto. On the basis of this information, assessment proceedings were reopened and cases were centralized in different central charges in Chennai, Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata. Assessments have been made against total 18 individual cases involving total assessed income of Rs 43.83 Crore and total demand of Rs 24.26 Crore. Penalty proceedings for concealment of income have separately been initiated in all these cases.

Stimulus package

1681. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government evolved and provided stimulus package for the industrial corporate sector for facilitating economic growth in the wake of economic recession since 2008-09;

(b) if so, the details of stimulus so evolved and provided indicating total volume of the packages, year-wise for the respective sectors and outcome thereof;

(c) whether similar stimulus packages have also been evolved for the micro, small and medium enterprises;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. In order to revive the economy and the industrial sector in the wake of economic slowdown during 2008-09, the Government evolved and implemented series of stimulus packages encompassing the entire spectrum of sectors of the economy which, *inter alia*, included increased Plan and non-Plan expenditure, tax and export incentives. The Reserve Bank of India also complemented the Government efforts by easing monetary policy. The details of the stimulus measures taken by the Government are given in the Statement (*See below*). Due to the impact of stimulus packages implemented by the Government the overall economic growth and industrial growth revived during 2009-10. As per the revised estimates of national income released by CSO, GDP at constant (2004-05) prices has increased to 7.4 per cent during 2009-10 as compared to 6.7 per cent in 2008-09. The industrial sector achieved a growth rate of 9.3 per cent during 2009-10 as against a growth rate of 3.9 per cent during 2008-09. Exports are also reviving and during April-June 2010 exports have increased by 32.2 per cent in dollar terms as against the negative growth of -3.6 per cent during the financial year 2009-10.

(c) to (e) Yes Sir. The Government, the Reserve Bank of India and the Public Sector Banks have taken several measures for protecting and providing stimulus to the micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) which, *inter-alia*, include : (i) extending the loan limit under Credit Guarantee Scheme from Rs. 50 lakh to Rs. 1 crore with a guarantee cover of 50 per cent; (ii) increasing the guarantee cover under the Credit Guarantee Scheme from 80 per cent to 85 per cent of credit facility up to Rs. 5 lakh; (iii) interest subvention of 2 per cent in pre and post-shipment export credit to small and medium enterprises (SME) sector; (iv) refinance limit of Rs. 7000 crore to Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) for incremental on-lending to the micro and small enterprises (MSE) sector; (v) grant of need-based *ad hoc* working capital demand loans up to 20 per cent of the existing fund-based limits; and (vi) reduction in interest rates for borrowing by micro enterprises by 1 per cent and in respect of SMEs by 0.5 per cent.

Statement

Details of stimulus packages provided by the Government

The Government provided three successive stimulus packages and also stepped up public spending during the last four months of 2008-09 and 2009-10. These measures were supplemented by the Reserve Bank of India in the area of money and credit facilitation to stimulate the economy. The Government, *inter alia*, initiated the following steps:

1. In order to provide a contra-cyclical stimulus via plan expenditure, the Government enhanced plan expenditure by Rs 20,000 crore and stepped up the total spending programme in the balance four months of the 2008-09. The Government further stepped up the Plan and non-Plan expenditure during 2009-10. To help maintain the momentum of expenditure at the State Government level, States were allowed to raise additional market borrowings of 0.5 per cent of their Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), amounting to about Rs 30,000 crore, for capital expenditure.

2. As an immediate measure to encourage additional spending, an across-the-board cut of 4 per cent in the *ad valorem* Cenvat rate was effected on all products other than petroleum and those where the current rate was less than 4 per cent. Subsequently, the 4 per cent across-the-board excise duty cut was extended beyond March 31, 2009, and an additional 2 per cent cut in excise duty and 2 per cent cut in service tax was effected. Excise duty on bulk cement was reduced to 8 per cent or Rs 230 per metric tonne, whichever is higher.

3. Pre and post-shipment export credit for labour intensive exports, *i.e.*, textiles (including handlooms, carpets and handicrafts), leather, gems & jewellery, marine products and SME sector was made more attractive by providing an interest subvention of 2 per cent subject to minimum rate of interest of 7 per cent per annum. Duty drawback benefits on certain items including knitted fabrics, bicycles, agricultural hand tools and specified categories of yarn was enhanced. These changes took effect retrospectively from September 1, 2008.

4. Additional funds of Rs. 1100 crore were provided to ensure full refund of Terminal Excise duty/CST and the Government back-up guarantee was made available to ECGC to the extent of Rs.350 crore to enable it to

provide guarantee for exports to difficult markets/products.

5. Exporters were allowed refund of service tax on foreign agent commissions of up to 10 per cent of FOB value of exports. Exporters were also allowed to refund of service tax on output services while availing of benefits under Duty Drawback Scheme.

6. The Reserve Bank announced a refinance facility of Rs.4000 crore for the National Housing Bank. In addition, expenditure on Indira Awas Yojana was increased. As a further measure public sector banks announced a package for borrowers of home loans in two categories: (1) upto Rs.5 lakhs and (2) Rs. 5 lakh-Rs. 20 lakh.

7. For Textile sector an additional allocation was made to clear the entire backlog in Technology Up-gradation Fund (TUF) Scheme and all items of handicrafts were included under 'Vishesh Krishi & Gram Udyog Yojana'.

8. Government decided to authorise the India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) to raise funds through tax-free bonds to refinance bank lending of longer maturity to eligible infrastructure projects, particularly in highways and port sectors.

9. In order to stimulate transport sector, Government departments were allowed to take up replacement of Government vehicles within the allowed budget, in relaxation of extant economy instructions. States, as a onetime measure, were provided assistance under the JNNURM for the purchase of buses for their urban transport systems. Accelerated depreciation of 50 per cent was also provided for commercial vehicles' purchase.

10. Import Duty on Naphtha for use in the Power sector was removed to encourage power generation.

11. To boost Steel sector export duty on pig iron, iron & steel ingots, bars and rods was removed and import duty of 5 per cent on steel was reintroduced and DEPB was partially restored.

Flow of illegitimate funds in the country

1682. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of measures taken by Government during the last six

years for plugging the avenues of flow of illegitimate funds routed through tax havens into the capital market and other enterprises;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government initiated negotiations with authorities in the countries having Double Taxation Avoidance Treaties (DTATs) with India seeking revisions thereof; and

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating outcome of such negotiations especially with Mauritius, Cayman Island etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Immediate appropriate action is taken by the Directorate of Enforcement under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, whenever any specific case of unauthorized maintenance of foreign bank account or retention of funds in foreign banks by any person resident in India comes to its notice.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir, India has taken steps to re-negotiate all existing Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) to revise Article concerning Exchange of Information to specifically provide for exchange of banking information, if in case such a provision does not exist in the existing Article.

Government has proposed to review the India-Mauritius Double Taxation Avoidance Convention (DTAC) to incorporate appropriate changes in the DTAC for prevention of treaty shopping and to strengthen the mechanism for exchange of information on tax matters between India and Mauritius. For this purpose a Joint Working Group (JWG) comprising members from the Government of India and the Government of Mauritius was constituted in 2006 to *inter-alia* put in place adequate safeguards to prevent misuse of the India-Mauritian DTAC. Since then, JWG has had six rounds of meetings. Consistent efforts are being made by the Indian Government to find mutually acceptable solutions for addressing India's concerns.

India does not have a DTAA with Cayman Islands. India has taken steps to conclude a Tax Information Exchange Agreement (TIEA) in line with International standards, with Cayman Islands, as India does not want to enter into DTAA with Cayman Islands.

Mitigation of financial hardship of common man

1683. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while reviewing its current year

performance, Government is satisfied that it could mitigate Financial
hardship of any section of society of common man;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is its targets, for secondary preference, agenda thereafter; and

(d) the special step being taken to ensure hundred per cent accomplishment on them is achieved against any odds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued directives to banks on lending under Priority Sector. As per extant guidelines of RBI on Priority Sector Lending (PSL) available at www.rbi.org.in), the Domestic Commercial Banks have to lend 40% of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC or credit equivalent amount of off-balance sheet exposure, whichever is higher) under PSL. For the foreign banks, this target is 32% of ANBC.

Within overall PSL target, Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks have to lend 18% of ANBC to agriculture sector and 10% to weaker sections, comprising of small & marginal farmers, artisans, SCs & STs, advances to Self Help Groups (SHGs), advance under Government sponsored schemes such as Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Differential Rate of Interest (DRI), Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) etc. and loans to distressed people to prepay their debt to informal sector.

As per RBI data (latest available), the total loans outstanding under PSL as on 31st March, 2009 under various sub targets was:

(Rs. in crore)	
Sectors	Loan outstanding as on 31st March, 2009
Overall PSL	9,65,773
Agriculture	3,74,273
Weaker Sections	1,82,687
Education Loans	27,710
Housing Loans	2,10,053
Micro and Small Enterprises	2,57,361

Source: RBI

Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks having shortfall in lending to PSL target (40% of ANBC) and/or agriculture lending target (18% of ANBC) and/or weaker section lending target (10% of ANBC) are allocated amounts for contribution to the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) with NABARD or Funds with other Financial Institutions, as specified by RBI.

Kisan Credit Card Scheme

1684. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers who have been provided Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) during the last three years;

(b) the total amount distributed to the farmers, till date, since the inception of the Kisan Credit Card Scheme;

(c) the total number of farmers benefited with the scheme till now; and

(d) the present status of recovery of loan given to the farmers through KCC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported the number of Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) issued to the farmers all over India during the last three years as under:-

Sl.No.	Year	Total no. of farmers who have been issued KCC during the year
1	2007-08	8469602
2	2008-09	8592473
3	2009-10	7849966

(b) to (d) The KCC Scheme was introduced in August 1998, to provide adequate and timely credit to farmers in a hassle free and cost effective manner. The Scheme is being implemented by Cooperative Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Commercial Banks throughout the country. The banking system has issued 925.17 lakh KCCs cumulatively as on 31 March 2010, since inception. An amount of Rs. 4,17,326 Crores has been sanctioned under KCCs till 31 March 2010, since the inception.

Listing of 35 PSUs on stock market

1685. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to list 35 Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) on stock markets over next five years which will get almost Rs.1.5 lakh crores as revenue from this listing;

(b) whether the Ministry has accorded approval in this regard;

(c) whether in addition India is also to sell stakes in ten PSUs including Mineral and Metal Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (MMTC), Coal India, Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL), Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL) and Shipping Corporation of India; and

(d) whether the Cabinet has already approved for SAIL disinvestment in the current financial year?

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

(b) Not applicable in view of reply to (a) above.

(c) Government is considering stake sale through public offerings in MMTC Ltd., Coal India Ltd., Steel Authority of India Ltd., Shipping Corporation of India, Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd., Manganese Ore India Ltd. and Hindustan Copper India Ltd.

(d) Government has approved 10% Further Public Offer and 10% of Offer For Sale out of Government shareholding of 85.82% in SAIL.

Setting up Aayakar Seva Kendras

1686. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is setting up more Aayakar Seva Kendras in some cities soon;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the parameters adopted in the setting up of such Kendras; and

(d) the funds proposed to be released for such Kendras, State-wise?

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

(b) It has been decided to set up Aayakar Seva Kendra at 11 locations during the financial year 2010-11. The state-wise details are given below:

Sl.No.	State	Location
1.	Orissa	Bhubaneshwar
2.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
3.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar and Surat
4.	Assam	Guwahati
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
6.	West Bengal	Kolkata & Chinsurah
7.	Punjab	Ludhiana
8.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
9.	Rajasthan	Udaipur

It is intended to set-up Aayakar Seva Kendras through out the country (including the State of Andhra Pradesh) in a phased manner.

(c) The pilot was initiated at 3 locations i.e. Pune, Kochi and Chandigarh. The scheme is being extended to 11 more cities including 4 State capitals and other mid-size cities in different regions of the country.

(d) No separate funds are being released for setting-up of Aayakar Seva Kendras as of now. The concerned Chief Commissioners of Income Tax are incurring the expenditure out of the allotted budget grant.

Outstanding loan against NRIs

1687. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 4187 given in the Rajya Sabha on 4th May, 2010 and state:

(a) the details of the follow up process adopted for cases where such huge amounts are due;

(b) the details of securities provided by borrowers in accounts mentioned and whether these securities has been exploited;

(c) the details of process followed before the settlement was deemed appropriate and the methodology of settlement;

(d) whether the interest was waived and how the paying capacity of borrower was evaluated; and

(e) the details of outcome of police case filed and the details of follow-up in the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) To improve asset quality of the banks and to create a good recovery climate, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Government have taken various steps which, *inter-alia*, include prescribing prudential norms for provisioning and classification of non-performing assets, guidelines for prevention of slippages, Corporate Debt Restructuring and other restructuring schemes, One Time Settlement schemes, enactment of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002, the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005, and the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (DRT) Act, 1993 etc.

(b) to (d) In the case of M/s K.K. Maratz, engaged in export of electronics and textiles, which had obtained credit facilities of Rs.48.10 crore from Bank of India, Osaka Branch, the account went out of order and was classified as Non-Performing Asset (NPA) on 01.01.1998. The account was also treated as fraud as the borrowers and guarantors were absconding from Japan. The matter was reported to police authorities in Japan. Subsequently, the borrowers were traced at Dubai. It was observed that there was no security available against this account and hence, the branch entered into a compromise settlement with the borrowers for Rs. 22.70 crore (equivalent to present outstanding in the account), which was also agreed by the Management Committee of the Bank and accepted by the borrowers.

While RBI advises banks from time to time to take adequate care to ensure that the compromise settlements are done in a fair and transparent manner, commercial banks can frame their own Board approved policy for

compromise settlement of the Non-Performing Assets based on

RBI's extant guidelines. Considering all available ways and means, the bank has tried to ensure to recover its dues to the maximum extent possible at minimum expense/sacrifice on the part of the bank.

(e) The Bank of India, Osaka (Japan) made discrete enquiries to initiate legal action against the Directors/Guarantors in Dubai. Since the case of action was outside Dubai, the Bank has informed that its Osaka Branch was not able to proceed against the Directors/Guarantors as per Dubai laws.

Salary revision of insurance employees

1688. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is strong resentment among the employees of all categories of General Insurance Company and Life Insurance Company as there long term settlement has not yet been signed; and

(b) if so, by when Government is clearing the salary revision of insurance employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the Life Insurance Corporation of India Act, 1956 and General Insurance Business (Nationalization) Act, 1972 the Central Government is empowered to consider and notify the revision of wages of various classes of employees of public sector insurance companies. For this purpose the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and Public Sector General Insurance Companies in consultation with various employees Unions/Associations submit a detailed proposal for wage revision to the Central Government. This process has just concluded in both the organizations and shortly they will be sending their recommendation to the Government.

Exposure of banking sector to real estate

1689. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total exposure of the Indian banking system to the real estate sector; and

(b) the extent of restructuring / deferment / write-offs of such loans that have been affected by public sector banks over the last two years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The total exposure of the Indian Banking System (excluding Regional Rural Banks and Local Area Banks) to the Real Estate Sector as on 31 March 2010 was Rs.5,69,982 crore.

(b) The details of the extent of restructuring / deferment / write-offs specific to Real Estate Sector loans, that have been effected by Public Sector Banks is not generated in the Management Information System of Reserve Bank of India. However, the total write-off (including compromise settlements) effected by Public Sector Banks is Rs.7,217 crore and Rs.10,966 crore for years 2008-09 and 2009-10, respectively.

Impact of current monetary policy

1690. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the effect of the current monetary policy of low interest rates and liquidity, on creation of asset bubbles; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure that no asset bubbles are being created and there is no disruptive effect of correction of these asset bubbles on the banking system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) followed an accommodative monetary policy stance beginning mid-September 2008, by reducing its policy rates (repo and reverse repo rate) and injecting liquidity into the system to mitigate the adverse impact of the global financial crisis on the Indian economy. Various measures initiated played a crucial role in instilling confidence among market participants and in ensuring that the economy recovered as early as possible.

However, in view of the rising inflation and the risk of it impinging on inflationary expectations, RBI began the process of exit from the expansionary monetary policy beginning October 2009. One of the reasons for beginning the reversal of monetary easing was to avoid any potential

asset price

build up arising from the large amount of liquidity in the system. The exit policy began with the termination of some sector-specific facilities (such as the special refinance facility and the term repo facility) and restoration of the statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) of scheduled commercial banks to its pre-crisis level in the Second Quarter Review of October 2009. The provisioning requirement for advances to the commercial real estate sector classified as 'standard assets' was also raised from 0.4 per cent to 1.0 per cent.

Since January 2010, continuing the process of exit, the Reserve Bank has so far cumulatively raised the CRR by 1 per cent to 6.0% of scheduled bank's net demand and time liabilities (NDTL), thereby absorbing Rs.48,500 crore of surplus liquidity. The repo rate has been increased by 100 basis points to 5.75% and reverse repo rate has been increased by 125 basis points to 4.5% during 2010.

RBI guidelines regarding credit cards' fee

1691. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has recently directed banks and financial institutions to strictly follow the guidelines regarding transparency in charging interest rates and levying other fees on credit cards for customers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the various banks operating in the country either in public sector or in private sector are charging different rates from customers on credit cards and banks drafts etc.;

(d) whether the RBI guidelines/directives are openly being flouted by such banks; and

(e) if so, the penal actions Government proposes to take against such banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) In order to ensure that Banks/ Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) run their credit card operations in a fair and

regulated manner, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had issued Master Circular on Credit Card operations on 1st July, 2010. These guidelines cover various issues

concerning credit card operations like adoption of Fair Practice Code, interest rates and other charges on protection of customers against wrongful billing, liabilities and responsibilities of the banks, etc.

In terms of RBI circular dated 9th July, 2010, banks have been advised to strictly adhere to the guidelines contained in the Master Circular on credit card operations both in letter and spirit, failing which RBI shall be constrained to initiate suitable penal action, including levy of monetary penalties, under the relevant statutory provisions.

Service charges are decided by individual banks on their own, having regard to cost of rendering various services and as such there is no uniformity in the service charges for credit cards and issuance of demand drafts by different banks. Since the RBI has not fixed rates to be charged on their services and banks are free to determine interest rates and service charges, there is no violation of RBI guidelines/ directives by banks. Under the Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2006 as amended in February, 2009, Banking Ombudsman can award compensation upto Rs. 1.00 lakh in case of complaints arising out of credit card operations by banks, taking into account the loss of time, expenses incurred, harassment and mental anguish suffered by the complainant.

Trading turnover of top companies in NSE

1692. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of turnover made by top 10 companies in National Stock Exchange (NSE) in the Cash Equity and Equity Futures and options segments;

(b) the daily square off turnover out of total turnover in NSE and daily delivery turnover out of total turnover in the Cash Equity and Equity Futures and Options segments; and

(c) how much percentage of total turnover is through foreign brokerage firms and through Indian brokerage houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) In cash equity segment of the National Stock Exchange (NSE), the top 10 companies accounted for about 24% of the turnover during the

period April to June 2010. Equity stock futures and options

contracts on top 10 companies accounted for about 38% of the turnover during the period April to June, 2010.

(b) During the period April to June 2010 client level delivery percentage in cash equity at NSE was about 36%. In Futures & Options (F&O) segment, daily intra-day square off turnover accounted for about 67% of the total turnover during the period.

(c) Brokerage firms where foreign entities have direct or indirect controlling interest accounted for about 12% and 9% turnover of the cash equity and F&O segment respectively during the period April to June, 2010.

Conduct of custom officials at Kandla Port

1693. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to lack of proper infrastructure and harassment by custom officials at Kandla Port, one of the important ports of India due to its location, business has shifted out to other ports and thereby affecting revenue of the port;

(b) whether maximum number of appeals filed with the Commissionerate at Ahmedabad are relating to users of Kandla Port; and

(c) what steps Government is planning to take through Central Board of Excise & Customs (CBEC) for resolving these problems faced by the importers and exporters through Kandla Port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Sir. There is no shifting of business to other ports. The volume of cargo as well as Customs revenue from the Kandla Port during 2009-10 has increased, as compared to the previous year.

(b) Yes, Sir. This is due to the quantum of work at Kandla port being more in comparison to other places in the jurisdiction of the Commissioner (Appeals) at Ahmedabad.

(c) Public Grievance Committee meetings and Open House meetings with trade are conducted regularly to resolve any problems faced by trade.

Impact of European financial crisis

1694. SHRI K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI Y. P. TRIVEDI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Europe has been badly hit by the recent financial crisis;

(b) if so, to what extent it has affected Indian market and the industry; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Some euro zone countries have been affected by crisis that originated in Greece's sovereign debt. It thereafter spread to other countries due to investor concern about high fiscal deficit and public debt and the effect on bank portfolios, which have been investors in the sovereign debt of these countries.

(b) and (c) The crisis in Europe affected the Indian economy temporarily through setback in portfolio flows, which soon rebounded due to the resilience of the Indian economy.

Dual rate structure of GST

1695. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers under the Chairmanship of Minister has proposed adoption of a dual rate structure for the Goods and Service Tax (GST) both at the Central level and State level with the revenue, so garnered, to be shared equally;

(b) if so, whether there has been unanimity between the Centre and States on the GST;

(c) if so, what were other recommendations made by the Empowered Committee;

(d) whether all the State Governments have fully agreed; and

(e) if so, by what time GST would made applicable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers has proposed adoption of a dual Goods & Services Tax (GST). There will be two components of GST, viz., CGST and, SGST. The CGST will be levied and collected by the Centre. The SGST will be levied and collected by the States.

(b) There is unanimity of views on most of the design parameters related to GST between the Centre and the States.

(c) The other recommendations of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers include (i) subsuming into GST the Central Excise Duty, Additional Excise Duties, the Excise Duty levied under the Medicinal and Toiletries Preparation Act, Service Tax, Additional Customs Duty, commonly known as Countervailing Duty (CVD), Special Additional Duty of Customs - (SAD), Value Added Tax / Sales tax, Entertainment tax (unless levied by the local bodies), Luxury tax, Taxes on lottery, betting and gambling, Cesses and Surcharges in so far as they relate to supply of goods and services, Entry tax not in lieu of Octroi, (ii) retention of exemption list under VAT for GST regime, (iii) adoption of IGST model for inter-State transactions, (iv) compounding scheme for small dealers and (v) adoption of PAN based registration system, etc.

(d) There is a broad consensus among States on the issues listed above.

(e) The target date for introduction of GST is 1st April, 2011.

Shifting of secret bank accounts

1696. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the last one year since Government is trying to track down black money stashed in foreign banks, more than a hundred Indians with secret accounts have shifted their black money from Switzerland to banks in Dubai Free Trade Zone and Singapore fearing regulatory and Government action; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and how much money has been moved out like this from Swiss Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No such information is available with the Government of India.

(b) Not Applicable.

Relaxation in rules of compulsory public float in listed companies

1697. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to relaxing rules of compulsory public float of 25 per cent in listed companies following a number of representation received;

(b) whether the Ministry has pointed out that if there is any need for any modification, correction, amendment or any amplification, it will be carried out;

(c) whether PSU Chiefs had approached the Ministry pointing out issues involved in implementation of the new guidelines, that were announced by it; and

(d) whether Government's intention to increase public shareholding in listed companies was first articulated by the Minister in this Budget to raise the threshold for non-promoter?

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

(b) In the dynamic context of financial markets, divergent views keep coming and the Government would take decision responding to evolving situations at appropriate time.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Extension of DTC to SEZs

1698. SHRI R. C. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commerce Ministry has asked the Ministry not to extend the proposed Direct Tax Code (DTC) to Special

Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any decision has been taken on the request;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the impact that it has on the SEZ policy as a whole?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (e) The draft Direct Taxes Code (DTC) along with a Discussion Paper was released for public discussion in August, 2009. The Discussion Paper mentioned that profit-linked incentives are inherently inefficient. Essentially, a profit-linked incentive is regressive in nature. Consequently, there is an inbuilt incentive for laundering and shifting of profits to the exempted activity. Since profit is the basis for exemption, there is no incentive for investment and upgradation during the period of tax holiday. Such profit-linked incentives also lead to significant loss of revenue and encourage rent-seeking behavior. Therefore, the Code proposes to substitute the currently available profit-linked incentives by investment-linked deductions for specified sectors including SEZ developers. Investment-linked incentives are better directed instruments since they are performance based and target the incentive specifically to the capital investment. With regard to the profit-linked incentives available to SEZs, the draft Direct Taxes Code (DTC) proposed the following:

(i) provision for profit-linked deduction currently available to SEZ developers for the unexpired period for all SEZs which are notified on or before the commencement of DTC;

(ii) provision for an investment-linked deduction for all SEZ developers notified on or after the date of commencement of the DTC;

(iii) Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) and Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) to be levied on SEZ developers;

(iv) no protection of the profit-linked deduction available to SEZ units for the unexpired period of the deduction left to them after the date of commencement of the DTC;

(v) no tax benefits for SEZ units set up on or after the date of

commencement of the DTC; and

(vi) MAT on all SEZ units.

A number of inputs, including from the Ministry of Commerce, were received on the proposals outlined in the draft DTC and Discussion Paper. These inputs have been examined and the major issues on which various stakeholders have given their views have been identified. These issues have been addressed in the form of a Revised Discussion Paper which was released in June, 2010.

The revised Discussion Paper modifies the proposals for SEZ units to also protect the profit-linked deduction for the unexpired period for SEZ units beginning operations before 31.3.2011.

Development of minority concentrated district

1699. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Public Sector Banks have not any comprehensive plan to develop the minority concentrated districts;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the plan of banks for development of such regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Government of India introduced the "Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities", an important objective of which is to ensure an appropriate percentage of the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) is targeted for the minority communities and the benefits of various Government sponsored schemes reach the disadvantaged sections of minority communities.

Accordingly, RBI has issued necessary instructions to all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCB) vide its circular No. RPCD.SP.22/09.10.01/2006-07 dated September 1, 2006 advising them to ensure that within the overall target of 40% of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) for PSL and the sub-target of 10% for the Weaker Sections of PSL, sufficient care is taken to ensure that minority communities also receive an equitable portion of the credit. This is also required to be kept in view by Lead Banks while preparing District Credit Plans.

Further, consequent to a Cabinet decision, the Public Sector Banks

(PSBs) were advised in October, 2007 to step up their lending to Minority Communities to the extent of 15% of their PSL by the end of March 2010.

With a view to ensure smooth credit flow to minority communities, the following action plan has been undertaken by the Public Sector Banks, in the identified Minority concentration Districts:

- Special cells headed by a senior 'Nodal' Officer have been setup;
- Organizing Entrepreneur Development Programmes so that the members of the minority communities in these areas are enabled to derive the benefit of various programmes being financed by the banks;
- Depending upon the major vocation and type of activity undertaken by large sections of the people in the districts, suitable programmes are organized in co-operation with State Government, District Industries Centre, SIDBI, State Technical Consultancy Organization, Khadi and Village Industries Commission and other voluntary organizations which are fully equipped to impart such training and orientation.
- New bank branches to ensure easy access to bank credit are being opened;
- Disposal of loan applications of minority communities and share of minority women in total micro-credit are being monitored;
- The Lead Banks sensitize and motivate the staff posted to identified districts through proper training to assist the minority communities under various credit schemes;
- Organizing sensitization workshops for bank officials regarding micro credit/ lending to SHGs with the help of DDMS of NABARD.

MCI ban on doctors accepting gifts

1700. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the erstwhile Medical Council of India (MCI) failed to enforce ban on gifts to doctors by pharmaceutical companies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the new panel replacing the MCI is also not showing interest in strictly enforcing the ban; and

(d) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, in consultation with Medical Council of India, has amended the Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002, on 10.12.2009. The amendment strictly prohibits the doctors from accepting gifts, travel facilities, hospitality, cash or monetary gains or any other favour from any pharmaceutical and allied health sector industry for self or family members. If the doctors/medical practitioner is found to be guilty, the appropriate Medical Council may award such punishment as deemed necessary or may direct the removal altogether or for a specified period from the register, the name of the delinquent doctor.

Adulteration of eatables

†1701. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that these days all the eatables have been found adulterated in the country;

(b) whether harmful colours and chemicals are being used freely in pulses, fruits and vegetables, which is hazardous to the lives of crores of people of the country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the adulterated eatables have been found in the banquet hosted by Prime Minister; 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) The implementation of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Rules, 1955 is entrusted to the Food (Health) Authorities of the States/U.Ts. According to the information provided by the States/U.Ts. Governments, the percentage of adulteration in food articles that includes the cases involving use of non-permitted colours or other chemicals in pulses, fruits or vegetables, have declined from 8.44 percent of the samples collected in 2006 to 7.73 percent in 2008.

(c) and (d) Prime Minister's Office has informed that they have no such information.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Non-compliance of disaster management guidelines by hospitals in Delhi

1702. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the experts in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and in other hospitals in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi do not comply with the safety guidelines on disaster management;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts made or being made to make these hospitals comply with the guidelines on disaster management applicable in case of chemical and biological disaster?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In respect of the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, namely Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and LHMC Hospital & Associated Hospitals and All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Disaster Management Committees have been set up to address Mass Casualty Management. At present these hospitals are not equipped to deal with Chemical and Biological disasters.

Recommendation for derecognition of dental colleges

†1703. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee appointed by the Central Government has recommended for the derecognition of 25 of the 39 dental colleges who have applied for renewal; and

(b) if so, the steps Government is taking to prevent jeopardizing the future of students studying in such colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) A three Member Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Director General of Health Services to give personal hearing to those Dental Colleges who have not

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

been recommended by the Dental Council of India for start of new colleges and renewal cases. The above Committee had considered 92 cases and recommended 15 cases for reconsideration by the Dental Council of India. Out of this, Dental Council of India recommended for establishment of only one new dental college and one renewal case which were granted permission.

(b) The process of recognition and permission to renew admission is based on provisions of the DCI Regulation 2006 framed under the Dentists, Act, 1948. Those Dental Colleges which do not meet the parameters in respect of infrastructure and teaching faculties are not granted permission. Non-grant of renewal permission would only amount to stoppage of fresh admission into the first year of the relevant academic year. However, students admitted in previous years would continue their studies.

Safety of workers in private sector hospitals

1704. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the steps taken by the Ministry for safety of workers of private sector hospitals from being infected by various diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): It is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to take steps for safety of workers of private sector hospitals from being infected by various diseases.

However, National Guidelines on Hospital Waste Management, based on Bio-medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules were framed and circulated by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare to all the states in 2002. As per these rules, Hospital & Health care authorities have to ensure supply of personal protective equipments to Hospital staff. The Hospital staff to be immunized against Hepatitis B and Tetanus and make them aware about the risk involved in handling bio-medical waste. Also, the National Blood policy and action plan for Blood Safety have been developed by National AIDS Control Organization.

Funds for NRHM and ANM schools

†1705. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the amount sanctioned for the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) programme and Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife (ANM) schools to various States including Jharkhand during 2009-10 and the number of such schools likely to be opened in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the details of proposals pending for Government's approval in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) A statement of funds sanctioned during 2009-10 under NRHM to the States/UTs is given in the Statement-I (See below). An amount of Rs. 73.22 crore was sanctioned during 2009-10 for ANM schools including training of ANMs under NRHM to the States including Jharkhand is given in the Statement-II (See below). It is proposed to open 132 ANM Schools in those districts of High Focus States where there is no such school for which proposals have been invited recently. So far, twenty proposals for opening of ANM Schools have been received from four States (ten from Bihar, four from Orissa, one from Rajasthan and five from Uttarakhand) which are under process for approval in the Ministry and no such proposal is pending.

Statement-I

Funds sanctioned under NRHM during the Financial Year 2009-10

Sl.No.	State/U.T.		
2009-10			
		Amount Sanctioned	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island	13.98	19.64
2	Andhra Pradesh	707.87	702.04
3	Arunachal Pradesh	57.33	51.04
4	Assam	813.75	730.83
5	Bihar	648.77	815.96
6	Chandigarh	9.44	6.82
7	Chhattisgarh	261.65	216.66

1	2	3	4
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.01	3.74
9	Daman & Diu	3.96	3.41
10	Delhi	83.04	65.53
11	Goa	12.42	14.96
12	Gujarat	499.89	608.73
13	Haryana	188.42	227.01
14	Himachal Pradesh	97.98	132.84
15	Jammu & Kashmir	130.64	154.83
16	Jharkhand	178.90	167.14
17	Karnataka	436.47	586.29
18	Kerala	237.61	360.77
19	Lakshadweep	1.80	2.34
20	Madhya Pradesh	604.80	728.13
21	Maharashtra	959.32	1005.28
22	Manipur	81.44	57.96
23	Meghalaya	79.77	50.57
24	Mizoram	49.88	51.20
25	Nagaland	73.87	55.36
26	Orissa	470.19	589.10
27	Puducherry	10.59	11.72
28	Punjab	221.74	215.03
29	Rajasthan	726.11	930.70
30	Sikkim	24.91	30.87

1	2	3	4
31	Tamil Nadu	605.81	692.73
32	Tripura	111.75	76.22
33	Uttar Pradesh	1956.51	2246.46
34	Uttarakhand	130.83	115.53
35	West Bengal	729.17	696.75
GRAND TOTAL		11224.61	12424.19

Note: The above Statement excludes provision for commodity assistance (free supply of contraceptives vaccines for Routine Immunization, needles and syringes, cold chain equipment), Oral Polio Vaccines and condoms. Further, the expenditure figures are provisional as the Statutory Audit of the Infrastructure Maintenance for the funds transferred through treasure Route is not complete in some States by the States Account General.

Statement-II

State-wise Allocation of Grants during 2009-10 for ANM Schools

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	704.12
2.	Bihar	148.36
3.	Chhattisgarh	135.04
4.	Goa	34.12
5.	Gujarat	216.56
6.	Haryana	138.88
7.	Himachal Pradesh	150.08
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	247.28
9.	Jharkhand	341.04

1	2	3
10.	Karnataka	382.76
11.	Kerala	104.04
12.	Madhya Pradesh	879.88
13.	Maharashtra	756.08
14.	Orissa	361.52
15.	Punjab	163.72
16.	Rajasthan	914.48
17.	Tamil Nadu	124.68
18.	Uttar Pradesh	473.00
19.	Uttarakhand	37.52
20.	West Bengal	214.84
Total - Other States		6528.00
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.12
2.	Assam	462.24
3.	Manipur	41.56
4.	Meghalaya	104.84
5.	Mizoram	39.00
6.	Nagaland	20.36
7.	Sikkim	18.76
8.	Tripura	10.12
Total - NE Region		700.00
Total - All States		7228.00

1	2	3
UTs with Legislature		
1.	Delhi	-
2.	Puducherry	-
	Total - UTs with Legislature	-
	UTs without Legislature	-
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	93.53
2.	Chandigarh	-
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-
4.	Daman & Diu	-
5.	Lakshadweep	-
	Total - UTs without Leg.	93.53
	Total - UTs	93.53
GRAND TOTAL		7321.53

Assistance to Rajasthan under NRHM

†1706. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial assistance provided to Rajasthan under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) during the past two years;

(b) the number of various types of posts sanctioned under NRHM and the period for which they have been sanctioned;

(c) whether the State Government has made appointments to the sanctioned posts; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) During the past two years, a financial assistance of Rs. 798.15 crores during 2008-09 and Rs. 726.11 crore during 2009-10 was provided to the State of Rajasthan under NRHM.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) to (d) Under NRHM funds are provided to the States for engagement of medical and paramedical staff on contractual basis such as Doctors, Specialists, paramedics, ASHA etc. Actual appointment is made by the respective State governments as per their requirements. As on 31st March, 2010, 8771 General Duty Medical Officers(GDMOs), 2434 Specialists at CHCs, 17,471 Paramedics and 5,52,954 ASHAs, appointed on contractual basis are in position, as per reports received from States/UTs.

Increase in cases of female foeticide

1707. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the ever increasing incidents of female foeticide in different parts of the country adversely affecting the sex ratio creating thereby complex social problems; and

(b) if so, what effective steps are being taken to deal with them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) As per information received from National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), the number of reported cases of foeticide were 125, 96, 73 and 107 (provisional) during the year 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 respectively.

(b) Pre-conception & Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act, 1994, prohibits the selection or determination of sex, before or after conception. The efforts taken by the Government under PC&PNDT Act, 1994 for its effective implementation include constitution of a National Inspection & Monitoring Committee (NIMC), creating awareness on the issue through various IEC mechanisms, sensitizing stake holders including the judiciary and public prosecutors, holding of workshops/seminars and community awareness through Auxiliary Nursing Midwife (ANM) and Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), as well as facility for on-line filing of Form 'F' by clinics for better implementation of the Act.

Participation of private practitioners under NRHM

1708. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the projects sanctioned under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for providing health facilities in Bihar;

(b) the total amount allocated under this scheme for Bihar;

(c) whether Government will include private practitioners under this scheme for providing health facilities in the rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The following programmes/schemes are sanctioned under NRHM in the state of Bihar:- RCH Flexipool, NRHM Additionalities, Pulse Polio, Routine Immunisation, National Diseases Control Programme, Infrastructure Development, AYUSH related activities etc.

(b) An amount of Rs.4193.06 crore has been allocated under NRHM since the launch of NRHM.

(c) and (d) Under Family Planning and JSBY (MCH) there is a provision of private practitioners for providing health services in rural areas.

Ayurved exams in regional languages

1709. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Institute of Indian Medicines has taken a decision to discontinue facility of appearing in Ayurved exams in regional languages;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government is contemplating in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (c) The Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) with the prior sanction of the Central Government made the provision under the "Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standards of Education in Indian Medicine) (Amendments) Regulations, 1989 for Ayurvedcharya courses that the medium of instruction/examination would be Sanskrit, Hindi or any recognized language.

However, the CCIM has recently reviewed the draft regulation and has proposed the same as Sanskrit, English/Hindi. As per provision of Section 22 (2) the amended provision has been sent to all State Governments for comments. Under Section 36 of IMCC Act, a final view is required to be taken by the Central Government after getting the views of the State Governments along with the recommendations of the CCIM.

Closure of public sector vaccine producing units

1710. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed reasons for suspending India's oldest vaccine manufacturing units namely BCG Vaccine Laboratory (Chennai), Pasteur Institute of India (Coonoor) and the Central Research Institute (Kasauli); producing 80-90 per cent in one year and reducing the production to 15 per cent in the next year;

(b) whether Government has investigated into nexus between these public sector units and private sector units;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what is the shortest period involved in reviving these public sector units in commencing the production of vaccines to meet the needs of population at an affordable price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The manufacturing licenses of the three Vaccine Manufacturing Units namely, the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor and the BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Chennai were suspended by the Drugs Controller General of India [DCG(I)] in January, 2008 since they were not found to be compliant with the Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) as provided under Schedule M of Drugs and Cosmetic Rules, 1945.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Order for revocation of suspension of licenses of these Institutes have been issued to enable them to resume production and to ensure that the production line is made fully compliant with

GMP standards within three years. The three vaccine producing units have initiated vaccine manufacturing process.

Proposed reforms in the health care sector

1711. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is seriously considering to bring reforms in the health sector particularly in medical education;

(b) whether Government is aware that there is a huge cadre of para-medical and allied health professionals including the medical laboratory staff working in various scientific and clinical laboratories at various levels of health facilities and is demanding a comprehensive legislation or a regulatory body to bring about uniformity in educational, employment and quality of medical laboratory services in the country; and

(c) if so, the steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The Ministry is considering setting up of an overarching regulatory body viz. National Council of Human Resources for Health (NCHRH) with a dual purpose of reforming the current regulatory framework and enhancing the supply of skilled manpower in the health sector. Apart from regulating medical, dental and nursing education and professions, the proposed Council would also regulate para-medical and allied health education and profession.

PHCs in Rajasthan

1712. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the blocks of Rajasthan have Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and the required staff;

(b) whether these PHCs at block level have buildings, physical infrastructure and medical personnel, as on date;

(c) if so, the details thereof, block-wise; and

(d) whether electricity, running water, medicines and other facilities are available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) As per the data available in the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics, updated upto March, 2009, there are a total of 1503 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) functioning in the State of Rajasthan.

(b) and (c) As per the data available in the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics, updated upto March, 2009, 1473 PHCs are functioning from Govt. Buildings and 30 are functioning from rent free panchayat/vol. society buildings. The availability of staff at PHCs is as under:

Name of Post	Number of staff in position
Health Worker [F] at Sub Centres and PHCs	15995
Health Assistants [F] /LHVs at PHCs	1358
Health Assistant [M] at PHCs	714
Doctors	1523
Pharmacists at PHCs and CHCs	2355
Lab Technicians at PHCs and CHCs	2065
Nurse Midwife/Staff Nurse at PHCs and CHCs	8425

(d) All the PHCs in Rajasthan have electric supply and regular water supply. 1452 PHCs have telephone facility.

Monitoring quality of drugs

1713. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the responsibility of the drug authorities is to ensure and monitor quality related issues for drugs in India;

(b) if so, whether the drug authorities are restricting themselves only to give permission for composition of medicines or generic medicine; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is aware that permission for drugs under various trade marks of a single active pharmaceutical ingredient is leading to exploitation of the public by pharma companies; and

(d) what steps Government has taken to refrain the drug authorities to restrict to quality issues only and not promote trade marks of medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) headed by the Drugs Controller General (India) and the State Drugs Controllers are responsible for regulating the quality of drugs in the country as per the provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. Drugs are manufactured for sale or for distribution under a valid license granted under the aforesaid rules by the State Licensing Authorities appointed by the State Governments. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules do not make any distinction between branded and generic drugs.

Supply of sub-standard drugs to CGHS centres

†1714. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sub-standard drugs are being supplied to Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) centres of metropolitan cities of the country, including Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to take a positive step in this regard; 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) Only one instance, during the last year, of one medicine, viz Tab PIOZ MF was found to be "not of standard quality" in Kolkata. The stock of the medicine was returned to General Medical Stores Depot.

(c) and (d) Medical Stores Depot (MSD) and Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation Ltd.(HSCC) under the Ministry of Health and

Family Welfare procure in bulk, from manufacturers/authorized distributors, for supply to CGHS. The drugs are subjected to physical

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

inspection, drawing of samples from each batch and coding by Joint Inspection Team consisting of three members from CGHS and MSD. A sample each is sent immediately to two Central Government approved laboratories for analytical testing. Only after receipt of satisfactory analytical quality report, are medicines ready for being supplied to the CGHS. The quality checking process usually takes a minimum of 30 days time.

Provision of computers for CGHS dispensaries

1715. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether computers have been provided by Government to all Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries of National Capital Region during the last three years;

(b) whether computers at the CGHS Dispensary Ghaziabad are lying idle and have not been connected with the Internet for a long time;

(c) if so, the officials responsible for the same and what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the computerisation of the dispensary would have reduced the budget for medicines, and the patients would have also got the medicines very quickly, than at present?

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

(b) to (d) CGHS dispensary in Ghaziabad is functioning from rented flats and the facilities/infrastructure available there is not fit enough to go ahead with computerisation process. In addition, CGHS dispensary in Ghaziabad will soon shift into its own building, where wiring for installation of computers, generators for power back up have been arranged. Application for internet connectivity has also been made to telecom agency.

No official for the CGHS could be held responsible for non-computerisation of CGHS dispensary in Ghaziabad.

Prescribing of high priced medicines by doctors

1716. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the doctors prescribe high priced medicines where cheap alternatives produced by public sector-companies are available;

(b) if so, whether Government has decided to intervene in this issue; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) No. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has issued instructions to all the Central Government Hospitals and Autonomous Institutions under the Ministry to prescribe good quality generic drugs/medicines. It has also been instructed that whenever any branded drug/medicine is prescribed by the Central Government Hospital/Autonomous Institutions, it shall invariably indicate any other equivalent generic drug/medicine.

Family welfare centres in Himachal Pradesh

†1717. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the location-wise details of family welfare centres in Himachal Pradesh, especially in rural areas;

(b) whether Government contemplates to open few more family welfare centres in Himachal Pradesh, especially in backward, hilly and rural areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of amount allocated to Himachal Pradesh by Government for maintenance of family welfare centres during the last three years and whether the amount is adequate for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) As per the data available in the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics, updated upto March, 2009, a total of 2071 Sub Centres, 449 Primary Health Centres and 73 Community Health Centres are functioning in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) and (c) The rural Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres and

Community Health Centres are opened by respective State Government depending upon their priorities and needs which is

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

incorporated in their annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIP). The Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare examines the same and funds are released to State Governments under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) on the recommendations of the National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC) for actual implementation of the plan.

(d) Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), National Programme Coordination Committee has approved an amount of Rs. 207.10 lakhs, Rs.1801 lakhs and Rs. 2700 lakhs for financial years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively for Hospital strengthening and new construction/renovation.

Funds allocated to Bihar under NRHM

1718. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to Bihar under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and utilization thereof for the past three financial years;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain districts of Bihar are worst affected by arsenic contamination and the underground water of these districts are not fit for human consumption; and

(c) what helps are provided by the Ministry to the State Government of Bihar to combat this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) During the past three years, an amount of Rs. 350.24 crores during 2007-08, Rs. 821.18 crore during 2008-09 and Rs. 648.77 crores during 2009-10 has been allocated to the State of Bihar under the NRHM.

(b) and (c) As on 1.4.2010, there are 1590 arsenic affected habitations spread over various districts of Bihar and details are given in the Statement (See below). The Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) under which upto 65% funds can be utilized for tackling water quality problems in rural areas. During 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 341.46 crore has been allocated to the State of Bihar under the NRDWP.

Statement

No. of habitations affected by fluoride and arsenic in Bihar

Sl.No	District Name	No. of Arsenic-affected habitations		No. of Fluoride-affected habitations	
		Total* as on 1.4.2010	Target** on IMIS for 2010-11	Total* as on 1.4.2010	Target** marked on IMIS for 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Araria	0	0	1	0
2	Arwal	0	0	0	0
3	Aurangabad	30	0	0	0
4	Banka	1812	170	0	0
5	Begusarai	0	0	84	33
6	Bhagalpur	224	94	159	17
7	Bhojpur (Aara)	0	0	30	0
8	Buxar	0	0	385	146
9	Darbhanga	0	0	5	3
10	Gaya	129	45	0	0
11	Gopalganj	0	0	0	0
12	Jamui	1153	0	0	0
13	Jehanabad	0	0	0	0
14	Kaimur (Bhabua)	81	77	0	0
15	Katihar	0	0	26	26
16	Khagaria	0	0	246	94
17	Kishanganj	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
18	Lakhisarai	0	0	204	4
19	Madhepura	0	0	0	0
20	Madhubani	0	0	0	0
21	Munger	101	1	118	0
22	Muzaffarpur	0	0	0	0
23	Nalanda	213	2	0	0
24	Nawada	108	103	0	0
25	Pashchim Champaran	0	0	0	0
26	Patna	0	0	65	4
27	Purba Champaran (Motihari)	0	0	0	0
28	Purnia	0	0	0	0
29	Rohtas	106	38	0	0
30	Saharsa	0	0	0	0
31	Samastipur	7	1	154	19
32	Saran	0	0	37	3
33	Sheikhpura	193	0	0	0
34	Sheohar	0	0	0	0
35	Sitamarhi	0	0	0	0
36	Siwan	0	0	0	0
37	Supaul	0	0	0	0
38	Vaishali	0	0	76	14
TOTAL		4157	531	1590	363

*Being updated on IMIS by States till June, 2010.

** Provisional. Complete data is to be entered on IMIS by the State.

Cancer hospital in Rajasthan

†1719. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cancer patients in the country at present;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the number of cancer patients is increasing every year;
- (c) if so, whether Government proposes to open separate cancer hospital in Rajasthan;
- (d) if so, by when; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) As per information collected by Population Based Cancer Registry functioning under the National Cancer Registry Programme of the Indian Council of Medical Research, it has been estimated that at any given point of time, there are 27 lakh cancer patients in the country.

(b) According to the report of National Cancer Registry Programme, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) on "Time Trends in Cancer Incidence Rates (1982-2005)", the number of cancer patients is growing over the years at an average of approximately 1.2% per year.

(c) to (e) No. The Government has already recognized S.P. Medical College, Bikaner as Regional Cancer Centre under the National Cancer Control Programme for carrying out research activity and providing cost effective comprehensive cancer care to the poor and needy cancer patients.

Man-power shortage in mental healthcare sector

1720. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a man-power shortage in the mental healthcare sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has made any special fund allocation for this purpose;

(d) whether Government has made any proposal for increasing the PG posts for man-power development in mental health training centres;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken for the development of mental healthcare institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Yes. As against an estimated requirement of 11500 Psychiatrists, 17250 Clinical Psychologists, 23000 Psychiatric Social Workers and 3000 Psychiatric Nurses, approximately 3000 Psychiatrists, 500 Clinical Psychologists, 400 Psychiatric Social Workers and 900 Psychiatric Nurses are available.

(c) Manpower Development Scheme under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) have been approved by the Government with a total budget outlay of Rs. 408.011 crores for the 11th Five Year Plan.

(d) to (f) To provide an impetus for development of Manpower in Mental Health, Government Medical Colleges, Government General Hospitals/ State run Mental Health Institutes are being supported for starting PG courses or increasing the intake capacity for PG training in Mental Health with support upto Rs.51 lakh to Rs. 1 crore per PG Department. The support includes physical work for establishing/ improving department in specialities and of mental health (Psychiatry, Clinical Psychology, Psychiatric Social Work and Psychiatric Nursing), equipments, tools and basic infrastructure (hostel, library, department etc.), support for engaging faculty etc.

Prevention of multipurpose prescriptions by doctors and CGHS dispensaries

1721. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether because of the non-computerisation of CGHS Dispensary at Ghaziabad, a Pilot Project of the CGHS could not be had by the said Dispensary;

(b) whether computerisation prevents purchase of one and the same

medicine through multiple prescriptions for one patient only, as a result of nexus between staff and unwanted elements;

(c) whether Government is aware that after the purchase of medicines through multiple prescriptions of several medical officers, such medicines are sold in the black market; and

(d) whether Government would order probe through Central Vigilance Commission or Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to find the truth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The CGHS dispensary at Ghaziabad, at its present rented location, computerisation is not feasible. CGHS will shift to its own building soon where action needed for computerisation has been completed. On shifting to its own building, direct indenting for medicines from manufacturers/suppliers will be done.

(b) Computerisation of the functioning of CGHS eliminates the possibility of multiple indenting of the same medicines for a patient.

(c) No.

(d) If any instance is brought to the notice of CGHS then the same will be thoroughly investigated.

Representation of ST community in medical colleges

1722. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing guidelines of Medical Council of India (MCI) which stipulate minimum of 40 per cent marks in both entrance examination and plus two examination for those in the ST category is a major obstacle for ensuring the required representation of students from ST community in medical colleges;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps to ensure the due representation of ST students in Medical Education; and

(c) whether Government has proposed to make any suitable amendments or relaxation in the Medical Council rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) While the State Governments have not pointed out any problem of shortage of filling up of SC/ST MBBS seats in the States, in the recent past the Government of

Kerala informed the Central Government that ST candidates of their State are not able to qualify in the entrance examination getting admission against the reserved seats due to the MCI norms which stipulate requirement of 40% of marks in qualifying examination as well as entrance examination for candidates belonging to SC/ST categories for admission to MBBS course.

(b) Government of Kerala had proposed a legislation to relax the requirement of 40% marks for ST candidates to enable those ST candidates who have not acquired minimum marks in the qualifying examination to get admission in MBBS/BDS courses. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has not agreed with the proposal of Government of Kerala.

Factors behind population growth

1723. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the population of India will be highest in the world in 2050;

(b) if so, the steps to curb the population rise in the country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the major factors of fuelling population growth are the high infant mortality rate which leads to demand for more children, women being married off before the age of 18, teenage pregnancies and bigamy practices, etc.; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) At the current rate India's population is set to be highest in the world by 2050.

The Family Welfare Programme in India is voluntary in nature, which enables a couple to adopt the family planning methods, best suited to them according to their choice, without any compulsion or targets.

India adopted a comprehensive and holistic National Population Policy (NPP), 2000, which provides a policy framework for advancing goals and prioritising strategies to meet the reproductive and child health needs of the people and to achieve net replacement level i.e. Total Fertility Rate

(TFR) of 2.1 by 2010. It is based upon the need to simultaneously address issues of child survival, maternal health and contraception while increasing outreach and coverage of a comprehensive package of reproductive and child health services with Government, industry and the voluntary non-Government sector working in partnership. Population stabilization is also one of the objectives of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) launched in April, 2005, which gives a thrust on reduction of infant mortality, maternal mortality and fertility rate.

(c) and (d) Major factors influencing population growth are unmet need of Family Planning, Age at marriage and first childbirth and spacing between births. There is a strong correlation between health indicators like Maternal Mortality Rate and Infant Mortality Rate to population stabilization. Hence the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) launched in 2005, and under it, the Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II, seeks to improve the availability and access to quality health care including Maternal and child Health Services particularly to rural population throughout the country. Under this programme the steps taken by the Government to reduce Infant mortality are:

- Doctors, Nurses and ANMs are being trained in essential New Born Care including Resuscitation under the Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK).
- Appointment of an Accredited Social Health,, Activist(ASHA) for every 1000 population to facilitate accessing of health care services by the community;
- Referral systems including emergency referral transport. States have been given flexibility for establishing systems for timely access for mothers and newborns to transport services for emergency care.
- System strengthening of health facilities through flexi funds at sub centre, Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs).
- Universal Immunization Programme.
- Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI).
- Active Management of acute respiratory infections and diahorreal diseases.

Funding of NRHM

1724. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is releasing funds to the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the amount spent so far, State-wise;

(d) the achievements made so far; and

(e) the involvement of the private people in the mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) Yes. Funds are being released under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to the States/UTs. The State-wise details of funds released and the amount spent during the last three years from 2007-08 to 2009-10 are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(d) The progress achieved under NRHM so far are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(e) The NRHM provides for partnership with the non-Governmental sector for the achievement of public health goals.

Statement-I

*Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRHM during the
Financial Year 2007-08 to 2009-10*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.01	9.01	15.66	12.76	13.98	19.64
2	Andhra Pradesh	608.94	505.18	638.73	700.13	707.87	702.04
3	Arunachal Pradesh	44.50	47.62	36.51	57.69	57.33	51.04
4	Assam	602.15	547.47	606.89	698.32	813.75	730.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Bihar	350.24	423.25	821.18	783.19	648.77	815.96
6	Chandigarh	6.45	4.11	5.31	6.47	9.44	6.82
7	Chhattisgarh	190.85	197.77	249.72	162.12	261.65	216.66
8	Dadra and Nagar Naveli	2.36	2.85	3.28	3.86	4.01	3.74
9	Daman and Diu	1.98	2.43	2.85	2.41	3.96	3.41
10	Delhi	55.31	51.06	99.62	55.68	83.04	65.53
11	Goa	5.07	6.92	14.09	8.89	12.42	14.96
12	Gujarat	394.93	306.81	342.81	495.43	499.89	608.73
13	Haryana	115.79	98.57	165.02	187.73	188.42	227.01
14	Himachal Pradesh	52.41	56.55	64.21	94.84	97.98	132.84
15	Jammu and Kashmir	160.45	75.27	76.48	111.94	130.64	154.83
16	Jharkhand	159.15	124.99	247.27	299.30	178.90	167.14
17	Karnataka	297.32	275.29	437.84	428.94	436.47	586.29
18	Kerala	293.86	144.03	222.88	331.20	237.61	360.77
19	Lakshadweep	1.08	0.62	1.22	2.18	1.80	2.34
20	Madhya Pradesh	617.09	645.70	707.88	686.97	604.80	728.13
21	Maharashtra	672.52	550.76	587.43	873.15	959.32	1005.28
22	Manipur	49.27	40.99	56.58	62.06	81.44	57.96
23	Meghalaya	43.04	32.70	44.76	51.27	79.77	50.57
24	Mizoram	32.67	56.22	37.44	54.26	49.88	51.20
25	Nagaland	44.75	43.45	56.23	57.65	73.87	55.36
26	Orissa	387.16	295.07	388.05	.334.05	470.19	589.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27	Puducherry	4.71	7.14	5.12	7.29	10.59	11.72
28	Punjab	107.84	111.64	183.03	190.08	221.74	215.03
29	Rajasthan	660.90	537.65	798.15	909.16	726.11	930.70
30	Sikkim	34.27	13.39	19.88	50.62	24.91	30.87
31	Tamil Nadu	546.56	392.74	501.60	534.42	605.81	692.73
32	Tripura	79.04	38.28	77.58	68.73	111.75	76.22
33	Uttar Pradesh	1258.77	956.47	1474.91	1546.06	1956.51	2246.46
34	Uttarakhand	89.20	72.74	98.44	132.48	130.83	115.53
35	West Bengal	525.23	335.33	539.79	563.75	729.17	696.75
GRAND TOTAL :		8508.87	7010.07	9628.44	10565.10	11224.61	12424.19

Note: The above Statement excludes provision for commodity assistance (free supply of contraceptives vaccines for Routine Immunization, needles and syringes, cold chain equipment), Oral Polio Vaccines and condoms. Further, the expenditure figures are provisional as the Statutory Audit of the infrastructure Maintenance for the funds transferred through Treasure Route is not complete in some States by the States AGs.

Statement-II

Achievements under National Rural Health Mission

The National Rural Health Mission has shown remarkable progress over the years. It has successfully brought poor rural households back to public system by providing doctors, drugs and diagnostics at health care facilities.

2. Almost 7.94 lakh ASHAs and over 1 lakh Specialists, MBBS Doctors, Nurses, ANMs. Paramedics, AYUSH Doctors have been added to the system of health care. Also 5.52 lakhs ASHAs have been provided drug kits.

3. 1,696 professionals (CA/MBA/MCA) have been appointed in the States and 634 District level Program Management Units (PMUs) and 3,922 Block level Program Management Units (BPMUs) have been established to

support NRHM.

4. Further under Infrastructure Development 1.46 lakhs Sub centres in the country are provided with untied funds of Rs. 10,000 each. 4,94,085 Sub Centres & Village Health and

Sanitation Committees (VHSCs) have operational joint accounts of ANMs and Village Pradhans for utilization of annual untied funds. 41,684 Sub Centres are functional with second ANM.

5. Out of 4276 Community Health Centres, 3075 CHCs have been selected for upgradation to IPHS and facility survey has been completed in 2880 CHCs (including others also). 29,495 Rogi Kalyan Samities have been registered at different levels of facilities.

6. In 363 districts, the Mobile Medical Units have been operationalised till date. Under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), 7.04 lakh women were benefited in the year 2005-06, 29.31 lakh in 2006-07, 71.19 lakh in 2007-08, 85.42 lakh in 2008-2009 and 92.29 in the year 2009-2010.

7. With the help of Neonatology Forum, over 3.09,818 health care personnel have been trained in Newborn Care in the country. Monthly Health and Nutrition Days are being organized at the village level in various States. The States have constituted 4.94 lakh Village Health and Sanitation Committees. They are being involved in dealing with disease outbreak. Also Convergence with ICDS/Drinking Water/Sanitation/NACO/PRI's ground work is completed. School health programmes have been initiated in over 26 States.

8. Project Implementation Plans (PIPs) of the States under NRHM are apprised and funds are being released to the States after critical scrutiny of PIPs. The first cut of Integrated District Health Action Plans (DHAP) has been finalized for 617 districts.

Allocation for health over the mission period:

The allocation over the mission period until now has increased significantly from Rs.6731.16 crores in 05-06 to Rs.15,440 in 10-11. The year wise details are noted below:

- During the FY 2005-06, Rs. 6731.16 crore.
- During the FY 2006-07, Rs. 9065 crore.
- During the FY 2007-08, Rs. 11010 crore.
- During the FY 2008-09, Rs. 12050 crore.
- During the FY 2009-10, Rs. 14050 crore.

- During the FY 2010-11, Rs. 15440 crore.

National Council for Health Human Resource:

To provide for the constitution of the National Council for Human Resources in Health (NCHRH) has been set up for prescribing standards with a view to the proper planning and co-ordinate development of medical and allied health education throughout the country, promotion of qualitative improvement of such education in relation to planned quantitative growth, maintenance of a national live electronic register of medical and allied health professionals and to provide for an overarching framework for the regulation of human resources in health in the country and proper maintenance of norms and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

National Health Bill:

The proposed draft National Health Bill is a 'framework law', laying down an overarching legal framework on health at the national level. This is the first step towards legally recognizing 'right to health' while locating it within a complex, cross-sectoral milieu of socio-economic rights requiring multi-sectoral, multi-level, multi-actors, multi-pronged legislative interventions of dedicated nature. It is a starting point for developing and facilitating a coherent and uniform legal response to issues of health, as against the existing fragmented and partial one. This bill is under consideration.

Reform in Medical Education:

The health sector has a significant human resource gap across the country and across the level of facilities with different skill sets. In order to meet this challenge this Ministry proposes to introduce a three and half year programme in Bachelor of Rural Medicine (BRM) recognized by the Medical Council of India (MCI).

Besides, the States in their annual PIPs have introduced new schemes to bring additional human resources in the public delivery system on contract basis. Some of the incentive schemes for serving in rural areas are additional weightage for Post-graduate studies with differential weightage across the States. Multi-skilling of existing health personnel to bring the requisite skills like anesthesia, Skillied Birth Attendant (SBA) and more is being conducted as envisioned in the implementation

framework.

Deaths due to Swine Flu

1725. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of deaths occurred in the country, State-wise, due to the H1N1 Flu (Swine Flu) during the current bout of the disease; and

(b) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Detail of deaths that occurred due to the H1N1 flu (Swine Flu), State-wise is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) Government of India has alerted all States and Union Territories for reviewing their preparedness for responding even to a worse case scenario. States have been requested to assess requirement for drugs and vaccines for the Ministry of Health & FW to arrange the same. Government of India is maintaining adequate stock of drug Oseltamivir and H1N1 vaccine to vaccinate health care workers. A national level media plan has been finalized by the Task Force in Information & Broadcasting Ministry. Epidemiological trends, current status, guidelines and operating procedures are made available to the States and public through the website www.mohfw-h1n1.nic.in.

Statement

States/UTs that reported deaths due to Pandemic Influenza A H1N1 (Swine Flu)

(1-May-2010 to 8-August-2010)

Sl.No.	State	No. of deaths
1.	Delhi	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15
3.	Karnataka	21
4.	Maharashtra	176
5.	Kerala	76
6.	West Bengal	3
7.	Gujarat	14
8.	Uttar Pradesh	2
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1

Shortage of ASHA workers in the country

1726. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to Government norms there should be one Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) worker for every 1000 people;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is an estimated shortage of 74,000 ASHA workers in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, The general norm is '**One ASHA per 1000 population**'. However in tribal, hilly, desert areas, the norm could be relaxed to one ASHA per large habitation.

(b) No, There is no shortage of ASHA workers. The States have revised their targets.

Presently in country 8,20,585 (94.01%) ASHAs are selected against the proposed targets of 8,72,807 ASHAs by the States.

(c) The revised increase in ASHA Target in current year (2010-11) Project Implementation Plan is as per projection. Selection process for remaining ASHA is going on in the States.

(d) Government of India is monitoring the ASHA selection and pursuing the States for completing the targeted ASHA selection in current year.

Healthcare programme for adolescent girls

1727. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the 'Scheme for Menstrual Hygiene' which will provide access to high quality sanitary napkins for adolescent girls in rural areas;

(b) whether only 150 districts will be covered initially and the

timeline by which the rest of the country will be covered;

(c) how many adolescent girls are expected to benefit from this scheme;

(d) the role to be played by Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) in this scheme; and

(e) how Self-Help Groups (SHGs) can contribute in making this scheme achieve its potential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) The aim of the scheme for Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene is to increase awareness among rural adolescent girls on menstrual hygiene, increase access to and use of quality sanitary napkins and ensure its' safe disposal in an environment, friendly manner. In the first phase 150 districts will be covered. A decision to extend the scheme to the rest of the country will be taken on the basis of the experience in the first phase. As per the Scheme, 1.5 crore adolescent girls in the age group of 10-19 years will be covered.

(d) The role of ASHA in this scheme will include the following:

- i. Ensuring regular supply of Sanitary Napkins to the rural Adolescent Girls.
- ii. Mobilizing adolescent girls and conducting monthly meetings of adolescent girls to promote menstrual hygiene.

(e) In selected districts, Self-Help Groups (SHGs) will be involved in manufacture and sale of sanitary napkins as well as providing support in the process of mobilization and awareness generation for the promotion of menstrual hygiene among adolescent girls.

Extension of CGHS facility to staff of MPs

1728. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the CGHS facility is provided to all the Government servants in the country including the Members of Parliament (MPs);

(b) if so, whether there is any provision for staff of MPs to avail same facilities who are drawing salaries from the Secretariats of both

the Houses of Parliament; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Serving Central Government employees residing in areas covered by the CGHS are compulsorily covered by the CGHS. Central Government employees staying in areas not covered by the CGHS are provided health facility under provisions of Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944. In addition to serving Government employees, CGHS is extended to MPs., Ex-MPs., central civil pensioners, Judges of the Hon'ble Supreme Court etc.

(b) and (c) The CGHS is available only for serving and retired Central Government employees. Private Secretaries or Personal Assistants of Members of Parliament are not serving/retired Central Government employees and, as such, not eligible for CGHS.

Re-emergence of H1N1 flu in Delhi

1729. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the H1N1 Flu has again re-surfaced in Delhi and some positive cases have been detected in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Safdarjung Hospital and Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya Hospital, etc.;

(b) whether the humid weather could lead to spread of the virus; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to check it?

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

(b) There is no scientific study done in India to establish association between humid weather and H1N1 flu virus.

(c) The following steps have been taken to contain Influenza A H1N1:

- The Community surveillance to detect clusters of influenza like illness is being done through Integrated Disease Surveillance Project.
- 45 laboratories are testing Samples (26 in Government Sector and 19 in Private sector).

- States have identified hospitals and strengthening isolation facilities including critical care facilities. To mitigate the impact of pandemic states have opened up large number of screening centres.
- Ministry of Health has stockpiled 40 million Oseltamivir capsules and four lakh bottles of pediatric syrup has also been procured. About 23 million Oseltamivir Capsules and 3 lakh bottles have been distributed to the States to manage the pandemic.
- Personal Protective Equipements were provided to all States/UTs. Adequate stock of Personal Protective Equipements are available with Ministry of Health & FW.
- Four Indian Companies [Serum Institute, Panacea Bio-tech and Bharat Biotech, Zydus Cadilla] are in the process of manufacturing the pandemic vaccine. All these companies except for M/s Zydus Cadilla have entered into an advanced market commitment agreement and Rs.10 crores paid to each of these companies. Among these four, the inactivated H1N1 vaccine of M/s Zydus Cadila Health Care Limited, Ahmedabad and live attenuated H1N1 vaccine of M/s Serum Institute of India Limited, Pune are available in the market.
- As an interim measure, Government has imported 1.5 million doses of pandemic H1N1 vaccine to vaccinate high risk group (health care workers). This vaccine has been deployed to all States/UT Administrations.
- The State Rapid Response teams have been trained. Teams of Physicians from all States/ UTs have been trained on clinical management. Ministry of Health has provided funds for refresher training for all District level Rapid Response Teams. Training of private practitioners is being supported by Ministry of Health through Indian Medical Association.
- The Task Force in I&B is monitoring the media campaign which is funded by Ministry of Health. Last year an awareness campaign was mounted in print and visual media at a cost of about Rs.60 crores. With the re-emergence of H1N1, a fresh media plan has been finalized.
- Epidemiological trends, current status, guidelines and operating procedures are made available to the States and public through the

website www.mohfw-hlnl.nic.in.

Independent review of NRHM

1730. SHRI B. S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an independent review of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) conducted in 2009 indicated that management of health services is grossly lacking at all levels; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by Government for effective implementation of NRHM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The Common Review Mission (CRM) has undertaken the review of NRHM in 2009 and it was indicated that management capacities at various level still required further strengthening in some States.

(b) and (c) Government has taken several initiatives to provide health care facilities as per mandate of NRHM goal. Since the launch of NRHM considerable progress has been made. Some of the special activities like promoting access to improved healthcare at household level through the female health activists (ASHA); Strengthening existing (PHCs) through better staffing and human resources development policy, clear quality standards, better community support and availability of flexible financing as untied funds etc which are being provided to local committees to achieve these standards.

Schemes for stabilisation of population growth

1731. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:

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

(a) whether Government proposes to bring some new schemes to stabilize the population growth in the country;

(b) whether Government also proposes to revise its population policy to make it more effective; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) There is no proposal with the Government at present to bring new scheme to stabilize the population growth in the country. However, the Government of India has been vigorously implementing the National Rural Health Mission launched in the year 2005 with the objective of addressing the issue of population stabilisation as envisaged by National Population Policy-2000, i.e. the need to simultaneously address issues of child survival, maternal health and contraception while increasing outreach and coverage of a comprehensive package of reproductive and child health services.

(b) and (c) A decision regarding revision of population policy will be taken in consultation with all the stakeholders.

Ratio of hospital beds to population

†1732. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the arrangement of 5,40,328 beds in Government hospitals of the country by the end of 2009 was made under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the number of beds per hospital;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the number of beds differ from State to State of the country; and

(d) if so, the ratio of population to hospitals, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) The Central Bureau of Health Intelligence [CBHI] publish annual health statistics. As per the CBHI's reports, the position of Hospital Beds State-Wise in 2005 and 2009 is given in the Statement-I (See below). This does not provide Hospital wise bed strength.

(d) Details showing the State-Wise availability of Sub Centre, Primary Health Centre, Community Health Centre and population are given in the Statement-II.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

*Increase in Hospital Bed Strength in Government Institutions 2005 to 2009
(upto CHC level) (PHC Beds not included)*

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	Bed Strength	Bed Strength
		2005	2009
1	Andhra Pradesh	35,021	34,333
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2,053	2,218
3	Assam	3,000	7,622
4	Bihar	3,030	22,494
5	Chhattisgarh	5,565	9,428
6	Goa	2,639	2,988
8	Haryana	7,118	7,879
9	Himachal Pradesh	7,786	7,961
10	Jammu and Kashmir	3,295	3,945
11	Jharkhand	1,410	5,414
12	Karnataka	41,304	63,741
13	Kerala	25,839	31,285
44	Madhya Pradesh	17,702	19,918
15	Maharashtra	76,447	49,579
16	Manipur	670	2,243
17	Meghalaya	2,157	2,582
18	Mizoram	1,169	1,224
19	Nagaland	2,060	2,150
20	Orissa	13,146	14,763
21	Punjab	8,973	10,620
22	Rajasthan	32,080	32,067
23	Sikkim	730	1,000
24	Tamil Nadu	43,567	47,198
25	Tripura	2,231	2,262
26	Uttar Pradesh	8,820	32,460
27	Uttarakhand	1,080	7,965
28	West Bengal	58,516	59,759
India		4,69,559	5,40,328

Source: National Health Profile 2005 & 2009, MoHFW, Government of India Source HMIS Portal (as on 15.03.2010)

Statement-II

Health infrastructure as per 2001 population in India (As on March, 2009)

S.No.	State/ UT	Total Population in Rural Areas	Tribal Population in Rural Areas	Sub Centres			PHCs			CHCs		
				R	P	S	R	P	S	R	P	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	55401067	4646923	11699	12522	*	1924	1570	354	481	167	314
2	Arunachal Pradesh	870087	606278	254	592	*	39	116	*	9	44	*
3	Assam	23216288	3154546	5063	4592	471	826	844	*	206	108	98
4	Bihar	74316709	717702	14959	8858	6101	2489	1776	713	622	70	552
5	Chhattisgarh	16648056	6264835	4164	4776	*	659	715	*	164	144	20
6	Goa	677091	190	135	171	*	22	19	3	5	5	0
7	Gujarat	31740767	6866637	7263	7274	*	1172	1084	88	293	281	12
8	Haryana	15029260	0	3005	2465	540	500	437	63	125	93	32
9	Himachal Pradesh	5482319	237060	1128	2071	*	186	449	*	46	73	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10	Jammu & Kashmir	7627062	1054488	1666	1907	*	271	375	*	67	85	*
11	Jharkhand	20952088	6500014	5057	3947	1110	806	321	485	201	194	7
12	Karnataka	34889033	2934530	7369	8143	*	1211	2193	*	302	324	*
13	Kerala	23574449	350019	4761	4575	186	791	697	94	197	226	*
14	Madhya Pradesh	44380878	11446448	10402	8869	1533	1670	1155	515	417	333	84
15	Maharashtra	55777647	7486537	12153	10579	1574	1984	1816	168	496	376	120
16	Manipur	1590820	705912	412	420	*	64	72	*	16	16	0
17	Meghalaya	1864711	1682670	597	401	196	90	105	*	22	28	*
18	Mizoram	447567	430883	146	370	*	22	57	*	5	9	*
19	Nagaland	1647249	1544022	535	397	138	80	123	*	20	21	*
20	Orissa	31287422	7698358	7283	6688	595	1171	1279	*	292	231	61
21	Punjab	16096488	0	3219	2950	269	536	394	142	134	129	5
22	Rajasthan	43292813	6717830	9554	10951	*	1555	1503	52	388	367	21
23	Sikkim	480981	101909	109	147	*	17	24	*	4	0	4
24	Tamil Nadu	34921681	551143	7057	8706	*	1173	1277	*	293	256	37

25	Tripura	2653453	967997	659	579	80	104	76	28	26	11	15
26	Uttarakhand	6310275	240209	1294	1765	*	214	239	*	53	55	*
27	Uttar Pradesh	131658339	95828	26344	20521	5823	4390	3690	700	1097	515	582
28	West Bengal	57748946	4136366	12101	10356	1745	1993	922	1071	498	334	164
29	A & N Islands	239954	28456	51	114	*	8	19	*	2	4	*
30	Chandigarh	92120	0	18	16	2	3	0	3	0	2	*
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	170027	127410	50	38	12	7	6	1	1	1	0
32	Daman & Diu	100856	11188	21	26	*	3	2	1	0	2	*
33	Delhi	944727	0	188	41	147	31	8	23	7	0	7
34	Lakshadweep	33683	32209	11	14	*	1	4	*	0	3	*
35	Puducherry	325726	0	65	53	12	10	24	*	2	3	*
India		742490639	77338597	158792	145894	20534	26022	23391	4504	6491	4510	2135

Notes: The requirement is calculated on the basis of final total and tribal population of Census, 2001 in rural areas using the prescribed norms. All India shortfall is derived by adding State-wise figures of shortfall ignoring the existing surplus in some of the States.

R: Required; P: In Position; S: Shortfall; *: Surplus

Disposal of bio-medical waste

†1733. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

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

(a) the estimated quantum of bio-medical waste generated every year in the country, particularly in the National Capital Region;

(b) the quantum of bio-medical waste disposed off every year;

(c) whether the bio-medical waste is hazardous for the environment and diseases are spreading due to this; and

(d) if so, the guidelines and rules relating to the disposal of bio-medical wastes and the extent to which these are adhered to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) As per Annual reports (2008) based on information provided by State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) and Director General Armed Forces Medical Services (DGAFMS), the total estimated quantity of Bio-Medical Waste (BMW) generated in the country is 413.50 tonnes per day and approximately 295.27 tonnes per day is disposed of as per Guidelines issued under Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998, as amended in 2003. The total quantity of BMW generated and treated in National Capital Region (NCR), Delhi is around 8.52 tonnes per day.

(c) Improper handling and management of BMW may cause infectious diseases to the persons exposed to it.

(d) Under the Environment Protection Act, 1986, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India notified Bio-Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998. Based on these rules, National Guidelines on Hospital Waste Management were developed by this Ministry and distributed to all States/Union Territories in 2002.

Health being a State subject, it is the primary responsibility of the concerned State Government to take all necessary actions for proper management of BMW through State Pollution Control Boards/ Committees. The State Pollution Control Boards/ Committees are empowered to ensure the compliance of these Rules.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Financial assistance for cancer patients

†1734. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

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

(a) the details of prescribed norms and procedure to provide financial assistance to poor patients to meet their medical expenses from the Minister's discretionary fund and the cancer patients' fund;

(b) the details of financial assistance provided together with the number of patients got benefited from these funds separately during last three years and current year, State and Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether complaints have been received regarding delay in taking action on the applications seeking assistance from these funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken or likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The norms for granting assistance to poor patients under Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG) are as under:

(i) Poor patients with family income less than Rs.75,000/- annually and suffering from major illness and requiring one-time treatment in government hospitals/institutions are eligible for financial assistance under HMDG.

(ii) Financial assistance limits are as: (a) Rs.20,000/- if the estimated cost of treatment is up to Rs. 50,000/-. (b) Rs. 40,000/- if the estimated cost of treatment is above Rs. 50,000/- & up to Rs. 1,00,000/-. (c) Rs.50,000/- if the estimated cost of treatment is above Rs. 1,00,000/-.

2. The applicant has to submit an application in the prescribed proforma duly filled in by the treating Doctor/HOD and countersigned by the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital (Government Hospital) where the patient is receiving the treatment, alongwith income certificate in original from the BDO/ Tehsildar/Collector /SDM.

3. The Directorate General of Health Services (Dte.GHS) technically appraises the proposal and clears it. Thereafter, the approval of Union Minister for Health & Family Welfare is

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

obtained for granting financial assistance to the eligible patient. A cheque of the admissible amount is issued to the hospital that has to submit utilization certificate to the Ministry.

Under the Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF), the norms are as under:

(i) Financial assistance is provided to patients, below poverty line, suffering from cancer and undergoing treatment in Government hospitals and any of the 27 Regional Cancer Centres.

(ii) The financial assistance to the Cancer Patient up to Rs.1.00 lakh is provided by the concerned Institutes /Hospitals through the revolving fund placed at their disposal. The cases of financial assistance above this limit are to be referred by the Hospitals for assistance from Central Funds.

(b) Details are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) No.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of (c) above.

Statement

Financial assistance provided under Health Minister's Discretionary Grant during last three years and current year

Sl. State/U.T.		Number of patients and financial assistance provided							
No.		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		Current year	
		No.	(Rs. of patients lakhs)	No.	(Rs. of patients lakhs)	No.	(Rs. of patients lakhs)	No.	(Rs. of patients lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	West Bengal	107	19.73	85	16.00	132	23.90	59	16.50
2	Uttar Pradesh	44	8.80	24	4.40	10	2.00	14	5.10
3	Bihar	23	4.30	12	2.40	06	1.20	06	1.40
4	Uttarakhand	01	0.20						
5	Delhi	12	2.30	02	0.40	08	1.50	02	0.70
6	Orissa	03	0.50			04	0.80		

7	Maharashtra	03	0.60	02	0.40	01	0.20
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	Madhya Pradesh	07	1.40	09	1.40	03	0.60		
9	Punjab	01	0.20	01	0.20				
10	Karnataka	01	0.20						
11	Andhra Pradesh	01	0.20	01	0.20				
12	Kerala	02	0.30	01	0.20			01	0.10
13	Manipur	01	0.10	04	0.60				
14	Haryana	04	0.60	02	0.40	02	0.40	01	0.20
15	Assam			01	0.20				
16	Rajasthan			01	0.20				
17	Jharkhand							01	0.40
18	Chhattisgarh					01	0.20		
19	Jammu and Kashmir					01	0.20		
TOTAL		210	39.43	145	27.00	167	30.80	85	24.60

*Financial assistance provided by Regional Cancer Centres during
2009-10 and current year out of revolving fund*

Total amount of revolving fund released under HMCPF to
the Regional Cancer Centres during:

2009-10 - Rs.280.00 lakhs

Current year - Rs. 90.00 lakhs

Regional Cancer Centres		Number of patients and financial assistance provided			
		2009-10		Current year	
		No. of patients	Rs. in lakhs	No. of patients	Rs. in lakhs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Cancer Hospital, Tripura, Agartala	22	1.44	137	7.53
2	Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, West Bengal	196	51.27	88	22.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, Karnataka	10	8.14	-	-
4	Regional Cancer Institute (WIA), Adyar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	20	8.72	20	10.51
5	Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer, Centre for Cancer Research & Treatment, Cuttack, Orissa	06	1.53	24	7.84
6	Regional Cancer Control Society, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	-	-	108	7.33
7	Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	-	-	01	0.75
8	Indian Rotary Cancer Institute, (AIIMS), New Delhi	26	18.60	02	1.71
9	R.S.T. Hospital & Research Centre, Nagpur, Maharashtra	82	6.25	39	3.21
10	Pt. J.N.M. Medical College, Raipur, Chhattisgarh	04	3.16	-	-
11	Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh	22	7.66	-	-
12	Sher-I Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Soura, Srinagar	-	-	-	-
13	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Manipur, Imphal	19	8.66	-	-
14	Govt. Medical College & Associated Hospital, Bakshi Nagar, Jammu	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
15	Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	56	10.00	03	1.50
16	Gujarat Cancer Research Institute, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	14	10.00	-	-
17	MNJ Institute of Oncology, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-
18	Pondicherry Regional Cancer Society, JIPMER, Puducherry	-	-	09	8.83
19	Dr. B.B. Cancer Institute, Guwahati, Assam	165	5.89	-	-
20	Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai, Maharashtra	18	10.00	-	-
21	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna, Bihar	-	-	-	-
22	Acharya Tulsi Regional Cancer Trust & Research Institute (RCC), Bikaner, Rajasthan	-	-	-	-
23	Regional Cancer Centre, Pt. B.D.Sharma Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana	-	-	-	-
24	Civil Hospital, Aizawl, Mizoram -		130	10.00	-
25	Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow	-	-	-	-
26	Govt. Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Hospital, Kancheepuram, T.Nadu	-	-	-	\$
27	Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	\$

\$ funds not released

Conversion of government-run hospitals into autonomous bodies

1735. SHRI R. C. SINGH:

SHRI D. RAJA:

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

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to convert three Government hospitals in Delhi namely Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital (RML), Safdarjung Hospital and Lady Harding Hospital to autonomous bodies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that by converting these three important Government hospitals in Delhi into autonomous bodies, the poor patients will be deprived of even the limited health facility; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Status of National Urban Health Mission

1736. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N. K. SINGH:

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

(a) the status of the launch of the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) and whether it will be launched during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Mission's launch has been constantly deferred since 2008 despite the project having received in-principle approval from the Planning Commission and clearance from the Ministry's Expenditure Finance Committee;

(c) the reasons for delay in launching the Mission; and

(d) the revised timeline, if any, for the launch and planned expansion of the Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (d) This Ministry's Proposal on National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) was approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) in September, 2008. However, the

Planning Commission suggested for considering many other aspects which influence both access and quality of Public Health Services Delivery including good practices that are followed in some countries. The framework of NUHM has been revisited again to incorporate the concerns of Planning Commission and consultation made with States, Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. In view of above, no specific time frame can be given for launch of NUHM.

Spurious drugs in the market

1737. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of spurious and out-dated drugs are being sold in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases registered in this regard and convictions, if any; and

(d) what steps Government proposes to take for more stringent action in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) The manufacture and sale of spurious drugs is a clandestine activity and sporadic cases of spurious drugs are detected in various parts of the country. Three statements giving details regarding the spurious drugs as provided by the State Drugs Controllers including the number of people arrested and cases registered in the last three years 2007-2008, 2008-09 and 2009-2010 are given in the Statement-I, II and III respectively (See below). A statement-IV giving details of cases of sale of out dated i.e. date expired drugs as has been detected in Tamil Nadu, Mizoram, Tripura and Assam is also enclosed (See below).

(d) Following measures have been taken by the Government to check the menace of spurious drugs in the country:

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 has been amended under Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act 2008, whereby more stringent penalties for manufacture and trade of spurious and adulterated drugs have been provided. Certain offences have been made cognizable and non-bailable.

2. A Whistle Blower Scheme has been announced by Government of India to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country. Under this policy the

informers would be suitably rewarded for providing concrete information in respect of movement of spurious drugs to the regulatory authorities.

Statement-I

No. of Samples tested, No. of Samples declared not of Standard Quality, No. of Samples declared Spurious, No. of Prosecution Launched, and No. of cases decided, No. of persons arrested and approximate value of drugs seized during 2007-08 as per the feed back available from the States.

Sl.No.	States /UTs	No. of	No. of	No. of	No. of	No. of	No. of	
Approximate	drugs	drugs	drugs	prosecution	cases	persons	value of	
	samples	samples	samples	launched for	(as mentioned	arrested	drugs seized	
	tested	declared not	declared	manufacturing,	in the		(In Rs.)	
		of standard	spurious /	sale and	earlier			
		quality	adulterated	distribution of	column)			
				spurious/	decided			
				adulterated drugs				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
							9	
1	Andhra Pradesh	3962	82	5	1	1	Nil	250,000
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Assam	237	21	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Bihar	1471	36	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Goa	164	32	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

6	Gujarat	1984	269	4	5	Nil	Nil	14,000
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7	Haryana	1913	108	1	27	43	2	Nil
8	Himachal Pradesh	623	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Jammu & Kashmir	696	39	Nil	9	Nil	Nil	410,000
10	Karnataka	3094	224	01 (vet)	24	Nil	Nil	1,324,000
11	Kerala	4228	222	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12	Madhya Pradesh	1848	59	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Maharashtra	7038	633	20	Nil	Nil	37	Nil
14	Manipur	-	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
IS	Meghalaya	276	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16	Mizoram	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	Nil	Nil
17	Nagaland	46	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18	Orissa	1133	77	7	6	Nil	4	Nil
19	Punjab	914	30	6	4	1	Nil	Nil
20	Rajasthan	1805	126	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
21	Sikkim	20	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22	Tamil Nadu	1988	260	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23	Tripura	381	14	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24	Uttar Pradesh	3548	74	16	28	4	64	700,000
25	West Bangai	855	66	7	11	Nil	7	1,10,000,00
26	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27	Andaman & Nicobar Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28	Chandigarh	90	2	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
29	Delhi	52	4	2	2	Nil	8	Nil
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31	Daman & Diu	41	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33	Chhattisgarh	283	31	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34	Jharkhand	131	9	4	-	-	-	-
35	Uttaranchal	273	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		39117	2429	77	120	54	122	1,3598,000

Statement-II

No. of Samples tested, No. of samples declared not of standard quality, No. of samples declared spurious, No. of prosecution launched, and No. of cases decided, No. of persons arrested and approximate value of drugs seized during 2008-09 as per the feed back available from the States.

Sl. No.	States	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious / adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested	Approximate value of drugs seized (In Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	4839	145	6	21	Nil	Nil	19,759,000
2	Arunachal Pradesh	200	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Assam	277	15	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Bihar	4372	53	40	69	Nil	33	Nil
5	Goa	434	19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Gujarat	1837	296	8	3	Nil	Nil	592,800

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	Haryana	2517	159	7	11	Nil	1	63143550
8	Himachal Pradesh	717	12	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
9	Jammu & Kashmir	921	33	1	19	Nil	Nil	1,475,309
10	Karnataka	3311	240	Nil	6	NIL	1	204,800
11	Kerala	4866	40	40	44	5	Nil	61365
12	Madhya Pradesh	2183	69	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Maharashtra	7060	583	16	9	Nil	13	9625000
14	Manipur	26	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Meghalaya	42	3	Nil		Nil	Nil	
16	Mizoram	156	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17	Nagaland	147	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18	Orissa	1969	47	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
19	Punjab	922	71	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	31778212
20	Rajasthan	1622	113	7	1	-	7	76505
21	Sikkim	20	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

22	Tamil Nadu	2543	423	Nil	6	1	Nil	Nil
23	Tripura	497	8	4	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
24	Uttar Pradesh	1489	133	17	9	-	67	18210126
25	West Bengal	899	62	3	8	Nil	5	12000000
26	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28	Chandigarh	67	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29	Delhi	588	28	3	10	5	6	477000
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31	Daman and Diu	47	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32	Lakshadweep	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33	Chhattisgarh	67	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34	Jharkhand	383	38	1	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
35	Uttaranchal	120	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL :		45145	2597	157	220	11	133	157,403,667

Statement-III

No. of samples tested, No. of samples declared not of standard quality, No. of samples declared spurious, No. of prosecution launched, and No. of cases decided, No. of persons arrested and approximate value of drugs seized during 2009-10 as per the feed back available from the States.

Sl. No.	States	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of samples declared not of standard quality	No. of samples declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested	Approximate value of drugs seized (In Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	4647	97	1	1	Nil	Nil	57346568
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil (report on 32 samples awaited)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Assam	549	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Bihar	2955	48	27	41	Nil	26	
5	Goa	656	19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Gujarat	373	56	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

7	Haryana	1517	36	8	10	Nil	1	30,000
8	Himachal Pradesh	953	16	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1245	36	1	5	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Karnataka	3100	156	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11	Kerala	4506	169	Nil	27 (3 spurious, 24NSQ)	6	Nil	198000
12	Madhya Pradesh	477	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Maharashtra	5877	378	9	9	Nil	9	13,260,300
14	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Meghalaya	1	1	Nil	Prosecution initiated	Nil	Nil	Nil
16	Mizoram	75	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17	Nagaland	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18	Orissa	1657	25	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19	Punjab	1968	112	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20	Rajasthan	1194	87	17	Nil	Nil	7	257,239
21	Sikkim	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22	Tamil Nadu	3770	419	3	2	Nil	8	150000
23	Tripura	352	20	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24	Uttar Pradesh	1403	88	27	57	Nil	109	16,246,360
25	West Bengal	1040	61	11	9	Nil	8	7500000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28	Chandigarh	113	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29	Delhi	539	22	6	2	Nil	5	245,000
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	Nil	1	1	Investigation is in progress under the D&C Rules, meanwhile the manufacturing license has been suspended	Nil	5,500,000
31	Daman and Diu	51	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33	Chhattisgarh	26	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34	Jharkhand	186	36	2	1	Nil	Nil	19,340
35	Uttaranchal	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL :		39248	1942	117	138	6	147	100752807

Statement-IV

1. Tamil Nadu:-

In the State of Tamil Nadu the sale of date expire drug by altering label has been unearthed by the Directorate of Drugs Control, Tamil Nadu. After preliminary investigation by Drugs Control Administration, further investigation is being carried out by CBCID of Tamil Nadu as per the direction of Government of Tamil Nadu.

The Drugs Controller, Tamil Nadu has informed that fifteen shops were raided in the case. One dealer was indulging in alteration of batch No., manufacturing date, expiry date of the date expired products and supplied them for resale. Investigations were conducted alongwith the police and police have arrested 24 people. The case has been transferred to the Crime Branch-Criminal Investigation Department (CBCID) for further investigations.

Some of the persons have been booked under TN prevention of Dangerous Activity Act- Drugs Offenders Act also.

2. Mizoram:-

The Drugs Controller, Mizoram stated that in the State of Mizoram, there were three cases of expired medicines being sold in the market that has been detected. Necessary action has been carried out by the Drugs Control Administration in the State as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of Drugs	Batch No.	Expiry Date	Mfg. by	Action Taken
1.	Ciprofloxacin LP	5p-059	03.08	Parenteral Drugs (1) Ltd., Indore	Suspension of License of the sale premise
2.	Neurobion Forte Inj.	G06314307	03.08	Merck	Suspension of License of the sale premise
3.	Pactogest	PGS250	04.10	Pact India Pvt. Ltd., Gurgoan	Suspension of License of the sale premise

3. Tripura :

Sl. No.	Name of the shop	Action Taken	Whether any reaction occurred
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s Prativa Medical Hall,		License suspended

No

G.B. Bazar, Agartala

from 16/4/2006 -

25/4/2006

1	2	3	4
2.	M/s Joy Narayan Medical Hall, Maharani Bazar, Udaipur, South Tripura	Show cause notice issued	No
3.	M/s New Das Medical Hall, Gandacharra Bazar, Gandacharra, Dhalai, Tripura	Show cause notice issued	No

4. Assam :

One case reported. Show cause notice has been served to M/s New Drug House, Agra Road, Dist. Goalpara. No report of death due to consumption of expired medicine.

Practice of prescribing branded medicines in NRHM

†1738. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

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

(a) whether it has been assessed that in spite of availability of alternative generic medicines, the practice of prescribing branded medicines is widespread as a result of which implementation of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is getting affected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to strengthen NRHM by promoting affordable and equally effective generic medicines in lieu of branded medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) Yes. The Common Review Mission of NRHM in December, 2009 had observed the practice of prescribing branded drugs even when generic alternatives were available, in a few States.

Unsatisfactory system of procurement and logistics, low per capita drug budget and practice of prescribing branded drugs, are some factors responsible for lack of access. However, access to consumable like drugs in the peripheral health facilities has improved significantly.

Central Government only supplements the efforts of States/UTs in procurement of medicines. NRHM provides for reforms in procurement and

logistics to ensure access to essential drugs. NRHM

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

promotes development of Essential Drug List (EDL) for the use of generic drugs and prepared guidelines on Standard Treatment Protocol along with rational drug use.

Poor conditions for PHCs

1739. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in the country are not in a position to deliver better services;

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

(c) the funds granted and the steps taken to fill the posts at each level during the last three years; and

(d) the future action plan prepared for the remaining Eleventh Plan especially in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No.

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

(c) Statements showing allocation, release and expenditure of funds under National Rural Health Mission [NRHM] including for filling up of posts on contractual basis at each level during the financial year 2007-08 to 2009-10 is given in the Statement-I (See below).

Human resource engagement is a major thrust area under NRHM and is a priority being pursued with the States/UT Governments. This include multi-skilling of doctors and para-medics, provision of incentives, to serve in rural areas like blended payments, difficult areas allowances, PG allowance, case based payments, improved accommodation arrangements, provision of AYUSH doctors and paramedics in PHCs and CHCs as additional doctors in rural areas, block pooling of doctors in underserved areas, engaging with the non government sector for underserved areas, provisioning of untied and flexible funds etc.

A comparative Statement showing the availability of staff in year 2005 and Year 2009 and increase in those years is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(d) The rural health care infrastructure is being augmented under NRHM by upgrading the existing health centres and opening of new health centres. The State/UT Governments incorporate their requirements for

funds for this purpose in their annual Programme Implementation Plan [PIPs]. These PIPs are examined in this Ministry and funds are released to all State/UTs for actual implementation of plan as per the approval of NPCC.

Statement-I

*Allocation, Release and Expenditure under Mission-Flexible Pool (Additionalities under NRHM) for
the F.Ys. 2007-08 to 2009-10 (Rs. in crores)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. High Focus States										
1	Bihar	256.31	137.63	14.83	216.20	216.20	106.24	284.92	48.15	142.97
2	Chhattisgarh	64.23	64.13	13.06	54.18	54.18	8.92	82.49	82.42	44.88
3	Himachal Pradesh	14.58	5.36	4.23	12.29	12.29	16.72	24.11	24.11	75.91
4	J&K	24.08	122.05	37.08	20.31	20.18	70.25	39.94	39.94	88.11
5	Jharkhand	83.26	66.47	29.66	70.23	90.23	59.47	106.74	18.04	47.90
6	Madhya Pradesh	186.73	152.24	102.83	157.51	157.51	109.54	207.59	147.82	161.18
7	Orissa	113.58	107.43	36.50	95.81	123.44	65.70	126.20	151.20	257.70
8	Rajasthan	174.54	266.36	133.96	147.23	227.23	326.58	194.15	227.51	361.67

9	Uttar Pradesh	513.22	417.21	91.98	432.93	305.43	300.53	570.86	542.30	606.12
10	Uttarakhand	26.17	34.09	14.24	22.07	22.07	33.39	33.64	33.64	46.86
Sub Total		1,456.70	1,372.97	478.37	1,228.76	1,228.76	1,097.34	1,670.64	1,315.13	1,833.30
B. NE States										
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.23	13.24	18.98	9.52	7.14	21.34	14.94	14.94	19.47
12.	Assam	322.31	322.31	335.14	231.87	237.12	369.43	363.92	363.92	419.02
13	Manipur	28.83	14.92	14.30	20.74	19.06	26.40	32.55	32.55	34.78
14	Meghalaya	27.88	23.22	10.82	20.06	20.06	27.42	31.48	31.48	24.17
15	Mizoram	10.88	8.95	28.48	7.82	7.82	24.43	12.27	12.27	24.89
16	Nagaland	24.10	18.08	21.71	17.34	17.34	23.45	27.21	27.21	30.35
17	Sikkim	6.62	23.67	3.28	4.76	3.57	34.61	7.47	7.47	16.68
18	Tripura	38.75	38.06	8.46	27.88	27.88	25.93	43.76	43.76	34.78
Sub Total		472.60	462.45	441.17	339.99	339.99	553.01	533.60	533.60	604.14
C. Non-High Focus States										
19	Andhra Pradesh	179.89	179.89	91.60	151.74	151.74	252.60	200.26	240.29	288.77
20	Goa	3.27	0.94	0.88	2.76	2.38	1.21	3.55	3.55	6.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21	Gujarat	120.42	142.19	106.24	101.58	101.58	239.12	133.80	182.56	303.85
22	Haryana	50.25	46.51	17.10	42.39	42.39	63.36	55.75	55.75	134.17
23	Karnataka	125.48	88.54	41.86	105.85	105.85	155.57	139.45	139.45	313.63
24	Kerala	75.82	143.11	67.82	63.96	63.96	139.88	84.20	132.96	199.30
25	Maharashtra	229.55	177.88	130.48	193.63	193.63	351.51	255.86	307.18	462.18
26	Punjab	57.68	26.08	18.77	48.65	48.65	65.94	64.23	64.23	86.32
27	Tamil Nadu	147.19	226.83	84.39	124.15	124.15	136.86	154.25	164.25	220.06
28	West Bengal	190.60	233.71	44.92	160.77	160.77	180.13	212.14	212.14	169.70
	Sub Total	1,180.15	1,265.68	604.06	995.48	995.10	1,586.18	1,313.49	1,502.36	2,184.97
D. Small States/UTs										
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.89	3.97	0.68	0.75	3.37	4.21	0.95	1.45	8.87
30	Chandigarh	2.08	1.77	0.09	1.75	0.04	0.56	2.38	2.19	1.74
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.59	0.12	0.73	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.58	1.08	0.99

32	Daman & Diu	0.48	-	0.31	0.41	0.50	0.88	0.43	0.93	0.91
33	Delhi	32.71	23.23	0.32	27.59	27.02	10.78	35.45	6.16	17.44
34	Lakshadweep	0.24	-	0.01	0.20	0.15	0.64	0.16	0.16	0.83
35	Puducherry	2.38	2.55	1.11	2.01	2.01	1.73	2.59	2.59	4.93
	Others	6.18	17.23	-	5.80	-	-	6.00	12.72	-
Sub Total		45.55	43.87	3.25	39.01	33.59	19.55	49.54	27.28	35.71
GRAND TOTAL		3,155.00	3,149.97	1,526.85	2,603.24	2,597.44	3,256.08	3,567.27	3,378.37	4,658.12

Allocation, Release and Expenditure under RCH Flexible Pool for the F.Ys. 2007-08 to 2009-10

(Rs in crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.	High Focus States									
1	Bihar	49.75	0.00	179.84	251.17	351.17	253.21	268.36	266.36	331.91
2	Chhattisgarh	35.76	35.76	64.17	63.01	63.01	45.66	77.12	77.12	63.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	Himachal Pradesh	10.18	6.64	6.13	18.42	14.06	11.95	22.54	22.49	10.59
4	J&K	12.22	9.12	11.11	30.51	28.74	12.87	37.34	37.27	24.14
5	Jharkhand	44.33	22.16	20.81	81.55	81.55	138.72	99.79	99.60	53.10
6	Madhya Pradesh	264.25	230.65	327.93	183.00	316.84	350.57	194.07	244.07	319.35
7	Orissa	106.25	108.85	95.18	111.24	111.24	128.08	117.97	117.97	161.58
8	Rajasthan	157.07	157.07	186.00	171.15	297.44	289.45	181.50	181.50	296.86
9	Uttar Pradesh	155.80	192.72	240.91	503.25	373.25	459.16	533.68	533.68	562.24
10	Uttarakhand	14.10	12.97	14.58	25.71	25.71	40.85	31.45	31.45	29.99
	Sub Total	849.71	775.94	1146.66	1439.01	1663.01	1735.52	1561.82	1611.51	1853.22
B. NE States										
11	Arunachal Pradesh	11.17	12.08	11.29	9.46	9.46	13.57	12.92	12.92	11.93
12	Assam	159.09	166.95	91.08	230.33	230.33	182.08	314.78	314.65	183.83
13	Manipur	13.64	14.25	7.40	20.60	15.66	14.92	28.16	28.16	8.97
14	Meghalaya	12.97	9.96	4.07	19.93	12.64	6.08	27.23	23.48	6.71

15	Mizoram	6.86	7.53	6.57	7.77	7.77	8.62	10.62	10.43	8.72
16	Nagaland	11.28	7.87	4.16	17.22	17.22	10.99	23.54	20.59	9.04
17	Sikkim	3.11	3.31	2.47	4.73	4.73	5.16	6.46	6.35	4.18
18	Tripura	17.93	14.34	5.22	27.69	25.29	14.16	37.85	36.79	14.06
Sub Total		236.05	236.29	132.26	337.73	323.10	255.58	461.56	453.37	247.44
C. Non-High Focus States										
19	Andhra Pradesh	141.34	141.34	132.70	176.53	176.53	166.22	187.22	186.86	149.38
20	Goa	1.43	0.32	0.29	3.13	2.18	0.66	3.32	1.84	0.91
21	Gujarat	61.10	67.01	46.22	117.94	79.09	94.58	125.09	124.85	148.09
22	Haryana	29.82	27.75	21.05	49.16	49.16	35.53	52.12	52.12	36.76
23	Karnataka	64.25	42.62	72.52	122.92	122.92	113.36	130.37	130.37	127.03
24	Kerala	57.17	41.97	45.19	74.23	74.23	75.19	78.71	78.56	85.60
25	Maharashtra	62.92	186.21	98.53	225.55	82.95	170.25	239.19	236.12	154.84
26	Punjab	29.38	13.89	19.22	56.63	56.63	41.54	60.05	59.81	45.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27	Tamil Nadu	78.46	103.05	74.23	144.79	144.79	95.49	153.55	153.55	141.62
28	West Bengal	117.88	71.10	73.14	187.02	157.02	122.78	198.32	197.94	120.84
	Sub Total	643.75	695.26	583.09	1157.90	945.50	915.60	1227.94	1222.02	1010.82
D. Small States/UTs										
29	A & N Islands	0.47	0.40	0.59	0.82	0.82	0.41	0.88	0.80	0.50
30	Chandigarh	0.93	0.42	0.44	2.11	1.29	1.43	2.23	2.22	1.27
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.34	0.17	0.35	0.53	0.41	0.54	0.55	0.59	0.80
32	Daman & Diu	0.25	0.00	0.19	0.38	0.11	0.28	0.39	0.46	0.40
33	Delhi	14.08	6.19	14.14	32.12	20.13	17.32	34.07	34.01	19.44
34	Lakshadweep	0.16	0.01	0.19	0.15	0.06	0.49	0.15	0.53	0.61
35	Puducherry	1.26	1.26	1.31	2.28	1.40	1.63	2.41	2.40	2.25
	Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	2.56	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00
	SUB TOTAL	17.49	8.45	17.21	41.39	26.78	22.10	43.68	41.01	25.27
	GRAND TOTAL	1747.00	1715.94	1879.22	2976.03	2958.39	2928.80	3295.00	3327.91	3136.75

Allocation, Release and Expenditure under Routine Immunization

(RCH Flexible Pool) for F.Y. 2007-08 to 2009-10

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.	High Focus States									
1	Bihar	13.01	20.85	11.15	12.00	14.47	16.37	20.24	0.99	12.57
2	Chhattisgarh	3.90	0.26	1.88	5.00	-	1.94	5.86	4.40	3.35
3	Himachal Pradesh	0.80	-	0.46	0.70	-	0.51	1.71	0.51	0.58
4	J&K	1.00	0.73	0.91	0.90	-	2.27	2.84	2.84	1.57
5	Jharkhand	8.00	2.13	3.96	6.00	2.00	2.74	7.58	3.76	3.90
6	Madhya Pradesh	7.00	7.40	9.88	8.00	4.60	13.19	14.75	9.10	15.81
7	Orissa	6.00	4.75	3.72	7.00	1.54	4.89	8.96	4.79	10.59
8	Rajasthan	7.75	2.15	6.07	10.00	12.16	3.40	13.79	6.48	9.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9	Uttar Pradesh	26.00	46.44	32.52	33.74	31.13	43.69	40.55	40.55	47.87
10	Uttarakhand	2.25	1.26	1.82	3.30	2.38	3.03	2.39	1.95	3.15
	Sub Total	75.71	88.97	72.37	86.64	68.28	92.03	118.67	75.37	108.87
B. NE States										
11	Arunachal Pradesh	0.80	0.82	0.72	0.75	0.82	1.27	0.98	0.49	1.18
12	Assam	7.75	10.96	14.16	10.00	11.07	12.66	23.84	12.85	8.93
13	Manipur	0.60	0.57	0.45	0.90	-	0.53	2.13	-	0.74
14	Meghalaya	0.90	0.13	0.88	1.20	0.76	0.79	2.06	1.55	0.53
15	Mizoram	0.90	-	0.52	1.35	0.68	0.60	0.80	0.76	0.58
16	Nagaland	0.60	0.45	0.41	0.90	0.84	0.55	1.78	1.78	1.15
17	Sikkim	0.35	0.18	0.18	0.53	-	0.39	0.49	0.49	0.24
18	Tripura	0.60	0.15	0.25	0.88	0.43	0.25	2.87	2.08	0.35
	Sub Total	12.50	13.26	17.57	16.51	14.60	17.04	34.95	20.00	13.70

C.	Non-High Focus States									
19	Andhra Pradesh	4.50	4.26	5.23	6.00	6.20	5.42	14.22	9.35	18.44
20	Goa	0.08	-	0.15	0.80	0.04	0.04	0.25	0.51	0.04
21	Gujarat	3.00	5.95	2.35	0.80	-	3.26	9.50	7.13	8.12
22	Haryana	1.29	1.07	1.10	1.20	1.48	1.56	3.96	1.23	2.30
23	Karnataka	5.00	1.00	4.53	7.00	7.18	5.45	9.91	3.42	5.73
24	Kerala	1.60	1.59	0.40	2.40	-	0.88	5.98	1.25	1.86
25	Maharashtra	6.00	2.27	6.28	8.00	7.46	11.45	18.17	15.47	14.13
26	Punjab	1.22	0.84	1.40	1.80	1.12	1.19	4.56	2.86	2.03
27	Tamil Nadu	4.00	4.83	2.84	6.00	0.99	1.54	11.67	1.07	2.43
28	West Bengal	9.50	5.37	5.53	12.00	7.00	8.07	15.07	11.10	6.58
	Sub Total	36.19	27.18	29.81	46.00	31.47	38.86	93.29	53.39	61.66
D.	Small States/UTs									
29	A & N Islands	0.09	-	0.01	0.08	-	-	0.07	-	0.06
30	Chandigarh	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.08	-	0.09	0.17	0.09	0.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.03	-	0.01	0.04	-	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04
32	Daman & Diu	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.04	-	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01
33	Delhi	0.04	0.28	0.11	0.45	0.13	0.23	2.59	1.07	0.11
34	Lakshadweep	0.30	0.01	0.06	-	-	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
35	Puducherry	0.07	-	0.06	0.11	0.10	0.06	0.18	0.05	0.09
	Others	-	-	-	-	.	-	-	-	
	SUB TOTAL	0.60	0.37	0.28	0.86	0.23	0.43	3.09	1.27	0.43
	GRAND TOTAL	125.00	126.78	120.03	150.01	114.58	148.36	250.00	150.03	184.66

Statement-II

*Comparative Statement showing the availability of staff in
year 2005 and year 2009 and increase*

	RHS 2005	RHS 2009	Increase
ANMs at Sub Centre/PHC	1,33,194	1,90,919	57,725
Nurse Midwife at PHC/CHC	28930	56975	28045
MBBS Doctors at PHCs	20308	23982	3674
AYUSH Doctors at PHCs	NA	6323	6323
Specialists at CHCs	3550	5789	2239
GDMOs at CHCs	NA	6192	-
AYUSH Doctors	NA	7692	7692
Pharmacists at PHC/CHC	17708	20967	3259
Lab. Technicians at PHC/CHC	12284	12904	620
Radiographers at CHCs	1337	1867	530

Charging of exorbitant fees by private hospitals

1740. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the private hospitals in Delhi are charging exorbitant rates for various medical procedures as compared to the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) rates;

(b) if so, the details of the charges for common medical procedures in the high-end private hospitals in Delhi and how does it compare with the CGHS rates; and

(c) whether Government has any proposal to take measures to control the charges in private hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Information regarding rates charged by private hospitals in Delhi is not collected centrally.

(c) Parliament has passed the Clinical Establishments (Registration & Regulation) Bill, 2010. This Bill, *inter-alia*, provides for a National Council of clinical establishments which would determine minimum standards for the registration of clinical establishments. The Bill also

has a provision for classification and categorization of clinical establishments.

Funds for tackling AIDS

1741. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds obtained by Government to tackle the Acquired Immuno Deficiency-Syndrome (AIDS) disease from different organizations during last three years and their mode of utilization; and

(b) the top ten districts in the country having HIV positive people, AIDS patients and deaths due to AIDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) External aid component of National AIDS Control Programme III (2007-2012) was projected at Rs. 5162 cr, as per the following details:

(Rs. in Crores)	
Sources	Amount
World Bank + Department for International Development	2629
Global Fund	2237
USAID	225
UNDP	71
TOTAL :	5162

The details of expenditure incurred during the last three years which is to be met from funds obtained from different organizations is given below:

(Rs in Crores)			
Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
World Bank + Department for International Development	500.63	503.72	460.15
Global Fund	377.49	486.15	397.02
USAID	23.22	26.25	24.97
UNDP	3.83	2.68	7.11

All funds for National AIDS Control Programme (NACP-III) are routed through annual budget grant of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. As National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) is being implemented through the State AIDS Control Societies (SACSS), the grants are released by the Department of AIDS Control to the Societies on the basis of their approved Annual Action Plans. State AIDS Control Societies (SACSS), in turn, transfer funds to District Authorities, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and other implementing agencies in their respective States. Further, mode of utilization of funds is as follows:

(A) Aid from World Bank and Department for International Development is used for implementation of the following prevention activities of the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP-III) strategy viz:

- (1) Targeted Intervention among High Risk Groups.
- (2) Information, Education and Communication
- (3) Blood Safety activities including promotion of Voluntary Blood Donation.
- (4) Conducting Research activities.
- (5) Monitoring & Evaluation of programme.
- (6) Meeting expenses for administrative and operative cost.

(B) Funds from Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) are utilized for Care & Support activities including (i) provision of Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART), (ii) establishment and maintenance of Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centers and Community Care Centers (CCCs) for care of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) and (iii) of Integrated Counselling Testing Centers (ICTCs) to conduct counselling & testing for detection of Human Immune Deficiency Virus (HIV) and to implement Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT) programme for prevention of transmission of HIV to infants from HIV +ve pregnant mothers. A rural outreach program of Link Worker Scheme is also funded partially by the Global Fund.

(C) United States Agency for International Development (USAID) funds are utilized for meeting expenditure incurred by AIDS Prevention Control (APAC) and AVERT projects in Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra respectively for

interventions among High Risk Groups (HRGs) and focused Information,
Education and Communication (IEC).

(D) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is supporting the implementation of Link Worker Scheme in 25 districts across 5 States i.e. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Rajasthan in addition to Mainstreaming projects in the said States.

(b) Information relating to top ten districts in the country having HIV positive people, AIDS patients and deaths due to AIDS are given in the Statement.

Statement

(a) Top ten districts where high number of HTV positive persons were detected during last 5 years (2005-2010).

Districts	No. of HIV positive person detected
Mumbai	82950
Guntur	68055
East Godavari	54344
Hyderabad	51995
Krishna	51749
West Godavari	37288
Kancheepuram	29523
Prakasam	26974
Visakhapatnam	26896
Chittoor	21313

(b) Top ten districts with maximum number of HIV/AIDS patients seeking treatment at ART centers.

Districts	No. of HIV/ AIDS patients on ART
1	2
Mumbai	17219
Pune	8577
Chennai	8504

1	2
Guntur	6008
Hyderabad	5822
Krishna	5720
East Godavari	5427
Bangalore	5425
West Godavari	5377
Bagalkot	4796

(c) Top ten districts with maximum number of deaths reported due to HIV/AIDS.

Districts	Deaths reported among patients on ART
Mumbai	2628
Chennai	2183
Guntur	1646
Visakhapatnam	1633
Dharwad	1597
Jaipur	1420
Sangli	1411
Hyderabad	1374
East Godavari	1274
Prakasam	1155

Implementation of RSBY

1742. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is being implemented in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of doctors with nursing homes and officers have joined together to make money illegally and deprive the poor of health insurance benefits; and

(c) the steps Government proposes to take to ensure that the poor get health insurance benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana [RSBY] provides for smart card based cashless health insurance cover for Rs.30000 per annum to BPL families [a unit of five] in the unorganized sector. The scheme is presently being implemented in 22 States/UTs by State Nodal Agency through open bid process. The proposal of the State Government is then approved by the Approval and Monitoring Committee constituted in the Central Government for launching of the scheme in a particular district.

(b) and (c) The Government has been receiving complaints of irregularities in a number of hospitals in some States and their alleged involvement in fraudulent claims under RSBY. In view of its serious implications on the Scheme, a Central team consisting of senior officers of the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Technical experts visited these States to look into these complaints and overall performance of RSBY. The Team observed that some of the hospitals are engaging in malpractices. Consequently, erring hospitals have been de-empanelled/suspended for RSBY purposes.

Creation of separate CGHS wings in district hospitals

1743. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the separate Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) wings have been created or proposed to be created with a view to facilitate easy accessibility to CGHS beneficiaries in district hospitals and medical colleges of the country including Punjab and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Out-Patient Department (OPD) fee is charged from CGHS beneficiaries in various district hospitals and medical colleges; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No.

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

(c) No. Keeping in view the large number of districts in the country and the resources available with CGH, it is not possible to open CGHS wings in each district hospital of the country.

(d) and (e) CGHS beneficiaries are required to pay whatever fee is charged in various district hospitals and medical colleges and claim reimbursement.

Child mortality rate among tribal population

1744. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the World Bank's Policy Research Working Paper on 'Child Mortality among Adivasis in India', wherein it is reported that some of the tribal dominated States in the country, child mortality among tribal population has exceeded the national child mortality average;

(b) whether exceeding the national child mortality rates attributed to distance to health facilities and malnutrition; and

(c) what is Government's reaction on this report and remedial measures being taken to over come the problem?

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

(b) and (c) Child mortality can be attributed to a number of causes. As per the report on causes of death in India 2001-2003, Registrar General, India the top 10 causes of deaths among children 0-4 years are Perinatal conditions (33%), Respiratory infections (22%), Diarrhoeal diseases (14%), Other infectious and parasitic diseases (11%) Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions (3.4%), Unintentional injuries : other (3.2%), Nutritional deficiencies (2.8%), Malaria (2.7%), Congenital anomalies (2.7%), Fever of unknown origin (1.5%).

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) seeks to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable section with special focus on 18 States, including *erstwhile* eight Empowered Action Group (EAG) States, the North-Eastern States, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

Under NRHM and the Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH) II.

The key components of child health programme which help to reduce child morbidity and mortality are as follows:

- Establishment of Special Newborn Care Units, Newborn Stabilization Units and Newborn Care Corners at health facilities.
- Integrated management of neonatal and childhood illnesses (IMNCI) and Pre- Service Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI).
- Facility Based Integrated management of neonatal and childhood illnesses (FIMNCI).
- Early detection and appropriate management of Diarrhoeal disease.
- Early detection and appropriate management of Acute Respiratory Infections and other infections.
- Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK), a programme for training the providers in Basic newborn care and resuscitation.
- Infant and young child feeding.
- Immunization
- Vitamin A supplementation and Iron and Folic Acid supplementation.

Hurdles in implementing rural posting of doctors

1745. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the impediments being faced by Government in implementing its earlier decision on compulsory rural posting of doctors as required for the successful implementation of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) whether Government's proposal to introduce a Bachelor of Rural

Medicine course has been opposed by vested interests and for a like
Indian Medical Association (IMA) etc.; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is being implemented successfully throughout the India. Presently, there is no such provision made by Government of India for compulsory rural posting of medical graduates in India.

(b) and (c) The proposed short term rural medical course; is of three years duration with six months internship. While there has been opposition from some to the proposal, a need has been felt for such a programme to meet the human resource gap.

Appointment of ASHAS under the NRHM

1746. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has appointed Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) in all the 18 States as proposed;

(b) if so, the details of the number of ASHAS; State-wise;

(c) whether Government has accrued the desired benefits from their services;

(d) whether there are any States where ASHAS are yet to be appointed; and

(e) if so, the names of those States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Ashas have been selected by the local community.

(b) Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Ashas have helped in connecting households to health facilities.

(d) Yes.

(e) State - Goa, Himachal Pradesh (dropped after selecting Ashas) and Union Territory - Daman & Diu, Puducherry.

Statement

State-wise status of ASHA selection & training

(Up to June 2010)

		States	ASHAs Targeted	ASHAs Selected	Module				
1	2	3	4	5	Mod-1	Mod-2	Mod-3	Mod-4	Mod-5
EAG States	1	Bihar	87,135	73,649	69402	44716	44716	44716	0*
	2	Chhattisgarh	60092	60092	60092	60092	60092	60092	60092
	3	Jharkhand	40964	40964	40115	39482	39214	35675	22580*
	4	Madhya Pradesh	52117	49282	45908	42153	41237	37969	0 *
	5	Orissa	34324	34252	34117	33910	33910	33910	33102
	6	Rajasthan	48372	42496	40310	40310	40310	40310	0*
	7	Uttar Pradesh	136268	136182	135130	128434	128434	128434	0*
	8	Uttarakhand	9983	9983	9975	9975	9975	9975	8978
NE States	9	Assam	29693	28798	26225	26225	26225	26225	23271
	10	Arunachal Pradesh	3862	3608	3379	3212	3156	2533	1176

	11	Manipur	3878	3878	3878	3000	3000	3000	3000
	12	Meghalaya	6258	6258	6175	6175	6175	6175	3427
	13	Mizoram	943	943	943	943	943	943	932
	14	Nagaland	1700	1700	1700	1700	1700	1700	1700
	15	Sikkim	666	637	637	637	637	637	637
	16	Tripura	7367	7367	7367	7367	7367	7367	7362
Other States	17	Andhra Pradesh	70700	70700	70700	70700	70700	70700	70700
	18	Delhi	3266	2266	2236	2236	2236	2236	0*
	19	Gujarat	31438	27043	17835	17835	17835	17835	2915
	20	Haryana	14000	13098	12753	4359	4359	4359	0
	21	Himachal Pradesh	18248	16888	16888	0	0	0	0
	22	Jammu and Kashmir	9764	9500	9500	9000	9000	9000	
	23	Karnataka	39195	37681	25400	25400	25400	25400	25400
	24	Kerala	32854	31868	28845	22263	11953	0	
	25	Maharashtra	60457	60441	53331	8413	7905	7411	3938

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UTs	26	Punjab	17756	17229	15481	3503	3503	0	0
	27	Tamil Nadu	2650	2650	0	0	0	0	0
	28	West Bengal	47689	30114	21338	17699	15473	11674	10772
	29	Andaman and Nicobar Island	403	403	403	403	49	49	49
	30	Chandigarh	430	423	0	0	0	0	0
	31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	250	107	87	87	87	87	87
	32	Lakshadweep	85	85	85	85	85	0	0
Total for country			872,807	820,585	760235	630314	615676	588412	255838

Promotion of Siddha system of medicine

†1747. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to promote Siddha system of medicine;

(b) the amount released for promoting Siddha system of medicine during last three years, State and Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether despite Government efforts Siddha system of medicine has not produced desired results;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government proposes to set up a Council for Siddha medicine to promote the growth of Siddha system of medicine; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (d) The Central Government has taken a number of steps for the promotion of Siddha System of Medicine in the Country. Details are given in the Statement (See below).

The details of funds released during last three years are as under:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
Name of State/UT	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Tamil Nadu	99.38	367.07	102.56	354.23	194.67	489.39
Pondicherry	7.98	59.90	11.37	84.41	12.95	118.52
Kerala	10.21	-	9.75	-	-	-
TOTAL :	117.57	426.97	123.68	438.64	207.62	607.91

Financial assistance given to Siddha Institutions/Colleges including National Institute of Siddha (NIS), Chennai during last 3 years as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	Name of State	Amount (Rs. In lakhs)
2007-08	Tamil Nadu	870.00
2008-09	Tamil Nadu	1419.00
2009-10	Tamil Nadu	1100.00

(e) and (f) A separate Central Council for Research in Siddha has been registered in Chennai on 27.7.2010 by bifurcating the existing Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha. The Council is notified on 04.08.2010 by the Department of AYUSH.

Statement

Steps taken for promotion of Siddha system of medicine

(A) Research Institute/Centres:

The following five Research Institutes/Centres/Units are functioning under the CCRAS:

(i) Central Research Institute for Siddha, Chennai:

CRI (S), Chennai was established in 1971 at Chennai. The Institute is engaged in the Clinical Research (O.P.D. & I.P.D.), Pharmacy, Pharmacovigilance, Drug Research i.e. Pharmacognostic study, Pharmacology & Cultivation of medicinal plants at Mettur, Child Health Programme. Other important achievements are Siddha Pharmacopoeia Committee & publication of Monographs.

(ii) Regional Research Institute (Siddha), Pondicherry:

The establishment of RRI(S) in Pondicherry came on 22-08-1979. The major activities include O.P.D./ I.P.D. & Pathology Laboratory, Pharmacovigilance & Multicentric open clinical trial on Annabhedi Chenduram in Iron Deficiency Anaemia, Geriatric Special OPD & documentation of vector borne diseases.

(iii) Survey of medical Plants Unit-Siddha, Palayamkottai:

The survey of medicinal Plants Unit-Siddha started functioning in the Govt. Siddha Medical College campus, Palayamkottai in 1971. About 800 plant species both wet and

dry have been exhibited in the museum. In Herbarium hall, 8243 herbarium sheets have been accommodated.

(iv) **Clinical Research Unit-Siddha, Palayamkottai:**

The Unit started functioning in the Govt. Siddha Medical College, Campus, Palayamkottai on 6/2/1980 with O.P.D. & I.P.D. including Pathological & Biochemistry facilities.

(v) **Clinical Research Unit-Siddha, Trivandrum:**

The Unit was shifted from RRI (Drug Research), Trivandrum to Santhigiri Siddha Medical College, in Dec.2005. O.P.D. & I.P.D. are functioning in this Unit.

(B) A National Institute of Siddha is functioning at Chennai under this Department. The Institute has taken the following steps for promotion of Siddha System of Medicine:

1. The Institute is participating in all AROGYA Exhibition and explaining the system to all visitors.
2. It has conducted three free health camps from the year 2008. Siddha medicines have been distributed free to the patients visited in the Health Camps.
3. The Institute is conducting Geriatrics Special OPD every Tuesday.
4. It is conducting Pre-clinical research on selective diseases under Public - Private Partnerships.
5. Memorandum of Understanding with Madras University, SASTRA University, Sri Ramachandra Medical University for Research work have been signed for conducting research.
6. To study the Toxicity effect of Siddha formulations for the treatment of Vitiligo, Psoriasis and Hyper Tension, Clinical trials have been undertaken with collaboration of Sri Ramachandra Medical University.

(C) **National campaigns:**

(i) **National Campaign on Ayurveda and Siddha for Geriatric health Care:**

The World population of the elderly is increasing and by the year 2050, adults older than 65 years will comprise 20% of the global population. In India 3.8% of the population

are older than 65 years of age. The leading causes of illness and death among aged people comprise many diseases viz. Respiratory problems, heart diseases, cancer, arthritis, diabetes etc. therefore. To provide Ayurveda and Siddha health care to elderly population: mainstreaming of the time tested potentials of Ayurveda and Siddha in geriatric care; and for creating awareness and knowledge sharing on the strengths of Ayurveda & Siddha for geriatric health care, the Deptt. of AYUSH-CCRAS has initiated National Campaign on Ayurveda and Siddha for Geriatric Health Care.

- (ii) The Department of AYUSH has successfully launched Five Composite. National Campaigns through CCRAS viz. National Campaigns on - Ksharasutra for Ano-rectal disorders, Geriatrics Care through Ayurveda and Siddha, Anaemia control through Ayurveda and Siddha, Management of Chronic disorders through Ayurveda and Mother and Child Health Care through Ayurveda at State and District levels in six selected States i.e. Orissa, Bihar, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Punjab.

(D) Siddha Pharmacopoeia Committee (SPC):

For quality assurance of Siddha products, the Deptt. of AYUSH has set up Siddha Pharmacopoeia Committee (SPC). The Committee is currently functioning at CCRAS. The aims and objectives of the Committee are (i) to develop Pharmacopoeial standards of single drugs and compound formulations, (ii) to develop Standard Operating Procedures or method of preparation; and (iii) to study the shelf life of the Siddha drugs.

First volume of Siddha Pharmacopoeia is completed and released. Second volume is under progress.

Second volume of Siddha Formulary is completed. Revision of Siddha formulary. Vol.1 is under progress.

(E) Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL):-

TKDL is a collaborative project between Deptt. of AYUSH and NISCAIR (CSIR), TKDL is established for safeguarding India's Traditional Knowledge and to prevent the bio piracy, misappropriation of India

Knowledge and also unpatentable traditional Knowledge innovations. In the first phase more than 45 books were selected and total 12500 formulations have been completed.

(F) Extra Mural Research:

Deptt. of AYUSH & CCRAS are providing grants to Govt. organizations and N.G.O.s to carry out the research in the field of Ayurveda and Siddha disciplines Under this scheme. 3 Siddha projects have been selected to carry out the research.

(G) Information Education & Communication

Use of Audio-Visual Media

One film on Ayurveda systems of medicine and two documentary film each of about 25-30 min. duration on Home Remedies in Ayurveda and Unani have been produced by this department. Another film on Yoga has also been produced by this department.

Health Melas

The Department participates in various fairs and Health Melas organized by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and other Government agencies. The Department also organizes Arogya fair at Delhi every year in the month of September at Pragati Maidan. Besides this, department also organized on Regional Arogya at Chennai in Jan., 2005. The Research Councils under this department also participates in the various fairs and melas organized by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare all over the Country. Participation in Arogya has been made a regular feature.

Involvement of NGOs.

NGOs have been associated in the past in the promotion of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy Unani, Homoeopathy and Siddha by organizing community awareness meetings, training workshops for ISM&H practitioners, Health Melas, Cultivation of Medicinal Plants and organizing Yoga classes in primary schools.

Use of Print Media

With a view to promote home remedies among general masses for treatment of common ailments, two folders on Home Remedies in Ayurveda and Unani in Hindi and English have

been printed by this department. Copies of the folders have been sent at the Panchayat level. These folders have also been published in vernacular languages and despatched to the field units all over the country. A pocket size booklet on Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy has also been printed for treatment of common ailments. These publications are being distributed to general public in health fairs also. The Department also publishes a calendar every year on the systems under this department.

Janani Suraksha Yojana

1748. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the current Maternal Mortality Ratio, according to the latest Ministry figures, State-wise;

(b) the number of maternal deaths, due to pregnancy, childbirth and unsafe abortions in the last year, State-wise;

(c) the budgetary allocation for the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether JSY has been successful in reducing the maternal mortality ratio;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the pregnant women under the age of 19 are not entitled to benefits under JSY and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The State-wise estimates of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) are released by the Registrar General of India (RGI). The State-wise estimates of MMR as Sample Registration System (SRS) 2004-06 are given in the Statement-I (See below). The absolute numbers of maternal deaths State-wise and cause-wise is not captured by SRS conducted by RGI.

(c) Statement showing the details of budgetary allocation State-wise for the current year (2010-11) is given in the Statement-II.

(d) and (e) JSY was launched in April, 2005. It has greatly increased

the proportion of pregnant women delivering in a health facility. Since its inception, Janani Suraksha Yojana has seen a huge off take, from 7.39 lakh beneficiaries in 2005-06 to 92.29 lakh beneficiaries in 2009-10. As per

the District Level Household Survey (DLHS), institutional delivery has increased to 47% in DLHS-3 (2007-2008) from 40.9% in DLHS-2(2002-2004). Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) has reduced from 301 per 100000 live births (SRS 2001-03) to 254 per 1,00,000 live births (SRS 2004-06).

(f) The States having Low Institutional Delivery rates namely Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa and Rajasthan have been named as Low Performing States (LPS) and the remaining States have been named as High Performing States (HPS).

Irrespective of age, in LPS all pregnant women and SC/ST women in all the States, choosing to deliver in Government or accredited health facility are entitled to JSY benefits.

Statement-I

Maternal Mortality Ratio

India and State-wise

Major State	MMR (2001-03)	MMR (2004-06)
1	2	3
India Total*	301	254
Assam	490	480
Bihar/Jharkhand	371	312
Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	379	335
Orissa	358	303
Rajasthan	445	388
Uttar Pradesh/Uttaranchal	517	440
Andhra Pradesh	195	154
Karnataka	228	213
Kerala	110	95
Tamil Nadu	134	111

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

*: Including Others

Source: RGI, (SRS : 2001-03, 2004-06)

Statement-II

State-wise Allocation of funds for JSY under RCH-II for the year 2010-11

Sl.No.	Name of States/ UT's	JSY (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	24996.68
2.	Jharkhand	7022.20
3.	Madhya Pradesh	20077.58
4.	Chhattisgarh	7467.20
5.	Orissa	12117.42
6.	Rajasthan	14300.00
7.	Uttar Pradesh	39937.59
8.	Uttarakhand	2030.70
9.	Andhra Pradesh	5035.50
10.	Gujarat	2237.86
11.	Haryana	698.59
12.	Himachal Pradesh	218.00

1	2	3
13.	J&K	2625.00
14.	Karnataka	4602.58
15.	Kerala	965.98
16.	Maharashtra	2258.66
17.	Punjab	612.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	3529.83
19.	West Bengal	4330.01
20.	A&N Islands	12.00
21.	Chandigarh	8.00
22.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	14.00
23.	Daman & Diu	0.00
24.	Delhi	318.15
25.	Goa	10.00
26.	Lakshadweep	4.86
27.	Puducherry	33.47
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	163.97
29.	Assam	10150.08
30.	Manipur	131.89
31.	Meghalaya	228.40
32.	Mizoram	165.60
33.	Nagaland	366.00
34.	Sikkim	52.72
35.	Tripura	316.60
GRAND TOTAL		167039.12

Unused land of BHEL

†1749. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total land available with the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), Bhopal and the manner in which this land is being used, separately;

(b) whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested to surrender the unused land from the land allotted to the BHEL, Bhopal; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) The total land currently available with the Bhopal Unit of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) is 4479.2 acres.

The details of utilization of this land is as follows:

Sl. No.	Utilization details	Acres
1.	Factory	544.00
2.	Township	2775.21
3.	Land licensed to others institutions	180.00
4.	Land under dispute	5.30
5.	Land for future expansion	974.69

(b) and (c) Requests received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh (GOMP) for returning the allotted land have been considered and responded appropriately from time to time. 1565.97 acres of land has already been returned to GOMP over a period of time.

Bribes given by a U.S. company

1750. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether as per some newspapers reports, some of the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) were the beneficiaries of bribes that were doled out by California based Valve Company to bag lucrative contracts mostly for tools used in the construction of power plants;

(b) which are the PSUs involved in the bribe with amount received by them, if any; and

(c) what action Government proposes to take against these PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) and (b) There was a News Item dated 8th July, 2010 in 'Times of India' and dated 7th July, 2010 in 'Economic Times' in which two Public Sector Enterprises namely, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. and National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. were mentioned.

(c) In reply to Unstarred Question No. 104 answered in Rajya Sabha on 26.7.2010 it has been informed that "NTPC Ltd. has refuted such allegations vide press release appeared on 8.7.2010 in the Indian Express and other newspapers". No names of BHEL officials have come to notice in this regard.

Utilization of BRGF

1751. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the status of entitlements, releases and utilization of development grant under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), till date, State-wise;

(b) the budget for the 250 identified districts under BRGF for 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(c) the reasons for slow pace of utilization of BRGF fund; and

(d) the achievements accrued due to BRGF aid?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) The status of entitlement, releases and utilization of Development Grant under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme during the Eleventh Plan period (upto 31.03.2010) is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) The Budget Estimates for the Development Grants under BRGF for 2009-10 and 2010-11 stood at Rs.4,420 crore and Rs.4,800 crore, respectively.

(c) The BRGF mandates preparation of District Plans by the District Planning Committees (DPCs) based on the demands placed by the Gram Sabhas, duly approved by the local bodies concerned, namely, the Gram Panchayats, Intermediate Panchayats, District Panchayats and the Municipalities. The Unit Plans so prepared by the various local bodies are then consolidated into the draft District Plans by the DPCs and finally approved by the State High Powered Committee. While this intensive process strengthens the participatory and integrated planning, it also leads to some delay in availment and utilization of funds by the States. However, States have, by and large, shown improvement in the pace of utilization over the years.

(d) The main achievements of the BRGF Programme are as follows:

- (i) Constitution of District Planning Committees by all the States (except Uttarakhand).
- (ii) Strengthening of participatory process of planning from the grassroots levels.
- (iii) Bridging the local infrastructure gaps to the extent of availability of funds.
- (iv) Encouragement to the States for adopting the integrated approach to District and Sub-District level planning.

Statement

Status of Entitlement, Releases and Utilisation of BRGF Development Grant during the Eleventh Plan Period (2007-08 to 2009-10) up to 31-03-2010.

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Annual	Release	
Utilisation Reported				
	Entitlement		by State Government	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	335.28	887.54	744.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14.47	22.84	9.83
3	Assam	157.19	169.24	51.61

4	Bihar	602.99	1452.94	1088.26
5	Chhattisgarh	235.48	625.05	507.44

1	2	3	4	5
6	Haryana	28.44	67.40	60.93
7	Himachal Pradesh	28.50	72.82	47.17
8	Gujarat	101.31	91.17	0.00
9	Jammu and Kashmir	45.85	40.78	10.01
10	Jharkhand	322.56	499.45	197.30
11	Karnataka	103.17	179.35	132.44
12	Kerala	32.33	43.39	14.30
13	Madhya Pradesh	428.40	988.85	676.62
14	Maharashtra	253.57	228.19	137.23
15	Manipur	39.09	72.39	47.26
16	Meghalaya	37.01	54.75	21.44
17	Mizoram	22.98	38.45	23.37
18	Nagaland	37.05	99.24	74.92
19	Orissa	305.67	690.96	611.09
20	Punjab	15.65	14.08	9.98
21	Rajasthan	250.99	593.74	415.35
22	Sikkim	12.97	22.53	9.06
23	Tamil Nadu	108.04	159.30	62.59
24	Tripura	12.21	18.67	7.68
25	Uttar Pradesh	602.09	1101.35	850.93
26	Uttarakhand	41.85	0.00	0.00
27	West Bengal	244.90	500.38	295.35

Release of Independent Evaluation Report

1752. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the chapter entitled "PESA, Left-Wing Extremism and Governance: Concerns and Challenge in India's Tribal Districts" by Ajay Dandekar and Chitrangadha Chowdhury of the Institute of Rural Management, Anand (IRMA) from the "State of the Panchayat Report, 2010," commissioned by the Ministry as an independent evaluation, was excised before the Report was printed for release by the Prime Minister on National Panchayat Day, 24 April, 2010;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether, in view of the contents of the chapter having since entered the public domain, he would consider tabling the chapter in Parliament; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) As per Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) entered into with IRMA, the first volume of the "State of the Panchayats Report, 2010," had to contain a collection of reports on seven themes, one of which was "PESA - Panchayats". The chapter PESA was not included in the SoPR in view of the fact that the contents of the Chapter referred to in the question, as sent by IRMA, were found not as per MoU.

(c) and (d) In view of the position above and the fact that SoPR is not tabled in the Parliament, it would not be appropriate to table the above Chapter.

Making Panchayati Raj more effective

1753. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the participants in the National Convention of District and Intermediate Panchayati representatives held in April 2008 presented a Charter to Government setting out a series of recommendations to Government on how to make Panchayati Raj in the country more effective;

(b) whether Government has considered these recommendations, where required in consultation with State Governments; and

(c) if so, which of the recommendations have been rejected or modified and which have been accepted for implementation and the steps

being taken to implement the approved recommendations and the time-frame thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Recommendations in the Charter primarily relate to matters that are within the mandate and jurisdiction of States such as devolution of funds, functions and functionaries, training and computer facilities for PRIs, etc. States have been requested to take required action in this regard.

Control over subjects for women panchayat representatives

1754. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the views of Experts like Bidyut Mohanty from the Institute of Social Sciences, Delhi that women panchayat leaders should be given complete control over all the 29 subjects under the Eleventh Schedule;

(b) if so, whether women special programmes would be launched regarding the "Capacity and Awareness building of Women Sarpanches and Pradhans" as majority of them do not realize their real powers; and

(c) whether "Darkness of Ignorance" must be addressed at grassroot level if the recent amendment to give 50 per cent reservation to women is designed to fulfill their constitutional role?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) Yes. According to information provided by Ms Bidyut Mohanty, she has made such observations and the same were referred to in an article by Ms. Pamela Philipose.

(b) and (c) Efforts are made towards sensitization, capacity building and awareness building of Elected Representatives including Sarpanches and Pradhans, whether women or men, under Schemes of Government like Backward Regions Grant Fund programme, Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana and Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA). PMEYSA is a specifically designed programme which aims at strengthening the capacity building and training of Elected Women Representatives and Elected Youth Representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions. Government is conscious of the fact that with the increase in percentage of reservation of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions, such facilities for Elected Women Representatives will have to be increased to sensitize them toward their

powers and therefore suitable measures are taken accordingly from time to time.

Allocation of gas from Karimnagar power plant

1755. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Central Government for allotment of 9.5 MMSCMD of gas for 3x700 MW Karimnagar Combined Cycle Gas-based Power Plant at Nedunur village in Karimnagar District;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that the process of finalization of Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contract for this plant is stalled for want of firm allocation of gas;

(c) if so, by when demanded gas supply is likely to be sanctioned; and

(d) the reasons for delay in sanction, particularly when land has already been acquired and water allocation sanctioned for this power plant?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) to (d) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for allocation of 8 mmscmd of natural gas for the proposed 2100 MW Combined Cycle Power Project at Nedunur Village of Karimnagar district of Andhra Pradesh. It has been decided that, subject to the availability of gas, necessary allocations from KG D6 fields will be made to projects in the pipeline, including *inter alia* this project, as and when such projects are ready to commence production.

Oil exploration in Gujarat

1756. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the exploration work undertaken by the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and other public and private sector oil companies in the country, particularly in Gujarat;

(b) the details of the surveys completed by the above companies in this context;

(c) the total assessment in regard to the oil and gas potential from

these areas; and

(d) the quantum of share profit for the concerned States particularly for Gujarat ensured by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) and (b) Currently Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) is holding 63 and 13 nomination Petroleum Exploration Licenses (PELs) respectively. Besides these, under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, total 263 total exploration blocks were contracted under Pre-NELP and eight rounds of NELP bidding held so far to NOCs. Private and Foreign Companies in onland and offshore areas of the country.

In Gujarat, ONGC has 22 nomination PELs. In addition, under PSC regime the public and private sector oil exploration companies put together, have been awarded 37 blocks.

The details of the exploration work done in the country and in the State of Gujarat is as under:

	2D Seismic Survey (Ground Line Kilometer)	3D Seismic Survey (Square Kilometer)	Number of Exploratory Well
All India	11,53,771	2,47,953	6,013
Gujarat	1,06,505	13,264	2,507

(c) In the country, as on 01.04.2010, in-place oil reserves of about 819.81 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) and gas reserves of 1473.22 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) have been established from discoveries made. Whereas, in Gujarat, in-place oil and gas reserves as on 01.04.2010 has been estimated at 126.64 MMT and 61.94 BCM respectively.

(d) As per the PSC, profit petroleum payments are received by the Union Government. The State from which the crude oil/ natural gas is produced gets the complete share of royalty. The royalty paid to the State of Gujarat in last five years by the public and private oil exploration companies is Rs 8204.28 crores.

Recommendations of the Kirit Parikh Committee

1757. SHRI RAASHID ALVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the recommendations of the Kirit Parikh Committee;
- (b) whether Government will accept these recommendations; and
- (c) what is the methodology to fix the retail sales price of petrol and diesel?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) The main recommendations of the Kirit Parikh Committee are as under:

- (i) Prices of Petrol and Diesel should be market determined, both at the refinery gate and at the retail level.
- (ii) PDS Kerosene allocation across states should be rationalized, which will bring down all-India allocation by at least 20%. Further reduction in PDS Kerosene allocation can be done on the basis of progress of rural electrification, LPG and piped gas availability.
- (iii) The price of PDS Kerosene needs to be increased by at least Rs.6 per litre. Thereafter, price can be raised every year in step with the growth in per capital agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at nominal price.
- (iv) Prices of Domestic LPG can be increased by at least Rs.100 per cylinder. Thereafter, the price of Domestic LPG should be periodically revised based on increase in paying capacity as reflected in the rising per capita income. The subsidy on Domestic LPG should be discontinued for all others except the BPL households once an effective targeting system is in place.
- (v) A transparent and effective distribution system for PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG can be ensured through UTD/Smartcards framework.
- (vi) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) marketing PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG should be compensated fully for their under-recoveries. The mechanism for financing under-recoveries on PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG would involve the following:
 - (a) Periodic reduction in PDS Kerosene allocation;
 - (b) Increase in prices of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG from time to time;

(c) Mopping up a portion of the incremental revenue accruing to ONGC/OIL from production in those blocks, which were given by the Government on nomination basis.

(d) Providing cash subsidy from the Budget to meet the remaining gap.

(b) An Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) was constituted to look into the issues of under-recoveries of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in the light of the recommendations made by the Expert Group headed by Shri Kirit Parikh and for taking a final decision on all relevant issues. The EGoM in its meeting held on 25.6.2010, took the following decisions on the pricing of sensitive petroleum products:

(i) Prices of Petrol will be made market-determined, both at the Refinery Gate and at the Retail Level.

(ii) Prices of Diesel will also be made market-determined, both at the Refinery Gate and at the Retail Level. However, the Public Sector OMCs will for the present increase the retail selling price of Diesel by Rs.2/litre (at Delhi).

(iii) In case of a high rise and volatility in international oil prices, the Government will suitably intervene in the pricing of Petrol and Diesel.

(iv) The retail price of PDS Kerosene will be increased by Rs.3/litre at Delhi, with corresponding increases in other parts of the country. Thereafter, the price will be raised periodically in line with the growth in per capita agricultural GDP at nominal price.

(v) The price of Domestic LPG will be increased by Rs.35/cylinder (14.2 kg.) at Delhi, with corresponding increases in other parts of the country. Thereafter, the price will be periodically revised based on increase in paying capacity as reflected in the rising per capita income.

(vi) Public sector OMCs marketing PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG will be compensated for their under-recoveries on these products. For the period 1.4.2010 to 25.6.2010, OMCs under-recovery on Petrol will also be compensated.

(vii) The burden sharing mechanism for all four sensitive petroleum products for 2010-11 will be decided by MoP&NG in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

The Government has already implemented the decisions at (i), (ii), (iv) and (v) above, with effect from the midnight of 25th/26th June 2010.

(c) As reported by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), post decontrol of prices, they will for the present be continuing with the methodology based on trade parity price principle to fix the retail selling prices of Petrol and Diesel.

Budgetary provision for meeting under recoveries

1758. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the budgetary provision for subsidy to Kerosene and LPG in the Union budget 2010-11; and

(b) the budgetary provision earmarked to Public Sector Oil Companies for meeting their under-recoveries?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) The budgetary provisions made in the Union Budget 2010-11 under the "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002" and "Freight Subsidy (For Far-Flung Areas) Scheme, 2002" are as under:

Schemes	Rs./ crore
PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002	2900
Freight Subsidy (For Far-Flung Areas) Scheme, 2002	25

(b) No budgetary provision was made in the Union Budget 2010-11 towards compensation to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) for meeting their under-recoveries incurred during 2010-11.

During the year 2009-10, Ministry of Finance had confirmed budgetary support of Rs.26,000 crore towards the share of the Government for meeting the under-recoveries of the OMCs. Out of this, Ministry of Finance released Rs. 12,000 crore after getting the approval of the Parliament on the Final Batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2009-10. The remaining amount of Rs. 14,000 crore, Ministry of Finance has been requested for including in the First Batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2010-11.

For the first quarter of 2010-11, out of the total under-recovery of Rs.20,072 crore on the sale of four sensitive petroleum products i.e. Petrol (up to 25th June, 2010), Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG, 1/3rd under-recoveries amounting to Rs.6,691 crore have been compensated by the Public Sector Upstream Oil Companies to the OMCs under the burden sharing mechanism.

Ministry of Finance has been requested for providing financial support of Rs. 13,381 crore for meeting the balance under-recoveries of the OMCs during the 1st Quarter of 2010-11. The Empowered Group of Ministers in its meeting held on 25.6.2010 decided that the burden sharing mechanism for 2010-11 will be decided by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

As per the extant procedure, provision for under-recoveries incurred during the current financial year will be made at the Revised Estimates (RE) stage, after receipt of audited accounts of under-recoveries and after a decision on the Government's share under the burden sharing formula.

Supply of gas by pipeline in Andhra Pradesh

1759. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM and NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the proposed supply of gas to domestic users through pipeline in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of cities that have been identified in the State for supplying gas through pipeline; and

(c) the estimated cost and the time of completion of the project, city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) to (c) Government has authorized Bhagyanagar Gas Limited (BGL) for undertaking development of City Gas Distribution (CGD) Network (which includes domestic supply) for Hyderabad, Vijaywada and Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh. BGL is undertaking activities to supply gas to *inter alia* domestic customers in these cities.

Further, Government of India has enacted the "Petroleum and Natural

Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006” wherein PNGRB has been entrusted with the responsibility of authorizing

entities to operate CGD networks. PNGRB has identified the following 23 geographical areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh for CGD operations:

Khammam, Eluru, Suriapet, Guntur, Nalgonda, Sangareddy, Zahirabad, Homnabad, Mallavaram, Warangal, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Ramagundam, Kottaguddem, Chittor, Vizianagarm, Bhimumpatnam, Srikakulam, Paralakhemundi, Tirupati, Vishakhapatnam and Rajamundry.

The cost estimates for CGD projects are being made by the CGD entities themselves. PNGRB's bidding criteria aims *inter alia* at the lowest transportation tariff for delivery of natural gas to the consumers. The Board allows a period of five years from the date of authorization for the implementation of a CGD network.

Revenues earned from the petro-products

1760. SHRI RAASHID ALVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total contribution of the Ministry of the exchequer in terms of duties, taxes, dividends, year-wise in last three years;

(b) the rates of State level taxes *i.e.* Sales tax and VAT in the case of Petrol and Diesel levied by each State Government; and

(c) the profit/loss of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during last three years, Company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) The total contribution of the petroleum sector to the Exchequer in terms of duties, taxes, dividends during the last three years is given below:

(Rs. Crore)			
Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4
Custom Duty	12626	6299	4563
Cess on crude oil	6924	6758	6559
Excise Duty	54761	54117	62480
Royalty	3064	3146	3859

1	2	3	4
Corporate Tax	16319	12031	17935
Dividend	7646	4504	8066
Tax on dividend	1850	1077	1864
Petroleum profit	4152	4710	5471
Others includes Service Tax	944	870	982
Contribution to Central Exchequer	108286	93513	111779
Sales Tax	56445	63349	64999
Royalties	4184	2451	3349
Dividend to State Government	28	20	17
Octroi, Duties including Electricity Duty	1683	1941	1888
Others	1105	525	1829
Contribution to State Exchequer	63445	68285	72082
Total Contribution to Exchequer	171731	161798	183861

Note: Based on data provided by oil companies

(b) The current rates of Sales Tax/VAT on Petrol and Diesel levied by each State Government are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) The details of the Profit after Tax of the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs); namely Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation (BPC) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (HPC) during the last three years are as below:

	(Rs. crore)		
Company	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
IOC	6963	2950	10221
BPC	1581	736	1538
HPC	1135	575	1301

Statement

Revenues earned from the petro-products

Products	Petrol	Diesel
1	2	3
State	%	
Assam	27.50	16.50
Andhra Pradesh	33.00	22.25
Bihar	24.50	18.36
Chhattisgarh	25.00	25.00
Chandigarh	20.03	12.53
Delhi*	20.00	12.50
Gujarat	25.46	24.63
Goa**	20.00	18.00
Himachal Pradesh	25.00	14.00
Haryana	21.00	9.24
Jharkhand	20.00	18.00
Jammu & Kashmir	26.92	14.92
Kerala	29.30	24.94
Karnataka	25.00	18.00
Maharashtra - Mumbai, Thane & Navi Mumbai	28.34	26.00
Maharashtra - Other than Mumbai, Thane & Navi Mumbai	27.33	23.00
Madhya Pradesh	28.75	23.00
Orrisa	18.00	18.00
Punjab	33.36	9.68

1	2	3
Rajasthan	29.21	19.54
Tamil Nadu	30.00	21.43
West Bengal	27.35	19.15
Uttar Pradesh	26.55	17.23
Uttaranchal	25.00	21.00

Note: Include Cess, Additional tax & VAT Concession:

Does not include Entry Tax, Irrecoverable Taxes, VAT on dealer commission and VAT on entry tax if any.

Delhi Government has reduced Sales Tax on Diesel from 20% to 12.5% effective 20th July, 2010

Goa: Sales Tax on Petrol and Diesel reduced by 2% and on LPG reduced to Nil effective 17th July, 2010.

Gas demanded by Andhra Pradesh

1761. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the demand made by Andhra Pradesh, the Ministry has agreed to provide 8.63 MMSCMD of gas to meet its gas requirements;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the gas would be made available to the State?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) to (c) A quantity of 11.536 mmcmd from KG D6 field has been allocated to various priority sectors in Andhra Pradesh, viz., 9.640 mmcmd to power sector, 1.749 mmcmd to fertilizers sector and 0.147 mmcmd to City Gas Distribution (CGD) sector. In addition to this, an allocation of 0.37 mmcmd has been made in favour of Bhagyanagar Gas Ltd. (BGL) on fallback basis to supply to industrial & commercial customers (having consumption of less than or equal to 50000 scmd) in Hyderabad & Vijaywada.

Government of Andhra Pradesh has been requesting for allocation of natural gas to various sectors in the State. The issue has been considered in terms of the Gas Utilization Policy and

the availability of gas. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has also requested for allocation of 8

mmscmd gas for the proposed 2100 MW Combined Cycle Power Project at Nedunur Village in Karimanagar district. It has been decided that, subject to availability of gas, necessary allocations from KG D6 fields will be made to projects in the pipeline, including *inter alia* this project, as and when such projects are ready to commence production.

Gas finds off Orissa coast

1762. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether natural gas has been found in Orissa coast;
- (b) if so, the details of the locations where it has been found; and
- (c) what steps have been taken to exploit the natural gas from Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, eleven (11) gas discoveries have been made in three (3) blocks in shallow water and deep water areas off Orissa Coast. The details of the blocks are as under.

Block	Location/Basin	Consortium Partners with % of Participating discoveries Interest (PI)	No. of gas
NEC-OSN-97/2	Mahanadi North-East Coast (shallow Water)	RIL-90% NIKO-10%	8
MN-OSN-2000/2	Mahanadi-North-East Coast (shallow water)	ONGC-40% IOCL-20% GAIL-20% OIL-20%	1
MN-DWN-98/3	Mahanadi-North-East Coast (Deep water)	ONGC-100%	2

(c) Under the eight round of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) held so far, total twenty (20) exploration blocks have been awarded in onland and offshore area off Orissa Coast (1 in onland, 5 in shallow

water and 14 in deep water). The discoveries made in the above blocks are under various stages of Evaluation/Appraisal/Commerciality.

Further, under CBM IV round, two CBM blocks namely IB-CBM-2008/IV & TL-CBM-2008/IV have been awarded in the State of Orissa.

Petrol pump outlet in western Uttar Pradesh

1763. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of petrol pump retail outlets of the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) awarded in western Uttar Pradesh during last one year, district-wise and location-wise;

(b) the details of sites in western Uttar Pradesh where no marks were awarded for land by dealer selection committee, site-wise and district-wise in spite of the fact that in land records and official map, land is situated at and within required site advertised by IOC;

(c) whether the Ministry is aware that IOC awarded no mark for land for dealer selection at Ujhari on SH-51 within 2 kms. towards Hasanpur in Jyotiba Phule Nagar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) During the last one year, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) has allotted 35 Retail Outlets (ROs) in Western Uttar Pradesh under Agra, Bareilly and Noida Divisional Office of the Corporation. The details of these ROs are available with Director (Marketing) of IOC.

(b) The Dealer Selection Committees of IOC has awarded 'Zero' marks under the parameter 'land' to 172 applicants during the interviews for RO dealerships at 99 locations during the last one year. The details of these locations are available with Director (Marketing) of IOC.

(c) and (d) The Dealer Selection Committee of IOC has awarded 'Zero' marks for the land (capability to arrange infrastructure and facilities) to all the three eligible candidates in the selection for RO dealership at 'Ujhari' on SH-51 within 2 kms towards Hasanpur in District Jyotiba Phule Nagar under physical handicapped (PH) category, due to various reasons such as, land offered falling outside the advertised location, non-identification of land, non-execution of lease-deed, etc.

Workers employed by ONGC

1764. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of regular workers employed by the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation in Gujarat as on 1 April, 2009;

(b) the total number of contractual workers employed by ONGC in Gujarat as on 1 April, 2009;

(c) the monthly wage or salary paid to regular workers in various cadres; and

(d) the details of wages paid to contractual workers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) The total number of regular workers employed by ONGC in Gujarat as on 01.04.2009 was 3225. Apart from that, there were 7612 officers employed in Gujarat on the same date.

(b) Total number of contractual workers employed by various contractors of ONGC in Gujarat as on 1st April, 2009 was 7393.

(c) ONGC regular workers are paid wage/ salary as per following scales of pay under which their basic pay lies:

Scale Code-I	Rs. 4300 Open Ended
Scale Code-II	Rs. 4500 Open Ended
Scale Code-III	Rs. 4700 Open Ended
Scale Code-IV	Rs. 5100 Open Ended
Scale Code-V	Rs. 5800 Open Ended
Scale Code-VI	Rs. 6500 Open Ended
Scale Code-VII	Rs. 7000 Open Ended
Scale Code-S-I	Rs. 10220 Open Ended
Scale Code-S-II	Rs. 11400 Open Ended
Scale Code-S-III	Rs. 13070 Open Ended
Scale Code-S-IV	Rs. 15200 Open Ended

In addition to the basic pay, employees are entitled for DA, HRA, Medical benefit, PF, Bonus etc. as per company rule.

(d) The wages paid to contractual workers employed by contractors who have been awarded job contracts by ONGC varies as per classification of cities and minimum wages defined for different skills and different scheduled employments. The details of prevailing wages per day in scheduled employment in 'construction or maintenance of road or building operations' in Gujarat for different class of cities and different skills are given below:

Skill/Cities	'A' Class	'B' Class	'C' Class
Unskilled	Rs.224.0	Rs.186.0	Rs.157.3+
	+Rs.50.0	+Rs.50.0	Rs.50.0
Semi Skilled	Rs.248.0+	Rs.211.0+	Rs.174.0+
	Rs.50.0	Rs.50.0	Rs.50.0
Skilled	Rs.273.0	Rs.248.0+	Rs.211.0+
	+Rs.50.0	Rs.50.0	Rs.50.0
Highly Skilled	Rs.297.0+	Rs.273.0+	Rs.248.0+
	Rs.50.0	Rs.50.0	Rs.50.0

ONGC, being Principal Employer as per provisions of Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970, ensures payment of atleast above wages for the contractual workers employed by contractors who have been awarded contracts by ONGC. In addition to the above wages, the contractual employees are getting benefits such as 'Kits & Liveries' if applicable, Provident Fund, Bonus, Salary in lieu of leave and group insurance/ESI (where applicable).

ONGC-VLs investment in Nigeria

1765. SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC-Mittal Energy Ltd. (OMEL) a joint venture of ONGC-Videsh Ltd. (ONGC-VL) and Mittal Investment Sarl, have entered into a production sharing contract for oil in Nigeria;

(b) if so, the current status of exploration and the estimated date by which oil production is likely to commence in each of the blocks awarded to OMEL;

(c) the details of infrastructure projects OMEL has undertaken to develop in Nigeria;

(d) the reasons for delay in completion of these projects, if any; and

(e) the details of ONGC-VL's liability towards the infrastructure projects, if Mittal Investment Sarl withdraws from its commitment?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) ONGC-Mittal Energy Limited (OMEL), a joint venture of ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) and Mittal Investment Sarl. (MIS) entered into two Production Sharing Contracts (PSC) with the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) for exploration in two deepwater offshore Blocks OPL-279 and OPL-285 on 23rd February 2007.

(b) Presently, both the blocks are in the first exploration phase of 5 years effective from 23rd February 2007. OMEL drilled the commitment well Kuyere-1 in block OPL-279 during January-February 2010 and discovered hydrocarbons. As commerciality of the present discovery on stand-alone basis may be challenging, OMEL is studying the potential of further prospects in the block. OMEL also plans to drill the commitment well in the other Block OPL-285.

Production of oil is subject to establishing a commercial oil discovery and further detailed exploration and appraisal work.

(c) OMEL has to develop one of the strategic downstream projects as indicated in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) viz. 180,000 barrels (bbl) per day capacity refinery or 2000 Mega Watt (MW) independent power project or an East-West Railway line or any other downstream project as may be determined by the Steering Committee subject to economic viability and technical feasibility of the project. The Steering Committee for downstream projects in its meeting held on 28th January 2010 had approved setting up of a refinery of 180,000 bbl/day capacity for export of petroleum products using Nigerian Crude as feed stock.

(d) Steering Committee for downstream projects has approved on 22nd

July, 2010 to carry out detailed feasibility study for setting up a 180,000 barrels per day refinery project, for which action is in progress.

(e) OVL's liability towards the project will be restricted to its contribution as one of the promoter share holder of OMEL.

Supply of natural gas to urea manufacturing plants

1766. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to give natural gas to new urea manufacturing plants in a bid to attract investments into the urea sector at a discounted price for a limited period;

(b) whether Government has also asked the State owned gas distributor, the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) to guarantee long term availability of the feed stock to them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No such decision has been taken by the Government.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Allotment of petrol pumps and LPG agencies

1767. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of retail outlets of petrol pumps and LPG agencies which were allotted during the Financial Years 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan; and

(b) the details of allottees belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe categories from the above allotments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The total number of retail outlets of petrol pumps and LPG agencies allotted by public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs), viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited

(IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) including allotments under SC/ST category during the Financial Years 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan are given in the Statement.

Statement

Retail Outlets allotted by OMCs under various categories including SC/ST category

State	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Total	SC/ST	Total	SC/ST	Total	SC/ST	Total	SC/ST
Bihar	162	20	111	11	89	3	64	0
Gujarat	240	87	62	18	39	5	39	2
Madhya Pradesh	364	116	90	17	74	3	50	0
Maharashtra	486	165	125	25	119	8	60	5
Rajasthan	384	172	202	56	144	27	16	2
Uttar Pradesh	374	113	198	28	103	8	124	7
TOTAL	2010	673	788	155	568	54	353	16

LPG distributorships allotted by OMCs under various categories including SC/ST category

State	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Total	SC/ST	Total	SC/ST	Total	SC/ST	Total	SC/ST
Bihar	3	1	3	0	1	1	7	0
Gujarat	0	0	5	1	1	0	9	4
Madhya Pradesh	4	0	0	0	2	0	3	0
Maharashtra	2	1	2	2	0	0	8	5
Rajasthan	2	0	2	1	0	0	6	0
Uttar Pradesh	25	7	18	3	10	2	5	1
TOTAL	36	9	30	7	14	3	38	10

Public sector oil companies amongst world's best

†1768. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem published under the caption "IOC, RIL among 8 Indian companies in Fortune 500 list";

(b) if so, whether it is fact that many public sector oil companies of the country are amongst the best 500 companies of the world as identified by the magazine; and

(c) if so, the names of these oil companies and there individual rank in the list of 500 companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) to (c) There are four Public Sector Oil Companies, listed in the Fortune Global 500 companies for the year 2010. The names and their individual rank in the Global Fortune 500 list for the year 2010 are as under:

Public Sector Oil Companies	Global 500 Ranking
Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)	125
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)	307
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)	354
Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC)	413

Refinery at Barmer, Rajasthan

†1769. DR. PRABHA THAKUR:

SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA:

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

(a) the assistance likely to be provided to Rajasthan for setting up refinery at Barmer by the Central Government;

(b) whether the Central Public Sector Undertaking i.e. the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) would set up a refinery as main promoter so that marketing agreement can be signed with ONGC because IOC's pipeline for petro products is passing through adjacent district Jalore;

and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of Government's decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) is in consultation with the Government of Rajasthan (GoR) on the feasibility of setting up a commercially viable refinery at Barmer. ONGC has informed that the GoR has indicated to take up 26% equity stake in the proposed refinery. It has also been reported that GoR is also in consultation with IOCL and BPCL for possible marketing tie-up. However, ONGC has informed that a decision on setting up of the refinery would be based on a detailed feasibility study and financial appraisal, bankable marketing agreement for off-take of products and adequate fiscal incentives from State Government to meet the viability gap.

Price revision of petroleum products

1770. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of crude oil in the international market has been falling for sometime and it dipped to USD 70/- per barrel in first week of July, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the prices of crude oil in international market, when the prices of petrol, diesel and petroleum products were hiked in domestic market on last four occasions and reasons for the hikes;

(d) the impact of increase in price of petroleum products on prices of essential commodities; and

(e) whether Government would review the matter and bring down price of petrol, diesel, LPG and other petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) and (b) The details of the price of Indian Basket Crude Oil from 1st July, 2010 to 7th July, 2010 are given below:

(\$ per barrel)

Date	Crude Price (Indian Basket)
01 July, 2010	71.92
02 July, 2010	71.04
05 July, 2010	70.30
06 July, 2010	70.96
07 July, 2010	70.39

The price of Indian Basket Crude oil however again started rising thereafter. As on 6th August, 2010, its price was US \$ 79.40 per barrel.

(c) The average price of crude oil (Indian Basket) in international market at the time of revision in Retail Selling Prices (RSPs) of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG (at Delhi) during the last four occasions was as under:

Date of Price revision	Revision in the RSPs				Crude Price (Indian Basket)*
	Petrol	Diesel	PDS	Domestic	
			Kerosene	LPG	
			Rs. per litre	Rs. per cylinder	
02 July, 2009	4.00	2.00	-	-	69.52
27 February, 2010	2.71	2.55	-	-	71.96
01 April, 2010	0.50	2.63	-	-	78.07
26 June, 2010	3.50	2.00			72.86
			3.00	35.00	77.25

*For Petrol and Diesel, Crude Oil price is the fortnightly average and for PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG, if it is the monthly average of Refinery Transfer Price

The reasons for the above revisions in the RSPs of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG were as follows:

- (i) Increase in the RSP on 2.7.2009 was due to the rise in international oil prices.
- (ii) Revision in the rates of Excise/Customs Duty on Petrol and Diesel w.e.f. 27th February 2010.
- (iii) Increase in the rate of Value Added Tax on Diesel at Delhi on 1st April, 2010.
- (iv) Introduction of Bharat Stage-IV Grade of Petrol and Diesel at Delhi and 12 other cities on 1st April, 2010.
- (v) Increase in the retail selling prices of the four sensitive petroleum products w.e.f. 26th June, 2010 as a result of the decisions taken by the Government on the recommendations of the 'Expert Group set up to advise on a Viable and Sustainable System of Pricing Petroleum products.'

(d) The four sensitive petroleum products namely, Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG have a weight of 5.4% in the Wholesale Price Index (WPI). Therefore, the impact of an increase in the RSPs of these products is not going to be significant in the WPI. The prices of other essential commodities such as foodgrains, pulses etc. are influenced by a number of factors including supply and demand, weather conditions etc.

(e) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Closure of petrol pumps run by Reliance Petroleum

†1771. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that all the petrol pumps opened by Reliance Petroleum in Uttar Pradesh have remained closed for the last two years;

(b) whether it is a fact that Reliance Petroleum got the private land registered in its name for the petrol pump fraudulently only at a rent of Re. one per annum only and now it is neither vacating the land nor starting the petrol pumps; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a)
M/s. Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) has informed that sales at their
Retail Outlets (ROs) are negligible in the country including in the State
of Uttar Pradesh.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) M/s. RIL being a private company, Government has no role to play in its relationship with its dealers.

Providing urban facilities in rural areas

†1772. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented any scheme for providing urban facilities to rural areas for the year 2004-05 to bridge the gap between rural and urban areas;

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

(c) whether Government is considering to extend this scheme keeping in view of migration of rural population to urban areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of further steps likely to be taken by Government to generate job opportunities in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) scheme was implemented on a pilot basis w.e.f. 2004-05 for a period of three years in seven clusters, one each in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. The scheme was based on the concept of bridging the rural urban divide and achieving balanced socio economic development. It was aimed at providing the physical and social infrastructure in the identified rural clusters to further their growth potential. The budget provision for each year of 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 was Rs. 10 crores. Against the release of Rs. 30 crores during the pilot phase, the States have reported an expenditure of Rs. 25.89 crores as on 30.06.2010. Details indicating the physical and financial progress are given in the Statement (See below). The pilot phase ended in March, 2007. Based on the experience of pilot projects, inputs received from Ministries/Departments and other sources, the Ministry of Rural Development formulated a restructured PURA scheme. This scheme has been approved by the Government for implementation during 11th Plan with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 248 crores. The primary objectives of the scheme are to provide livelihood opportunities and urban amenities in rural areas for bridging rural-urban divide under the frame work of Public Private Partnership (PPP) between Gram Panchayats and Private Sector Partner.

(e) Government is already implementing Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar

Yojana (SGSY) for self employment opportunities and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) for wage employment in rural areas.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Release and expenditure under pilot phase of PURA scheme as on 30.06.2010

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the cluster and district	Amount released during 2004-05 to 2006-07	Cumulative expenditure upto 30.06.10	% of Expenditure	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	Gohpur Dist: Sonitpur	386.00	390.83	100.00	A total of 73 works under road connectivity were sanctioned, out of which 45 works related to road improvement whereby small existing roads have been broadened, raised and extended by earth-work. 25 R.C.C. culverts have been constructed at vantage points to ensure water drainage throughout the year. 3 road works are for Black Topping.

science						The work relating to construction of 2
						laboratory, 3 knowledge centre, 1
						godown for agriculture produce and 1
						multi chamber cold storage facility
have						been completed.
						The work relating to setting up a
marketing						centre including a
slaughter house,						construction of,
Kisan Ghar and drainage						and sewerage
have been completed.						
2	Andhra	Rayadurg Dist. Anantpur	328.80	297.10	90.36	6 road works for providing BT
surface						
	Pradesh					and 6 road works for gravelling were
						taken. All works have been
completed.						
						In case of drinking water, 6 works
were						sanctioned and all of them have been
						completed.
						In case of Anganwadi centres, 2
works						were sanctioned and
both have been						completed.

Facility				In case of setting up of Common
training hall with a				Centre (CFC), a
provision of 200 machines has been				
constructed.	The	machines	are	being
			purchased.	

In case of setting up of library and shopping complex, the work is under progress.

5	Orissa	Kujanga Dist: Jagatsinghpur	545.00	332.41	61.00	13 road works were taken up and all the road works have been completed. In case of market connectivity, construction of 50 shop rooms are in progress at Bhutmundai and Paradeep-gada. In case of power connectivity, the work is under progress.
6	Rajasthan	Shahpura Dist: Bhilwara	401	297.71	74.24	In case of road connectivity, out of 18 road works 15 have been completed and 3 are ongoing. In case of education, 15 class rooms have been constructed. In case of health, construction of Anganwadi center in Nimbahera and Aarni villages has been completed. In case of Computer/ Internet Capacity Connectivity/ Rural Building centre, actual works are yet to be started,

interest has

though letter of expression of
been issued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Uttar Pradesh	Bharthana Dist: Etawah	527.90	534.06	100.00	Work relating to 44.50 km of bricks laying (kharanza), repairing of old kharanza of 15 km and 2.60 Km of road (along both side drain) have been completed. In case of market connectivity, 4 shops / godown have been constructed. In case of setting up of 3 mini stadiums and wrestling facilities, the work has been completed.
TOTAL			3000.00	2589.43	86.31	

PMGSY in Rajasthan

1773. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of phases of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) so far implemented in the country, till date;

(b) the length of roads constructed in Rajasthan during these phases under PMGSY, district-wise;

(c) whether any proposal for road works under PMGSY from Rajasthan is pending with Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when these proposals would be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), projects to provide all weather road connectivity are sanctioned by the Ministry of Rural Development on receipt of proposals from the State Government. PMGSY is not implemented in phases. For ease in identification, projects sanctioned to the State Government at a time are bunched together and given a name, which may be phase, batch or tranche. So far, twenty three times projects have been sanctioned to the State of Rajasthan under PMGSY.

(b) The length of roads constructed in Rajasthan during these phases under PMGSY district-wise is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) to (e) No proposal from Rajasthan is pending with the Government.

Statement

Phasewise Length of Road Constructed in PMGSY Rajasthan upto June 2010

Sl.No.	Name of District	BMSP	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Phase IV	Phase IV	Phase V	Phase V	Phase V	
	Phase V						(WB)	Part I (Reg)	Part II (Reg)	Part III (Reg)	Part I (WB) Tranch II
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Ajmer	14.90	28.81	9.30	68.00	83.54		31.36	33.92		
2	Alwar	9.40	22.99	125.03	248.36	34.51	65.78	8.48		82.43	46.69
3	Banswara	16.40	50.30	98.57	168.18	60.30	61.39	23.11		96.42	34.70
4	Baran	0.00	18.93	31.07	100.67	25.03	48.68	28.30		61.14	63.36
5	Barmer	25.50	57.70	138.10	746.18	164.45	356.14	79.05		179.96	85.90
6	Bharatpur	12.75	29.51	81.66	155.31	26.70	51.09	9.04		46.81	17.78
7	Bhilwara	8.50	48.20	43.95	244.85	52.76	98.58	31.05		70.37	50.14
8	Bikaner	0.00	9.00	141.86	464.07	232.78		51.80	114.35		
9	Bundi	6.10	17.48	30.86	139.47	25.91	40.15	24.47		43.35	25.40
10	Chittor & Pratapgarh	3.00	49.10	17.35	82.50	73.26	45.83	7.90		80.31	28.53

11	Churu	12.00	34.00	212.04	179.83	118.19		25.59	32.78		
12	Dausa	0.00	13.45	59.33	177.71	50.17	34.14	14.75		36.29	22.07
13	Dholpur	0.30	22.93	69.40	65.19	27.86		15.60	52.36		
14	Dungarpur	19.80	45.76	36.02	83.75	37.65	26.17	19.00		36.81	16.98
15	Hanumangarh	11.50	35.55	74.15	49.15	43.45		17.81	47.87		
16	Jaipur	4.60	32.48	83.08	206.79	31.59	140.15	15.22		63.43	44.01
17	Jaisalmer	0.00	2.50	98.90	95.00	188.75		48.25	102.60		
18	Jalore	20.00	37.75	128.15	108.13	119.13		13.92	51.35		
19	Jhalawar	9.00	32.21	62.80	239.71	50.96	103.78	38.50		59.64	46.26
20	Jhunjhunu	23.17	25.61	44.75	60.73	14.72	100.76	21.03		8.50	29.72
21	Jodhpur	66.05	19.83	165.00	177.60	65.15	375.25	59.05		74.75	62.65
22	Karauli	2.40	39.37	84.46	74.81	66.85		19.93	98.36		
23	Kota	6.80	21.12	14.20	43.07	70.58		24.78	48.20		
24	Nagaur	110.60	58.94	98.18	416.32	72.64	221.79	32.25		75.40	45.88
25	Pali	0.00	43.46		19.61	122.95		33.97	100.15		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26	Rajsamand	19.50	36.05	17.07	60.78	18.22	12.20	20.92		30.92	16.34
27	Sawai Madhopur	13.22	31.65	78.24	237.39	96.83		42.27	79.21		
28	Sikar	6.50	109.95	149.35	120.10	18.81	194.85	12.86		21.85	51.60
29	Sirohi	6.00	22.00	6.50	61.20	46.38		24.45	59.82		
30	Sri Ganganagar	6.00	7.60	28.03	47.10	1.10		14.70	28.23		
31	Tonk	2.50	23.95	34.80	135.02	58.72	60.25	10.95		43.32	21.58
32	Udaipur	13.00	63.57	164.36	331.05	78.66	180.23	21.68		104.59	39.25
Grand Total		449.49	1091.75	2426.56	5407.63	2178.60	2217.21	842.04	849.20	1216.29	748.84
Sl.No.	Name of District	Phase V		Phase VI		Phase VI		Phase VI		Phase VII	
	Phase VII	Part II(WB) Tranch III		Part I	Part II	BN Part I	BN Part II	Reg I	Reg II		
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Ajmer			84.38	94.97	27.76	14.40	34.54		14.98	
2	Alwar	50.98		182.33	124.62						
3	Banswara	72.66				232.60	163.86	331.33		98.77	

4	Baran	66.58	233.22	102.13				
5	Barmer	299.10			825.90	646.16	1009.39	320.16
6	Bharatpur	27.85	87.33	99.59				
7	Bhilwara	73.26	253.95	246.77			4.30	
8	Bikaner				122.85	139.40	223.45	59.80
9	Bundi	60.20	163.23	152.18				
10	Chittor & Pratapgarh	84.53	264.28	205.30	79.71	41.50	139.59	83.89
11	Churu				139.28	53.60	115.83	30.18
12	Dausa	42.57	108.83	96.14				
13	Dholpur		62.32	64.14				
14	Dungarpur	55.92			100.13	98.03	137.64	49.95
15	Hanumangarh		2.10	15.75	40.21	43.40	67.40	52.18
16	Jaipur	63.18	218.72	181.70	70.78	55.51	74.53	16.68
17	Jaisalmer				140.55	128.80	401.68	313.83
18	Jalore				93.44	55.42	70.59	48.76

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
19	Jhalawar	31.56	227.81	213.95				
20	Jhunjhunu	53.15			103.15	71.01	105.75	12.87
21	Jodhpur	145.20			178.11	174.72	294.75	80.16
22	Karauli		59.40	41.97				
23	Kota		113.61	99.38			4.55	
24	Nagaur	87.52			247.65	193.27	267.78	111.92
25	Pali				101.48	82.35	108.29	50.85
26	Rajsamand	31.71	111.08	98.10	28.68	32.73	69.49	40.84
27	Sawai Madhopur		80.36	74.62				
28	Sikar	38.28			106.95	55.64	79.27	13.31
29	Sirohi		31.63	32.15	8.28	18.48	21.67	5.90
30	Sri Ganganagar		79.38	99.88				
31	Tonk	71.33	158.44	136.80				
32	Udaipur	162.65	76.59	56.03	311.84	245.47	431.47	224.12
Grand Total		1518.23	2598.99	2236.17	2959.35	2313.75	3993.29	1629.15

Sl.No.	Name of District	Phase VII	Phase VII	Phase VII	Phase VIII	Phase	Phase - IXUG	
Total	UG I	UG II	WB TR IV (U/G)	U G	VIII WB TRV (U/G)			
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Ajmer	97.50			70.74		0.00	709.10
2	Alwar	163.13				240.43		1405.16
3	Banswara		373.60					1882.19
4	Baran	278.45					0.00	1057.56
5	Barmer		273.99		316.13		8.00	5531.80
6	Bharatpur	331.92					2.75	980.09
7	Bhilwara	260.54			84.53		27.90	1599.64
8	Bikaner		332.70		102.50		54.50	2049.06
9	Bundi	113.82			22.10		13.34	878.06
10	Chittor & Pratapgarh		528.25		32.00		0.00	1846.83
11	Churu	78.32			131.95		167.08	1330.67
12	Dausa	28.50				225.67	0.00	909.62
13	Dholpur	220.05					0.00	600.15
14	Dungarpur		403.05					1166.66
15	Hanumangarh	189.32			35.50		28.05	753.39
16	Jaipur		110.56	359.52		211.39	0.00	1983.92

1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
17	Jaisalmer		71.35		228.70			1820.91
18	Jalore		429.23		48.20		33.01	1257.08
19	Jhalawar			201.55	7.00		0.00	1324.73
20	Jhunjhunu		327.76			177.84	0.00	1180.52
21	Jodhpur		203.57		258.90			2400.74
22	Karauli	93.45			64.31		4.45	649.76
23	Kota	88.50			47.70		4.00	586.49
24	Nagaur		258.45		89.67		60.90	2449.16
25	Pali		377.99		53.00		30.80	1124.90
26	Rajsamand		29.30		145.55		8.50	827.98
27	Sawai Madhopur	135.54			29.91		0.00	899.24
28	Sikar		268.45			183.87	0.00	1431.64
29	Sirohi		153.50		37.41		45.42	580.79
30	Sri Ganganagar	259.80			279.00			850.82
31	Tonk	309.13					0.00	1066.79
32	Udaipur		577.25		19.20		0.00	3101.01
Grand Total		2647.97	4719.00	561.07	2104.00	1039.20	488.70	46236.46

MGNREGS in Himachal Pradesh

1774. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the panchayats in Chirgaon Tehsil of Shimla district in Himachal Pradesh are not utilizing funds under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details of such panchayats, not implementing the scheme in the State; and

(c) the action taken against those Panchayat Pradhans who are responsible for not implementing the schemes and utilizing funds under MGNREGS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir. No such instances have been brought to the notice of the Ministry.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Implementation of NSAP

1775. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds allocated/released to States and utilized by them under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) during the last three years and the current year, so far, State and UT-wise;

(b) whether the Central Government has received complaints regarding misappropriation of funds and violation of guidelines laid down under the programme during the said period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The details of amount of funds allocated/released to States and utilization as reported by States under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) during the last three years and the current year State/UT-wise is given in the Statement-I (See below)

(b) and (c) Identification of beneficiaries, sanction of benefits and disbursement are done by the respective State Governments. The complaints received are, therefore, forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action. The details of complaints received in the Ministry are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of funds released and expenditure by states under NSAP

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		
		Allocation/ Release	Total Expenditure	Allocation/ Release	Total Expenditure	Allocation/ Release	Total Expenditure	Provisional Allocation	Release*	Total Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	20232.26	19434.62	28989.21	30014.13	36443.00	36904.60	32639.00	16320.00	5715.32
2	Bihar	25909.42	34875.91	49996.41	40968.89	59776.00	55960.01	65811.00	32905.00	NR
3	Chhattisgarh	11090.26	10424.73	13408.63	12867.02	15577.00	15690.05	16955.00	8478.00	2988.25
4	Goa	136.36	79.60	156.75	65.23	196.00	109.04	112.00	56.00	NR
5	Gujarat	2468.01	2503.63	2568.67	2767.38	7262.00	7070.57	7007.00	3503.00	1286.22
6	Haryana	2982.65	2982.65	4127.50	3892.15	3532.00	3989.00	3920.00	1960.00	1119.50
7	Himachal Pradesh	2290.41	1514.93	1989.31	2259.52	2179.00	2611.98	2499.00	1250.00	553.11
8	J&K	1863.99	899.20	2042.75	1489.13	3322.00	3756.35	3419.00	1709.00	NR
9	Jharkhand	14180.12	12039.50	20983.60	18880.96	23606.00	19039.37	25478.00	12739.00	2950.09

10	Karnataka	21176.47	17550.56	22850.20	23089.26	31261.00	32057.80	30291.00	15146.00	NR
11	Kerala	7497.36	7084.47	5779.21	5436.83	5943.00	3728.66	6007.00	3003.00	NR
12	Madhya Pradesh	24397.63	24397.63	43592.42	25303.90	29747.00	40468.50	38559.00	19279.00	8649.18
13	Maharashtra	20199.06	18515.00	31332.25	21247.00	41540.00	33115.00	38098.00	19049.00	NR
14	Orissa	18479.38	20908.54	20802.81	10216.75	22043.00	20536.33	29404.00	14702.00	NR
15	Punjab	1229.47	1229.47	4792.37	2787.13	3769.00	5443.06	4090.00	2045.00	3228.58
16	Rajasthan	15959.34	12001.69	14316.14	13197.15	15259.00	16080.67	15221.00	7610.00	3351.54
17	Tamil Nadu	18479.19	18479.19	32070.19	19750.17	28618.00	23149.15	25538.00	12769.00	NR
18	Uttar Pradesh	33106.56	58176.00	84300.35	88229.51	112302.00	66138.83	103389.00	51694.00	NR
19	Uttarakhand	1841.90	1670.88	4720.53	3341.90	4745.00	4420.37	5131.00	2566.00	526.60
20	West Bengal	17012.92	19129.91	27842.45	22819.08	37384.00	35713.98	38110.00	19055.00	12153.40
21	Arunachal Pradesh	390.85	358.27	488.02	541.80	365.00	0.00	379.00	190.00	NR
22	Assam	16872.45	15464.00	17941.11	17318.51	17265.00	15825.00	16356.00	8178.00	NR
23	Manipur	2082.48	2082.48	2051.86	1263.00	2213.00	1126.00	2024.00	1012.00	NR
24	Meghalaya	950.23	1264.62	1866.47	1386.95	830.00	1629.74	1213.00	607.00	490.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25	Mizoram	429.71	345.00	602.20	514.69	578.00	798.12	654.00	327.00	NR
26	Nagaland	789.22	167.00	835.15	655.31	691.00	647.00	1184.00	592.00	NR
27	Sikkim	441.39	421.96	437.90	473.10	530.00	479.15	486.00	243.00	NR
28	Tripura	2648.32	2616.82	3339.35	3943.61	3948.00	4527.37	4199.00	2099.00	1151.04
29	A&N Islands	12.63	16.49	25.00	11.85	39.00	18.48	75.00	38.00	NR
30	Chandigarh	30.91	20.00	181.00	181.00	212.66	321.60	145.00	73.00	NR
31	D&N Haveli	30.00	30.00	61.00	44.12	96.00	43.56	215.00	108.00	NR
32	Daman & Diu	6.69	6.69	13.00	1.80	16.08	5.19	17.00	9.00	2.64
33	NCT Delhi	3640.00	3640.00	5327.00	4507.00	3995.98	4862.00	3998.00	1999.00	NR
34	Lakshadweep	0.57	0.57	1.00	0.23	2.00	0.10	11.00	12.00	NR
35	Pondicherry	115.00	115.00	168.00	168.00	264.00	110.00	739.00	370.00	28.00
TOTAL		288973.21	310447.01	450000.00	379634.06	515549.72	456376.63	523373.00	261695.00	44194.41

* Releases upto September, 2010

NR- Not Reported

Statement-II

Details of complaints received by the Ministry

Sl. No.	Details of the complainant	Subject in brief	Action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Sanjay Kumar, R/o A/253, Indira Nagar, Lucknow, U.P.	Irregularities in IGNOAPS in Lucknow	The complaint was forwarded to State Government on 30.07.2008 for taking appropriate action.
2.	Shri Shankar Das (Bhartiya Jan Vikas Manch), B-25, Sector -9, Noida, Gautam Budh Nagar, U.P.	Irregularities in IGNOAPS and Annapurna Schemes in VPO: Bara(Barma), Block: Kusheshwar-Sthan, Distt. Darbhanga, Bihar	The complaint was forwarded to State Government on 08.10.2008 for taking appropriate action.
3.	Shri Kailash Kundal, President, MPCC, Bahiravad Road, Kannod, District- Devas, M.P.	Corruption in implementation of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) in Devas	The complaint was forwarded to State Government on 10.09.2008 for taking appropriate action.
4.	Shri Ashok Kumar s/o Badan Singh, VPO: Parsali, Tehsil : Mant, Distt: Mathura, U.P.	Inclusion of fictitious name	The complaint was forwarded to State Government on 08.12.2009 for taking appropriate action.

1	2	3	4
5.	Ms. Annu Tandon, MP (LS), 66 Mubariz Nagar, Narain Bhawan, Dhawan Road, Unnao (U.P.)	Corruption and misuse of public money meant for old age pension scheme in district Unnao, U.P.	The complaint was forwarded to State Government on 17.02.2010 for taking appropriate action. Simultaneously the National Level Monitor (NLM) was also asked on 26/2/2010 to enquire into the issue. Report of NLM has been sent to the State Government Report of NLM has been sent to the State Government on 12.05.2010 for taking the remedial action.
6.	Shri S. Semmalai, MP (LS), Government 311/197, Azhaguvinayagar Street, Alagapuram, Salem- 636016, Tamil Nadu the remedial	Inclusion of untitled beneficiaries in the list of beneficiaries and glaring irregularities and massive fudging by the Administration, Salem District	The complaint was forwarded to State on 19.05.2010 for taking appropriate action. Simultaneously the National Level Monitor (NLM) was also asked on 19.05.2010 to enquire into issue. Report of NLM has been sent to the State Government on 6.8.2010 for taking the action.
7.	Pensioners of Village+ P.O. Hariharpur Kala, Block-Goriyakothi, District- Siwan, Bihar	Irregularities in disbursement of pension under NSAP scheme	The complaint was forwarded to State Government on 02.07.2010 for taking appropriate action.

Wasteland development in the country

†1776. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of various schemes being run by Government 55.27 million hectare of wasteland are still existing in the country;

(b) the number of years, IWDP, DPAP and DDP have been working on wasteland reformation for and the total amount spent for the purpose;

(c) whether expected results are not coming from these programmes; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Ministry for assuring proper results at base level regarding wasteland reformation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) As per 'Wastelands Atlas of India-2005' prepared by National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad, the total wastelands in the country were estimated at 55.27 million hectare. However, as per the latest 'Wastelands Atlas of India-2010' published by the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development and National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad, the total wastelands in the country is 47.23 million hectare.

(b) Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) were started in 1989-90, 1973-74 and 1977-78 respectively. However, the Department of Land Resources has been implementing these three programmes on watershed basis since 1995-96. The total amount of central share released for these programmes from 1995-96 to 2010-11 (as on 27.07.10) is Rs. 10666.95 crore.

(c) and (d) The impact assessment studies conducted by The Energy & Resources Institute (TERI) and International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) have shown overall improvement in land use and ground water table, decrease in soil run-off, expansion in irrigated area, increase in cropping intensity and agricultural productivity, greater fuel wood & fodder availability and increase in employment opportunities. However, a Technical Committee on Drought Prone

Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), under the chairmanship of Shri S. Parthasarathy,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

addressed major issues in watershed programmes and recommended viable strategies and mechanisms for effective implementation of these programmes. Based on the suggestions of the Committee, National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) in coordination with Planning Commission formulated Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008 to give an impetus to watershed development programmes. All the three programmes have been integrated into a single modified programme called 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme' (IWMP) with effect from 26.02.2009. The provisions of development of micro-watersheds on cluster basis, reduced number of instalments, delegation of power of sanction of projects to the States, dedicated institutions, capacity building of stakeholders, monitoring & evaluation, specific budget provision for detailed project report preparation, livelihood for assetless people and productivity enhancement are the main features of IWMP to ensure its effective implementation.

Utilisation of MGNREGS fund

1777. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) have been used in cloudburst, drought and flood affected States during 2009 and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the MGNREGS has helped in overcoming the effects of cloudburst, drought and flood;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA provides a legal guarantee for atleast 100 days of wage employment to every rural household in a financial year on demand for doing unskilled manual work. Activities which can be taken up under the Act have been stipulated in para 1 of Schedule-I of the Act. The focus of the Act is on water conservation and water harvesting, flood control and protection

works, drought proofing including plantation and afforestation and minor irrigation works. Shelf of projects to be taken up under the Act is prepared by the Gram Panchayats on the recommendations made by the Gram Sabha and Ward Sabha as per the local requirements and is finally approved by the district panchayat.

(c) and (d) Amendment has been made in Schedule-II of the Act to incorporate para 35 after para 34 in the Schedule. The new para reads as under:

"35(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 1,3,9 and 14 of Schedule II of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, in the event of natural calamities in the nature of flood, cyclone, tsunami and earthquake resulting into mass dislocation of rural population, the adult members of rural households of the areas so affected may -

(i) seek for registration and get job card issued by Gram Panchayat or Programme Officer of the area of temporary relocation;

(ii) submit written or oral applications for work to the Programme Officer or Gram Panchayat of the area of temporary relocation; and

(iii) apply for re-registration and re-issuance of job card in the event of loss or destruction.

(2) In the event of restoration of normalcy, the job card so issued shall be re-endorsed at original place of habitation and shall be clubbed with the original job card on being retrieved.

(3) The number of days of employment so provided shall be counted while computing 100 days of guaranteed employment per household."

(e) Does not arise.

Identification of BPL families

1778. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the process of identification of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in rural areas to minimize the exclusion/inclusion errors in the BPL lists;

(b) whether BPL bench-marks are under review by the Planning

Commission in the wake of divergent findings of experts on the issue; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is undertaking a Pilot survey to arrive at the methodology for forthcoming BPL Census. The Pilot is being conducted in about 260 villages selected from the sample frame of villages for NSSO's 66th round. Survey instrument/Schedules and instruction manuals in connection with the Pilot have been designed in consultation with the States/UTs. Training of State level officers has been conducted at the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad.

(b) and (c) The Planning Commission is the nodal agency in the Government of India for estimation of poverty at National and State level. The Planning Commission had constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in December 2005, to review the methodology for estimation of Poverty. The Expert Group submitted its report in December 2009. According to this, the poverty ratio in the country is 37.2 per cent in 2004-05 as against the official Planning Commission estimate of 27.5 per cent.

Annual Conference of DRDA

1779. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the gist of the recommendations made during the Annual Conference of the Project Directors of District Rural Development Authorities (DRDAs) held on 20 January, 2010 where representatives of 612 DRDAs participated;

(b) how many of these recommendations have been accepted for implementation and the anticipated expenditure involved therein; and

(c) whether the productivity with regard to agriculture, cottage industries, social and economic upliftment, etc. has improved thereby better quality of life and percentage of rural BPL population reduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The objective of the Annual Conference of the Project Directors of DRDAs held on 20th January 2010 was to guide and motivate the Project Directors to adopt the right strategies to improve

the quality of implementation and make the delivery system more effective
to ensure that the

policy initiatives and planning are based on ground realities. This Conference provides a platform for interaction, sharing of experiences and dissemination of information on Rural Development Programmes among the policymakers, planners and implementing agencies. The recommendations relate to operational aspects and better implementation of various schemes of the Ministry within the same outlays earmarked in the budget, hence the recommendations do not involve extra expenditure.

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development does not maintain the data on the productivity with regard to agriculture, cottage industries, social and economic upliftment. However, as per the Planning Commission's estimates the percentage of people living below poverty line in the rural areas declined from 37.27% in 1993 to 28.30% in 2004.

PMGSY in Assam

1780. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken to provide good all weather road connectivity to unconnected rural habitations with a population of more than 1000 persons under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Assam; and

(b) the details of villages with a population of more than 1000 persons which are unconnected with road in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) envisages providing all-weather road connectivity to all unconnected rural habitations having population of 500 and more persons in plain areas and 250 and more persons in hill States, Tribal (Schedule V) areas and desert (Desert Development Plan) areas. In Assam, 7,323 habitations having population of 1000 & more persons were eligible to be connected under PMGSY. Out of these projects for connecting 6,015 habitations have been sanctioned and 4,012 habitations have been provided connectivity by June, 2010.

MGNREGS in Jharkhand

1781. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated under MGNREGS in Jharkhand during last three years and how much funds are utilized;

(b) whether a Professional Institutional Network (PIN) for steady, sustainable feedback to enhance the quality of MGNREGS is functioning in Jharkhand;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) what is the assessment of the PIN on implementation of MGNREGS in Jharkhand;

(e) the suggestions made by PIN for enhancement of the performance of MGNREGS in Jharkhand; and

(f) the age-wise details of outstanding wage payments in Jharkhand under MGNREGS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Details of the Central release to the State, total available funds and expenditure during the last three years is as given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Year	Central release	Total available funds	Funds utilized
2007-08	65069.07	125468.19	106253.85
2008-09	180580.14	236337.36	134171.70
2009-10	81216.22	192450.63	137970.19

(b) and (c) Members of Professional Institutional Network (PIN) have conducted impact assessment studies of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in Jharkhand. Details of the studies conducted so far are given below:

Name of the Institute	Theme
1	2
(i) The Action for Food production	Infrastructure development and Beyond: Exploring The Scope for sustainable Livelihood
(ii) The Centre for Budget and	Report on

1	2
(iii) Living and Working conditions of Studies and Development	The Indian School of Women's women in rural India
(iv) The Institute of Human Development	Institutions, process and mechanisms of implementation; Impact of scheme on labour market
(v) National Institute for Administrative research	Social Capital Formation
(vi) National Institute for Rural Development	Changing Gender relations through MGNREGA & Impact of MGNREGA on SC/ST

(d) Major findings of PIN are:

(i) The Scheme focuses to a large extent on irrigation assets, land improvement and soil moisture conservation through watershed development, repair, up-gradation and creation of irrigation facilities and land improvement on private lands of some categories of cultivators like SC, ST, BPL etc. leading to higher productivity.

(ii) Ample opportunity for infrastructure development at the community level.

(iii) Majority of beneficiaries belong to most vulnerable and marginalized groups.

(e) The suggestions made in these studies relate to (i) Need to enhance awareness among workers and other villagers, (ii) Need to look at sustainability aspect by emphasizing on quality of physical work and capacity building of users, (iii) Worksite facilities to be made available.

(f) Under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, all adult members of a rural household, irrespective of their age are eligible for employment subject to 100 days of employment per household in a financial year. There is no discrimination regarding payment of wages with reference to the age of a beneficiary. Out put of a worker is measured and wages are paid in

accordance with the Schedule of Rates fixed by the State Government.

Strengthening MGNREGS

1782. MS. MABEL REBELLO:

DR T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether seeking to build on strengthening of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) while at same time, eliminating its main deficiencies and shortcomings, the Ministry is planning to take up Government's flagship projects to a new level;

(b) whether a three-day long workshop of the coordination ground attached to the Ministry, as also other principal stakeholders met at Hyderabad;

(c) whether on discussion table reports were presented by the six working groups in March this year to study various aspects affecting execution of the Government's showpiece rural regeneration project; and

(d) if so, what is the outcome of the discussion held and the steps taken to gear up roll out of MGNREGS-II?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A two day Workshop of the Coordination Group to facilitate presentation of reports of the Working Groups to the Central Employment Guarantee Council was held at Hyderabad on 12th and 13th July, 2010. Draft reports of four Working Groups namely (i) Working Group on Planning and Execution, (ii) Working Group on Capacity Building, (iii) Working Group on specific needs of specific category of workers and (iv) Working Group on works to be taken up on individual land were presented and discussed during the Workshop. It was decided during the Workshop that draft reports of the two remaining Working Groups i.e. Working Group on Wages and Working Group on Transparency and Accountability will be presented at Delhi. Accordingly, a meeting was held on 15th July and draft reports of the two Working Groups were presented and discussed.

With a view to strengthen the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, the Ministry has taken the following measures:

(i) Permissible administrative expenditure limit has been enhanced from 4% to 6% for deployment of dedicated staff for NREGA strengthening of management and administrative support structures for social audit, grievance redressal and ICT infrastructure.

(ii) Payment through accounts of NREGA workers to infuse transparency in wage disbursement. To cover gaps in financial services and outreach

and also to ensure greater transparency in

wage disbursement, Rural ATM, hand held devices, smart cards, biometrics have been initiated.

- (iii) Instructions have been issued on 7.9.09 directing all States to appoint ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal.
- (iv) Independent appraisal by professional institutions including IITs and IIMs and Agricultural Universities.
- (v) Independent Monitoring by NLM and Eminent Citizens.
- (vi) Visit by Central Council members
- (vii) ICT based MIS to make data available to public scrutiny, inclusive of Job cards, Employment demanded and allocated, Days worked, Muster rolls, shelf of works, Funds available/spent and fund to various implementing agencies, Social Audit findings, registering grievances and generating alerts for corrective action.
- (viii) Periodic reviews with State Governments
- (ix) The Ministry has set up six Working Groups on different aspects impacting the implementation of the Act. These Working Groups cover (a) Planning and Execution, (b) Wages, (c) Transparency and Accountability, (d) Capacity Building, (e) Specific needs of specific category of workers and (f) Works to be taken up on individual land. All the Working Groups have submitted their draft reports.
- (x) National Institute for Rural Development (NIRD) has been asked to conduct work census in one pilot district each in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan for the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09.
- (xi) Quality audit of the works taken up under the Act: With a view to ensure that works created are of good quality, economical, productive and durable, quality audit of the works is to be done. The Ministry has finalized the Terms of reference for conducting the quality audit.

Land reforms in the country

1783. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister's proposal to usher land reforms in the country especially in tribal areas has evoked poor response from the States;

(b) if so, whether despite report of the Committee on State Agrarian Relations and Unfinished Task in Land Reforms been sent to the 28 States for their opinion more than six months ago, only few States have responded;

(c) whether the Committee was set up by the Prime Minister in January, 2008 and has submitted its report in 2009; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to implement land reforms in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) to (d) With a view to looking into the unfinished task in the land reforms, a 'Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the unfinished Task in Land Reforms' was constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister of Rural Development. Simultaneously, a 'National Council for Land Reforms' under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister was also constituted to lay down broad guidelines and policy recommendations on agrarian relations and land reforms, based on the recommendations of the Committee or otherwise. The composition, terms of reference etc. of the Committee and the Council were notified in the Official Gazette on 9th January, 2008.

The Committee Report was finalized during August, 2009 and it was submitted to the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 3rd September, 2009.

As recommendations made by the Committee relate to the State Governments/UT administrations and also the concerned Central Ministries, the report was circulated to all the States/UTs and the concerned Central Government Ministries for their views/comments during October, 2009. However, so far only 10 States/UTs have responded.

In the meanwhile, it has been decided that recommendations of the Committee may be examined by an appropriate Committee of Secretaries (CoS) before they are placed for consideration of the Council. The Cabinet Secretariat has, accordingly, constituted a Committee of Secretaries (CoS), which is examining the above mentioned

recommendations. Three meetings of the CoS have been held so far.

Criteria for estimation of BPL population

1784. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N. K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a multitude of criteria exist for estimation of people living Below Poverty Line (BPL);

(b) whether there has been variation in the poverty estimates due to the inconsistency in definition;

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

(d) whether Government is considering any proposal for a revised set of indicators for the identification of people living BPL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Poverty is a multi-dimensional issue and various experts/committees and institutions estimate poverty based on different perceptions/ definitions. However, Planning Commission is the nodal agency in the Government of India to estimate poverty in the country. Since 1997, the poverty estimates have been based on the methodology contained in the report of the Expert group on 'Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor' (Lakadawala Committee). The latest poverty estimates released for 2004-05 based on 61st Round of NSS consumer expenditure data estimated the poverty at 27.5% in the country. In the meanwhile, an Expert Group under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar was constituted by the Planning Commission in 2005 to review the methodology of estimation of poverty and it has submitted its recommendations in December 2009. The Expert Group has estimated poverty in the country as 37.2% in 2004-05 as against the official estimates of 27.5%.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Rural Development is undertaking a pilot survey to arrive at methodology for the next BPL Census for identification of people living below the Poverty Line in rural areas of the country.

Upgradation of roads in Gujarat

1785. SHRI NATUJIHALAJI THAKOR:

SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat has already achieved 98 per cent road connectivity to villages and whereas the priority of the State Government of Gujarat is for the upgradation of existing rural roads;

(b) whether the State Government has also submitted proposal for upgradation of 2202 km. of rural roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to the National Road Scheme particularly in the districts of Surat, Rajkot, Mehsana and Amreli; and

(c) if so, whether the Ministry is considering the proposal of inclusion of upgradation of roads under PMGSY guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The State Government of Gujarat has been cleared projects for 70% coverage under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), out of which 82% of road connectivity is achieved. The State can send proposals for connecting balance eligible unconnected habitations under Bharat Nirman, now and proposals for balance New Connectivity and Upgradation under PMGSY, later, as per the advisory from the Ministry.

(b) The State Government of Gujarat had sent the proposals (including the proposals from the districts Surat, Rajkot, Mehsana and Amreli) for Upgradation covering a length of 2202 km. in the month of June, 2009 under PMGSY.

(c) In order to provide connectivity to all the habitations having population 1,000 and more under Bharat Nirman and keeping in view other considerations namely availability of resources only following categories of proposals are being considered presently for the clearance under PMGSY:-

- (i) Residual new connectivity coverage envisaged under Phase-I of Bharat Nirman.
- (ii) Projects to be taken up with the assistance of World Bank and Asian Development Bank.
- (iii) New habitations connectivity in the 33 identified Left Wing Extremist districts.
- (iv) Special road connectivity packages announced for the border areas.

Change in allocations criteria under NRDWP

†1786. DR. PRABHA THAKUR:

SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any change in the criteria for amount of new allocation would be made under National Rural Drinking Water Project (NRDWP); and

(b) if so, the nature of the change that has been decided and the time by which it would be implemented and names of the districts or States where it would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

NRDWP in Rajasthan

†1787. DR. PRABHA THAKUR:

SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of additional allocation to be made to Rajasthan during current year under National Rural Drinking Water Project (NRDWP) scheme in view of special status accorded to it;

(b) whether Government has prepared a work plan thereof;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) With the revised guidelines for National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) coming into effect in 2009-10, allocation of funds to Rajasthan has substantially increased. During 2010-11, Rajasthan has been allocated Rs. 1,165.44 crore, out of which Rs. 550.58 crore has been

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

released and so far, State Government has reported an expenditure of Rs. 105.09 crore. At the fag end of the financial year, savings accrued if any, is allocated among the States keeping in view the progress of expenditure and capacity to utilize the funds by such States. Presently, there is no proposal for any additional allocation of funds to Rajasthan.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir, the Government of Rajasthan has prepared an Annual Action Plan (2010-11) for Rs. 1,165.44 crore as central assistance, which *inter alia* includes coverage of 8,983 rural habitations, out of which 2,798 habitations are predominantly inhabited by SCs/STs, 417 habitations are predominantly minority inhabited and 3,193 water quality problem affected habitations.

(d) Does not arise.

Sanitation scheme

†1788. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount allocated by the Ministry under sanitation programme during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10, State-wise;

(b) the item-wise allocation of the amount; and

(c) the details of the achievements of the scheme thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) and (b) The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is demand driven programme and no annual allocations are made to the States. Funds are released on the basis of eligibility of various districts considering their progress under the project. A statement indicating funds released to the States under TSC during the year 2008-09 and 2009-2010 is enclosed (See below).

(c) As per the progress reported by the States under TSC through online data monitoring system maintained by the Department a total of 6.89 crore Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), 10.2 lakh school toilet units, 3.4 lakh anganwadi toilets and 19138 sanitary complexes have been constructed till 6th August, 2010.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*Funds released to the States under TSC during the
year 2008-09 and 2009-2010*

Sl.No.	States	Fund Released (Rs. in lakh)	
		2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1391.81	11078.44
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1530.16	404.97
3	Assam	8310.66	6729.84
4	Bihar	7150.57	9046.72
5	Chhattisgarh	1144.14	5018.42
6	D & N Haveli	0.00	0.00
7	Goa	0.00	0.00
8	Gujarat	978.81	3036.91
9	Haryana	1069.09	718.15
10	Himachal Pradesh	778.76	1017.74
11	Jammu and Kashmir	1115.82	332.90
12	Jharkhand	3188.20	3941.66
13	Karnataka	3176.18	5571.00
14	Kerala	388.99	975.45
15	Madhya Pradesh	9767.83	9987.48
16	Maharashtra	3526.29	9894.05
17	Manipur	99.83	1177.54
18	Meghalaya	578.30	1378.78
19	Mizoram	694.27	412.98
20	Nagaland	99.78	1059.27
21	Orissa	7204.33	5031.55

1	2	3	4
22	Puducherry	0.00	0.00
23	Punjab	223.18	116.02
24	Rajasthan	2516.85	4352.64
25	Sikkim	254.86	0.00
26	Tamil Nadu	473.31	6166.18
27	Tripura	158.76	836.66
28	Uttar Pradesh	38139.95	11504.86
29	Uttarakhand	861.89	773.98
30	West Bengal	3047.06	3246.26

Decline in average wage paid under MGNREGS

1789. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a decline in the average wage paid to workers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in some States;

(b) if so, whether Government will urge those State Governments to provide the fixed wages under this scheme;

(c) whether there is any monitoring mechanism to supervise the implementation of MGNREGS; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENTS (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Central Government, in accordance with powers conferred under Section 6(1) of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, had notified wage rates in respect of all States/UTs with effect from 1.1.2009. These wage rates were based on the wage rate fixed by the State Governments under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and prevailing as on 31.12.2008. Subsequently, in accordance with the revised wage rate policy, wage rates have been revised in respect of a number of States from whom proposals for wage revision have been received in the Ministry. Wages under Mahatma Gandhi

NREGA are paid to the workers on the basis of their output and Schedule of Rates fixed by the State

Governments. Average wages paid per person day under the Act has gone up from Rs. 65/- during 2006-07 to Rs. 91/- during 2009-10.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Review and monitoring of implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is a regular process. The status of implementation of the Act in all States is reviewed in Performance Review Committee meetings which are held on quarterly basis. State-specific reviews are also taken up by the Ministry. Area officers of the Ministry and National Level Monitors are deputed to visit various districts to oversee the implementation of the Act. For independent monitoring, Eminent Citizens have been empanelled. They have been allocated different districts for making field visits. State and District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been set up for monitoring of all rural development programmes including Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

Payment of less wages under MGNREGS

1790. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received regarding receiving less wages against earmarked wages and not reaching wages to the labourers from the States of North East Region (NER);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has conducted any inquiry into the fact of receiving less wages by Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) job card holders in NER;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to check the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry has received 4 complaints regarding non-payment of wages to Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers in Assam. No case of payment of less wages has been reported from any of the States in the North Eastern Region.

(c) and (d) Implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is done by the State Governments in accordance with the State Employment Guarantee Schemes formulated by the States as per the provisions of the Act.

Therefore, all complaints received in the Ministry are sent to the concerned

State Governments for taking appropriate action in accordance with the provisions of the Act. In case of complaints of serious nature, the Ministry deutes National Level Monitor (NLM) to the concerned district for making enquiry. Findings of the NLM are shared with the State Governments for taking appropriate action and corrective measures.

(e) To check the problem of irregularities in wage payment, the Ministry has taken the following steps:

- (i) Payment through accounts of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers to infuse transparency in wage disbursement. To cover gaps in financial services and outreach and also to ensure greater transparency in wage disbursement, Rural ATM, hand held devices, smart cards, biometrics and business correspondent models have been initiated.
- (ii) ICT based MIS to make data available to public scrutiny, inclusive of Job cards, employment demanded and allocated, days worked, muster rolls, shelf of works, funds available/spent and fund to various implementing agencies, Social Audit findings, registering grievances and generating alerts for corrective action.
- (iii) Instructions have been issued directing all States to appoint ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal.
- (iv) Independent Monitoring by NLM and Eminent Citizens.
- (v) Field visit by members of Central Employment Guarantee Council.
- (vi) The Ministry has set up a Working Group on Wages which has submitted its draft report.

Negotiation with the Port Trust employees

1791. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has negotiated with the Port Trust employees regarding their demands for revamp in the wages and salary structure and salary hike;

(b) if so, the details of the negotiations took place and the decision arrived at; and

(c) what steps are being taken to implement the agreement made in

this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) to (c) A Bilateral Wage Negotiation Committee consisting of the members of the major federations operating in the Major Port Trusts and nominees of the Port Trust management was set up by the Government on 24.1.2007 to go into the wage structure of class-III and Class-IV Port and Dock employees/ workers and allied matters with effect from 1.1.2007. After a series of deliberations, a Memorandum of Settlement was signed between the Port management and the Federations on 19.1.2010 under section 12(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, which is binding on both the parties, before the Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), Mumbai on Wage Structure and allied matters. The Settlement was made effective retrospectively from 1/1/2007 and a fitment benefit of 23% was allowed to all the employees of these categories alongwith other benefits retrospectively from that date.

Dangerous and inflammable goods in various ports

1792. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked a detailed report of dangerous and inflammable goods lying in the various ports areas;

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

(c) the details of information furnished by various ports in this regard;

(d) whether Government has issued any fresh instruction for handling and storage of such goods; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Details are given in the Statement (See below).

(d) and (e) Directions have been issued to all the Major Ports that all the dangerous and highly inflammable goods be handled and stored by observing safe handling practices as per IMDG Code. Such goods lying in the port premises beyond the stipulated period should be disposed off in the manner specified under Section 61 & 62 of the Major Port Trust Act, 1963. Goods lying under seizure by Customs Department and other

enforcement agencies may be moved to their godowns at the earliest. Such authorities should also be persuaded to dispose such goods expeditiously to avoid any accidents in the port premises.

Statement

Details of Hazardous Goods Lying at Ports

Sl. No.	Name of the Port	Name and class of goods	Quantity (MT)	Date since lying in Port	Reasons	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Cochin	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Ennore	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Kolkata (Haldia)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Kolkata Dock auction	Sodium Aluminate Solution	10,505 Lbs	Not available	Not taken delivery by the importer	Put up in sale as per MPT Act.
	System	Corrosive Liquid Basic, Inorganic N.O.C.	7516 Lbs.			
		EFKA- 4163	416 K.G.			
4.	Paradip	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Visakhapatnam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	JNPT	Brass Ash (Waste Scrap)	20.12	23.4.1992	As directed by Supreme Court Metal Scrap slag and Ash	
	Monitoring Committee vide	of Nickel	41.05	25.2.1995	letter dated 5.12.2007 JN Port has got the	
	samples analyzed and	Slag & Ash of Chrome	55.32	19.3.1996	copies of the report forwarded to Ministry for information.	

		Slag and Ash of Nickel	58.93	21.3.1996		
		Low Grade Nickel Hydroxide and PCB Scrap	17.95	15.10.1996		
		Old and used NI/CD Battery		13.20	16.10.1996	
		Chemical Nos	0.91	6.10.1998		
7.	Mormugao	NIL	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Tuticorin	Waste oil	284 drums/ 60.75 MT	18.01.01	The waste oil imported in 3x20" containers was	TNPCB has taken samples of the waste oil
					seized and detained by the TNPCB since the importer had imported without compliance of Rule 13 of	16.6.2010 and submitted the test report to Hon'ble High Court of Chennai. The waste oil will
be					Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules 1989 which is under sub-judice.	disposed on receipt of the court Order.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	New Mangalore	Methyl Monomer	5x20'Containers 92.400 M.T.	26.6.2010	Inadequate storage space	Action under progress to
shift					in the factory premises of M/s BASF, Mangalore. (Importer)	the container from the Port premises.
10.	Mumbai	Different type of dangerous and Hazardous goods	203.298 MT	Different dates Starting from 22.3.1983	No objection pending from Explosives and Customs Deptt.	Reference has been made to the Chief Commissioner
of						Customs, Mumbai, requesting for NOC from the customs authorities
for						disposal of
the						Hazardous goods lying in the port.
Further						

the

action for
neutralizing

						empty chlorine cylinders
lying						
in						in the port is
						progress.
11.	Kandla	War materials like	7	15.2.2005	Efforts have	Under seizure
of		empty shells	containers		been made	Customs.
		cartages etc.			to destroy	
					the material with	
					the help of Police/	
					Army /Bomb	
					disposal squad.	
					No agency is	
					coming forward	
					to destroy the	
					material	
12.	Chennai	Waste Oil	83 drums	25.9.1993	Pending for want	Periodical
			(total weight		of Customs	reminders have
			12 tonns)		approval	been sent to
the						
						Customs
						Department for
						their
approval.						

Sea route transportation between Rameshwaram to Talaimannar in Sri Lanka

1793. DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has got the clearance from Ministry of Home Affairs for restoring sea route transportation of passengers and goods from Rameshwaram to Talaimannar in Sri Lanka and from Tutucorin to Colombo; and

(b) if so, whether any date has been fixed from both countries to inaugurate historical transport, as happened 25 years ago?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) A draft Memorandum of Understanding with Government of Sri Lanka regarding operationalisation of ferry service between Rameshwaram & Talaimannar and Tuticorin & Colombo is under consideration of this Ministry on which comments of Ministry of Home Affairs are awaited.

(b) No, Sir.

Capacity for major ports in Gujarat

1794. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that many ports including Dahej, Veraval, Mangrol and Porbandar in Gujarat have the capacity to become a major port;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any plan to make a major port out of any such port of the State; and

(d) if so, by when the work will commence in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) to (d) The Government of India declares ports to be major ports under the relevant sections of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 or Major Port Trust Act, 1963 based on the potential for future development and strategic importance of the concerned port keeping national perspective in view.

The Government has no plan to make a Major Port out of any such port of the State of Gujarat.

Indian ports

1795. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) since when the Directorate-General of Shipping (DGS) has been located in Mumbai;

(b) the total tonnage of shipping which used Indian ports in that area;

(c) whether numerous new ports and the total shipping and maritime capacities have increased manifold in the last twenty years;

(d) if so, whether there is a logical administrative need for bifurcation of the shipping regulatory bodies like DG-Shipping; and

(e) the steps proposed to streamline the maritime and shipping regulatory bodies to enhance their efficiencies?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) Directorate General of Shipping has been located in Mumbai since 1949.

(b) The total tonnage of sea cargo handled in the Major ports in that area was 115.29 MTs (Million Metric Tonnes) in 2009-2010.

(c) Yes. Two new Major Ports have been established viz. Ennore Port Limited in the year 2001 and Port Blair in the year 2010. The Indian Tonnage as on 31.07.2010 is 97,28,558 GT comprising of 1015 ships as compared to 59,78,258 GT comprising of 408 ships, as on 01.04.1990.

(d) There are five District offices of Mercantile Marine Department (MMD) in existence with subordinate offices at nine places. Hence, the need for bifurcation of Directorate General of Shipping is not necessary.

(e) Directorate General of Shipping has initiated several steps to streamline maritime and shipping sector. Regional MMDs are being reoriented to shift focus from the role of regulator to facilitator. Two Regional Mercantile Marine Departments(MMDs) have already been created at Cochin and Kandla and District level offices at New Mangalore, Paradip and Haldia alongwith creation of 21 Technical Group A posts. Further, the Directorate has also delegated part of statutory functions to the Recognized organizations. (R.Os). Use of modem technology has been

introduced to advance efficiency. E-Governance has been implemented for all surveys and inspection and for delivering e-services across the web. The first phase of e-Governance is already being implemented. Network between Directorate General of Shipping and allied offices are being strengthened so as to provide quicker online services.

12.00 NOON

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

- I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance
- II. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of National Institute of Financial Management, Faridabad and related papers
- III. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of various Regional Rural Banks and related papers
- IV. Notifications 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) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999:
 - (1) F. No. IRDA/Reg/1/51/2010, dated the 6th July, 2010, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Sharing of Database for Distribution of Insurance Products) Regulations, 2010.
 - (2) F. No. IRDA/Reg/2/52/2010, dated the 6th July, 2010, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Treatment of Discontinued Linked Insurance Policies) Regulations, 2010.
 - (3) F. No. IRDA/Reg/3/53/2010, dated the 6th July, 2010, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Insurance Advertisements and Disclosure) (Amendment) Regulations, 2010.
 - (4) F. No. IRDA/Reg/4/54/2010, dated the 6th July, 2010, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Licensing of Corporate Agents) (Amendment) Regulations, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2785/15/10]
- (b) 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, 1980:-

- (1) No. 3945, dated the 12th March, 2010, publishing the Oriental Bank of Commerce (Employees') Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2767/15/10]
 - (2) No. 4/1/3/2010-IR(RS), dated the 17th - 23rd April, 2010, publishing the Indian Bank (Employees') Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2009. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3116/15/10]
- (c) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No.CDO/PM/16/SPL/828, dated the 3rd-9th October, 2009, publishing the State Bank of India Employees' Pension Fund (Amendment) Rules, 2005, under sub-section (4) of Section 50 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955, together with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2764/15/10]
- (d) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. S.O. 1663 (E), dated the 13th July, 2010, publishing the Regional Rural Banks (Appointment and Promotion of Officers and Employees) Rules, 2010, under sub-section (3) of Section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2765/15/10]
- (e) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 382 (E), dated the 5th May, 2010, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Current Account Transactions) (Amendment) Rules, 2010, under Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2762/15/10]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM), Faridabad, Haryana, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(ii) Review by Government on the working of the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2784/15/10]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Reports and Accounts of the following Regional Rural Banks, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts:

- (i) Mewar Aanchalik Gramin Bank, Udaipur; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2781/15/10]
- (ii) Kshetriya Kisan Gramin Bank, Mainpuri, U.P.; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2774/15/10]
- (iii) Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank, Raebareli; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2773/15/10]
- (iv) Purvanchal Gramin Bank, Gorakhpur; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2775/15/10]
- (v) Haryana Gramin Bank, Rohtak; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2776/15/10]
- (vi) Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank, Dharwad; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2777/15/10]
- (vii) Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank, Gandhinagar; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2777/15/10]
- (viii) Neelachal Gramya Bank, Bhubaneswar; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2778/15/10]
- (ix) Pragathi Gramin Bank, Bellary, Karnataka; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2782/15/10]
- (x) Cauvery Kalpatharu Grameena Bank, Mysore; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2779/15/10]
- (xi) Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank, Patna; and [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2783/15/10]
- (xii) Himachal Gramin Bank, Mandi. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2780/15/10]

IV. (a) 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. 385 (E), dated the 5th May, 2010, publishing the Courier Imports and Exports (Electronic Declaration and Processing) Regulations, 2010.
 - (2) G.S.R.519 (E), dated the 17th June, 2010, publishing the Re-export of Imported Goods (Drawback of Customs Duties) Amendment Rules, 2010.
 - (3) G.S.R.520 (E), dated the 17th June, 2010, publishing the Customs, Central Excise Duties and Service Tax Drawback (Second Amendment) Rules, 2010.
 - (4) G.S.R.568 (E), dated the 30th June, 2010, excluding goods in transit from its coverage by specifying that only goods intended for sale or use in India would be covered under the Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2771/15/10]
- (b) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, together with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:-
- (1) S.O.1261 (E), dated the 31st May, 2010, publishing the Income-tax (6th Amendment) Rules, 2010.
 - (2) S.O.1639 (E), dated the 9th July, 2010, specifying long term infrastructure bonds.
 - (3) S.O.1756 (E), dated the 21st July, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O.2292 (E), dated the 9th September, 2009 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2788/15/10]
- (c) 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. 607 (E), dated the 20th July, 2010, Seeking to waive the service tax leviable on transmission and distribution of electricity for the past period up to 26th February, 2010, for transmission of electricity and up to 21st June 2010, for distribution of electricity.
- (2) G.S.R. 610 (E), dated the 21st July, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 69 (E), dated the 3rd February, 2009. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2786/15/10]
- (d) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 615 (E), dated the 22nd July, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 256 (E), dated the 16th March, 1995, under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, together with Explanatory Memorandum on the Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2787/15/10]

**Memorandum of Understanding (2010-11) between Govt. of
India and the Hindustan Salt Limited**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Hindustan Salt Limited (HSL), for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2838/15/10]

Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), together with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:-

- (a) Notification No. 80/2010-Customs dated 10.08.2010 Seeking to amend Notification No. 21/02-Customs dated 01.03.2002 so as to:-
 - (i) prescribe a concessional 5% basic customs duty rate along with Nil Countervailing duty (in lieu of excise

duty) on specified capital

machinery/equipment/plant/spares for printing and production of bank note press, to be imported by or on behalf of Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL); and

- (ii) reduce the basic customs duty rate on Raw Silk of grade 3 A and above from 30% to Nil subject to the condition of import by National Handloom Development Corporation up to an aggregate quantity not exceeding 2500 metric tones in a financial year under cover of a certificate from an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Textiles. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3157/15/10]

- (b) Notification No. 81/2010-Customs, dated 10.08.2010 Seeking to amend Notification No. 20/2006-Customs dated 01.03.2006 so as to prescribe Nil Special Countervailing duty on specified capital machinery/equipment/ plant/spares to be imported by or on behalf of Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL). [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3158/15/10]

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON

ENERGY

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित ऊर्जा संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2009-10) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में), सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

- (i) Seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2009-10)' of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy;
- (ii) Eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the First Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2009-10)' of the Ministry of Power; and
- (iii) Ninth Report on 'Funding of Power Projects'.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE - contd..

**Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute
of Petroleum Technology, Rae Bareli**

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 behalf of Shri Jitin Prasada, I lay on the Table, under sub-clause (4) of Clause 26 of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology Act, 2007, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology (RGIPT), Rae Bareli, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2737/15/10]

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

**Participation of a Cabinet Minister in a rally along with Maoists at
Lalgarh**

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have given a notice to raise a matter of importance today morning. The Prime Minister has, on several occasions, in the course of this year, repeatedly said and rightly so and almost the entire House has been agreeing with him, that Maoism constitutes the greatest single threat to India, at the moment. Amongst the various threats, the Prime Minister has singled it out as the greatest threat. It is needless to say that the Prime Minister is the foremost Leader of the Government, the Leader of this House and he speaks eloquently on the policy of this Government. All Ministers in the Government are expected to be a privy, on the principle of collective responsibility, to this policy. No person who is a Member of the Council of Ministers can disagree either in words or in action with this statement that the Prime Minister has outlined as the policy of this Government. What do we find today? We find that this principle of collective responsibility is being breached and in direct action, not in words

alone, there is a disagreement with the policy of the Government. Yesterday, an Lalgarh, you had a rally. The organization of the rally is by the People's Committee Against Police Atrocities. It is a front of the banned CPI (Marxist Leninist). And the fact that it is a front of these organizations, is clear from three facts. The underground leader and one of the foremost leaders....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): This is factually incorrect. We have to set the record right. It is factually incorrect.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, at least, I have not, like my friend, put blinkers on my eyes. Who gives a call for participation in the rally and to make the rally a success? The underground Maoist leader, Kishenji, says, "Yes, people must go and participate in this rally". Who are participating in this rally?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: This rally was against violence. ...(*Interruptions*)... This rally was against violence.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him speak.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, who are the participants in this rally? Newspapers, today, have carried photographs showing the flag of a political party on a two-wheeler vehicle of Manoj Mahato, an underground leader wanted by the police for Maoist activities. A statement, given by none other than the Superintendent of Police of that area, has been published in newspapers today saying that Ashish Mahato, the person, who was responsible for the attack on the Gyaneshwari Express, was also present at the rally. And, now we are being told that Kishenji gives a call for making this rally a success. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Trivediji, let the Leader of the Opposition finish.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You have the foremost underground leader giving a call for the support of the rally. You have underground leaders carrying flags of a political party. You have underground leaders, responsible for the attack on the Gyaneshwari Express, where several innocent persons have lost their lives, seen at that rally. And, that is the statement of the Superintendent of Police of that area. What are the speeches which are

made? There is, obviously, a *quid pro quo* with the Maoists. The speeches are made that Azad's killing was not an encounter, but it was a *khoon*; "यह खून था"।

The Government of India's stand consistently has been that it was an encounter. The State of Andhra Pradesh's case has been that it was an encounter. Here a Minister gets up at a rally supported by the Maoist and says, "यह खून था"।

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: It is absolutely incorrect. ...*(Interruptions)*... Have you heard the speech? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Trivedi, you are a Member of the Government. You will get a chance. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are a Member of the Council of Ministers. He is seeking certain clarifications. The Government can always give clarifications. You can then refute it.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, this raises a basic question. I am deviating from the principal point. Is my learned friend speaking as a Minister? As a Minister, he is entitled to speak for the Government and intervene. And if these interventions are on behalf of the Government, then, it makes the matter all the more worse. He is not a Member of this House. He cannot intervene as a Member. He can only intervene as a Minister. And, if he intervenes as a Minister, he speaks for the collective policy of the Government of India. ...*(Interruptions)*... He can intervene as a Minister, and if my learned friend is intervening as Minister, I take it that the policy of this Government, which has been enunciated by the Home Minister and the Prime Minister, is being negated by a junior Minister of this Government, when he intervenes and says, "All this is wrong." The question is, here is a rally, which is being organized by people who want to overthrow India's Parliamentary democracy. This is their object. This is the statement of the Government of India. A Minister not only attends that rally, but a Minister also supports the cause that they are propounding. Supporting their cause almost dismantles the stand of the Government of India. My request is that the only person, who is now competent to speak on this issue and clarify the position of the Government of India, with regard to their policy against the Maoists and with regard to this Minister's participation in a Maoist-supported rally,

is the Prime Minister himself. The Prime Minister, on several subjects, has chosen to keep quiet. We have not heard from him on Kashmir. We haven't heard from him on the Commonwealth Games. We haven't heard from him on many other subjects. Silence, at times, can be a weapon of convenience.

But the conspiracy of silence cannot be allowed and is not available as far as the Prime Minister is concerned. I, therefore, demand that the Prime Minister, as the Leader of this House, should come here and clarify as to what the policy of the Government of India is and what he has to say about the Minister's participation in this rally yesterday.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, ...(Interruptions)... No, I am not allowing. It is not a Zero Hour Mention. ...(Interruptions)... He had given a notice. ...(Interruptions)... Let the Government react. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): No, we can't allow a debate. ...(Interruptions)... Please allow me to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): This is very serious. ...(Interruptions)... They held a joint rally.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. On this subject, ...(Interruptions)... We have not taken up this subject. It is because the Leader of Opposition has the prerogative to raise an issue and he has raised this issue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: He was allowed to say and he has said it. Let me respond now. ...(Interruptions)... Let me respond. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Why did she hold the rally along with ...(Interruptions)... People who were involved in railway accident were there attending the rally ...(Interruptions)... They were holding a joint rally ...(Interruptions)... We understand politics of compulsion. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down, Mr. Chatterjee.

...(Interruptions)... That is a different issue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: She is holding a Cabinet Minister's position. ...(Interruptions)... They were holding a joint rally, ...(Interruptions)... She is a Cabinet Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down, Mr. Chatterjee.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, I am grateful to the Leader of the Opposition because he has raised an issue which you allowed to be raised during the Zero Hour. It would have been much better if he had raised it in the Zero Hour itself so that we could have had the Question Hour in the morning.

The fact is that he has raised some issues. He has referred to many newspaper reports. There are a lot of insinuations. Sir, I assure the House that we would ascertain what the Minister has purportedly said in the rally. We would find out what had happened and we will, appropriately, come back to the House. But we must ascertain the truth.
...(Interruptions)... People who had ...(Interruptions)... the rally said that nothing of that sort had happened there. ...(Interruptions)... We must find out the truth. We cannot go by newspaper reports alone.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: They were holding a joint rally.
...(Interruptions)... The Prime Minister had prior information.
...(Interruptions)... We want to know whether he intervened.
...(Interruptions)... She is a Cabinet Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए, प्रशांत चटर्जी...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)... Please, sit down. I am on my legs. आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)... The hon. Leader of Opposition has raised an issue.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): But, Sir, he is not competent to reply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. He is the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. Please do not question his competence. ...(Interruptions)... You see, the Prime Minister is not here. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड): उपसभापति महोदय, उन्होंने सीधा-सा सवाल किया है।...(व्यवधान)... उनका सीधा-सा सवाल है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: उन्होंने जवाब दिया है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: उनका जवाब नहीं चाहिए। उपसभापति महोदय, नेता विपक्ष ने सवाल किए हैं सदन के नेता, जो प्रधानमंत्री जी हैं, वह उनका जवाब दें।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, रैली का टेलीविजन पर लाइव टेलिकास्ट हुआ है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए, आप सवाल भी उठाते हैं, जवाब भी नहीं चाहते हैं।

...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: We cannot go by newspaper reports. Let us get the facts. We will take the facts. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you interested in some solution or you are just interested in. ...(Interruptions)... What did he say? ...(Interruptions)... उन्होंने क्या कहा है?... (व्यवधान)... LoP ने जो कहा है, उसको हम ascertain करेंगे।...(व्यवधान)... What did he say?

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: "I will verify the facts..."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. We will verify. The Government. ...(Interruptions)... He did not say 'I'. The Government ...(Interruptions)... Why? Should he not verify? ...(Interruptions)... Should the Government not verify? ...(Interruptions)... इसके लिए मेरे पास भी जवाब नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)... I am not answerable for that. ...(Interruptions)... Beyond that, I cannot ...(Interruptions)... What do you want? ...(Interruptions)... No, no. Just because you are disrupting, ...(Interruptions)... The hon. Minister has rightly said that he is going to ascertain the facts. He is speaking on behalf of the Government. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: सर, प्रधानमंत्री जी को सदन में आकर जवाब देना चाहिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... देखिए, आप सुनिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: सर, हम लोगों ने मांग की है।...(व्यवधान)... सदन में विपक्ष के नेता ने जो सवाल उठाए हैं और बेसिक सवाल पूछे हैं। सरकार के पास सारी एजेंसियां हैं, इंटेलिजेंस ब्यूरो है, मॉनिटरिंग एजेंसियां हैं, सब कुछ रहने के बाद भी, अगर वे वैरिफिकेशन करना चाहते हैं, तो कर लें। हम चाहते हैं कि सदन के नेता, देश के प्रधानमंत्री यहां आकर इन सवालों का जवाब दें। वे इसके ऊपर सेटिस्फेक्ट्री जवाब दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: उन्होंने क्या कहा है? ... (व्यवधान) ... उन्होंने क्या कहा है? ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: We are not satisfied with the answer, and we walkout. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: उन्होंने क्या कहा है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... उन्होंने क्या कहा है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... ठीक है, ठीक है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, I want to know whether the Prime Minister was aware of the fact or not. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to know whether the Prime Minister had advised. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has assured this House that he will come back after ascertaining all the facts. That is all. Beyond that I cannot do anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, yesterday the issue was raised in the House and the Minister said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, I am not talking about yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*... Today, the Leader of the Opposition has intervened. He has brought certain facts to the notice of the House, and the Government has responded. The Government has assured this House that they will come back after ascertaining all the facts. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, we wanted to know whether the Prime Minister was aware of the fact. ...*(Interruptions)*... Did he advise her to attend the meeting? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Beyond that, there is no notice before the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing can be done beyond that. Now, we take up the calling attention on the matter of urgent public importance. Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu to call the attention of the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

* Not recorded.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Pradeep Jain to lay the Papers.
...(Interruptions)...

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the first report
of the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural
Development**

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रदीप जैन): महोदय, मैं ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2009-10) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित ग्रामीण विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के पहले प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सदन के पटल पर रखता हूँ।

CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

**Rotting of foodgrains due to lack of proper storage facilities in the
country**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu to call the attention of the hon. Minister.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution to the rotting of food grains due to lack of proper storage facilities in the country.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, foodgrains are procured from farmers at Minimum Support Price with the assurance that whatever the farmer wishes to sell to the Government at the price offered shall be purchased if it conforms to the prescribed quality. Higher Minimum Support Price over the last few years, coupled with better outreach has led to higher procurement in the last three years. The fact that some State Governments have imposed high taxes has dis-incentivised trade from purchasing food grains which in turn has also led to higher arrivals at Government purchase centres. In States like Punjab and Haryana, over 99.50% of market arrivals of wheat have been

procured by Government agencies. The all-India average is 87%. In the case of paddy, the figure for Government procurement is 97.68% and 93.61% of market arrivals in

Punjab and Haryana respectively. As a result, procurement of food grains has risen from 36.3 million tonnes in 2006-07 to 60.4 million tonnes in the year that ended in September 2009. In the current year, over 53 million tonnes of food grains have been procured since October 2009. As on 01st July, 2010, the stock of foodgrains in the Central Pool was 57.85 million tonnes, which is three times that of 19.35 million tonnes as on 01st July, 2006. This has helped ensure better and remunerative prices to farmers. However, it has caused a strain on storage capacities with FCI and the State Government agencies involved in procurement.

The total covered storage capacity available with FCI and State Governments is a little over 42.5 million tonnes. As a consequence, about 16 million tonnes has been stored in Covered and Plinth (CAP) storage. Because of large stocks maintained by FCI, some damage to stocks is inevitable, however, the endeavour of the Government has been to ensure that the damage is minimised, and I would like to inform the House that damage to stocks with the FCI has been progressively coming down over the years as would be seen from the following figures:

Sl. No.	Year	Quantity handled (in Lakh MTS)	Quantity accrued as damaged (In lakh MTS)	Percentage of damaged foodgrains to quantity handled	Value of damaged foodgrains (In Rs. Crore)
1	2000-01	547.13	1.82	0.33	67.52
2	2001-02	744.13	0.65	0.087	24.11
3	2002-03	913.00	1.35	0.15	49.09
4	2003-04	886.12	0.76	0.09	29.19
5	2004-05	837.82	0.97	0.12	40.28
6	2005-06	846.72	0.95	0.11	61.70
7	2006-07	726.44	0.25	0.034	16.43
8	2007-08	750.52	0.34	0.045	22.33
9	2008-09	913.23	0.20	0.022	13.03
10	2009-10	874.92	0.07	0.008	3.63

The value of damaged foodgrain stocks with FCI has come down from Rs.67.52 crores in 2000-01 to 3.63 crores in 2009-10.

In the year 2010-11, as on 1.7.2010, there was a non-issuable stock of 11,708 tonnes with FCI. Apart from FCI, State Governments and their agencies also maintain stocks of foodgrains from the Central Pool, till they are lifted for issue under PDS, Welfare Schemes or for open market sales. For this they are paid expenses, including interest as well as custody and maintenance charges. As on 1.7.2010, State agencies in Punjab and Haryana have reported about 54,260 tonnes and 1,574 tonnes respectively of non-issuable wheat stocks with them.

Recently, there have been reports of damaged foodgrains in godowns of FCI and State Agencies in the State of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand due to rains and floods. However, the quantity damaged must be seen in the perspective of total quantities handled and larger quantities kept in CAP storage because of heavier procurement. Inspection of storage complexes have been carried out by the Department and FCI officials. Damaged wheat stocks have been found in FCI depots and State Government Agencies at Harduaganj, Hapur, Orai and Roza (Shahjahanpur) in Uttar Pradesh; Bani (Sirsa district) and Ismailabad (Kurukshetra district) in Haryana; in the CAP complexes at Sangrur and Ferozpur districts of Punjab; in the railway yard in Udaipur, Rajasthan and at Gadarpur in Udham Singh Nagar district of Uttarakhand etc. Segregation and salvaging of damaged food stocks at these depots/godowns has been taken up. After quantification of damages, FCI and State Agencies have to fix responsibility and recover losses.

FCI has initiated disciplinary action against a number of officers in Uttar Pradesh. FCI has also suspended eight officers. Senior Officers have been instructed to monitor movement and handling of foodgrain stocks. Teams have been deputed from Headquarters and Zonal Offices of FCI for inspection of storage conditions in the depots.

FCI takes a number of preventive steps for the safe storage of foodgrains like carrying out regular prophylactic and curative measures

for the control of insects and pests. Fumigation is also carried out at regular intervals. The CAP stocks are properly covered with polythene covers and tied

with nylon ropes. The CAP stocks are regularly aerated to bring down the moisture content. The CAP stocks are stored on elevated plinths and wooden crates are used as dunnage material. The principle of 'first in first out' (FIFO) is followed to the extent possible so as to avoid long storage of foodgrains in the godowns.

The long-term solution to prevent damage to foodgrains would lie in the augmentation of the storage capacity available in the country. The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 149 crores in the Eleventh Plan, Rs. 125 crores for FCI as equity and Rs. 24 crores for North Eastern States and J&K as grants in aid for construction of godowns. This on completion will approximately create 1.84 lakh tones of storage space.

FCI have been endeavoring to hire more private capacities in the last two years. As a result, covered capacity has increased from 227 lakh tonnes to 274 lakh tonnes and CAP capacity has gone up from 23.8 lakh tonnes to about 32.5 lakh tonnes between July 2008 and July 2010. The total capacity increase in two years is 55.5 lakh tones. During this period capacity utilization has also gone up from 74 per cent to 91 per cent against an accepted norm of 75 per cent. Higher utilization has further yielded an additional storage of 43.84 lakh MT in the available covered space.

Hiring of covered storage space for foodgrains has its limitations because of competing demands on available space from other sectors. In order to create the storage capacity required and reduce CAP storage, the Department has formulated a Scheme for construction of godowns for FCI (as well as for the States undertaking Decentralized Procurement of foodgrains), through private entrepreneurs. Under the Scheme, FCI would give a guarantee of ten years for the storage charges. About 134 lakh tones of additional capacity has been identified for construction in 16 States under the Scheme while identification of capacities in some more States is under progress. Earlier, the Scheme envisaged a guarantee of 5 years which was revised to 7 years in January, 2010, and after

interaction with warehousing industry and private sector entrepreneurs, the Scheme has been further liberalized and the guarantee period has been extended to 10 years now. Sir, CWC/SWCs have also been allowed to construct godowns where they have their own land under the Scheme. The CWC and SWCs are constructing 10.74 lakh tones on their own lands under the Scheme.

The for the North-Eastern States where it is felt that private participation may not be there, the Department has sent a proposal to the Planning Commission for creation of 5.75 lakh tones capacity with an expenditure of Rs. 568 crores to be implemented over a period of 4 to 5 years.

Summing up, my Department is fully aware of the need and is already taking effective measures for improving storage facilities and reducing losses to foodgrains.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the hon. Minister of Agriculture and Food and Public Distribution, time and again, has been giving this assurance. He and everybody in the Government is aware of it, but what is happening is really shocking. Sir, it is really surprising that in spite of a lot of hue and cry in Parliament on one side and in media and from every quarter on the other hon. Supreme Court also had to intervene in this matter - the Government has not moved and the figures which the hon. Minister has given, I am sorry to say, are far from reality. The hon. Minister is trying to hide the reality, because there is a glaring lapse on the part of FCI, various other agencies involved and also on the part of the Government for not creating adequate storage facility. It is a crime against the nation. These are not my words. These are the words of the Supreme Court which said that it is a crime to allow food to rot. It is the comment made by the Supreme Court of India. I think, it has also issued a notice to the Government. In a Parliamentary democracy, if matters have to go to the highest court of land and the court has to intervene, then, what will happen to the system? I am not finding fault with the court for intervening in the matter. It speaks about our weakness in our system. It speaks about the failure of the Government. The Government should have been alive to the reality of the situation and should have created enough storage facilities. Even according to the statistics given by the hon. Minister, the storage available in the country is not at all sufficient. It is everybody's knowledge. Sir, we have total foodgrains of 5.18 lakh tones and pucca storage facilities available in the country, both by Central, State and private agencies,

stands at 4.20 lakh tones. Sir, 1.78 lakh foodgrains are stored under tarpaulin! Today, we have reports from various parts of the country that these foodgrains are getting rotted, in certain areas, because of flood and, in certain areas, because of other menace. Sir, we are a country where 40 crore people are living Below Poverty Line. Sir, on

the one hand, they are not able to get adequate foodgrains for their livelihood and, on the other, you are criminally negligent and allowing to rot a huge quantity of foodgrains which the Government has procured at a cost of the public exchequer. You just compare these two. Sir, Commission-after-Commission and Committee-after-Committee highlighting this fact that poverty levels are increasing in the country. That is a different matter. I am not going into that. When the poverty levels are increasing, is it not the duty of the Government to see that procurement, storage and handling is done properly and then they are made available to the people? Here is a Minister who is in-charge of Agriculture, Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution. Sometimes, I feel that the hon. Minister is overburdened. He himself has said it to the hon. Prime Minister recently. I am happy about it. Sir, a country of India's size, agriculture needs an independent Minister. The Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution also need an independent Minister. This is not my commentary on the functioning of the hon. Minister. My point is, no human being will be able to focus enough attention on this issue if he is overburdened. Food is a major issue. We are going to bring forward the Food Security Act also. That speaks of the seriousness of the matter. I would like the Minister to tell the House specifically what additional storage capacity has been created by the Food Corporation of India itself, not the area that you got through private people; that is a secondary point. How much additional storage capacity, year wise, has been created by the Food Corporation of India in the last five years of this Government? What are your plans, now? The Planning Commission amount, which has been quoted by the hon. Minister, is a peanut. It is very paltry. The problem is going to continue, I am telling you. It is surprising, if this is the approach of even the Planning Commission. They are not able to see the reality. You are procuring food and not able to store it and allowing it to rot and, thus, wasting money. You don't have money and you are borrowing money from outside. Out of the budget of Rs. 10,4,000 crores, nearly Rs. 4,48,000 crores have been borrowed from outside. You don't have budgetary resources. Whatever resources you have,

you are not able to spend it properly. You are allowing the foodgrains to rot. As the Supreme Court opined, this is really a crime. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what his action plan is for creating additional storage

space. The *panchayats* should be involved. There has to be godowns in the rural areas. Also, there has to be cold-storage units, refrigerating vans. These are the need of the hour. Time and again, we are bringing to the notice of the Government the need to increase storage facilities. And, then, link it to the private people also. And, then, make them to have affordable credit, with a minimum interest. Then only you will be able to solve this problem. The food production is increasing; I am happy about it. The Government is sometimes also forced by all of us to procure because the markets are not behaving properly and positively. So, that being the case, additional space creation of both, the godowns as well as storage facilities for the perishable goods, and also the refrigerating vans are the need of the hour. Twenty per cent of the production of the country is going waste every year. Twenty per cent! Twenty per cent is not an ordinary thing. One of the figures that was made available to us is that the foodgrains worth Rs. 17,000 crores have been lost. Rs. 17,000 crores is not an ordinary amount. The hon. Prime Minister had, five years back, said in the NDC meeting, "India to become international food supplier". We are not able to supply food to our own people. The intention of the Prime Minister was, undoubtedly, good. Five years back, he had also set up a Committee under the chairmanship of the Minister of Food. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what has happened to that committee. What were the recommendations and conclusions of that committee? Then, what is the action plan on the observations made by the Prime Minister and the committee, which was constituted under your own chairmanship?

Sir, this has been happening every year. And, some sort of assurance is given, every year, in the House. You had given some assurance in last August also. You had given assurances earlier also. There has to be a time-bound action programme to take care of this. It is not sufficient to say that eight officers have been suspended. What is the crime? What is the punishment? The quantum of crime for the wastage of foodgrains is very serious. Now, you are saying that eight officers have been suspended here and there. The problem is that of bad maintenance and pilferage.

And, there are some reports that suggest that you are not giving proper rent. Therefore, some of the godowns have been given on rent for storing whisky, cold drinks and other things. I can't find fault with them

because they are commercial entities. But it is the duty of the Government to create additional storage facilities. The Government has utterly and miserably failed in its responsibility. It has become totally insensitive to the sufferings of the people. ...(Time-bell)... The Government definitely needs to explain what the action plan is that they have so far implemented. What is the action plan that you have in your mind, backed with the support of Planning Commission and also the Finance Ministry to supplement the storage facilities in the country? Otherwise, Sir, nobody will forgive this Government. I am sorry to say that somehow enough attention has not been paid to this issue. The problem is simply that of inadequate and improper storing space in the country. The Government has to address this issue on a warfooting. You cannot allow the hungry people to die. We are also getting reports about starvation deaths, malnutrition deaths in many States, including the State of Maharashtra, to which the hon. Minister belongs to.

In Haryana, in Sirsa, three lakh tonnes of foodgrains were lost because of heavy floods. In Gondia, Maharashtra, 56,000 sacks of grains were lost because it was kept in the open. So, this is official apathy, callous attitude of the Government, non-availability of space and, then, the Food Corporation is becoming a white elephant and not doing adequately to handle the situation. All this is resulting in the present situation. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the road map, what is the action plan, backed with allocation? That is the main issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, this is Calling Attention and I would like to remind, all of you are aware of it, that clarifications should be sought from the Statement of the hon. Minister because there is no scope for debate on this subject. There are 12 Members who have to seek clarifications. We are following a convention that every Party should be given an opportunity, not more than one Member from a Party will speak. So, I would like to remind this. Now, Shri N.K. Singh.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I will fully

respect your directions that this is not a time for debate, but this is, really, to seek clarifications. So, it is in that spirit that I have seven clarifications to seek from the hon. Minister. First and the foremost, it is not really a clarification, but I wish to draw the attention of the hbn. Minister, this is not the time for reading

books, but I was, unfortunately, trying to read this old book of Amartya Sen whom I had the privilege of attending his classes, his old book of 1981 on poverty and famine and essay on entitlement and deprivation where Amartya Sen has argued that in most cases hunger and famine is not on account of lack of availability of food, but on account of the inequities and distortions in the distribution system. I think that what he said in 1981 seems to be dramatically true in, unfortunately, 2010, notwithstanding the 60 odd years of experience which we have gathered in being able to deal with hunger and deprivation. So, I am sure that the hon. Minister has read some of the sanguine advice. We say this because Amartya Sen was recently here to tell us this time about primary education, but he had earlier told us on how to deal with issues of hunger and deprivation. Are the alarm bells ringing? Unfortunately, Sir, I would like to seek from the hon. Minister, are the alarm bells ringing? Now, in reply to a question in 2004, the Minister, more or less, said the same thing. In reply to a question as late as in August of this year, the Minister has said, more or less, the same thing. In subsequent questions which he has answered both, in this House and the other House, and I will not take the time of this House in quoting those, he has said, more or less, the same thing. So, my question is: Are alarm bells ringing on the basic core issue of absence of adequate storage facilities, distribution distortions and the efforts being made by the Government being credible enough? My third point, Sir, is that the Minister has just told us of the tremendous efforts which the Planning Commission is now making in concert with the Department to enhance storage capacity. Indeed, this is nothing different than the presentation made to the core group of the Central Ministers and the Chief Ministers by the Ministry of Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution on the 8th of April, 2010. But I wish to remind the Minister that as early as in 1979, at the time of the Green Revolution, there was a very famous speech which was made in which it was said, "That the idea was to decentralize storage - eventually, creating storage - units right down to the block levels of the districts - and obviate the problems of long distance transport. This was said by Mrs.

Indira Gandhi in addressing the problem how to improve the distortionary component. What are the lessons that we have really learnt from this basic fact of decentralizing storage capacity and obviating therefore the need for creating large storage capacities in urban conglomeration so that the problem of long hauled transport and inefficiencies connected with this are dealt with?

My next point on which I wish to seek the clarification, Sir, is that while it is important to enhance the storage capacity in the public domain, does the Minister have any plans to be able to

enhance the capacity and storage capacity of small farmers? Indeed, Sir, if this was done, then based on some post-harvest insurance, based on the assets which the farmer has post-harvest, he can then hypothetically, borrow for meeting his immediate needs and borrow for being able to meet the liability and loans which he may have incurred in the harvesting process. Indeed, Sir, in the planning of the entire agricultural matrix, we have forgotten the need to empower the small farmer in augmenting his capacity to really withstand the need to make distress sales which he does and so augmenting small farmers' storage capacity which is in line with decentralizing storage capacity is an area which, I think, requires very tangible action.

My next question is that in line with the discussions made in the discussion on prices, would the Minister consider an aggressive open market operation to be able to bring down not only food prices but to be also able to dispose of this large amount of storage which has been built up and on which there does not seem to be an immediate off-take?

My next question, Sir, is that would the Minister consider revamping the Public Distribution System in line with the recommendations made both by the Wadhwa Committee and the N.C. Saxena Committee Report which would revamp the PDS in a very credible way? **...(Time-bell rings)...** Two other questions, Sir, and I will stop.

When will the Minister come to a sanguine conclusion on what are poverty numbers that he is dealing with? He is still talking in a public statement in line with the Tendulkar Committee Report. Indeed, Sir, in the presentation made to the Group of Chief Ministers and the core group in the penultimate to annexures, he has talked about the wide variations on the extent of subsidies which are needed but these would all depend on it. Would he come in the near future to a conclusion on what the poverty numbers are and what needs to be addressed instead of leaving this for a wide discussion in the public domain?

My final question, Sir, therefore is that in the light of all this which is being said, how does the Minister propose to deal with it end

have a credible action plan to have an integrated and a cohesive

answer to these multiple challenges and on which his statement regrettably, Sir, does not leave too much optimism with us?

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि भारत की सरकार और खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री यह बात जानते हैं कि खाद्य के अभाव में सैंकड़ों लोग हर साल मर रहे हैं। गरीब परिवारों को खाने के लिए नहीं मिलता है, यह बात हम भी जानते हैं और सुप्रीम कोर्ट इस पर और गंभीरता से अपनी टिप्पणी करता है और कहता है, "If you cannot store foodgrains, you give them to poor people. It is crime to waste even a single grain." लेकिन इसके बावजूद मंत्री महोदय इधर ध्यान नहीं दे पाते हैं।

सर, मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर मुझसे सहमत होंगे कि जितना अनाज सड़ गया है, उससे करीब दो करोड़ लोगों का पेट भरा जा सकता था। मंत्री महोदय ने प्रति परिवार अनाज का एक कोटा बांध दिया है, लेकिन जो अनाज store किया जाता है और वह बाद में सड़ जाता है, उसको पहले ही परिवार के साइज को देख कर प्रत्येक परिवार दे दिया जाए, क्या मंत्री महोदय इस तरह की व्यवस्था की कोई बात सोच रहे हैं? मंत्री महोदय को इस तरह की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि परिवार के साइज को देखकर प्रत्येक परिवार को अनाज पहले ही दे दिया जाए।

सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि गोदामों में अनाज सड़ रहे हैं। करीब 11 लाख 7 सौ टन अनाज सड़ चुके हैं, जिनका मूल्य करीब 6.86 करोड़ रुपए होता है। इनसे तमाम गरीब परिवारों का पेट भरा जा सकता था।

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair]

सर, आज भी 17.8 मिलियन टन गेहूं तिरपाल के नीचे रखा हुआ है, जिसके सड़ने की पूरी संभावना है और इसमें से लगभग 10 मिलियन टन के सड़ने की तो बात पक्की है। इसके रख-रखाव के लिए सरकार कहती है कि गोदाम नहीं है, अगर ये चाहते तो स्टील के बड़े-बड़े चैनल्स बना सकते थे, जिनमें अनाज को रखने की व्यवस्था करते और वह सड़ता नहीं। एक और खामी है कि जब ये अनाज स्टोर करते हैं, तो जो सबसे पहले नीचे स्टोर करते हैं, उसको सबसे बाद में निकाला जाता है, इसलिए उसके सड़ने की संभावना रहती है। अगर ये स्टील के बड़े-बड़े कंटेनर बनाकर उनमें रखते, तो जो अनाज पहले पड़ता, वह पहले निकलता और बाद वाला अनाज बाद में निकलता और उसके सड़ने की संभावना नहीं रहती। ये कहते हैं कि chemically treat कर रहे हैं और उसके लिए 250 रुपया खर्च करना पड़ता है, तो यह 250 रुपया गरीबों को अनाज देने के काम में आता, इसके बारे में मंत्री जी बताएं। कितना chemically treat किया है, उसका एक विवरण मंत्री महोदय जरूर हमें दें।

सर, ट्रांसपोर्ट की बात भी होती है। कभी-कभी मीटिंग में मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि लोग अनाज उठा नहीं रहे हैं। उनमें ट्रांसपोर्ट कॉस्ट वगैरह जोड़कर जिस मूल्य पर अनाज स्टेट्स को पहुंचता है, उससे कम दाम पर स्टेट्स में कुछ अनाज मिल जाता है, इसलिए मंत्री महोदय को चाहिए कि इस पर विचार करें और ट्रांसपोर्ट के expenses को जोड़कर सस्ती दरों पर अनाज इन स्टेट्स को दें।

सर, मंत्री महोदय ने अभी अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा कि उसमें काठ का structure बना रहे हैं और उसके ऊपर अनाज रख रहे हैं, लेकिन सारे काठ के structure पर नहीं, मिट्टी पर रखते हैं, इसलिए सड़ने की संभावना ज्यादा हो जाती है। अनाज ज्यादा सड़ता है और उसमें चूहों द्वारा अनाज खाने का डर भी रहता है। लाखों टन अनाज चूहे खा जाते हैं और चूहों के नाम पर गलत तरीके से भी अनाज बाहर किया जाता है उसे चूहे खा गए। इसलिए अगर स्टील के कंटेनर्स बनाए जाएं, तो इससे भी बचा जा सकता है। असल में चूहे नहीं खाते हैं, उसे तो आदमी ही खाता है और गरीब आदमी भुखमरी से मर जाते हैं।

सर, भुखमरी से कितनी मौतें हुईं, इसका अध्ययन करने के लिए सरकार ने जस्टिस वाधवा कमेटी का गठन किया था। उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बारे में मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि वाधवा कमेटी की जो रिकमेंडेशन्स हैं, उनको सदन के पटल पर रखें और बताएं कि उसको कितना इंप्लिमेंट कर सके हैं?

सर, मैं एक और सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं।... (समय की घंटी)... Village Grain Banks बनाने के लिए.....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, put the question.

श्री आर.सी. सिंह: सर, मेरा सिर्फ सवाल है, मैं कोई elaborate नहीं कर रहा हूं। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था Village Grain Banks बनाने के लिए जिनसे प्राकृतिक आपदा से बचा जा सकता है, इसका वे कहां तक डेवलपमेंट कर पाए हैं, इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय अपने जवाब में बताएं।

श्री उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आप clarification पूछिए।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह: सर, मैंने प्वाइंट्स ही दिए हैं। मैंने इन प्वाइंट्स को clarify करने के लिए ही कहा है।

श्री उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): नहीं, नहीं खत्म कीजिए।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह: मैंने सिर्फ प्वाइंट्स ही दिए हैं, कोई elaborate नहीं किया है। इन प्वाइंट्स को मंत्री महोदय अपने जवाब में clarify करें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Not more than five minutes, please. There are a number of Members who would like to speak.

श्री आर.सी. सिंह: सर, एक बात और है, Indian Grain Storage Management and....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): This is Calling Attention motion. Please, confine it to five minutes.

श्री आर.सी. सिंह: यह तकनीकी जानकारी ट्रांसफर करने के लिए इन्होंने कितने लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दी है, इसके बारे में मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा?

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। इस देश में जहां गरीब आदमी भूख से मर रहा है, जहां उसको खाने को नहीं मिल रहा है, जहां वह कुपोषण और भुखमरी का शिकार हो रहा है और जहां हमारा देश 88 देशों की सूची में 66वें नंबर पर है, जहां कुपोषण और भुखमरी है, ऐसे देश में अनाज को सड़ने देना और उसको बरबाद होते देना, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि भारत सरकार इसके लिए क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है? मैं उन्हें बताना चाहूंगा कि अभी हाल ही में कानपुर में फूड कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया द्वारा खरीदा गया सैकड़ों टन अनाज रेलवे स्टेशन पर खुले में पड़ा रहा और बर्बाद हुआ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कानपुर में कितनी भंडारण क्षमता है और क्यों इतना अधिक अनाज वहां पर भेजा गया? वहां पर इतनी भंडारण क्षमता नहीं थी इसलिए स्टेशन पर पड़ा हुआ अनाज बर्बाद हुआ। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि वहां पर कितनी भंडारण क्षमता है? यही हालत अन्य शहरों की भी है। ऐसी हालत में हमें देखना होगा कि किस प्रकार से हम अनाज को बचाएं। अगर हमारे पास इतना अधिक अनाज है कि हम भंडारण नहीं कर पा रहे हैं तो क्यों नहीं हम उन गरीबों को, जो भुखमरी के शिकार हो रहे हैं, अनाज बांट देते? उन्हें अनाज मिले, उनके परिवारों को अनाज मिले तो कम से कम लोग भूखे तो नहीं मरेंगे। एक तरफ तो हम कहते हैं कि यह सरकार गरीबों की हमदर्द है और दूसरी तरफ हमारा गरीब भुखमरी से मर रहा है। सरकार अनाज को अपने स्टॉक में ले जाती है और उसके कारण मूल्यों में तेजी आती है। जब मूल्यों में तेजी आती है, उस समय अगर सरकार इतना अधिक अनाज भंडारण में न ले जाकर उसको बाजार में ले जाए तो शायद उससे हम मूल्यों पर रोक लगा सकेंगे और महंगाई भी कम हो सकेगी। हम उस पर ध्यान क्यों नहीं देते हैं? हम इस तरह से अनाज की बर्बादी क्यों कर रहे हैं? महोदय, खून पसीना बहाकर हमारे किसान जो अन्न पैदा करते हैं, उन्हें आज भी उसका सही मूल्य नहीं मिल पाता है। एक तरफ तो हम अनाज का भंडारण करने में, उसको एकत्रित करने में, उसकी देखरेख में, उसके रख-रखाव पर दो सौ, ढाई सौ रुपए प्रति

टन का खर्चा कर देते हैं - कभी कीटनाशक डालकर और कभी कुछ और करके - दूसरी और हम अपने किसानों को उसका और अधिक अच्छा मूल्य क्यों नहीं देते हैं? हमें सरकार से यह जानना है कि वह कितना भंडारण उचित समझती है, कितने दिन के लिए वे भंडारण रखना चाहते हैं? कहा जाता है कि जो भी अनाज होता है, चाहे गेहूं हो या चावल हो, साधारणतया एक वर्ष तक उसका भंडारण किया जा सकता है और उसके बाद अनाज खराब हो सकता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि जितना अनाज उनके पास भंडारण में है, उसमें से कितना अनाज एक साल से अधिक पुराना है जिसके कारण वह सड़ रहा है, उसे चूहे खा रहे हैं या चूहों के नाम पर अधिकारीगण उसको वहां से निकालकर बेच रहे हैं? अभी हाल में ही एक जानकारी आयी थी कि पंजाब में जो हमारा अनाज था, उसके संबंध में यह कह दिया गया कि यह सूख गया। बताया जा रहा है कि साढ़े चार सौ करोड़ रुपए के करीब चावल का घपला किया गया। जब उसकी स्टॉक टेकिंग की गयी तो उन्होंने कहा कि चावल में नमी कम हो गयी थी इसलिए हमारा अनाज कम हो गया। यह सब सुनकर बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है क्योंकि वहीं बगल में हरियाणा है। वहां पर .33 प्रतिशत अनाज कमी के कारण कम हुआ जबकि पंजाब के अंदर 1.02 प्रतिशत अनाज कम हुआ। महोदय, यह अनाज नमी के कारण कम नहीं हुआ था बल्कि Food Corporation के अधिकारियों के द्वारा उसको वहां से गायब कर दिया गया और साढ़े चार सौ करोड़ रुपए का घपला अनाज में हुआ। इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहूंगा कि उस संबंध में क्या जांच की जा रही है? महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि इस समय हमारे पास ऐसे कुल कितने गोदाम हैं जो एफसीआई के हैं और ऐसे कितने गोदाम हैं जो एफसीआई ने किराए पर लिए हुए हैं? इसके अलावा और गोदाम बनाने के लिए सरकार क्यों नहीं कुछ कर रही? उन्होंने कहा है कि वे एक नयी योजना ला रहे हैं जिसके अंतर्गत वे दस साल के लिए किराए पर लेने के लिए पब्लिक प्राइवेट पार्टनरशिप के अंदर गोदामों को बनवाएंगे, लेकिन मैं यह नहीं समझ पा रहा हूं कि जब उन्हें यह मालूम था कि हमें इतना भंडारण करना है, उसके बावजूद अभी तक यह कार्य क्यों नहीं किया गया और उसके कारण क्यों हमें इतना नुकसान उठाना पड़ा?... (समय की घंटी)... इसके साथ ही साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी की निगाह में यह भी लाना चाहता हूं कि लगभग 25 करोड़ मूल्य का अनाज, चार लाख पचास हजार टन गेहूं की बोरियां ... (व्यवधान) ... सर अभी तो मेरा समय बचा है और आप अभी से घंटी बजा रहे हैं। कभी-कभी तो हमें बोलने का मौका मिलता है।

श्री उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): चार मिनट हो गए हैं।

1.00 P.M.

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन: मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हापुड़ में गोदाम में जो सारा गेहूं बर्बाद हुआ, उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गयी? माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपनी स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि आठ अधिकारियों पर कार्यवाही की गयी? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन आठ अधिकारियों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गयी और क्या इन आठ अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने से, जो लाखों गरीब व्यक्ति भूख से मर रहे हैं, उनकी पूर्ति हो जाती है? मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि इस देश में, जहां पर अनाज की इतनी आवश्यकता हो, जहां जनता कुपोषण से मर रही हो, भुखमरी से मर रही हो, वहां पर क्यों इस प्रकार से अनाज को बर्बाद किया जा रहा है? मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि पिछले दो सालों में ऐसे कितने मामले सामने आए हैं जहां एफसीआई के गोदामों में अनाज की जगह कुछ अन्य सामान रखा गया था? महोदय, इसी सदन में बताया गया था कि राजस्थान में एफसीआई के गोदामों में अनाज नहीं रखा गया बल्कि उनका प्रयोग कोका कोला और शराब आदि रखने के लिए किया गया। इसी सदन में ये चीजें कही गयी हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी? इसी प्रकार से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि विगत तीन वर्षों में यूपी में भंडारण क्षमता में कितनी वृद्धि की गयी है, ताकि अनाज की बर्बादी रोकी जा सके और गरीबों को खाना मिल सके, गरीब कुपोषण और भुखमरी के शिकार न रहें, इसमें सरकार अपना योगदान दे। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Honourable Members, in the Calling Attention, only clarifications should be sought. Maximum time is five minutes. Now, Dr. Manohar Joshi.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI (Maharashtra): Sir, I am thankful to you and also to Mr. Naidu who raised this important issue in the House. Sir, this issue is important and, ultimately, the farmers are suffering because of shortage of storage facilities. I cannot imagine how the food can be rotting for want of storage. Sir, sometimes, things are beyond the control of the Government and they are not done. I can understand that. But, here, things are within the capacity of the Government and if the Government does not do it, it is definitely a matter of great worry to everybody in the House. Construction of godowns is not an activity which is impossible to do; particularly for the Government or organisation like the Food Corporation of India, the matters are not difficult to do. But, unfortunately, things are not being done. The Minister in charge of this particular work is Mr. Sharad Pawar who comes from my State and I am confident that if he can take up this particular job in a

specific time-bound period, he will be able to do this. But, unfortunately, he does not have sufficient time to do this and earlier, I had also mentioned, he has requested the Prime Minister to reduce his burden. The Prime Minister is not doing that. You are all aware that almost one week was lost in both the Houses on the issue of rising prices. For rising prices, there are a number of reasons. But, one of the reasons is that the food is wasted. If you ask me whether the Minister can do it, I would say that by fixing a specific time, he can do it. But, it is being not done and that worries everybody including me. The thing is such that it can be done, but, it is not being done.

Sir, I am not going much into the figures, but, the total quantity of foodgrains handled by FCI is 726.44 lakh tonnes in 2006-07. In 2007-08, it was 750.52 lakh tonnes; in 2008-09, it is 913.23 lakh tonnes. So, if you look at the figures, the quantity of foodgrains handled by FCI is increasing every year. It clearly means that the Government has not been able to construct godowns for storage. Sir, while replying to Question No.314 in Rajya Sabha on 16th April 2010, the Government has given the details of the steps taken to ensure proper storage, movement and safe upkeep of foodgrains. Here, I would like to mention a few of them. First is, all FCI godowns to be constructed as per specifications and foodgrains stored by adopting scientific storage practices. It clearly means that the godowns constructed by FCI are not properly constructed. The work is not done scientifically and according to rules meant for them. Then, Sir, all types of treatments to be carried out regularly and timely for controlling insects, pests, etc. are not done. Sir, these are very small matters. I would like the hon. Minister to tell me why such things are not done because this is mentioned in the reply given by the Minister himself. Sir, regular periodic inspection of stock godowns is to be undertaken by qualified and trained staff of the FCI. It means that regular inspection is not being done. I do not understand when the Food Corporation of India has such a huge stock, why the upkeep is not there. There are two authorities which at present do the work of construction of godowns, the Food Corporation of India and the Central Warehousing

Corporation. The former does 208.36 lakh tonnes and the latter does 104.57 lakh tonnes. But these are also not doing sufficiently, and therefore, the problem remains as it is. A lot of uproar on this issue is made in both the Houses, but still, the

Government seems to be not attentive. Therefore, finally, the demand is made that a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the huge waste of foodgrains, including wheat and rice, lying in the open FCI godowns, due to mismanagement and manipulations is required to be constituted. Is it agreeable to the Government? Is it agreeable to the concerned Minister? Whether he is prepared to accept the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to go into the malpractices and all these things. This is my first question. My second question is, instead of allowing the foodgrains to get rotten, why not distribute it among the poor people and save their lives. This can be done at a right time. If the Government agrees to both these things, their sincerity will be clear.

Lastly, I would only request that give a specific time that within the specific time, the Government is prepared to construct necessary godowns, whether through private party or through the governmental institutions. But this has also to be done. Thank you.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Sir. It seems to me that the Minister's statement is contradictory. On page 3, it has been stated that the value of damaged foodgrain stocks with FCI has come down from Rs. 67.52 crores in 2000-01 to 3.63 crores in 2009-10. But if you see the figures for the years 2005-06, the value of damaged foodgrains is Rs. 61 crores, for 2006-07, it is Rs. 16.43, for 2007-08, it is Rs. 22 crores, and for 2008-09, it is Rs. 13 crores. In the same page, the Minister has himself stated that the capacity available with the FCI and the State Government is a little over 42.5 million tonnes. As a consequence, about 16 million tonnes has been stored in Covered and Plinth storage. This is the situation. Now, because of good rains, the stock of rabi crop in wheat and kharif crop in rice may well exceed 60 million tonnes. So, the damage this year will be more. That is why the statement is contradictory. I also want to ask some clarification regarding these stocks how you are going to utilize these stocks because the Minister has said that in future, we have to increase the capacity of godowns. We have to chalk out some plan or something like this. This year itself, the production will exceed 60 million tonnes. How he is going to

utilize 60 million tonnes because already 14 million tonnes are in the open sky and it will definitely become rotten, and again, if you add wheat of rabi season and rice of kharif season, then how he is going to utilize them. The second thing is regarding buffer norms. All these figures I am quoting from the FCI

website. Probably, the FCI might have briefed the Minister also. What is the quantum of food stocks with the FCI on 1st July?

The total stock of rice with the FCI is 242 lakh tonnes; the buffer norm is 98 lakh tonnes; the surplus is 144 lakh tonnes. For wheat also, it is the same thing; 355 lakh tonnes are in stocks; the buffer norms are 175 lakh tonnes; the surplus is 164 lakh tonnes. Almost 309 lakh tonnes is the surplus. So, the Minister has to explain as to why they are exceeding the buffer norms. They are exceeding the buffer norms, year by year, because every year, the situation is like that; they are procuring more than the buffer norms. The Minister has introduced one OMSS scheme. And also, on price-rise, the Minister has, two days back, told us that only 4.75 lakh tonnes of foodgrains will be given to 15 States. So, such stocks are lying with the FCI. It is one-way traffic, Sir. They are procuring it from farmers and are keeping it in the godowns. How to utilise that in a market? Because of the one-way traffic, there is a shortage of grains in the open market. Keeping all these things in view, is there any proposal with the Government to allot the grains at an MS price at which they procure? Then only they can get rid of the stocks from being rotten, and that will become useful for human consumption and the loss will be minimized, Sir. I want to seek clarifications for these two things, over and above, the buffer norm stocks are procured, and how he is going to utilize these stocks also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Mr. Mysura Reddy. Hon. Members, there are ten names more. We want to complete it before the lunch-break. So, I request every Member to just seek clarifications only.

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA (Nominated): Sir, I would just seek a few quick clarifications, but I would like to say that half the children are malnourished. India ranks 'Sixty-Six' out of 88 countries when it comes to the Global Hunger Index and a quarter of the world's hungry population resides in India. That too, Sir, when we are the second largest grower of wheat and rice, and our granaries are full.

Sir, seeing the entire issue of storage and distribution of food, the

entire way in which we address this issue, the problem is very deep-rooted and it cannot have any quick fix solution. Sir, the mess in food management has now become an issue where we see so many starvation deaths and

children suffer from malnutrition. On the one hand, Sir, FCI pays the State agencies money for procuring the wheat or the rice, about Rs.1,800/- or Rs.1,700/- per quintal; Rs.800-1200/-, on an average, goes to pay the Minimum Support Price. What happens to the rest, Sir? This money should be used for actually ensuring that the foodgrains are properly stored. Are there any questions asked as to where does this money go, Sir? A lot of foodgrains are kept in the CAP method as the Minister himself clarified, but it is not because of there being shortage of godowns. It is, very often, a preferred way of actually storing food, just putting it on wooden planks, covering it with tarpaulin and keeping it under the CAP method because this also breeds a lot of corruption, Sir. There are repeated requests then to keep investing in more gunny bags, more insecticides, more planks of wood. And it took an RTI application, Sir, in 2008 to actually get the figures out of FCI that we had lost, between 1997 and 2007, almost 1.3 million tonnes and we spent almost three crore rupees just to get rid of this rot. FCI fails to use any scientific ways and means to preserve the stocks and they do not even enforce any preservation norms when it comes to the State. Sir, there is a huge trust deficit whereby the private sector does not want to get involved. The Minister stated that he would like to have more public-private partnership, but this is because of the erratic behaviour of the FCI officials, Sir, that they keep changing the methodology of payment from the general basis, where it pays you on the basis of the godown, to the actual basis, where they pay on the basis of the number of bags stored; they do this without any consultation. They hire and de-hire godowns at their whim. In fact, Sir, the individuals who choose to complain, very often, are penalized and for almost 8-10 years, their godowns are not used.

Sir, in 1998, a group of 123 people got together and set up a storage capacity of 25 lakh metric tons. Suddenly, after four or five years, the FCI changed the method of payment on actual utilisation basis which made the entire project very unremunerative and these people have to shut down and get out of this. Many godowns are lying vacant because of the flip-

flop by the FCI officials. I believe, now, Sir, that the FCI is seeking Chinese cooperation as well in terms of evolving scientific storage facilities. But there are certain questions that need to be answered. How much storage or how many

godowns have been de-hired by the FCI? How much of wheat or rice are, therefore, kept in the open? What is the reason for that? What is the accountability? The Minister mentioned that action had been taken against certain erring officials. What is the position of the inquiry against these people? Are we looking for higher technology for storage?

Finally, Sir, if the Government wants to give a thrust to this area, then, I have two suggestions. One is that the warehousing must be made a priority for the lending sector and second is that the Government should consider substantial tax holidays if it wants people to come in, and there has to be a certain continuity of tenure. The Minister did say that it was going to be on a tenure basis. But even the mode of payment, whether they are going to be paid on the basis of per square foot or actual basis or general basis, should be clarified. Thank you.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the Chair for giving me an opportunity to participate in this Calling Attention motion. This is my maiden speech in this august House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): But during the Calling Attention, the rule of the Calling Attention will prevail. You speak for three or four minutes.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, this House had heard famous parliamentarians like our founder leader Anna, the great Perarignar Anna, the first Dravidian Progressive Party Chief Minister of independent India. This is where he pointed out the need to overcome regional imbalance. This is where he had impressed upon the need for national unity and integrity. This is where he decided to take our movement to be part of the national mainstream.

This is the House from which he had given us the great legacy of federalism, which is being upheld by our beloved leader and the fifth time Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalam, the chief of DMK. He took charge of Tamil Nadu in 1969 at the age of 45. Now, he is 86. Even in his 100th year he will be the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and a guide and philosopher to the democracy of this nation.

Now, let me come to the serious business before us. Many of my colleagues of this House have expressed shock and pain over the huge grain loss. Wastage of our farmers' labour is a matter

of concern. There is concern not only in this House but also in the Chambers of the Supreme Court. Thousands of tonnes of foodgrains grown by agriculturists have all gone waste. Rotten grains are to be poured into the Bay of Bengal.

It is clear that our FCI godowns need more attention. There is a need for scientific management. Grains must be protected both from pests and moisture. Government must rightly connect storage and supply of grains for PDS.

We learnt that our buffer stock has 6 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. Buffer stocks must not be stored at a single place. Certain percentage of foodgrains in every godown spread all over the country must be part of buffer stock. Then, there is a scope for recycling the stock. We can use them without wasting it.

The Centre is giving at a higher cost rice and wheat to the States for PDS. But our leader, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Karunanidhi, whose name itself means kindness, gives rice to the poor at a cost of one rupee per kilogram through the PDS.

He has been writing to the Centre for allocating more rice from the Central stock at APL rate. At least, from now on, instead of pouring the grain into the stomach of the ocean, pour it into the mouths of the poor of the nation. This is for distribution to the needy poor people at a reduced rate. Much appreciated schemes of Tamil Nadu must get Central incentive. It must be in the form of more rice and wheat for PDS in Tamil Nadu at APL rate. The Supreme Court has also given an idea that if the Government is not in a position to store, such foodgrains must be taken to the PDS directly. One could understand if drought is the reason for low production and then leading to price rise. Sir, we have enough production and necessary buffer stocks to meet the basic needs of the people, but because of the mismanagement of buffer stocks, foodgrains have rotten without being used to feed the hungry poor. It is very saddening.

I urge upon the Central Government to assign the role of maintaining

Central food stock to well administered States like Tamil Nadu. The Union Government must go in for setting up foodgrain stocking facilities in every Panchayat Union. Construction and maintenance of such rural storage

facilities can be the part of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, (NAREGA). The rural godowns must be pest free even if they are very small units. Only then better management of storage and avoidance of wastage will be possible. I would like to know from the Government whether steps would be taken on a war-footing to save the labour of our farmers. It is the farmer who leads a complete life. All others in the world go behind them. So farmers' labour must be respected and protected rightly. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, let us continue this after lunch.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We have six more speakers and then reply. What is the sense of the House?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Let us take it after lunch.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, if we want to have a lunch-break, let us have it immediately. If there is no lunch-break, then we will go and have something and then come back. That is a different matter. Let us break for lunch and after lunch we can continue with this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): If this is the sense of the House, I adjourn the House for lunch for one hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch at twenty-three minutes
past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at twenty-three minutes
past two of the clock

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we will resume the discussion on the Calling Attention Motion. Shri K.V. Ramalingam.

SHRI K.V. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): * Hon'ble Vice Chairman Sir, According to a survey conducted by UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund, formerly known as United Nations Children's Emergency Fund), it is mentioned that one third of the malnourished children of the world

*English translation of the original speech in Tamil

are in India. Among them, sixty three per cent of children are suffering from hunger. Due to lack of proper storage facilities, more than five lakh tonnes of food grains are spoiled every year. Sir, I would like to emphasize that proper steps should be taken by the Union Government to save the food grains properly in order to prevent rotting and the necessary measures have to be taken on war-footing. I would like to ask the Union Ministry whether they have any contingency plan to properly store the food grains which have been rotting in the godowns of Food Corporation of India (FCI), a Central Public Sector Undertaking. I would also like to ask the Union Ministry whether they are ready to distribute more food grains to the people through Public Distribution System instead of allowing them to rot further.

Public Distribution System is established to regulate the prices of essential commodities in open market and to distribute them to a vast majority of people at affordable rates. But the real objective behind the establishment of Public Distribution System is not followed in practice. The main aim of the Public Distribution System is to provide 'Food for all'. This objective is now pushed to backseat. Black marketeers and hoarders stockpile food grains and essential commodities. They create an artificial shortage of food grains in order to increase the prices and to earn more profit for their own personal interests. Sir, this is a fact. In order to keep the prices of essential commodities under control, food grains have to be brought to open market at fixed and fair price. This will also prevent them from rotting. I would like to request the Government to consider my suggestions for further action.

In India, storage facility is available for storing only sixty two million tonnes of food grains. The available godowns are not sufficient enough to store all the food grains produced in India. In order to avert the scarcity of storage facilities, whether the Government have any plan to allow either private sector or foreign investors or both to build more godowns or warehouses for storing the food grains properly? If so, whether the Government have already approached any private party or foreign investor? Or have the Government taken any initiative to give any

interest-free loans to educated rural youth through nationalized banks to establish godowns? Do the Government have any plan to do so? If so, what are the steps taken by the Government to implement this plan?

Sir, In this context, I would like to quote a recent Judgement of the Supreme Court. The judgement says, In a country where admittedly people are starving, it is a crime to waste food grains. What are the measures to be taken by the Union Government to prevent rotting of food grains? In a recent news item, twelve lakh metric tonnes of food grains are rotting in Punjab. These food grains are stored in godowns managed by Central Public Sector Undertakings. It is stated that it is mainly because of the negligence of the officials of Food Corporation of India (FCI), a Central Public Sector Undertaking. I would like to emphasize that strict disciplinary action must be taken against such irresponsible officials.

According to a new survey ten thousand six hundred and eighty eight lakh tonnes of food grains under the management of Food Corporation of India (FCI), have rotten due to the lack of proper storage facilities. They have become useless now. The research has also stated that the quantity of food grains that have so far been wasted would have fed more than six lakh people for ten years. The Government should take immediate steps to protect and to distribute essential commodities in a proper way for the welfare of the people.

My Hon'ble colleagues who have spoken before me indicated that more cases have been registered in Tamil Nadu with respect to smuggling of food grains in Tamil Nadu. If more cases have been registered in the state of Tamil Nadu with regard to smuggling, it indicates that the State Government of Tamil Nadu is not functioning in a proper way. It is the duty of the Government to curb smuggling of food grains instead of registering cases against the smugglers. There is no use in registering cases without taking strict measures to curb smuggling. I would like to remind this House about the poetic lines of Dr. *Puratchithalaivar* M.G.R, the founder of our party AIADMK. He has said,

"This is a blind world which seeks livelihood through short-cut methods

This is an underworld which shows expertise in plunder and robbery."

The Hon'ble Member who have spoken before me quoted a couplet from

Thirukkural.

'Who ploughing eat their food, they truly live

The rest to others bend subservient, eating what they give' (Couplet No. 1033).

That is, the farmers live in a meaningful way. All others are his subordinates as they are eating the food given by them.

Sir, the status of farmers is not in the above mentioned way in Tamil Nadu. One litre of milk costs Rs.10/- whereas one litre of water costs Rs.15/-. Sir, this is the Government of the people, elected by the people, for the people. If the Government is really interested in the welfare of the people, they have to take measures on war-footing manner to provide food grains to them. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

DR. K.V. RAMALINGAM: He is unnecessarily accusing the court. ...*(Interruptions)*... He should not say things like that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): डा. साहब, आप बैठिए। Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would take care. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.V. RAMALINGAM : *If the Government is really interested in the welfare of the people, they have to take measure on warfooting manner to provide food grains to them. With these words, I conclude my speech Thank You.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): All right. Thank you, Mr. Ramalingam. Now, Mr. Y.P. Trivedi. Please conclude your speech in four minutes.

SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI (Maharashtra): Sir, I believe we have a very strange situation. Today we have problems of plenty. About 50 years ago, we had problems of scarcity, when our Prime Minister had to go all the way to the United States to ask for food and we had that PL-480 Programme through which we got food. At that time, there was no problem of storage because there was scarcity; there was no food available for storage. Today, we have problems of storage. There is so much of food. The production is about 60 million tonnes whereas the requirement is about 40

million tonnes; we have a surplus of about 20 million tonnes. The great Dr. Minhas had said that, given proper agricultural policies, India could become the bread-basket for the whole world, and we have proved it to be true. But, with that, we have problems. We have problems of storage. Now, as you have rightly said, Sir, we have to come out with suggestions and clarifications as to how this problem of storage could be met.

*Hon. Member spoke in Tamil

Several suggestions have come from several corners. Now, I would like to add one of my own. Sir, in the good old days, our mothers and grandmothers storing food grains for the whole year. They had their own indigenous methods of having probably some mercury pill or castor oil and the food grains used to last for the entire year. The food grains were sent periodically to the flour mills, and we used to get atta. Now, those days are over. We are all calling for Aashirwad atta or Tata atta, so nobody stores food grains. So, there is a tremendous possibility for our householders, the ladies being in a position to store food grains for the whole year. We must give them some incentive. If these incentives are given, then these households can probably be able to save lot of these food grains which are rotting now. It can be stored in the houses, in those old sellers, in which goods can be kept. Now, we do not need so many silos. So, this is one aspect on which I would request the Food Minister to please apply his mind. I must congratulate him because instead of scarcity, now we have the problems of plenty. I think, the problems of plenty have to be met.

Sir, one of the suggestions which was made, and which was also a very valid suggestion is that these godowns are used in some places for the purpose of storage of whisky, for the purpose of storage of cold drinks. I think, in those cases, a severe punishment should be meted out to those persons who have converted the use from storing essential items like food grains to storing probably non-essential items like whisky or cold drinks. I think, these are the two aspects which should be borne in mind. This is an excellent position. I must say we are happy and unhappy at the same time. We are happy because we have got so much of food grains, and we are unhappy because we are not in a position to store these food grains properly. There may not be starvation, but, then, definitely malnutrition is there at a large number of places. This can be met by a proper administration and proper food storage policy. For that, the public-private participation is very, very essential. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, hungry people in our

country continue to starve. Farmers, even in the State of Maharashtra, continue to commit suicide. But the food grains either rotting or being eaten by rats. This is the situation of the country. And, we must take into account the scenario when it is happening. It is happening when 7% of India's children under five

years are malnourished, 52% per cent of India's women are anaemic, so on and so forth. Sir, when the Government is telling the nation to wait till monsoon to get food at reduced price than today what it is, about 3 million tonnes of wheat is rotting because there is no space available in godowns. Sir, our demand is, outside and inside the Parliament, for universal PDS has been denied. Not only that, the people of Kerala, even in West Bengal have been denied extra allocation, Sir. Now, that has been denied. Now, the Supreme Court has advised to release food grains to the people. The hon. Minister has not referred to the Supreme Court ruling. What action has been taken by the Government since then? Sir, when the States plead with the Centre to release food stock, the Centre says it will trigger inflation. But the hungry people remain hungry. That is the situation in our country, Sir.

Sir, just now, the previous speaker said how to build up the domestic food stock.

How it can be when 77 per cent of population is depending on less than Rs.20 a day? How in the absence of land reforms, we can dream of that? Sir, the Minister has given some data here. Even our warehouses is a very bad idea because it is stated here that the bags stored in the first phase lie at the bottom and are rotting because they cannot be taken out first. Another Member, Mr. Singh, has drawn attention to this matter. So, what action has been taken to improve the situation? Mr. Swaminathan placed before us some ideas. What action has been taken by the Government to implement those recommendations? Is the Government taking any step to introduce those solutions? The Minister has to give answer to these questions. Sir, it is a grave situation. As we know, in answer to one question (as gathered from website) relating to Northern India only, the FCI informed that 1.83 lakh tonnes of wheat, 3.95 lakh tonnes of rice, 22,000 tonnes of paddy and 1000 tonnes of maize were damaged between 1997 and 2007. This amount of foodgrains could have fed over ten million people in a year. It has come to our notice. Sir, I am concluding. So, in this grave situation, I would like to request the hon. Minister to throw some light on these points. This is what I want to know

from the hon. Minister. Thank you.

SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD (BIHAR): Sir, I must congratulate the hon. Minister for the reply given by him. मैं एम. वैकैया नायडु साहब को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि इन्होंने बहुत अहम विषय पर इसको

रखा है। सर, मेरे दिमाग में एक बात आती है कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने यह कहा कि अगर आपके पास अनाज रखने का जगह नहीं है, तो आप इनको गरीबों में बांट दीजिए, क्योंकि गरीब लोगों को खाने के लिए अनाज नहीं मिल पा रहा है और वे अनाज के अभाव में आत्म हत्या भी कर रहे हैं। गरीब लोगों को गांव में कुछ नहीं मिलता है, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जो अनाज खुले में सड़ रहे हैं, आप इन्हें राज्यों को भेज दीजिए। ये जो अनाज सड़ रहे हैं, वे इसलिए नहीं सड़ रहे हैं कि इनको सुरक्षित नहीं रखा जा सकता है, इनको सुरक्षित रखा जा सकता है, बल्कि एक साजिश के तहत इनकी सुरक्षा नहीं होती है, क्योंकि जो सड़े हुए अनाज हैं, उनको बहुत ही कम दाम में distillery में भेजा जाता है। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय को इसकी जानकारी है?

सर, मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अनाज पैदा करने में किसानों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है और जब वे अनाज को सड़ता हुआ देखते हैं, तब उन्हें बहुत दुख होता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय पूरे देश में भंडारण की ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे, जिससे अनाज का एक भी दाना न सड़े? ... (समय की घंटी) ...। मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि अगर आपको ऐसा लगे कि अनाज खुले में ही रहेगा, यह अंदर नहीं रहेगा, तो किसानों की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए, वे तो पुआल को भी सुरक्षित रखते हैं, अनाज को तो सुरक्षित रखेंगे ही। आप इन सब बातों पर विचार कीजिए। यही मेरा आपसे कहना है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. In fact, the Calling Attention Notice is very specific and pointed. It is regarding rotting of foodgrains due to lack of proper storage facilities in the country. I have gone through the reply given, it is rather not a reply, but, a written explanation given by the hon. Minister who is one of the most senior and experienced men in the country, in the field of cooperatives, agriculture, cricket and he has managed a State like Maharashtra in good old days. But the answer given by him in para 1-12, according to me, is not enough. In fact, in para 1-7, he is talking about the abundance of foodgrains. For example, what was the procurement during 2006-07 and what was the procurement during 2009-10. Then he is coming to the specific point: what was the quantum on 1.7.2007 and 1.7.2010. So, there is a period of two years or four years. So, sufficient time was available with the hon. Minister to make adequate and proper food storage facility. But, para 12 is the most unsatisfactory. In fact, the reply in para 12 is,

"Summing up, my Department is fully aware of the need and is already taking effective measures for improving storage facilities and reducing losses to foodgrains." Now, this House is supposed to know what are the adequate measures, otherwise, what is the use of Calling Attention Notice?

I may request, through you, Sir, that the hon. Minister may come out and inform this House today, in his final reply, what are the effective measures which his Ministry is going to take. According to me, the effective measure can be that he should look all around the country. This country has got world class airport. This country has got BRTS, rapid bus system. This country has switched over to flyovers. This country has switched over to Metros. See the beautiful railway station; see the infrastructure all over the country. Now, I am coming directly to the question. According to the figures available with everybody, Railways has thousands of acres of land which is encroached by miscreants and anti-social elements. May I request the hon. Minister to contact Railway Ministry and try to find out how that land can be taken over from the antisocial elements and utilize it for the purpose of improving the storage capacity of this Department. Similarly, there are highways, old National Highways and if you go hundreds of miles in our country, around both sides of the Highways you will have no cultivable land. The land is lying vacant. Can we find out whether we can construct storage structure for FCI on the National Highways or not. Similarly, there are many other modern techniques. He must come out with an innovative system. Sir, as a high school student during the year 1954 or 1956 I have seen a Railway guard supplying ration to the level crossing man at his door step. One month's ration was given to every Railway employee who is working anywhere in the country at his door step. There was distribution of foodgrains by this very Government in the year 1955-56, when Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai was the Food Minister of this country. Similarly, when we are thinking of a Bill on food security, it is already approved, it will come tomorrow or day after tomorrow, why don't you change the system of package? Why are you going for a 100 kilo bag? You can go in for 25 kilo

bag or 20 kilo bag for below poverty line people. A revolutionary suggestion has come from one aspect. Cancel all these welfare schemes of BPL, at least for a period of five years. ...**(Time bell rings)**... Let me complete. I am coming to the last suggestion only.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no, so many names are there in the list.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: I am coming to the suggestion only. The entire money of BPL can be given to BPL families in CAP with a request to purchase these essential items from the Government stores. Entire food distribution system should be completed in a specific time and there should not be an occasion of rotting of foodgrains. We want a modern, innovative scheme from the hon. Minister in his reply.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस गंभीर समस्या को माननीय मंत्री जी ने आंकड़ों के माध्यम से जिस तरीके से minimize करने का प्रयास किया है, मुझे समझ में नहीं आता कि उसके लिए मैं उनकी तारीफ करूं या दुर्भाग्य कहूं। महोदय, मैं गरीबों की तरफ से एक शेर से शुरूआत करता हूं :

हम ही खा लेते सुबह को, भूख लगती है बहुत।

तुमने बासी रोटियां नाहक उठाकर फेंक दीं।

सभी जानते हैं कि किस तरीके से एफसीआई के गोदामों में अनाज सड़ा। माननीय मंत्री महोदय, अगर आप आंकड़ों की जगह सत्यता पर जाएंगे तो पाएंगे कि आज एफसीआई का सिस्टम जिस तरह से भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त है - वहां पर जो सिस्टम बना हुआ है, जब तक एफसीआई का वह सिस्टम रहेगा, यह सामान्य निरंतर बनी रहेगी। अगर आपको परिवर्तन करना है तो एफसीआई के पूरे सिस्टम में परिवर्तन करिए। आपको मालूम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में लेवी चावल की पूरी खरीद एफसीआई के जिम्मे है। हम उत्तर प्रदेश से इतना गेहूं और चावल दे सकते हैं कि देश भूखा न रहे। आप खुद ही अपने आंकड़े उठा लीजिए कि लेवी चावल की जितनी purchase एफसीआई को करनी चाहिए थी, क्या उतनी purchase एफसीआई ने की? आप कारण बताते हैं कि आपके पास गोदाम नहीं हैं। महोदय, पंजाब का गेहूं उत्तर प्रदेश के गोदामों में भेजा जा रहा है जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश में खुद ही इतना अनाज है कि उसके पास उसको रखने की जगह नहीं है। आखिर यह कौन सा सिस्टम हुआ? क्यों पंजाब का गेहूं उत्तर प्रदेश में भेजा जा रहा है? महोदय, मैं हरदोई का रहने वाला हूं। हरदोई में अगर बीपीएल का गेहूं बांटना है तो वह पंजाब से आएगा, हरदोई के गोदाम से नहीं दिया जाएगा। इसी प्रकार पंजाब में अगर बांटना है तो उत्तर प्रदेश के गोदाम से पंजाब में दिया जाएगा - यह आपके एफसीआई का सिस्टम है। इस सिस्टम को बदलकर neighbouring district से अगर आप उसकी सप्लाई करेंगे तो गोदाम भी खाली होंगे और आपके सामने स्टोरेज की समस्या भी नहीं आएगी। आपके

पास चार तरीके के स्टोर हैं - एफसीआई के, एसडब्ल्यूसी के, सीडब्ल्यूसी के और प्राइवेट सेक्टर के। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि दस साल में किस सेक्टर में कितनी ग्रोथ हुई? आप कह रहे हैं कि 11वीं योजना में 149 करोड़ रुपया प्लानिंग कमीशन ने इक्विटी के रूप में गोदाम बनाने के लिए स्वीकार किया, जिसमें से 125 करोड़ रुपए North Region के लिए हैं। महोदय, जिस तरह से जब कोल्ड स्टोरेज की समस्या आयी थी, भारत सरकार ने प्राइवेट सेक्टर को तीस परसेंट सब्सिडी पर कोल्ड स्टोरेज लगाने की छूट दी थी, इसी प्रकार आप गोदामों के लिए भी - आपने कहा हम दस साल का कांटेक्ट करेंगे - अगर दस साल के कांटेक्ट के साथ-साथ आप सब्सिडी दे देंगे तो प्राइवेट सेक्टर ने जैसे education के क्षेत्र में आज पूरी कमी को खत्म कर दिया है, उसी प्रकार आपकी स्टोरेज की पूरी कमी खत्म हो जाएगी और दोबारा आप कभी यह नहीं कहेंगे कि हमारा गेहूँ सड़ा। महोदय, अगर आज न्यायपालिका हम पर टिप्पणी करती है तो मैं इसको दुर्भाग्य मानता हूँ। ऐसा नहीं है कि न्यायपालिका ने जो आदेश दे दिया, वह हमारे लिए रामायण या गीता हो गया। न्यायपालिका को बहुत सी चीजें नहीं मालूम, जो प्रैक्टिकल रूप में होती हैं, लेकिन अगर न्यायपालिका कमेंट करती है तो कहीं न कहीं कमी है और इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए हमें सख्त कदम उठाने चाहिए। यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी है। महोदय, अभी कुछ दिन पहले एक प्रश्न में मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछा था कि बीपीएल कार्डों की संख्या क्यों नहीं बढ़ायी जाती? माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि तीन जगह से आंकड़े आने हैं - प्लानिंग कमीशन से सर्वे हो रहा है, एक हमारा सर्वे है और एक स्टेट का सर्वे है - इस सर्वे के बाद यह तय होगा कि उनकी संख्या को बढ़ाया जाए या न बढ़ाया जाए। महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश की आबादी 20 करोड़ से ऊपर है, जिनमें से एक करोड़ बीपीएल वाले हैं। आप अगर उत्तर प्रदेश में 19 करोड़ लोगों को गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर मान रहे हैं तो आपका खाद्यान्न रखा का रखा रह जाएगा। आप गरीबी रेखा के नीचे वालों की संख्या क्यों नहीं बढ़ाते? जो आंकड़े आपके हैं कि गांव में जो 270 रुपए महीना पैदा कर ले, वह गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर हो जाएगा और इसी प्रकार 370 रुपए महीना जो शहर में कमा ले, वह गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर हो जाएगा - ये आंकड़े बहुत अच्छे नहीं हैं। माननीय महोदय, मैं कुछ और बातें बहुत संक्षेप में कहना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय, आप कृषि नीति में परिवर्तन करिए। यह दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारे यहां अभी किसानों का कोई नेता नहीं बन पाया है। जिस दिन किसान unite हो गया, उस दिन किसानों के साथ नाइंसाफी अपने आप बंद हो जाएगी।... (समय की घंटी)... महोदय, 20 साल पहले की कृषि नीति में आज भी कोई परिवर्तन नहीं है। हमारा किसान जो अनाज पैदा करता है, उसकी marketing की व्यवस्था कौन करेगा? क्यों नहीं केन्द्र सरकार marketing की व्यवस्था करती? यह जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र सरकार की है कि किसान जो उत्पादित करे, उसकी marketing की व्यवस्था करे। हर साल आप कितना मूल्य बढ़ाते हैं?... (समय की घंटी)... महोदय, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। श्रीमन, मैं सत्यता की चीजें कह रहा हूँ।

श्रीमन, समर्थन मूल्य हम हर साल पढ़ लेते हैं। अभी इस साल फिर चावल का समर्थन मूल्य डिकलेयर करेंगे। पांच रुपए क्विंटल बढ़ा देंगे, ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे किसानों के साथ बड़ी भारी कृपा कर दी गई। हर साल का दाम बढ़ जाएगा, पानी, लेबर सब का दाम बढ़ जाएगा, लेकिन हमारी उपज का मूल्य नहीं बढ़ेगा। ऊपर से मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि बाजार में राज्य सरकारों के टैक्स के कारण तमाम किसान एफ.सी.आई. सेंटर पर बेचने चले आते हैं और कहीं-कहीं अनाज उत्पादन का 90 प्रतिशत से ऊपर हमको खरीदना पड़ता है। श्रीमन, अगर आप मार्केटिंग की अच्छी व्यवस्था कर देंगे, यह बोझ अपने आप आपके ऊपर से समाप्त हो जाएगा, किसान स्वतः अपनी उपज अच्छे मूल्य पर बेच लेगा। मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि एक्सपोर्ट सिस्टम को आप सरल बनाइए। जो आप फूड सिक्योरिटी बिल ला रहे हैं, वह क्यों रूका हुआ है? मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि किस के दबाव में रूका हुआ है। मैं तो बधाई दूंगा, धन्यवाद दूंगा कि आप बिल लाइए, हम उसकी तारीफ करेंगे। आप फूड सिक्योरिटी बिल लाइए और साथ में आप उन लोगों के लिए भी सजा का प्रावधान करिए, जो लोग इस तरीके का काम करते हैं, जिसके लिए उनकी जिम्मेदारी होती है, लेकिन वे अनाज सड़ने देते हैं।

मंत्री जी, एफ.सी.आई. में तमाम भर्तियां खाली हैं, बैकलॉग के साथ-साथ उन भर्तियों को भी पूरा कर दीजिए, जिससे कि बैकलॉग के लोगों की, गरीब लोगों को न्याय भी मिल सके। इस तरह की, भविष्य में ये चीजें न होने पाएं, मुझे उम्मीद है कि मंत्री जी मेरे इन सुझावों पर कार्रवाई अवश्य करेंगे। धन्यवाद?

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, various Members have expressed their apprehensions and have pointed out how foodgrain is rotting all over the country. I only want to point out that this is a situation in a year when we have a drought, when your foodgrain production was minus 0.2 per cent. What would happen when we have a growth year? My question is: Is the Government serious about creating capacity? The statement of the Minister says that Rs. 149 crores have been provided in the Eleventh Plan. Dr. Swaminathan has been saying that we require 40 million tonnes of modern silos. That requires an investment of Rs. 120,000 crores. We let foodgrain rot, but we will not incentivise the private sector to come forward. I have a few suggestions for the hon. Minister. Number one, a few years ago, when the power sector was facing a shortage, the Government had

allowed 15 to 16 per cent return on investment to the power sector. We should follow the same for setting up modern silos. Food production is tax-free, food processing is tax-free, we must make food storage also tax-free.

We must ensure that this is considered as an infrastructure industry so that the debt to equity norms are made more liberal and the private sector can come in.

I would also like to inform the hon. Minister, his heart always beat for the farmers, that, in Punjab, we have a situation where millers are crying, sellers are crying because thousand of tonnes of paddy is lying with them. The FCI must pick up that immediately. And, if they are not going to pick it up, then, it must be allowed to be exported.

My last point is this. We have a very funny policy. Whenever international prices go up, we ban the export of food saying that we have to control the prices domestically. Who suffers in such a situation? It is the farmer who suffers. I would like the Minister to assure the House and the country that, in future, whenever international prices are high the farmer, in India, would be allowed to benefit from it.

Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Sabir Ali, just put a question.

श्री साबिर अली (बिहार): थैंक्यू सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई शक नहीं कि आप इस सरकार के सबसे अनुभवी मंत्री हैं और कृषि को करीब से जानते हैं। मैं बिहार से आता हूँ और बिहार एक ऐसा प्रदेश है जहाँ हर साल 60 से 70 परसेंट कृषि क्षेत्र बाढ़ से प्रभावित होता है। बिहार एक ऐसा प्रदेश है जहाँ पर एक भी इंडस्ट्री नहीं है और पिछले 15-20 साल मैं कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं लगी है। झारखंड के बंटवारे के बाद तो बिहार के पास सिर्फ बालू और रेत बच गया है और जो बचा रहता है वह बाढ़ की चपेट में चला जाता है। इस साल वहाँ पर सूखा पड़ गया है। मंत्री जी, मैंने आपसे पहले भी निवेदन किया था कि वहाँ पर थोड़ा-बहुत अनाज होता है। हम लोगों का जो इलाका है, वह बहुत उपजाऊ इलाका है। वहाँ पर आपके मंत्रालय के आफिसरों का इतना भ्रष्टाचार है

कि जो छोटा किसान है, अगर वह अपने अनाज को भी बेचने के लिए जाता है, तो दस से पंद्रह दिन उसे खुले आसमान के नीचे ट्रैक्टर लगाकर खड़े रहना पड़ता है जब तक कि कोई दलाल उसे अनुमति नहीं दे दे तब तक वह अपने अनाज को नहीं बेच सकता है। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर गोदाम बनें और साथ ही साथ आपके जो अधिकारी हैं, उन पर भी अंकुश लगाना चाहिए और उनके बिहेवियर में कहीं न कहीं सुधार आना चाहिए।

सर, मेरा लास्ट क्वेश्चन है। जैसा कि हमारे सीनियर कलीग ने भी कहा है कि स्टोरेज की समस्या बहुत बड़ी है। दस लाख टन अनाज सड़ गया और काफी जो गोदाम बनाने की प्रक्रिया है, अगर उसमें प्राइवेटाइजेशन कर दिया गया, तो उसमें बहुत सुधार हो सकता है। सुधार से हम भी सहमत हैं और इस पर कड़ी कार्यवाही करने की जरूरत है। इसकी हमें उम्मीद भी है कि आप जैसे अनुभवी मंत्री इसमें जरूर सकारात्मक पहल करेंगे। इससे इस देश के किसानों को फायदा होगा। इसके साथ ही, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Mr. Javadekar, put one question please.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra) : Sir, I have given a question in writing; so, I expect an answer to that from the hon. Minister.

एक यह है कि कितने गोदाम्स एफ.सी.आई. ने किराये पर लिए हैं और कितना किराया दिया है? एफ.सी.आई. ने कितने गोदाम्स किराये पर दिए हैं और उनसे कितनी आमदनी हुई है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा क्यों किया गया? आप दोनों कार्य कर रहे हैं किराये पर ले भी रहे हैं और किराये पर दे भी रहे हैं। कल ही बोरीवली में हमारे कार्यकर्ताओं ने रेड डाली, तो 52 silos unused मिले, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कितने unused silos हैं।

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, I have to seek only two clarifications. In the Statement by the hon. Minister, it is mentioned, "The fact that some State Governments have imposed high taxes has disincentivised trade from purchasing foodgrains which in turn has also led to higher arrivals at Government purchase centres." I want to know from the hon. Minister which are these State Governments who have disincentivised trade of foodgrains, as a result, farmers have been discouraged.

Secondly, in the Statement, the Minister has given some data according to which from 2000 onwards, the foodgrains have been rotting in different silos. So, I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether this

is for the first time that these foodgrains are rotting or there was no facility to

3.00 P.M.

keep this food for long. The data given in the Statement show that in 2000-01, 1.82 lakh tonnes of foodgrains damaged and in 2002-03, 1.35 lakh MTs of foodgrains damaged. So, I want to know whether this is happening for the first time or it has happened earlier also.

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने 9 मई को अपने जवाब में कहा था कि 58 हजार करोड़ रुपये की कृषि उपज का प्रति वर्ष नुकसान होता है। भंडारण की कमी है, जबकि एफ.सी.आई. के गोदाम 93 परसेंट भरे रहते हैं। यह जो अनाज सड़ने की बात आ रही है, इसको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ कि कितने आंकड़े हैं, इस पर विवाद हो सकता है, लेकिन अनाज सड़ा है। मैं पूछना चाहूँगा कि क्या मंत्री जी इसके लिए कोई व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं? क्या इसमें 'मनरेगा' में काम करने वाले लोगों को परिश्रम का भुगतान सब्सिडाइज्ड रेट पर अनाज देकर कर सकते हैं? दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या सरकार किसानों को भंडारण के लिए कम ब्याज पर ऋण उपलब्ध करायेगी, जिससे किसान अपने अनाज के भंडारण की व्यवस्था अपने घर पर कर सकें?

उचित समय पर, उचित मूल्य पर अपने अनाज को बेच सके। जैसे सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों को त्योहार मनाने के लिए फेस्टिवल एडवांस देती है और इस राशि पर कोई ब्याज नहीं लिया जाता है, ठीक उसी प्रकार फसल पकने पर सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों को ग्रेन पर्चेस एडवांस दे सकती है, जिससे कर्मचारी अपने लिए साल भर का खाद्यान्न गेहूँ, चावल खरीद कर रख सकता है। इससे कर्मचारी को सस्ती दर पर खाद्यान्न मिल जाएगा और सरकार को खाद्यान्न के भंडारण में भी थोड़ी राहत मिल सकती है।

तीसरा सवाल यह है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने स्वयं अपने उत्तर के अंतर्गत कहा था कि हम निजी गोडाउन किराए पर लेंगे, तो कितने गोडाउन लिए हैं और उनमें से कितने भरे गए हैं? जो इन्होंने किराए की बात कही है, मैं उसको भी दोहराता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Jesudasu Seelam, please put just one question. This is the last question.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): I am glad to report to the hon. Minister that Andhra Pradesh has recorded an agricultural growth rate of 6.4 per cent. This year, we are expecting a bumper production of 220 lakh metric tons.

Sir, I just like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fate of the farmers. Around 40 lakh tons of BPT rice is lying with farmers. Is there any proposal before the Government to permit the export of BPT rice? It is because its value is double that of the basmati rice. There is a competition for basmati rice from Pakistan and Bangladesh. But there is no competition for BPT rice from anywhere. If there is a demand, it will yield more money. The Government can permit the State Trading Corporation to export and then share the profit with the farmers.

...(Time-bell rings)...

My second question is: Is there a proposal to build new godowns in the State of Andhra Pradesh so that the BPT rice can be produced in all parts of Andhra Pradesh?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That's all. The Minister is on his legs.

श्री शरद पवार: मुझे याद है कि चार साल पहले इसी सदन में गेहूं का उत्पादन कम हुआ था, सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली ठीक रखने के लिए सरकार को एक unprecedented डिसिजन लेना पड़ा, वह डिसिजन इम्पोर्ट के बारे में था। जिस पर चर्चा हुई थी। किसान के परिवार में जो पैदा होता है, उसके ऊपर नौबत जब आती है कि जो पैदावार हम कर सकते हैं, वह बाहर से लाएं, तो उनके सामने कितनी बड़ी समस्या पैदा हो सकती है, मैं इसके ज्यादा विस्तार में नहीं जाता। इसका रास्ता निकालने के लिए UPA सरकार ने पिछले पांच सालों में सख्ती से कदम उठाने का काम किया है। इसने फूड सिक्यूरिटी मिशन एनाउंस किए, जिसमें 5 हजार करोड़ रुपये की राशि, गेहूं, चावल और प्लसेज का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए लगाई। राष्ट्रीय कृषि योजना नाम की, राज्य सरकार को ज्यादा अधिकार देने वाली 25 करोड़ खाद्यान्न नियोजन करने वाली एक योजना तैयार की। ऐसे चार-पांच और अच्छे कदम उठाए तथा इसके साथ ही किसानों को ठीक कीमत भी मिले, इस पर ध्यान दिया। हम इसका असर पिछले दो सालों से देख रहे हैं। देश का उत्पादन खासतौर पर गेहूं और धान का उत्पादन अच्छी तरह से मिल गया है। आज हमारे सामने सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह आ गई है कि किसानों को उचित कीमत देनी हो, तो उन्होंने जो पैदावार की और मार्किट में लाए, वह खरीदने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार को लेनी पड़ती है। यह इतने बड़े पैमाने पर खरीदना पड़ता है, जिसका मैंने शुरू की स्टेटमेंट में जिक्र किया कि कई राज्यों में 96%, 97%, 99% मार्किट अराइवल खरीदने की जिम्मेदारी फूड कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया और राज्य सरकार की जो एजेंसीज हैं, उनके ऊपर पड़ी। इसकी एक और भी वजह है, जिसके बारे में यहां से एक सवाल भी पूछा गया कि कुछ राज्यों ने टैक्सेशन का सिस्टम इस तरह से किया कि यह टैक्सेशन देखने के बाद प्राइवेट ट्रेडर इस क्षेत्र में आने के लिए तैयार नहीं होता, इसलिए सारा का

सारा बोझ फूड कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया और राज्य सरकार की एजेंसी के ऊपर पड़ता है। हमने कुछ राज्यों को लिखा कि आपको टैक्सेशन के बारे में सोचने की आवश्यकता है। कुछ राज्य ऐसे हैं जैसे, हरियाणा, वहां जो अनाज की मार्किट में आवक होती है, उसके ऊपर 10.5% टैक्सेस है, पंजाब में 12.5% है, आंध्र प्रदेश में 12.5% है, छत्तीसगढ़ में 8.5% है, उत्तर प्रदेश में 9% है और बाकी राज्यों के टैक्सेशन का अनुमान 4, 3 या 2% के आसपास है। जब बारह, साढ़े बारह प्रतिशत तक टैक्सेस भरने की जिम्मेदारी पड़ती है, तो कई बार इनमें से प्राइवेट ट्रेडर विदग्ध होता है। यदि खरीदने के लिए दूसरा कोई नहीं हो, तो एफ.सी.आई. और राज्य सरकार की एजेंसी इस जिम्मेदारी को नजरअंदाज नहीं कर सकती है।

मैं यह परिस्थिति पिछले कई दिनों से, खास तौर पर दो सालों से देख रहा हूँ। इसके साथ-साथ नरेश जी ने एक सवाल उठाया कि प्रोक्योरमेंट के लिए कीमत ठीक तरह से नहीं देते हैं, कम कीमत देते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि हमें इस बारे में थोड़ा और ज्यादा मालूमात करने की आवश्यकता है। पांच या छह साल पहले, यू.पी.ए. सरकार के आने से पहले गेहूं की कीमत पांच सौ रुपए क्विंटल के आसपास थी, लेकिन पिछले पांच सालों में हम इसे ग्यारह सौ तक लेकर गए हैं। छह सौ रुपए के आसपास ज्यादा की वृद्धि इन पिछले छह सालों में हुई है। धान की कीमत, जो 450, 480 या 490 रुपए तक थी, उसमें आज हम 1000 तक पहुंचे हैं, यानी हर साल जितनी कीमत में वृद्धि हो गई, वह पांच, दस रुपए की नहीं हुई है, इससे ज्यादा हुई है। यह ज्यादा हुई, इससे ही किसानों का रिस्पांस अच्छा मिला। उन्होंने अच्छी तरह से पैदावार की, अच्छा उत्पादन किया और देश के सामने जो अनाज की समस्या थी, उसको हल करने के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा योगदान दिया। हम यह कभी नहीं भूल सकते हैं। जैसाकि मैंने शुरू में कहा कि ये सब कदम उठाने के बाद हमारे सामने स्टोरेज की समस्या जरूर आ गई। अनाज खराब होना, अनाज सड़ना, इसको टेलीविजन पर देखना, अखबार में इसको फोटो देखना, इससे किसी को खुशी नहीं होती है, मुझे भी नहीं होती, इस सदन में बैठने वाले सभी सदस्यों को भी नहीं होगी। इस पर मेरा पूरा विश्वास है।

देश में जो capacity है, हमने यह capacity बढ़ाने के लिए भी कोशिश की और जावडेकर जी ने भी कहा, यह सच है कि यह capacity de-hire करने के लिए भी हमने कोशिश की। दो साल जब अनाज का उत्पादन कम था, तब हमारे कई godowns खाली थे और Standing Committee on Food ने भी visit करने के बाद सलाह दी कि आप यह capacity utilization पूरी तरह से नहीं कर सकते, इसलिए de-hire करना चाहिए और इसमें ऋण

का बोझ कम करने के लिए आप क्या कर सकते हैं, इस पर सोचने की आवश्यकता है। हमें CAG की तरफ से भी इसी तरह की सूचना मिली। जब माल कम था, godowns खाली थे, तब हमारे ऊपर यह criticism हुआ कि आपने इन्हें क्यों hire किया और empty godowns के पैसे आप क्यों देते हैं। इस समय हमें कुछ godowns de-hire करने पड़े। हमने और बहुत कुछ किया, ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है। हमने de-hire किया। ऐसे godowns की संख्या कम थी और capacity भी कम थी। हमने जो हमारी capacity दूसरे लोगों को दी, इससे बहुत income हुई, ऐसी परिस्थिति नहीं है। मैं कुछ आंकड़े बताना चाहता हूँ। जावड़ेकर जी ने मुझे इसके बारे में सूचना दी थी। In 2005-06, the total income was 6 crore 35 lakh, 2006-07 15 crore 15 lakh, 2007-08 12 crore 23 lakh, 2008-09 18 crore and 2009-10 7 crore. इससे FCI को ज्यादा income मिली, ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है। हमने जो capacity de-hire की थी, सभी मिला कर 2003-04 में 29, 2004-05 में 389, 2005-06 में 566 और 2006-07 में 563 thousand capacity de-hire की थी। इससे ज्यादा de-hire किया, ऐसी परिस्थिति नहीं है। मगर यहां एक आरोप लगाया गया कि हमने यह capacity बढ़ाने के लिए कोशिश नहीं की। दो साल ऐसे हो गए, जहां utilization ठीक नहीं था, इसलिए criticism हुआ था। मगर जिस तरह से आगे agricultural production का कार्यक्रम लेने के बाद हमें response मिला, किसानों का साथ मिला, इसके साथ-साथ यह भी बात हमारे सामने आई कि आज न कल हमारे सामने भण्डारण की समस्या आएगी। इसलिए दो तरह के कार्यक्रम हाथ में लिए गए। एक, कृषि मंत्रालय के माध्यम से इसमें भण्डारण की एक अलग योजना की गई। इस योजना के माध्यम से हर गांव में किसानों की सोसायटी हो, और कोई संगठन हो या individual हो, उनकी कोई संस्था हो, उनके हर गांव में कुछ न कुछ storage की व्यवस्था करने के लिए उनको आर्थिक सहायता करने का कार्यक्रम Agriculture Department के through पूरे देश में लिया गया और पिछले कई सालों से इस पर अमल शुरू है। इसका लाभ जरूर हुआ, मगर ये सब godowns छोटे थे। ये सभी के सभी godowns हमें अनाज रखने के लिए मिलते थे, ऐसा नहीं है। कभी गांव के लोग, किसान लोग अपना खाद वहां रखते थे या कुछ दूसरी चीजें, पैदावार वहां रखते थे और capacity हो, खाली हो, तो कभी-कभी ऐसे काम के लिए वे देने के लिए तैयारी रखते थे। इससे FCI जैसे संगठन को इसका ज्यादा लाभ नहीं हुआ, मगर किसानों को इसका लाभ हो रहा है...। सोसाइटीज को भी इसका लाभ हो रहा है। एक अन्य स्कीम खाद्य मंत्रालय के माध्यम से लाई गई है। एक समय ऐसा था कि हम पांच साल की गारंटी देकर प्राइवेट पार्टिसिपेश करने वाले लोगों के गोडाउंस लेने का प्रयास कर रहे थे। कहीं पर गोडाउंस लिए गए, लेकिन कहीं-कहीं पर कुछ समस्याएं भी आईं। वैंकैया जी ने

जाते-जाते इस बारे में जो बात कही, वह बिल्कुल सच है, खास तौर पर आंध्र प्रदेश में कुछ ऐसी समस्याएं आ गई थीं, जिनके संबंध में हमें दूसरा रास्ता निकालना पड़ा। अभी भी एक-दो समस्याएं हल नहीं हो पाई हैं, लेकिन उनका भी हम रास्ता निकाल रहे हैं।

बाद में इस स्कीम को ज्यादा रिस्पांस नहीं मिला, इसलिए इसमें सुधार करना पड़ा, जिसके तहत हमने इसमें सात साल की गारंटी दी और अभी-अभी कुछ समय पहले दस साल की गारंटी देने का काम किया गया है। मुझे खुशी है कि कुछ राज्यों ने इसमें बहुत अच्छा रिस्पांस दिया है। तमिलनाडु जैसे राज्य की सरकार ने सात साल की गारंटी की स्कीम एनाउंस करने के तुरन्त बाद कुछ कदम उठाए और इस तरह के कार्यक्रम बनाए, जिससे जितनी कैपेसिटी हमने उनको दी थी, वह पूरी की पूरी यूटिलाइज हो सके। पंजाब एवं अन्य कुछ राज्यों में भी इस बारे में कुछ काम हो रहा है।

मैं इस सदन के सामने एक और बात अवश्य रखना चाहूंगा कि कुछ महीने पहले हमने सात साल की गारंटी की स्कीम दी थी, लेकिन अभी इसमें सुधार करके हमने दस साल की गारंटी की स्कीम एनाउंस की है। इससे इन्वैस्टर्स में थोड़ा बहुत कन्फ्यूजन आया है कि इस रास्ते से जाएं या उस रास्ते से जाएं। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने, जैसे हरियाणा जैसी सरकार ने टैंडर्स बनाने के बाद भी टैंडर्स ओपन न करने का निर्णय लिया है, क्योंकि वे सात साल की गारंटी के बजाए, दस साल की गारंटी का लाभ लेना चाहते हैं। इस सबमें थोड़ा बहुत समय अवश्य लगा है। हमने तय किया है कि अगले तीन या चार हफ्ते में इस पर फाइनल डिसीजन होगा। दस साल की स्कीम तो है ही, लेकिन सात साल की स्कीम के टैंडर्स को कैंसल करना है या नहीं करना है, इस पर हम स्टडी करेंगे और जिसमें अच्छे ढंग से रिस्पांस मिलेगा, उस पर फाइनल डिसीजन लेकर लागू करेंगे। इस तरह से पूरे देश में कंस्ट्रक्शन का एक बहुत बड़ा कार्यक्रम चलाया जाएगा।

इसके साथ ही साथ फाइनांस मिनिस्ट्री के माध्यम से जो वीयर हाउसिंग बनाए जाएंगे, उनको इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर स्टेटस देने की तैयारी भी की है। मुझे जानकारी मिली है कि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर स्टेटस देने के बाद टैक्सेशन में भी उनको कुछ लाभ हो सकता है। फाइनांशियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस के माध्यम से भी उनको राशि मिल सके, इस पर भी ध्यान दिया गया है। नाबार्ड की मदद से भी ऐसे कार्यक्रम को फाइनांशियल सपोर्ट देने की तैयारी की गई है। अगले एक-दो साल में इन सबके माध्यम से एवं प्राइवेट पार्टनर की मदद से हम बड़े पैमाने पर काम करना चाहते हैं। इसके साथ-साथ फूड कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया, सेफवे हाउसिंग कॉर्पोरेशन और वीयरहाउसिंग कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया, इन तीनों संगठनों के माध्यम से कैपेसिटी को और अधिक बढ़ाए जाने का एक प्रोग्राम जगह-जगह पर शुरू करने की तैयारी की गई है।

मेरे पास एक और बहुत अच्छी सूचना आई कि रेलवे की मदद से भी इस दिशा में कुछ किया जा सकता है। इस पर रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री और फूड मिनिस्ट्री, थू एफसीआई, इन दोनों ने कुछ डिस्कशन किया है और जहां पर ज्वाइंटली काम किया जा सकता है, इस बारे में कुछ तैयारी की है। यह बात सच है कि रेलवे के पास कई जगह पर जमीन है। अगर रेलवे की जमीन हमें इस काम के लिए मिलेगी, तो रेलवे साइडिंग्स पर ही गोडाउन या वेयरहाउस बनाया जा सकेगा, जिससे उसके ट्रांसपोर्टेशन में मदद मिल सकेगी। इसमें रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री एवं फूड मिनिस्ट्री अथवा एफसीआई अथवा अन्य किसी इंस्टीट्यूशन की मदद से जहां-जहां भी पूरे देश में हम इस प्रोग्राम को लागू कर सकते हैं, उसके संबंध में रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री एवं अन्य विभागों के साथ हम लोगों ने बात-चीत शुरू कर दी है। ट्रायल बेसिस पर हमने कुछ कार्यक्रम हाथ में लिए भी हैं, लेकिन अब हमारे सामने यह एक नया रास्ता आया है, जिससे इस दिशा में सुधार का एक नया आयाम निकलेगा। इसे स्वीकार करने में मुझे बिल्कुल भी संकोच नहीं है, मैं अवश्य ही इसे स्वीकार करूंगा।

इसके साथ ही मैं इस पर भी ज्यादा ध्यान देने के लिए कहूंगा। पिछले चार-पांच सालों में हमने कई कैपेसिटी एफ.सी.आई. के माध्यम से लगाए हैं। 2005-2006 में 22,510 टन, 2006-07 में 20,430 टन, 2007-08 में 17,090 टन, 2008-09 में 25,000 टन रहा और 2009-10 में अभी तक 9,170 टन, यानी हमने पिछले चार-पांच सालों में जो कार्यक्रम अपने हाथ में लिया है, इसमें टोटल 6 लाख से ऊपर इसकी कई जगहों पर आज कैपेसिटी तैयार हुई है और कई जगहों पर इसके कंस्ट्रक्शन का काम चालू है। इसके साथ ही, हमारे देश के नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में हमारी समस्या ज्यादा गंभीर है। वहां पर जल्दी जमीन नहीं मिलती है, वहां प्राइवेट लोग आगे नहीं आते और इसलिए budgetary provision करके उस क्षेत्र के लिए अलग से एक कार्यक्रम लाने की हमने तैयारी की है और इस पर भी हमने काम की शुरुआत की है। इसमें कई राज्यों ने हमें जमीन देने की तैयारी की है। वहां पर इस कार्यक्रम को पूरा करने की और हमारा ध्यान ज्यादा रहेगा। इसी माध्यम से अगले दो-तीन सालों में warehousing का एक बहुत बड़ा aggressive programme देश भर में करने की तैयारी रखी है। पंजाब जैसे राज्य में प्राइवेट पार्टों की सहायता से वहां साइलो की स्कीम पर अमल किया गया है। अभी तक हमारे सामने इसका पूरा अनुभव नहीं है। यह नई-नई स्कीम अमल की है। अगर साइलो को भी इसी तरह का ज्यादा रेस्पॉंस मिलेगा, तो मुझे लगता है कि वह ज्यादा साइंटिफिक है। आज जो कभी-कभी अनाज खराब होने की समस्या पैदा होती है, तो food security के लिए एक रास्ता है। हमें कई बार ज्यादा समय तक अनाज रखने की समस्या पैदा होती है। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने यह कहा

कि आप कितने सालों तक अनाज रखते हैं? यह एक ऐसी शिकायत है, मैंने अखबारों में भी पढ़ा कि हम ज्यादा समय तक जो अनाज रखते हैं, इससे हमारा ज्यादा नुकसान हो सकता है, मगर हम कोई ज्यादा माल ज्यादा समय तक नहीं रखते हैं। इस देश का पूरा कारोबार आपने देखा तथा देश के स्टॉक्स भी देखे। अगर old stock की बात हो तो देश में उनका 2008-09 का स्टॉक 23.63 लाख टन, 2009-10 का 40 लाख टन है और इस साल का 44 लाख टन है। दो सालों से ज्यादा का स्टॉक हम यहां नहीं रखते हैं। हम दो सालों का स्टॉक क्यों रखते हैं? भारत जैसे देश में जब फूड सिक्योरिटी की समस्या हल करनी हो, Public Distribution System के कार्यक्रम पर ध्यान देना हो, तो कभी-कभी राज्यों में कुछ-न-कुछ समस्या पैदा होती है। इसी साल हम अभी देख रहे हैं कि बिहार में अभी तक बारिश अच्छी तरह से नहीं हुई। वेस्ट बंगाल के पांच डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स की रिपोर्ट मेरे पास है कि वहां भी अभी तक अच्छी बारिश नहीं हुई है, झारखंड में भी बारिश के अच्छे होने की स्थिति अभी नहीं है तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों में ऐसी ही समस्या है। हमारा विश्वास है कि इस अगस्त महीने में परिस्थितियों में बदलाव आएगा तो अच्छा है और अगर इसमें बदलाव नहीं आया तथा सूखे की परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई, तो अनाज देने की जिम्मेदारी भारत सरकार को लेनी ही पड़ती है। ऐसी परिस्थिति कभी खरीफ में हो सकती है और कभी रबी में भी हो सकती है, इसलिए यह स्टॉक हमें रखना ही पड़ता है। इसमें थोड़ा-बहुत नुकसान होता है, यह बात सच है, मगर ultimately food security की समस्या को हल करने के लिए हमें स्टॉक रखना पड़ता है। इससे पहले भी स्टॉक रखा जाता था। जब मैंने यह जिम्मेदारी संभाली तब भी स्टॉक की स्थिति थी, मगर तब एक्सपोर्ट भी चालू था। मैंने इस बारे में अपने साथियों के साथ भी बातचीत की और हमने यह सोचा कि कौन-सा रास्ता हमें स्वीकार करना चाहिए? हमारे पास ज्यादा स्टॉक है, इसलिए एक्सपोर्ट करने का एक रास्ता है या ज्यादा स्टॉक है लेकिन कल यहां कोई समस्या पैदा हो गई या इसकी कोई नौबत आ गई तो food security के लिए अनाज रखने से थोड़ा-बहुत नुकसान होगा और स्टोरेज की कॉस्ट बढ़ेगी, तो इनमें से कौन-सा रास्ता हमें स्वीकार करना चाहिए? जब यह सरकार बनी तब अगले कुछ महीनों में हमने यह तय किया कि इसके एक्सपोर्ट को रोकने की आवश्यकता है। अनाज का एक्सपोर्ट वर्ष 2001 से 2004 तक किया गया। वह एक्सपोर्ट कैसे किया गया? अनाज का एक्सपोर्ट 2001 में 14 लाख टन, उसके अगले साल 46 लाख टन, 2002-03 में 124 लाख टन और 2003-04 में 103 लाख टन हुआ। बाद में इस एक्सपोर्ट को ban किया गया। यह जो एक्सपोर्ट किया गया, यह बीपीएल रेट से किया गया, क्योंकि इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में जब बीपीएल रेट से एक्सपोर्ट किया गया, तब उस समय इसके कारण 16,240 करोड़ रुपये की सब्सिडी एक्सपोर्ट पर देने की नौबत उस सरकार के ऊपर आयी थी, जो सरकार ने दी। मेरे सामने यह समस्या थी कि हम एक्सपोर्ट करके 16000 करोड़ की सब्सिडी विदेशी लोगों को दें या थोड़ा-बहुत नुकसान अपने यहां उठाएं, जिससे कुछ समस्या तो पैदा होगी, मगर यहां अपने लोगों के लिए स्टॉक रख सकेंगे। इससे हमारा जो नुकसान हुआ है, आज उसके आंकड़े हमने दिए।

इसलिए यह conscious decision लिया गया कि एक्सपोर्ट नहीं करने से थोड़ा नुकसान होगा, तब भी यहां स्टॉक रहे, इस पर ध्यान देना होगा।

इसके साथ-साथ public distribution कैसे off-take बनेगा, हमने इस पर ध्यान दिया। मैं सिर्फ इतने आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार के आने से पहले off-take of TPDS during the year 2001 was 130 लाख टन, 2002-03 में 203 लाख टन, 2003-04 में 240 लाख टन, 2004-05 में 296 लाख टन और जब हमने जिम्मेदारी ली, इसके बाद 2005-06 में 313 लाख टन, 2006-07 में 316 लाख टन, 2007-08 में 332 लाख टन, 2008-09 में 346 लाख टन और 2009-10 में यह 432 लाख टन था। सरकार की यह नीति थी कि public distribution का off-take कैसे बढ़ेगा, इस पर ध्यान दिया जाए। राज्य सरकारों की भले ही शिकायतें आयीं, फिर भी राज्य सरकारों ने जिस तरह से off-take किया, इससे यह बात साफ होती है कि जिस नीति पर हमने अमल किया कि यहां ही अनाज रख कर public distribution के लिए वहां उपलब्ध कराना और इसका off take होगा और वह public distribution system के माध्यम से लोगों तक जाएगा, इसका लाभ आम जनता को, मुझे लगता है कि ठीक तरह से हो गया। इसलिए हमने इसे consciously स्वीकार किया। थोड़ा-बहुत जो नुकसान हुआ, इस बात को भी हमने सोच-समझ कर स्वीकार किया। इस प्रकार, हम इस रास्ते से जाना चाहते हैं। फिर भी, जैसी सूचना यहां कई साथियों ने दी कि इस पर बहुत कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है, इसको मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ। जैसा मैंने विश्वास दिलाया कि अगले दो-तीन सालों में पूरे देश में वेयरहाउसिंग की समस्या को हल करने के लिए जितनी कोशिश करने की आवश्यकता है, उतनी हम करेंगे। हम सरकार की तरफ से investment करेंगे, हम private participation के माध्यम से invest करेंगे और हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को भी encourage करेंगे, क्योंकि उनको भी उनके कॉर्पोरेशन के माध्यम से इसमें आना चाहिए और इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए, क्योंकि अनाज का सड़ना, यह बात हमें बिल्कुल मंजूर नहीं है और इस देश के लिए फायदे की बात नहीं है। यह सभी के लिए एक तरह से शर्म की बात है।

यहां सुप्रीम कोर्ट की बात की गयी। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने हमसे कुछ सूचनाएं मांगी हैं और उन पर भारत सरकार की तरफ से अगले एक-दो दिन में उनको जवाब देना है। कई बातें ऐसी हैं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जो ये सभी की सभी सूचनाएं हैं, उन सभी को स्वीकार करने में कुछ समस्याएं पैदा होती हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक तरफ यह सुझाव दिया कि आप एपीएल को क्यों distribute करते हैं, बीपीएल के लिए आप ज्यादा ध्यान क्यों नहीं देते? यह ठीक है कि बीपीएल पर ध्यान देना चाहिए, मगर एपीएल को पूरी तरह से बंद करना possible नहीं है। इसमें और भी कई समस्याएं हैं। एक तरफ इसमें universalization की demand है और दूसरी तरफ एपीएल बंद करो, इस तरह की सलाह किसी ने दे दी, हमें इसे भी स्वीकार करना मुश्किल हो जाएगा। इसलिए इस पर सोच-समझ कर कोर्ट के

बारे में सरकार की तरफ से एक-दो दिन में जवाब देंगे। इसमें सरकार की जो नीति है, उसे हम सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने रखने की कोशिश करेंगे। अनाज ज्यादा है, इसलिए हम allocation में किस तरह से बढ़ोतरी कर सकते हैं, इस पर हमारा ध्यान है। हमने open market में भी माल बेचने की ज्यादा कोशिश की। इसके लिए हमने कीमतें कम की। राज्य सरकार के पास जो ज्यादा स्टॉक है, उसको लेने के लिए पहले जो कीमतें थी, इसमें भी कीमतें कम करके राज्य सरकार को सहयोग देने की कोशिश की। सभी के माध्यम से राज्य सरकार को Public Distribution के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा अनाज देना, अपना स्टॉक इस माध्यम से कम करना, साथ ही साथ आगे ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा न हो, इसके लिए पूरे देश में warehousing का बड़ा कार्यक्रम बनाना, इस पर अमल करना और इस कार्यक्रम के अमल में सभी का सहयोग लेना, इसी तरह से हम आगे जाना चाहते हैं। जो एक्शन प्लान है, वह एक्शन प्लान इसी तरह है। कुछ महीनों के बाद इसी सदन में Food Security Law के बारे में शायद मुझे आना पड़ेगा या सरकार को आना पड़ेगा और जब हम Food Security Law की बात करते हैं, राज्य सरकार के साथ इस पर डिस्कस करते हैं, तो इसके साथ-साथ हमारी यह भी जिम्मेदारी होगी कि जब हम Food Security Law बनाएंगे, तो हमें राज्य को आवश्यकतानुसार अनाज अवश्य ही देना होगा, तो इसके लिए हमें पैदावार बढ़ानी पड़ेगी, Procurement करना पड़ेगा, Storage करना पड़ेगा और इनमें जो भी कमियां हैं, उन कमियों को दूर करना पड़ेगा। इस रास्ते पर हम जा रहे हैं और मुझे विश्वास है कि इसमें कामयाबी मिलेगी।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is a very important issue. Cutting across party lines, everybody has got concerns. But I must tell you the hon. Minister has really disappointed all of us. I would like to draw his attention to only one important factor. No, no. You see, this is very important. The storage capacity of the Food Corporation of India in 2003, owned and hired, 26.59; today, the storage capacity of the Food Corporation of India, owned and hired, 25.86. Are we moving forward or looking backward? This is the figure of the Food Corporation of India. It is taken from the website of the Food Corporation of India. I have the details, covered under plinth, 2003-31.73, now, 28.84; 31.73 was the capacity at that time. Today, it is 28.84 in totality. The situation is so serious and the Food Corporation of India is not fulfilling its responsibility. The Chairman of the Food Corporation of India himself said that there will be a storage problem for 50 lakh tonnes this year, and he said because the State... (Interruptions)... Sir, the entire

country is agitated. The Supreme Court is agitated.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He has already replied to that.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: No, no. He has not given satisfactory reply. I would like to convey to the Minister as far as the Supreme Court observation about the APL is concerned, we are not in agreement with the observation. The Government has taken a right stand because the margin between APL and BPL is very thin. There are a lot of poor people who are in the APL also and there is universal demand to increase the BPL category. That being the case, we cannot accept the Supreme Court observation. It was only a remark. So, the Government can go back and tell them that this is a policy and the policy is like this. But the main point I would like the Minister to answer us is that the capacity was 26.59; it has now come down to 25.86; total 31.73, now it is 28.84. What is it you have added? This is one question.

Second is about the rural godowns, what are the incentives? He has not made anything clear.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You are making a second speech.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am not making a speech at all. I don't want to make any speech at all. My point is concern. The Minister was trying to explain that the off-take is more. Off-take will be more when the prices in the market are high, then the States will take more. At that time, the prices were low, that is why off-take was also low. I don't want to join issue with him on that issue. My point is, today, food inflation is high. You have enough food stocks, surplus food stocks, but still, food inflation is there. There is no answer from you. Please explain to us about the storage capacity added by the FCI in the recent years during your stewardship.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, I want to seek. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no, no.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, I just want to seek a small clarification.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no; I do not permit you.
...(Interruptions)... I have permitted him because he has initiated it.
That's all. Nobody else is

permitted. ...(Interruptions)... I cannot go on violating the rules. ...(Interruptions)... I cannot violate the rules. ...(Interruptions)... I cannot violate the rules.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: We have the support of these three. In all these three, some of them have been constructed; some of them have been hired. In the original statement I have made, it is stated that in the last few years, from 223 lakh tonnes, we have gone to 274 lakh tonnes. That means we have practically improved the capacity by 50 lakh tonnes. It might be hired also. By 'hired' I mean, it is taken not only from private agencies but it is taken from your Warehousing Corporation as well. That is also one of the Organizations which is under the same Ministry, but it is an independent Organization. There are some States where the Warehousing Corporation, where the Government also associates, supports them. We have to use their capacity also. The programme which we had taken is not only with the help of the FCI. We have taken this type of programmes with the help of other semi-Government and private agencies also.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Trade Marks (Amendment) Bill, 2009

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we take up the Trade Marks (Amendment) Bill, 2009.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Sir, I rise to move:

That the Bill to amend the Trade Marks Act, 1999, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, with your permission, I would like to make a brief opening statement on this Bill before this House takes it up for consideration and passage.

During the last few years, India has endeavoured to develop a modern, vibrant and user-friendly Intellectual Property regime in the country. Our approach to intellectual property protection

has been a balanced one of ensuring protection of the rights of creators and innovators, and, at the same time, guaranteeing access to the same innovations for the rightful users.

With the globalization, the growing importance of trade has been recognized. It has become necessary, therefore, to put in place a Trade Marks regime that would reduce transaction costs for the domestic industry. The objective of the Trade Marks (Amendment) Bill, which is mentioned in the Statement of Objects & Reasons of this Bill, is, primarily, to align the Indian Trade Marks statute with the various provisions of the Madrid Protocol. That would enable India's accession to this Protocol which is already signed by 84 countries of the world. And what it will give to us, the accession to the Madrid Protocol, is important to mention, that as of now, in the absence of any, above being a member of this Protocol, if an Indian enterprise wishes to register the trade mark in other countries, separate applications have to be filed in the concerned country for the registration of their trade mark in the language of that country, paying a separate fee; as many countries the application is filed, as many times, the fee also has to be paid separately. But with the accession to the Madrid Protocol, it would enable that the Indian companies register their trademarks in all the member-countries of the Protocol through a single application as well as allow foreign companies to register their trade marks in India. Presently, though the timeframe for the registration of trade marks has been 26 months, this would now be done within a specified timeframe of 18 months. And this will also facilitate the subsequent management of the trade mark once registered; that is renewal, the change in ownership or in the name and address of the holder. The accession, therefore, will enable cheaper and simpler procedures for enterprises, making it possible for them to protect their trade mark.

Sir, it is, primarily, a facilitative, cost effective method of the registration of the trade marks globally.

Once this is done, once the accession agreement to the Madrid Protocol is signed, the holder of an Indian trade mark will be in a position to file an application in this country itself in English paying fee here and it automatically, through the international bureau, will be transmitted to all the countries

of Madrid Protocol. It does not require any more filing of applications, payment of fees and other attendant difficulties which they face. So, the need, therefore, for us is to align our own statute with the international best practices and this protocol. As of now, there is no provision under the Trade Marks Act, 1999 which can facilitate Indian nationals to file their applications and, for that matter, the foreign nationals or entrepreneurs who will have the same benefit, the same privilege of getting their trade mark registered, particularly, those countries which are members of this Protocol to ensure that their trade mark is provided not only the registration in all the countries but also they will secure simultaneous protection.

As I have said, this Bill, as such, is just to align, to facilitate. It makes no substantive changes to the trade marks law and grants no new substantive rights to the trade mark owners. Accession will entail amendments, therefore, to the Trade Marks Act and for that purpose we propose to suitably amend the Trade Marks Act incorporating therein Chapter IVA containing special provisions relating to the protection of international registration of trade marks under the Madrid Protocol. The proposed amendments seek to empower the Registrar to deal with international applications both originating from Indian applicants or received from the contracting parties, and prescribes the procedure for dealing with international obligations and consequential amendments like maintaining record of international registration, definition of the new terms, the modification of provisions relating to assignment and rules making powers of Central Government to implement the Protocol obligations.

In addition to the amendments proposed, it also includes the deletion of Chapter X of the Trade Marks Act which relates to the textiles. Now Chapter X was introduced under the Trade Marks and Merchandise Act, 1958 to encourage the promotion of textile trade in the country. Subsequently, all applications received from traders and producers of textile were of

ordinary trade marks and not under Chapter X. The provisions of this Chapter have not been evoked in the last four decades. Therefore, it is felt that the deletion of this Chapter is justified and this deletion proposal has the approval of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce.

It is also proposed to remove the discretion of the Registrar to extend the time for filing notice of opposition of published applications and provide for a uniform time limit of four months in all cases.

Further, with a view to simplifying the law relating to transfer of ownership of trade marks by assignment or transmission and to bring the law generally in tune with the international practices and modern business needs, section 45 is proposed to be modified to ensure that unless the assignee is brought on the register, he cannot initiate infringement action.

As I have mentioned, the Bill was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce which has examined it in great detail. All the suggestions which have been given by the Standing Committee have been accepted except one, that is, with regard to section 36H, which relates to applying the same trade description as to the standards of quality of its goods and services in all the contracting parties granting the protection and there are reasons for not doing so.

Sir, trademark primarily is a sign which is capable of distinguishing goods or services produced or provided by one enterprise from those of another enterprise. Trademarks can be words, letters, numerals, labels, pictures, shapes, colors, etc. It is not about quality. The basic function being this, it is also an indicator of the source of origin of the goods or services. As it does not represent quality, it is, therefore, not possible to include that. Due to the prevailing laws, consumer preference and availability and use of local raw materials, sometimes there are minor variations in the product being sold in one country using the same trademark as compared to that in another country, in another continent. There are other laws to deal with quality matters. The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 ensure that inferior quality goods and services are not sold to the consumers and provide necessary remedies. The provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, as we know, are compensatory as well as preventive and punitive in nature. The Act provides the right to be informed about the quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard and price. It also provides redressal against unfair trade practices. Neither the Paris Convention -

this is important - for protection of industrial property nor the TRIPS Agreement nor the Trademark Law Treaty refers to this aspect. It is also important to register that Indian laws as such cannot mandate that the holder of an international registration of a trademark shall apply the same trade description as to the standard of quality of

goods or services not only in India but also in all member countries and seek to impose criminal liabilities for that breach. It is a question of the jurisdiction and the limitation.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

In addition to the recommendations that the Parliamentary Standing Committee made, there have been a few minor amendments in Clause (a) of Explanation below Section 11 (4) of the Trade Marks Act, 1999, which is purely of a drafting nature and does not materially alter the scope of the Bill, as proposed. It seeks to expand the definition of earlier trademarks to include pending applications.

The Trade Marks (Amendment) Bill, 2009, has been passed by the Lok Sabha on 18th December 2009. The Bill now proposed for consideration and passage in the Rajya Sabha is the same as passed by the Lok Sabha. With these words, Sir, I commend this Bill to the House.

The question was proposed.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, इस बिल को रखते हुए मंत्री महोदय ने सबसे प्रमुख आग्रहमेंट यह दिया है कि भारत के उद्यम जगत को इसका फायदा होगा। क्या फायदा होगा? फायदा यह होगा कि जिसको ट्रेडमार्क रजिस्टर कराना है दुनिया में मैड्रिड प्रोटोकॉल जोड़ने के कारण 84 देशों में उसको जाना नहीं पड़ेगा, अलग-अलग 84 भाषाओं में एप्लीकेशन नहीं देनी पड़ेगी। भारत में बैठकर ही एक कार्यालय में अर्जी देकर वह सुविधा प्राप्त कर सकते हैं और इसलिए यह सब किया है। सुनने में तो बहुत अच्छा लगा, लेकिन जरा आंकड़े देखेंगे तो सच्चाई पता चलेगी कि क्या सच है, क्योंकि जो बेनिफिट भारत को मिलने वाला है, भारतीय उद्यमियों को, The same benefit will be given to international entrepreneurs also who want to register their trade mark in India. So, what is the real picture? The only projected benefit of the association to the Madrid Protocol is for those people who would like to register trade mark in multiple jurisdictions. It is like a single window.

The latest Annual Report on Trade Marks says that there were 10,000-plus applications from foreigners for registration of trade marks in

India, and there were 1,19,000 Indian applications for registration of trade marks in India. At a glance, it appears that 1,20,000 Indian entrepreneurs will be benefited, while there are only 10,000 applications from foreign entrepreneurs. But that is not the

case. What is the number of Indian entrepreneurs who want to register their trade marks outside India? That is what is relevant. And that figure is only 600. So, in effect, this Bill will only benefit 10,000-plus foreign entrepreneurs. Their process will be easy. I am not against that. But it will benefit only 600 Indian entrepreneurs who want to register their trade marks outside India. That is the first point which I wanted to raise.

Then, comes a more serious point. Does the Madrid Protocol have an international obligation on us? The answer is, 'No'. The Madrid Protocol is not like the TRIPS Agreement where it is an international obligation. We are joining it on our own. Now, when are we joining it? The timing is important. Sir, we are negotiating with the European Union - there is an on-going negotiation with the European Union - on the Bilateral Trade and Investment Treaty. We are bargaining this Treaty with the European Union. In this, there is one insistence of the European Union that India must join the Madrid Protocol. Now, when the negotiation is already going on, you should not succumb to the pressure during the course of negotiations. This undermines your benefits. This undermines your bargaining power. This is not done in international negotiations. So, you should be plain enough to tell us, "Yes; we have succumbed to the pressure of the European Union, and we have, unilaterally, accepted it." While accepting the Madrid Protocol, you could have gained one more thing from the European Union, which you have lost. That is the Bill which you are passing. So, that is my second point.

सर, इसमें एक छोटा मुद्दा है, लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण है। आज जो दस हजार लोग विदेश से आकर भारत में अपना ट्रेड मार्क रजिस्टर्ड करना चाहते हैं, वह किसके माध्यम से करते हैं - भारत के कानूनविद, फर्म हैं, लॉ फर्म हैं lawyers हैं, उनको इससे बहुत पैसा भी मिलता है, रोजगार भी मिलता है और बहुत सारे भारतीय लोगों का इसमें फायदा होता है। अब यह फायदा चला जाएगा, क्योंकि अब हर एक अपने देश में बैठकर एक एप्लीकेशन के द्वारा भारत में रजिस्ट्रेशन करेगा। लेकिन मैं इस बिंदु को इम्पोर्टेंट नहीं मानता, मैंने जो पहले कहा कि यूरॉपियन यूनियन के साथ जो आप ट्रीटी निगोशिएट कर रहे हैं, उस ट्रीटी के दरम्यान इस तरह के unilateral Madrid Protocol को

accept करना, यह अपनी पोजिशन को थोड़ा weaken करना है। हम लोग bargain में जो कुछ पा सकते थे, पाने

की क्षमता आपने खो दी है। There is one more question. He was mentioning about quality and other aspects. One of the conditions for registration of trademarks is that except in case well-known marks, it needs to be a mark used in India. However, in case we accede to the Madrid Protocol, persons having no business in India may be able to block certain trademarks indefinitely, which may, rightfully, belong to Indian entrepreneurs. सर, जो भारत के उद्यमियों का नैसर्गिक अधिकार है, जो उनको belong करते हैं, वैसे ट्रेडमार्क भी जो भारत में कुछ बेचने वाला नहीं है, वह भी ब्लाक करके रखेगा, हमने यह देखा है। सर वेबसाइट पर डाट काम का जब प्रचलन शुरू हुआ, तो लोगों ने अनेक-अनेक नामों से डोमेन नेम रजिस्टर्ड करके रखे और बाद में डोमेन नेम को बेचा। इसी तरह से ट्रेड मार्क रजिस्ट्रेशन की एक प्रैक्टिस शुरू हो जाएगी और जो इंडिया में नहीं बेचने वाला है, वह भी यहां पर ट्रेड मार्क रजिस्टर्ड करेगा, जिसका नुकसान भारत के उद्यमियों को हो सकता है। There is a strong lobby of developed countries and they have led their initiative to increase the IP enforcement beyond the TRIPS obligation through various initiatives including the plan to conclude Anti Counterfeit Trade Agreement. Secondly, the scope of the trademark has expanded to include not only names and logos, पहले ट्रेड मार्क क्या होता था एक लोगो होता था या ज्यादा से ज्यादा उसमें नाम होता है, लेकिन अब बदल रहा है। यह जो एसीटीएस आ रहा है, इसमें it is now being expanded to include not only names and logos, but also sound, taste, smell, etc. In the light of these developments, Madrid Protocol helps big multinational companies to obtain trademark protection in a cost effective manner globally and little to offer in terms of benefit to the Indian economy. यह मुद्दा है, इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय का इस पर खुलासा चाहूंगा। उन्होंने इस पर विचार किया होगा। उन्होंने एक स्टैंडिंग कमेटी का जिक्र किया कि स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने बहुत सारे सुझाव दिए, हमने लगभग सभी को स्वीकार किया। मुझे उसमें एक सुझाव दिखाई नहीं दिया। मैं 36 (h) के बारे में पूछना चाहूंगा कि uniformity of standards का, कमेटी ने एक सुझाव दिया था, "The holder of the international registration of a trademark who is entitled to the protection of that trademark in India and any other contracting party shall apply as far as possible the same trade description as to the standard or quality of goods and services in all the contracting parties granting the protection. No alternation in the said trade description in a material

respect shall be permissible in any contracting party unless required by its law". उन्होंने जो यह सिफारिश दी थी, उसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय खुलासा करेंगे कि उसको स्वीकार क्यों नहीं किया है, क्या उसकी जरूरत नहीं थी या क्या कुछ था?

4.00 P.M.

सर, एक मुद्दा और है, मैं स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के काम के बारे में विचार करना चाहता हूँ, जो सभी मंत्रालयों के लिए जरूरी है। आप स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के पास एक बिल भेजते हो, उस बिल पर हर स्टैक होल्डर की सुनवाई करके, आल पार्टीज हैं, एक मिनीअचर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट है,

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI KAJRAJ MISHRA) in the Chair]

It works impartially. It works across partylines. Without taking the usual partylines, Members take into account the facts. वे फैक्ट्स देखने के बाद अगर वे एक सुझाव दे रहे हैं, तो मंत्रालय उसका एक्सेप्टेंस क्यों नहीं करता? अगर करता भी है, तो एक बड़ी खतरनाक प्रैक्टिस हुई है और इसमें भी हुआ है कि जो बिल उसको दिया और उस पर जो सुझाव आए, कुछ स्वीकार किए, कुछ स्वीकार नहीं किए, उसके कारण बताए, लेकिन उसके बाद मंत्रालय बिल में कुछ और नए प्रोविजन्स डालता है, जो स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के पास जाते ही नहीं हैं। यह कैसा तरीका है? You cannot change it midway. If you want to change the Bill after you get the Parliamentary Standing Committee recommendations, then, for these provisions, at least, you must refer it back to the Standing Committee, which you are not doing. This injustice. इसलिए जो कंट्रोवर्शियल प्रोविजन्स हो सकते हैं, वे आप नहीं करोगे, बाद में डालोगे तो यह ठीक नहीं है। यह केवल आपके मंत्रालय के बारे में नहीं है, अन्य बहुत से मंत्रालयों के बारे में भी है, इसीलिए मैंने यह मुद्दा उठाया है।

मेरा लास्ट मुद्दा है कि जब पिछली बार यह चर्चा का मुद्दा आया था तो एक प्रमुख बात थी कि क्या हमारे ट्रेड मार्क ऑफिसर्स को पूरी तरह से इक्विप किया गया है, जो इंटरनेशनल इतनी एप्लीकेशन्स आएंगी, दस हजार, बीस हजार, तो उसका एक पीरियड है। अगर वह 18 महीने में पूरा प्रोसेस कर रहा है, तो उसके लिए हमारे ट्रेड मार्क ऑफिसर्स को आज की कंडीशन में जो पर्फेक्शन चाहिए थी, क्या उसकी पूरी तैयारी की है? कहीं ऐसा न हो कि कानून बदला है और ऑफिसर्स तैयार नहीं हैं। मेरा आखिरी मुद्दा क्वालिटी का है, जिसका जिक्र अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जाते-जाते किया है।

एक ही ट्रेड मार्क है, लेकिन क्वालिटी डिफरेंट है। यह चाइना की प्रैक्टिस है कि चाइना एक ही ट्रेड मार्क का जो माल अमरीका में बेच रहा है, वह अलग है और जो भारत में बेच रहा है, वह अलग है। क्या भारत सरकार की जिम्मेदारी नहीं बनती है कि भारतीय ग्राहक को भी अच्छी क्वालिटी का माल मिले? उसको कौन देखेगा? He says

that other laws are there to address it. But, you can still very well provide it here. ऐसा नहीं है कि एक प्रोविजन एक लॉ में किया है तो दूसरे लॉ में नहीं कर सकते हैं। चाइना जो एक्सपोर्ट करता है, वह सीधे-सीधे दो कैटेगिरी, तीन कैटेगिरी का माल एक्सपोर्ट करता है, लेकिन ट्रेडमार्क एक ही है। Trade mark does to guarantee me the quality. यह मेरी और देश की सरकार की चिंता होनी चाहिए और इस चिंता का रिफ्लेक्शन इस कानून में होना चाहिए था, जो नहीं हुआ है, उसके बारे में भी मंत्री महोदय बताएं। सर, यही मेरे मुद्दे हैं, धन्यवाद।

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I stand here to support the Trade Marks (Amendment) Bill, 2009. Sir, the original Act of 1999 had replaced the then Trade and Mercantile Marks Act of 1958. At that time, there was a demand that the old legislation has to be replaced for better protection of trade marks. There was a demand from trading community that procedures should be simplified, and therefore, an exhaustive Bill, like the Bill of 1999 has to be passed.

Sir, in 1995, the Congress Government introduced a Bill on the lines it is there in 1999. Then, the BJP opposed it. Javadekarji, you are always negative, that is why I am telling you. Even in 1995, when we tried to introduce the original Act - in the year 1999, you passed it you opposed it. In the same manner, you are opposing it today. It is negative thinking.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री कलराज मिश्र): शांता जी, आपस में नहीं, चेयर की तरफ ध्यान देते हुए बोलिए।

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Afterwards, when you came to power, the same Bill you brought forward. ...*(Interruptions)*... The same Bill was introduced by you. आपकी ट्यूबलाइट बाद में जलती है। Therefore, the Bill which we introduced in 1995, you opposed. In 1999, you introduced the same Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... It was an exhaustive law.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान): सीधी बात यह है कि इन्होंने अपोज नहीं किया है, सुझाव दिए हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री कलराज मिश्र): इन्होंने बिल का विरोध नहीं किया है।

श्री शान्तराम लक्ष्मण नायक: अपोज नहीं किया है, धन्यवाद।

Sir, the object of the Bill is very laudable. As has been told by the hon. Minister, it states, "At present, a person desirous of obtaining registration of his trade mark in other countries has to make separate applications in different languages and pay different fees in the respective countries. There is no provision under the Trade Marks Act, 1999 to facilitate Indian nationals as well as foreign nationals to secure simultaneous protection of trade marks in other countries." This was noted by the trading community, and they have represented also. It further states, "The Madrid Protocol, administered by the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organisation, a specialized agency of the United Nations, was adopted in 1989." Thereafter, on that basis, although it took a lot of time, after signing the Madrid Protocol, the desired law was enacted.

Sir, yesterday, we had passed two very important Bills. One Bill was moved by Shri Anand Sharmaji and another was moved by Shri Pranab Mukherjeeji. The two Bills were the Securities and Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010 and the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Amendment, Bill, 2009. Both these Bills are very important for our national economy as well as international trade. The third Bill will be this Bill. So, these three Bills, two of yesterday's and one of today's, are going to create a revolution in the field of trade, both national and international.

In this atmosphere it is most unfortunate that one of the US Senators Charles E. Schumer has rendered our Infosys Technology, a reputed firm, as 'chop shop'. Even our Leftist friends whenever they refer to any American company, they use sober language. But this US Senator has referred to our company as 'chop shop'. Now, when there was global recession, we know as to what was the situation of the United States during that recession period. At that time, we never called it as a

banana republic. Anybody would have been justified to call the US as a banana republic at that stage. But we never called it like that. But the US Senator, I do not why, preferred to use these words. If that is so, what shall we call the Union Carbide? We have to call it a slaughter house, forget

about chop shop. It was a slaughter house opened by the United States. Therefore, on this occasion of this Bill, I would like to express my feelings for the same. Now, I was going through some of the cases under Trade Marks Act. I found that several cases arise, and have arisen in the last ten years. There were very, very small disputes. One dispute was between MP Jewellers and new MP Jewellers. The MP Jewellers are the original one. Then somebody opened a shop as New MP Jewellers in Kolkata. Then there was a dispute and the original MP Jewellers won. Then there was dispute between Sunlight and Hindustan Lever regarding Ujjala King. I am mentioning this because these are the basic trade disputes which arise. Then we have another matter not related to Trade Mark but to Copyright. A playwright wrote a play called Hum Hindustani and a film producer approached him to make a film called New Delhi. The producer announced and produced the film without consulting the playwright. Then there was a dispute. Ultimately, there was a distinction shown between the two. Then there was Swastik Masalaa Pickles & Food case challenging the brand Swastik. Such disputes arise from time to time. Therefore, these sorts of legislations are very important for the purposes of having smooth and disciplined trade. Now, trade mark is not a small thing. Trade symbolises the owner of a company. It also symbolises the family honour in some cases. In families which run companies, it is the honour of the family. It is a symbol of emotions in many cases. It carries values also sometimes and sometimes it is priceless. You can count the value in crores of rupees, that is the symbol, but sometimes one calls it priceless. Therefore, this is the feature of a trade. It is just to acquaint the hon. House with some of the kinds of trade marks. In Label we know, we have got this Brook Bond Tea. Then we have this famous name Vimal and we know it as Only Vimal. This is a brand name called Only Vimal. In letters we know ICI, RBI, etc. and in numerical, those who smoke cigarette, they know the brand 555. It is a big brand name, trade mark. As the Minister has said, in the shape of bottles also it is there.

A shape of a bottle can also be a trade mark. Then we have colour combination. Many of us who have used Signal Toothpaste will see that colour combination is there, which is also a trade mark. Then you have collective trade mark. If you have a firm or an association like Sugar Manufacturers' Association or Textile Mills or any other

association, you can have a collective trade mark. Then you have got examples of hybrid trade marks like Maruti-Suzuki, Lehar-Pepsi, Hero - Honda, etc. These are called hybrid trade marks.

Then there are property trade marks like IR, i.e. Indian Railway and IA, i.e. Indian Airlines. Then, there are certification marks like Agmark. We give certification. Various types of trade marks are there. But a trade mark with a global reputation is called a well known mark. Such marks may or may not be registered as trade marks but are entitled to protection because they enjoy world wide recognition. This is very important. They would not have registered. Like for example, Tatas, Bajaj, Maruti Suzuki, Mercedes Benz, Omega, Rolex. These marks, even if they are not registered have got a reputation whereby, if there is an infringement, these people can challenge. So, well known trade marks enjoy protection even if they are not registered under Trade Marks Act, 1999. I had a doubt. I got it clarified that it is there. Last time, I even asked my friend Bajaj whether it is so. He was not aware that his trade mark is such that if somebody infringes he can sue the other party even if it is not registered. Sir, there are various things where you can refuse registration. Like for instance, (a) trade marks which are devoid of any distinctive character, that is to say, not capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one person from those of another person, (b) which consists exclusively marks and indications which may serve in trade to designate the time, quality, quantity, intended purpose, geographical origin or time of production of goods or rendering of the services or other characters of goods and services etc. So, there are the provisions where you can refuse trade mark. This is mentioned in the Original Act, Sections 9 and 11. (c) A mark shall not be registered as a trade mark under 9 (2) if it is of such nature as to deceive the public or cause confusion, it contains or compromises any matter likely to hurt the religious susceptibilities of any class or sections of the citizens of India. If it comprises or contains scandalous or obscene

matter or (d) its use is prohibited under the emblem and names, Prevention of Improper Use Act, 1950. So, there are many instances where provisions are made when registration can be refused. Now, in general concept we may feel that trade mark is an elite thing. Elite thing means only businessman, company people are concerned. It is not so. Common man today is equally concerned, or rather I would say more concerned with trade mark because if somebody infringes upon somebody else's trade mark we will get drugs which are fake, we will get consumer items which are fake, dangerous to our health and dangerous to our life. Therefore, such fake trade marks affect common people. Therefore, common man is equally concerned regarding this. You know in Mumbai, the famous USA, Ulhasnagar Sindhi Association. They manufacture anything under the sun. If you go to Delhi market you can get Usha fans, you can get Khaitan fans, you can get Bajaj fans, you can get microwave ovens of any brand. So, who is cheated in this? The common people are cheated. Therefore, Sir, authorities under the Consumer Protection Act have to take *suo motu* action, move in the market to see which are the fake goods and who are using original trade marks of other companies for cheating the public. If these things are done, Sir, this Act can be usefully implemented and I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this legislation. Thank you.

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY (Wes West): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the Trade Marks (Amendment) Bill, 2009, which was passed by the Lok Sabha.

This Bill intended to insert specific provisions into the existing Trade Marks law so as to make it in tune with the requirements of Madrid Protocol. It suggests some procedural changes. But, the basis question is whether we should join the Madrid Protocol. This is the basic question. According to the TRIPS, it is not mandatory. Each and every country has the right to take its decision according to their objective realities. Sir, I would like to know how it is beneficial to our country. According to the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, it is beneficial to

the Indian Trade Marks. It would reduce the cost of filing and also the time for processing. Look at the website of the World Intellectual Property Rights Organisation. The vast majority of Trade Marks are from the developed countries. There are about 10,000 applicants waiting. They are eagerly waiting to register in India with easy procedures.

Sir, before going to accession to the Madrid Protocol, we should evaluate the experience since the passing of Trade Marks Act in 1999. I would like to know whether there is a proportional increase of registration of Trade Marks of Indian origin or is there an increase in registration of Trade

Marks of Indian corporate with foreign origin. This question should be addressed. I request the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, the existing Trade Marks Act should be revisited and the Government should come out with a new law to protect the national interest.

The second question is, whether the Register Office is sufficiently equipped with for implementing the provisions of this Bill. The Standing Committee has also raised this issue. Sir, Sub-Clause (6) of Clause 5 provides the Registrar shall notify the International Bureau its acceptance of extension of protection of Trade Mark with a period of eighteen months. The said Sub-Clause also provides for 'deemed extension of protection' in case of failure on the part of the Registrar to notify the International Bureau. In the present scenario, the deemed extension would be the order of the day. So, I suggest that this should not be incorporated now.

Sir, I would like to know whether the Government has planned to formulate different rules for national and international applicants. I would also like to know whether the Registrar Office is equipped to differentiate between national and international applications. These questions should also be answered.

The next point is the Amendment Bill does not prescribe the standard guidelines for prosecution of Trade Marks, as presently, every country will have independent standards for prosecution of Trade Mark applications and indeed some countries may have much stringent procedures for securing and/or maintaining trademark registrations. Also, the basic principles of Trade Mark law may differ from country-to-country, as for instance, an invented mark or a unique mark in India may be deemed as a generic or even obscene mark in some other country. Therefore, there is a need to introduce a common appraisal system with identified minimum thresholds for assessments.

Some legal experts have pointed out that the implementation of Madrid

Protocol would conflict with section 24 of the Advocates Act. But in my point of view, the existing provision in the trademark rules that every applicant should have an address for service in India - is good. But the Government should address the contradiction between these two.

Sir, this Bill does not differentiate between trademarks and Certification Trademarks or Collective Trademarks and does not lay down any procedures for their treatment. This will have to be clarified.

There is an apprehension that while corporate will benefit from the deal, the Government and the local trademark attorneys may lose out as it would reduce local filings considerably. And also with more marks registered, there could be a decreasing availability of marks for small entities solely for domestic use.

So, I, once again, request the hon. Minister to revisit the 1999 Act itself and come with a new comprehensive Act.

Thank you very much.

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सर्वप्रथम मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि ये जो अमेंडमेंट बिल लाए हैं और जो मैट्रिट प्रोटोकॉल को इन्होंने अडॉप्ट करने की बात रखी है, यह निश्चित रूप से एक सराहनीय कदम है। मैं उनका ध्यान स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के उस रेकमेंडेशन की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जिसमें क्लॉज 3 के बारे में कहा गया है, "The Committee recommends that the proposed amendment to section 23 should not come into force till the trademark registry is sufficiently and adequately equipped to dispose of both, the domestic and the international applications, within the stipulated period of eighteen months from the filing of such applications." मैं यह तो नहीं चाहूंगा कि वे delay करें, लेकिन मेरा उनसे यह अनुरोध रहेगा कि जब वे इस बिल को introduce कर रहे हैं तो इसके साथ ही साथ वे वहां पर ऑफिस का arrangement ऐसा कर दें, उसको ऐसे properly equipped कर दें कि trademark की applications online लग सकें। अगर उन पर online decisions भी दिए जाएं तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा जिससे कि इस कार्य में सहूलियत होगी और यह कार्य और अच्छे रूप में किया जा सकेगा तथा इस बिल का जो object है, उसे हम पा सकेंगे।

इसी प्रकार, 36 (h) Uniformity of standards के बारे में प्रकाश जी कह चुके हैं, मैं उस पर नहीं कहूंगा, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी उसके बारे में भी देखेंगे कि क्या कारण है कि उस recommendation को नहीं माना गया है। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह चाहूंगा कि आप जो मैट्रिट प्रोटोकॉल को ला रहे हैं, उससे हमारे देश को जो फायदे

होंगे, उसके बारे में कुछ और जानकारियां उद्योग जगत को दें। क्योंकि, हमारी जो इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, उनके ट्रेडमार्क की 620 applications इंटरनेशनल जाएंगी, जैसा प्रकाश जी ने कहा और 10 हजार applications उधर से आएंगी। इस अमेंडमेंट के द्वारा ये आगे आने वाले अमेंडमेंट के द्वारा ट्रेडमार्क में कुछ ऐसी चीजें भी की जानी चाहिए कि जो ट्रेडमार्क में रजिस्टर्ड नहीं हैं, लेकिन जो उद्योग के अंतर्गत बिल्कुल जाने-माने नाम हो जाते हैं, उसमें जो duplications होने लगती है, जैसा अभी कहा गया है कि उल्लासनगर सिंधी एसोसिएशन के अंतर्गत हर प्रॉडक्ट बन जाता है, तो उसके ऊपर भी ट्रेडमार्क ऑफिस द्वारा कुछ ऐसे कार्य किये जाने चाहिए या एक्शंस लिए जाने चाहिए कि उसका दुरुपयोग न हो, क्योंकि जब इस प्रकार की चीज का दुरुपयोग होता है तो उससे हमारे देश की बदनामी होती है।

इसी प्रकार, मैं उनका इस ओर भी ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि इन्होंने जो यह कहा है कि हम 18 महीने के अंदर इन सारी चीजों को कर लेंगे, रजिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में जैसा मैंने पहले पढ़ कर बतलाया, तो ये उस infrastructure को शीघ्र से शीघ्र पूरा करें। मैं इनका ध्यान एक और बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि ट्रेडमार्क के अंतर्गत रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिए अभी इसमें सारे रूल्स बनाये जाने हैं। उन रूल्स को बनाते समय आप इस बात का विशेष ध्यान रखें कि International Standards क्या चल रहे हैं, क्योंकि जब ट्रेडमार्क का रजिस्ट्रेशन होगा और सारे देश में मैट्रिट प्रोटोकॉल के अंतर्गत सारा कुछ आ जाएगा तो उसमें हमें यह देखना पड़ेगा कि किस देश का क्या कानून है, किन सिद्धांतों पर वहां laws बन रहे हैं, क्योंकि इसमें ट्रेडमार्क generic भी हो सकता है। वह generic trademark कहीं पर obscene बन जाता है और कहीं पर सही बन जाता है। इन सारी चीजों को भी देखें जिससे कि common appraisal system ऐसा बन जाए कि वे सारी जानकारियां समय पर ली जा सकें और उस कार्य को सही रूप से किया जा सके। इसका सही रूप से क्रियान्वयन किया जाए, यह बहुत आवश्यक है, क्योंकि केवल कानून बना देने से ही कार्य सिद्ध नहीं होगा। आप बहुत-बहुत बधाई के पात्र हैं।

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, I thank you for having given me this opportunity. The hon. Minister has given a detailed explanation about the objectivity of this Bill. I think this Bill is going to simplify the procedure which was, previously, very long. Mr. Javadekar has expressed his apprehension, because, there are many persons who are in the habit of registering and keeping to themselves. So, we should be a little bit careful that this sort of infringement should not be there. Infringement is a big problem in some Asian countries like India, China and Vietnam.

Since these marks are easily available, some of these countries can manoeuvre the things. Therefore, it is really necessary that we should be over cautious in this. For example, in China, last year, it was close to 15,000 trade marks. Then, comes Russian Federation, Switzerland and European Union. In our country also, so many people are applying for trademarks. We should be very much cautious about this. As regards the disposal of registration, though we are saying that we are going to dispose it of within no time, we should ensure that the disposal of a case is done in the fastest way. Sir, I just want to ask two, three more things. Are we going to have a single window integrity system for the trademarks or not? This is number one.

Number two, I feel that there is a need for organizing awareness seminars and workshops for disseminating the advantages and other things. Then, we should further upgrade the IT infrastructure of the TMR. These are some of my suggestions. I hope the hon. Minister will take into consideration all these suggestions before giving the reply.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I stand to speak on this very important piece of legislation. It is important because, today, our traders are not just domestic, they are also going outside. They are selling their goods outside. If I remember very correctly, it was mandatory for us to join the WTO and before that we had to complete all these IPRs and trade mark was one of them. Nothing has been mentioned about the WTO, but I must say that since this legislation was referred to the Standing Committee, all this must have been really discussed there. I have a few things to ask from the Minister. Sir, I was reading the biography of Sony. If I remember correctly, it was a Japanese who started with very small radios that they used to make. Today, the trademark of Sony is very well known in the world. I remember that when he first went to the US, he got a big order of 250,000 radios but the only condition that the US firm, which was buying those radios, put was that, "you will have to put the trademark, the name that I want you to

put, not the Sony." I remember that in that biography, it is mentioned that he could not sleep the whole night. He was worried as to whether he should give up this big order or go with Sony. Next morning, he said, "if you want to place an order with me, I will put the stamp of Sony and nothing else." That sort of important this Bill is. Today, the TATAs are buying the JAGUAR trademark.

We are in the world of takeovers. Our companies are going abroad, taking over big companies; mergers are happening. So, it is a very important piece of legislation. I want to ask the Minister a very specific question. Regarding this IPR and the Madrid Protocol that is going to be on board now, I want to know what did it really mean from 1999 to this date. That means, we could not have got our trademarks outside or was it something different? How many countries in the world today are going to accept it? Suppose the Chinese today get all the trade marks of our country and start selling all these fake goods in this country and have this trade mark, how are we going to stop it? Especially in the textile world, there is the fake cloth that is coming into the market with the branding and all that. That is very difficult. So, all this is very, very difficult. It is not all that easy as we are saying it. We are getting on board of this Madrid Protocol. So, I want to ask a few questions. My friend here raised very important questions. Those are very important questions that have to be addressed.

Then, Sir, talking about the substandard and the fake, a colleague of mine very rightly said that there are names like Omega and Rolex which even without the trade mark have a big name. But they are all trade marks and if somebody goes and buys a fake Omega or a Rolex, he can be hauled up, he can be really punished in different countries. In Singapore, if you go and buy a fake Omega and if you are caught at the airport, they can really punish you.

So, all those things are very important but I must say that this is a very important piece of legislation and we must go on board of the Madrid Protocol. Thank you very much.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Sir, I have a small suggestion. The Supreme Court for the trade mark of Field Marshals has laid down certain broad principles. I don't know whether you are aware of it or not. If you are not aware of it, I think, it will be good if you go through it and follow

those broad principles laid down by .the Supreme Court. That is the only suggestion.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, while moving the Bill for the consideration and passage by this House, I had very clearly explained the objectives and the benefits, the need to align our Trade Marks

Act of 1999 with the Madrid Protocol so that the statutory provision is there for the filing of application, etc. The registration and the framing of rules will be done once the amendment is passed by the House, as has been passed by the Lok Sabha earlier.

I did explain that there is no substantive change in the Trade Mark Act which is being brought about. No substantive rights are being conferred. It is only a simple, cost-effective and facilitative process for the filing of applications for registration of the Trade Marks by Indian enterprises in other countries and by the enterprises which have registered trade marks in their respective countries for their registration in this country.

That, surely, would be done only after such an application has been made. Mr. Singh had asked about the benefits and Mr. Javadekar, my dear friend, had raised certain questions.

At the outset, I would like to make it absolutely clear that this has been considered by the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee's recommendations have been incorporated. We have not made any change except for one, which we could not accept. I did explain the reasons, but I would come back to it again for your absolute satisfaction. After the report of the Standing Committee, only an explanation to Section 11 was included, which I did mention in my opening statement, is purely technical in nature and nothing beyond that. So, it is not a question of Government not respecting the Standing Committee's wisdom and its consultations with the stakeholders; we do; that is why, those are incorporated. But, at the same time, it is not absolutely an imperative for the Government to accept in totality all the recommendations that have been made. But, yes, the Bill, as such, has to be passed by the hon. Members, by this august House, and, therefore, when a query is raised, it becomes the responsibility of the Government to respond to that and if there is an explanation required, to give the same. That is the spirit of

our parliamentary democracy.

As I had said, after our accession to the Madrid Protocol, if once an application is filed, then, automatically, through the International Bureau it will be transmitted to all the countries which are party to the Madrid Protocol. But, that does not mean that there will be automatic registration,

whether in India or in other countries. Now, a trademark only distinguishes; it is an identity mark of what is produced or manufactured by an enterprise or entity here and the standard of that product; trademark never deals with the quality of the product; it is only for identity. The same product could be manufactured by hundreds of manufacturers, whether it is soap or talcum powder, whether it is pickle or burgers. An Indian enterprise which has a trademark will have the benefit. 'The benefit is this: In all those 84 countries, the Indian entrepreneur would have to go and file the applications and pay fee 84 times. The fee itself is fairly high; it is more than 653 Francs plus 73 Swiss Francs for every supplementary for each class or country. So, if you look at the fee, is it beneficial for an Indian enterprise to travel to 84 countries. Now Mr. Javadekar was saying that it is a question of the Indian lawyers. Now, how much business comes to the lawyers by filing applications in this country? How much will be lost by our small entrepreneurs in travelling or engaging law firms in 84 countries, filing applications in different languages whether French, German or Spanish? Or, is it beneficial that an application is filed here? And if automatically transmitted, the fee is paid here, not in Swiss Francs; you pay the fee here. But, why should there be benefits for entrepreneurs of other countries? As Mr. Javadekar was saying, it would benefit them too. Now we live in a globalization world, interconnected and inter-dependent. This House will appreciate that you cannot say, 'I will not join a regime, an intellectual property regime, which is becoming increasingly important considering that it is a product of mind, whether it is innovation or research, which can be traded like any other property'. That is why, there is the IPR regime, particularly, in the knowledge-based economies, it is going to become more and more important. But we have a balanced approach, not only to protect, but also to ensure that access is given.

But once it is filed there is 18 months' period for the examining

authority, which will be under the Trade Marks Registry, to examine an application and that application examination of any foreign application will be as per the Indian law and as per the Trade Marks Act which we have. It will not be as per the law of any other country. Similarly when you file it, it will be examined in those countries. It

is not a question of number. I find it a bit strange when a number is given. I checked it but I found that we do not have this number that Indian enterprises have filed 600 applications. This is without disputing if you have said so, but Mr. Javadekarji, you must have done a good homework. But even assuming that this is a correct number, not accepting, and that in India 10,006 international applications have been filed - that is the case which you are trying to build up - now multiply 600 by 84 countries. What number is there? I was not a good student of mathematics, but it is 50,400. Sir, 10,000 applications come and your 600 applications go to 84 countries, look at the benefit and advantage. Of the 7,00,000 trade marks which have been registered here, 80 per cent have been given to the small and medium enterprises. So, most of the trade marks registration is for the small and medium enterprises; it is not by large enterprises and, therefore, the benefits are visible. The question is: is it binding? Again many Members such as Shri Tarini Kanta Roy and Shri Javadekar, have raised it. The answer is 'No'. Is it beneficial? The answer is 'Yes', which I have explained. When do we have it? There is no time-frame. By having this Amendment, we will bring our law and our Trade Marks Act in line, aligning it completely with the Protocol enabling us to sign it. But the timing will be of our choice when we are ready. I entirely accept that we have to ensure protection of our trade marks, that the violation should not take place. It was said that this is being done under pressure. The answer is 'No'. With all due respect, Javadekarji, if anybody has informed you that this has been done because of the India-EU ongoing negotiations for a bilateral trade and investment agreement and this demand has been made as a pre-condition, I am afraid that you have been wrongly informed. This is not correct information at all. India does not negotiate on the basis of pre-conditions; we do not sign international treaties or protocols under pressure. We are a sovereign country answerable to our people. There may be a disagreement between the Government and the Opposition and that is

why both the Executive and the Opposition play a very important role. But, at the same time, raising an issue which is a non-issue perhaps is not useful and serves no purpose. What is being discussed there between India and the EU, I did explain it in a different context when I

had moved yesterday for the consideration of this House the Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Amendment Bill. Ten rounds of negotiations have been concluded and the negotiations continue. There is a negotiating mandate which is given to our negotiators by a Committee chaired by the Prime Minister of the country which includes all key Ministries and all sensitive Departments. Even negotiations and in-principle agreements do not mean a binding agreement unless and until it is cleared again by the entire Cabinet.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair]

We have not reached that stage to discuss in public domain. But, I can say today again on record, which I said yesterday, that India's negotiators are sector-specific, subject-specific experts. As I informed earlier, what is a Government? It is not a Minister who negotiates. Ministers may know, at the macro level, what the subject is. But, when the specific technical details are required, that is the job of the experts. And, they are as sensitive to India's national priorities as you and I are. They are as committed to this country and its supreme national interest as any one of us is. So, we must trust them because they cannot come here and give an explanation each time that they are patriotic, they are nationalist, what they are doing is in this country's interest. There is no reason, while debating, to doubt either their intent or their commitment. Please, have that much of confidence and trust in our negotiating teams and the job which they are doing.

One question has been raised whether Indian trademarks can be blocked. Now, only if a trademark is genuinely registered in another country, then only a foreign enterprise can block it. Or, an Indian enterprise, if it has a trademark which is meant only to distinguish the product that it is made by this company, it is of this standard, then, they also have recourse to this provision. But, no registration, as I said, is automatic. It is after examination. It will be under our law. If

our law or our examining authority does not find it worth registering, they can reject the application itself. It is not entering into a binding commitment situation where application filed gets registered. But, they have

very clear provisions. Just to share it with Mr. V.P. Singh, this is just an amendment. It has very limited purpose. This is not making substantive changes. The Trademark Act remains. And, there are penalties, penal provisions for falsifying and falsely applying for trademarks. That is in section 102, and penalty is prescribed in section 103 for applying' for false trademarks, trade descriptions. There are appellate provisions. There are penal provisions. That care has already been taken. This amendment Bill is not meant to address that issue which is already there. We are not taking these provisions away, nor are we changing them.

Many other matters have been raised about whether we are equipped. This is very valid concern. There are pending applications. We are in the process of strengthening our intellectual property regime. Therefore, the registering authorities, the offices, have to be upgraded in terms of human resources, infrastructure, technology, software. Under the Tenth Plan, a large sum was spent in creating four smart offices of the Trademarks and Patents Registration in Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. Under the ongoing Eleventh Plan, Rs.300 crores have been earmarked for strengthening these offices. The process is on. And, I am sure that with the funds that have been allocated, we will be able to bring in more quality human resources and also upgrade the facilities so that the registration process, and prior to that, what is equally important is the examination of applications, the processing of applications, is done in an efficient manner.

There was some reference made by my dear colleague, Shri Shantaram Laxman Naik, on a remark made by a US Senator against one of our leading IT companies, Infosys. Well, our Members of Parliament, Members of other Parliaments, Senators, or others have a right in democracies to make their observations. It does not mean we will accept that.

But, however, the Indian IT industry has made a notable contribution. It is acknowledged globally. India is a world leader in IT-enabled

services. Infosys is again a global name, a global brand. So, I will term any disparaging remark as unfortunate and avoidable.

Lastly, it is again a question, which I had mentioned right in the beginning, about the quality. When it comes to the trade marks, it is a only to identify; it is a sign of identity, whether it is a number, it is a colour, it is a shape, and, that the product produced by this person or enterprise and

it is of this standard; but it is not so when it comes to the standard and the quality of service. Now, that is the difference when it comes to 36(h), which I did explain. Except distinguishing the goods and services, trade marks are not indicators of quality. That is why, I referred to other Acts, including the Consumer Protection Act, which deals with such issues.

When I referred to the local raw material, which is used, it was not without justification. Take for example, a trade mark of a pickle or Haldiram's Bhujia. Now, in Bhopal, it may taste slightly different because of the local ingredients, and, in Delhi, it may taste different. So, even within the country, you cannot say that from Cochin to Kolkata, it will be of the same flavour. The oil that is used, the local material that is used, and, even water have their impacts.

You are now talking of extra-territorial jurisdiction to all the countries. We register as per our law. Other countries also have their own laws and their own registration processes. We cannot mandate that what is done here has to be done in all the other countries. That is not done. Therefore, we are not doing anything which is improper or incorrect. We have examined it. And, this is the only provision where we are not in a position to do that because neither Paris Convention, TRIPS nor the International Patents Treaty accepts that. Therefore, going beyond that, is certainly not in our domain, not in our jurisdiction.

Sir, I have tried to respond to every query, every question, which the hon. Members have raised, and, I hope, considering what I have said, this august House will pass the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Trade Marks Act, 1999, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 10 were added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): In clause 1, there is one amendment no. 2 by the hon. Minister, Shri Anand Sharma.

Clause 1 - Short title and commencement

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I move:

That at page 1, line 2, **for** the figure "2009", the figure "2010" be **substituted**.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted. Clause 1,
as amended, was added to the Bill.*

ENACTING FORMULA

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): In the Enacting Formula, there is one amendment no. 1 by the hon. Minister.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I move:

That at page 1, line 1, **for** the word "Sixtieth", the word "Sixty-first" be **substituted**.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.
The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.
The title was added to the Bill.*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I beg to move:

*That the Bill, as amended, be passed.
The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

STATEMENT BY MINISTER - Contd.

Oil spill off Mumbai coast

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I rise to make a *suo motu* statement on the environmental implications of the recent incident of oil spill off Mumbai coast.

At around 09.15 a.m. in the morning of August 7, 2010, there was a collision in the Mumbai harbour between a container vessel MSC Chitra,

which was proceeding from the Jawaharlal Nehru

Port to the sea, and another vessel Khalijia 3, which was proceeding towards the Mumbai Port. The collision appears to have been due to the fact that the two vessels were communicating on different VHF channels.

Khalijia 3 collided with the port side of MSC Chitra damaging one of its hatches leading to ingress of water and consequent listing of MSC Chitra. Due to the impact of collision, three containers on its deck dropped into the sea. It was reported that about 200 litres of hydraulic oil had leaked out.

Immediately, two tugs were requisitioned by the Mumbai Port Trust and were rushed to provide assistance. Twenty-four crew members were evacuated by the crew of the tugs. The master of the vessel and five crew members remained on board and were brought on shore at Mumbai. There were no casualties.

The bow of Khalijia 3 was damaged. This vessel proceeded further and is safely docked at the Mumbai Port Trust.

The agents of MSC Chitra were immediately contacted and told to take steps for securing and salvaging the vessel. The vessel agents have appointed M/s Smit Salvage, Singapore, for assessment and salvaging of the vessel. The representatives of this firm boarded the vessel, secured the compartments and dropped the port and starboard anchors to prevent it from drifting. They have reported that fuel oil appears to be leaking from one of the wing tanks.

Attempts have been made to tow the containers that have fallen off from the vessel.

The Navy carried out a survey of the main channel in the early morning of 9th August 2010. The channel was reported to be clear at the time and limited shipping movements were carried out.

MSC Chitra had in all 1,219 containers, 707 in the hold and 512 on the deck. The lashings of the containers cannot hold long on account of high pressure due to the listing of the vessel. This has resulted in about 150 containers having broken off and falling into the sea.

Consequently, shipping movements have been suspended pending fresh survey of the channel.

Regarding oil spill, the vessel has 2,662 tonnes of heavy oil in its various tanks and 245 tonnes of diesel oil. There is oil spill around the vessel. The coast guard vessel and three JNPT tugs are spraying dispersant under the directions of the Coast Guard. No oil spill has been observed in the harbour.

5.00 P.M.

At the last survey, the vessel was listing about 35 degrees. The Coast Guard vessel CG 22 and the two tugs of JNPT are standing by for assistance.

The following action plan has been drawn up-One, collect the floating containers and take them to the JNPT. This will be by anchoring a barge at a suitable anchorage with floating cranes. Tugs will tow the floating containers to the crane for placement on the barge.

Two, thus the harbour is likely to be cleared of the floating containers by 10.08.2010, that is, this evening.

Three, once the list of the vessel stabilizes and is certified safe to board, the salvagers would board the vessel and remove the fuel from the various tanks into barges to eliminate the threat of pollution.

Four, the containers on deck would have to be remove with the help of tugs and crane and barge arrangement and taken to JNPT.

Five, the removal of the remaining containers in the holds and salvage of the vessel would then be attended to.

The entire salvage is expected to take about 45 days. An enquiry by the DG (Shipping), Ministry of Shipping, into the causes of the accident has been ordered and is under way.

I would like to mention here that the Indian Coast Guard (ICG) is the Central coordinating agency for dealing with marine pollution in the country.

The Coast Guard have prepared a National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan and are engaged in building up the pollution response capabilities to deal with oil spills in the Exclusive Economic Zone of India. The National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan stipulates the organisation and operational details to effectively combat any oil spill

contingency.

As per the information provided by the State Government, the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board is monitoring samples at the coast to determine the oil content. The Maharashtra Pollution Control Board has instituted an FIR under sections 7, 8 and 9 of the Environment (Protection) Act.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, let me assure the House that all agencies of the Government are making all efforts to tackle the situation.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I will take a couple of minutes to update the hon. Members of the House on the latest situation since this report was prepared and submitted to the House Secretariat. I would like to inform the hon. Members that the Coast Guard has been successful in stopping all oil spill. There is no oil leaking as of now. The leakage of oil has stopped. Secondly, the Coast Guard has informed me that roughly 200-odd containers that are floating around in the waters of the harbour will be cleared by 15th of August 2010, that is, by Sunday. Sir, today, 17 ships are waiting to leave JNPT and the Mumbai Port Trust and 15 ships are waiting to berth in the JNPT and the Mumbai Port Trust. A total of 32 ships are waiting either to come to the port or leave the port. Unfortunately, our initial assessment was that the harbour would be cleared by this evening as I read out. But, subsequently, we have been informed by the Coast Guard that this would take a couple of more days and by Sunday evening, the harbour would be clear and normal traffic would then be restored both at the JNPT as well as Mumbai Port Trust.

Sir, hon. Members were also concerned yesterday about the impact on fishermen and their livelihood. Mr. Shantaram Naik raised this issue. Sir, I would like to inform that there is an advisory against fishing till Sunday, August 15. Fishermen have been advised against venturing for fishing activity into the waters and this advisory is being enforced till Sunday.

Sir, I would also like to inform the hon. Members that I have asked the Bombay Natural History Society to carry out a comprehensive assessment of the impact on marine life, on mangroves and on the marine eco system. However, Sir, in the mean while, the Maharashtra Environment Department has directed the District Collectors to put the safeguards in place to ensure that the oil spilt does not destroy the mangrove.

Finally, Sir, I want to say that the Ministry of Environment and Forests has nothing to do with this issue. It so happened that I was sitting here yesterday when Mr. Shantaram Naik raised this issue. I volunteered to give a response on behalf of the Government. It is the Coast Guard which

comes under the Ministry of Defence or the DG, Shipping which comes under the Ministry of Shipping who are dealing with this issue. However, I have collected the information and in view of the request made by Mr. Shantaram Naik and Mr. Rudy to provide the latest information, I have put it in the form of a statement. I will provide information to subsequent clarifications.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is collective responsibility. ...(*Interruptions*)... Clarifications later. ...(*Interruptions*)... We will take up clarifications later on when all of you will get time. Now, the Jharkhand Appropriation Bill, 2010. Shri Namo Narain Meena.

GOVERNMENT BILLS - Contd.

The Jharkhand Appropriation Bill, 2010

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand for the services of the financial year 2010-11, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): सर, आज यह जो झारखंड का एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल यहां आया है... (व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मैबल रिबैलो (झारखंड): झारखंड के एमपी... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): नहीं, नहीं प्लीज... (व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: एक मिनट ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, मेरा पहला मुद्दा यही है कि आज यह बिल राज्य सभा, लोक सभा अथवा पार्टियामेंट में ही क्यों आया, यह काम तो वहां की विधान सभा का था। सर, मैं इस बात को ज्यादा नहीं छेड़ना चाहता, लेकिन यह अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं कि एक वोट

के लालच में आपने झारखंड राज्य को राजनैतिक अस्थिरता की बलि चढ़ा दिया।... (व्यवधान) ...

सुश्री मैबल रिबैलो: सर, यह क्या बोल रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान) ... आप जो बोल रहे हैं क्या सही बोल रहे हैं?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no, don't provoke him, let him speak.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: मैं वही बोल रहा हूँ, जो सच्चाई है...(व्यवधान)... मैं वही बोल रहा हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): आप उन्हें बोलने दीजिए, जब आपकी बारी आएगी तब आप भी अपना मत रखिएगा...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Prakash, Please address the Chair...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, मैं कह रहा हूँ कि एक वोट के लालच में एक राज्य को अस्थिरता में धकेल दिया गया...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please don't disturb.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, मैं जरूर यह रजिस्टर कराना चाहूंगा, लेकिन ये जैनुइन इश्यूज हैं और मुझे लगता है कि इनका जवाब भी अवश्य मिलना चाहिए। तीन साल से झारखंड में सूखा है और अभी भी वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन है। वहां के प्रशासन को राज्यपाल महोदय द्वारा नेतृत्व मिल रहा है। वहां पर 28 के 28 जिलों में सूखा है...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मैबल रिबेलो: वहां पर 24 जिले हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no, please. Ms. Mabel, You will get a chance. Your name is also there, I will call ...(Interruptions)... You will get a chance, then you can reply, not now...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: मैडम, राजभवन ने केवल 12 जिलों में सूखा घोषित किया है।

सुश्री मैबल रिबेलो: नहीं, 16 जिलों में किया है।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: नहीं, नहीं। बाकी बचे हुए जिलों में, जहां पर सूखा है, वहां सूखा घोषित क्यों नहीं किया गया? इस संबंध में मेरे तीन सुझाव हैं। पहला सुझाव यह है कि जिन जिलों में सूखा घोषित नहीं किया है, वहां पर सेंट्रल टीम भेजी जानी चाहिए। वह सेंट्रल टीम वहां जाकर असेस करे और जहां पर सूखा घोषित नहीं है, लेकिन वास्तविकता में सूखा है, तुरन्त उन जिलों में भी सूखा घोषित होना चाहिए।

दूसरा, चूंकि अभी असैम्बली एनिमेटेड सर्पेंशन में है, तो वहां पर जो जन-प्रतिनिधि विद्यमान हैं, जो सांसद हैं, राज्यपाल महोदय को चाहिए कि वह राज्य सभा एवं लोक सभा के सभी एमपीज की एक कमेटी बनाएं, ताकि सूखे के राहत कार्य में प्रभावी रूप से एक कोऑर्डिनेशन बन सके, इफैक्टिविटी आ सके। केन्द्र को इस बारे में निर्देश देना चाहिए।

सर, तीसरा महत्वपूर्ण इश्यू है, जो सदा ही झारखंड की राजनीति से जुड़ा रहा है, कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार ने कोडा सरकार को समर्थन दिया। चार दिन पहले ही रांची हाई कोर्ट का डिसीजन आया है, उसने सात मंत्रियों पर चल रहे disproportionate assets के केसिज को सीबीआई को सौंपने का फैसला लिया है। पहले ही वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन था, लेकिन उसी में करप्शन के ज्यादा चार्जिज लगे। मैं मानता हूं कि अगर झारखंड को करप्शन से मुक्ति दिलानी है, तो राज्यपाल महोदय को चाहिए कि सीबीआई को तुरन्त निर्देश दे कि वह इस मामले में केवल दखल न ही दे, बल्कि उस पर जल्द कार्यवाही भी करे। यह हाई कोर्ट का एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण फैसला है और हाई कोर्ट के इस फैसले का पूरा सम्मान होना चाहिए, साथ ही उस पर अमल भी होना चाहिए। आपने जिस सरकार को समर्थन दिया, उसका चरित्र कैसा था, यह अब स्वयं आपके सामने आ रहा है। वहां पर लगभग मैजोरिटी की जो सबसे बड़ी पार्टी थी, भारतीय जनता पार्टी, जिसका वहां पर पहले शासन था, उसे आपने वहां से हटा दिया। डिफैक्शन एनकरेज करके जिस सरकार को आपने वहां पर बनाया, आज उस सरकार का चरित्र आपको आइना दिखा रहा है। हाई कोर्ट ने भी आपको आइना दिखा कर सात मंत्रियों पर disproportionate assets के केसिज की इन्क्वायरी की जिम्मेदारी सीबीआई को दी है। आपने वहां पर जो राजनीति की, यह उसका चरित्र है। सर, वहां बहुत सारे मसले पेंडिंग हैं। झारखंड का दुख-दर्द अलग है। एक तो देश के सबसे ज्यादा, 40 प्रतिशत के लगभग, खनिज, मिनरल्स वहां हैं। उसकी रॉयल्टी बढ़ाने की मांग वहां से हर बार हो रही है। झारखंड में infrastructure का विकास नहीं हुआ है। अगर वहां infrastructure का विकास करना है तो उसके लिए funds चाहिए और वह funds तभी आएंगे जब झारखंड को अपना हक मिलेगा और जब झारखंड को रॉयल्टी की रकम की जो परसेंटेज आज मिल रही है उससे ज्यादा मिलने लगेगी। यह उनका हक है, वे यह कोई भीख नहीं मांग रहे हैं। लेकिन, इसका भी इसमें अभी तक कतई उल्लेख नहीं है।

सर, वहां पंचायत चुनाव सालों से नहीं हुए हैं। बहुत सारे मसले हाई कोर्ट में थे, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में थे। वहां पंचायत चुनाव की नोटिस अब लगी है। 11वें और 12वें फाइनांस कमिशन का जो लाभ अन्य राज्यों को मिला, वह इसे नहीं मिला है। यह रकम हजारों करोड़ रुपयों की होती है और इसका लाभ इसे भी मिलना चाहिए, क्योंकि यहां पंचायती राज कायम नहीं हुआ था और इसलिए यह सारा कुछ हुआ है।

सर, दो मुद्दे और भी हैं। वहां IAS से लेकर, टीचर और पंचायत सेवक तक लगभग इतनी वैकेंसीज हैं कि लाखों पद खाली हैं। इन सारी वैकेंसीज को भरने का कार्यक्रम तुरंत शुरू करना चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं करने से प्रशासन आधा-अधूरा रहता है तथा इससे न तो राज्यों की योजना चल पाती है और न ही केन्द्र की योजना चल पाती है। मनरेगा की जो रिपोर्ट है, उसकी जो सोशल ऑडिट है, उसमें आपने देखा है कि झारखंड में किस तरह से काम हो रहा है। इसीलिए अगर झारखंड इसमें पीछे है तो उसमें ये वैकेंसीज एक बड़ा कारण हैं और इसी कारण से वहां यह फेल हुआ है।

सर, वहां पर दो बातें और भी हैं। रेल मंत्रालय अब तो सारे पश्चिमी बंगाल में ही concentrate कर रहा है। उसकी ओर से झारखंड के लिए प्रॉमिस किया गया था कि दुमका-जसीडीह नई रेल लाइन बनेगी, लेकिन वह नहीं बनी। कोडरमा-रांची वाया हजारीबाग रेल लाइन पर काम तो शुरू हुआ, लेकिन जिस धीमी गति से वहां काम चल रहा है, उससे ऐसा नहीं लगता कि नजदीक के समय में उस पर कभी रेल चलेगी।

सर, झारखंड देश का एक ऐसा प्रदेश है जिसका अटल जी के एक visionary leadership ने निर्माण किया। उसके तहत छत्तीसगढ़ का भी निर्माण हुआ और उत्तराखंड का भी निर्माण हुआ, लेकिन इन तीन राज्यों में से छत्तीसगढ़ और उत्तराखंड की तरक्की अपने parent states से अधिक गति से हो रही है। झारखंड में भी वह संभावना है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से कांग्रेस ने वहां एक ऐसी राजनीति खेली कि जिसके कारण वहां यदाकदा अस्थिरता पैदा हो गई। दूसरी बात यह है कि रॉयल्टी के बारे में, फाइनांस कमिशन के फंड्स के बारे में, रेल और infrastructure के बारे में झारखंड का हक है।

सर, मैं एक और बात का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं कि वह समूचा राज्य नक्सल से प्रभावित हुआ है और इसीलिए उस पर infrastructure के लिए विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। वहां अगर खेती की तरक्की करनी है तो उसके लिए इरिगेशन की जरूरत है। इसके लिए फंड्स कहां से आएंगे? वहां पर drinking water की सुविधा पहले से ही नहीं है, तो यह सुविधा वहां कैसे उपलब्ध होगी? इसके लिए मैं मांग करता हूं। यह एक Appropriation Bill है, इसमें यह प्रोविजन नहीं है और यह तो एक technicality है। मूल कल्पना यह है कि इससे झारखंड के आर्थिक नक्शे को हम बदलेंगे। अगर इसे बदलना है तो सेंटर को इस नए राज्य को, जिसको बने हुए अभी दस साल ही हुए हैं, स्थिर बनाने की जरूरत है तथा इसके लिए इसे विशेष फंड देने की भी जरूरत है। झारखंड की जो अपेक्षा है, उसकी जो potentiality है तथा वहां के लोगों का जो अधिकार है, वह अधिकार उनको तब तक पूरा नहीं मिलेगा, जब तक केन्द्र सरकार इस बारे में एक विशेष पैकेज झारखंड को नहीं देती। उसी की मांग करते हुए मैं अपनी बात को विराम देता हूं। धन्यवाद।

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Thank you, Sir. I stand here to speak on this Jharkhand Appropriation Bill, 2010. What my friend, Shri Javadekar, said was that the Congress destabilised the Government. They formed the unnatural alliance a couple of months ago and because of the inner contradictions they themselves offered and withdrew the Government. What has the Government done? In fact, in their own party there were two or three divisions here in Delhi. In Jharkhand, they had 18 MLAs and those 18 MLAs wanted different leaders and because of that they could not form the Government. At the last moment, the JMM came and pleaded with them it would support them. They could not do it. Even today the BJP leadership here is divided and they can't form a Government. That is why Jharkhand was brought under President's rule.

Sir, I, however, support Shri Javadekar on a few issues. He has brought forth issues like drought. Yes, Jharkhand is suffering from severe drought. In fact, today, I had talked to one of the senior advisors there and he has informed me that the memorandum is ready and they are sending it today. I think, by this evening somebody will be bringing it here. Sixteen districts have been recommended to be declared as drought affected. On 16th of this month, that is, on Monday - now six days are left - they are going to review and see what should be done in the case of the remaining eight districts. If they feel that the rain has failed there and the plantation has not taken place - there are certain parameters of 20 per cent or 25 per cent plantation, which has to be there - if these parameters are not met, they will recommend those eight districts also and the Government of India will be requested to declare the whole State of Jharkhand, all 24 districts, as drought affected. Jharkhand suffered last year very much. In all the rain failed 75 per cent of productivity. People hardly got 25 per cent productivity. They have got one single crop, mono crop, that is, paddy.

Sir, Jharkhand is a State which is least developed in the country. It is a State which has got least irrigation, that is, hardly six per cent

or seven per cent. So, it just depends on rainfall. There are a lot of dams that were being constructed for the last 20 years or 30 years. Bihar has considered Jharkhand as a colony. That is why it has not completed these dams. I request the Government of India to give a special package to Jharkhand just like it has given to the other States. Shri Inder

Kumar Gujral, when he was the Prime Minister, had given a package to Punjab. Similarly, we should be generous enough to give a package to Jharkhand to complete all the on-going dams so that those dams could be completed and once the ongoing dams are completed, Jharkhand will have an irrigation potential to the tune of 20 per cent and we will be able to start new small and medium scale dams. I don't want large dams because there will be displacements from a large area and a large number of people will lose their land and they again become landless labourers. So, we should definitely help Jharkhand.

Sir, Jharkhand was formed along with Chhattisgarh and Uttaranchal. Both the States have given a Bhawan each in New Delhi. Jharkhand is the only State to which they didn't give Jharkhand a Bhawan in New Delhi. So, you can imagine how we have been treated. Similarly, the other day also I have mentioned it, eight AIIMS like institutions have been announced by the Government of India in West Bengal, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Uttaranchal, Orissa, UP and all these States, except Jharkhand. So, this type of discrimination is not good. Jharkhand has a population of 3.5 crores and they require an AIIMS like institution. When the NDA Government was in power, they gave six AIIMS like institutions. When the NDA Government was there at the Centre and there was also a BJP-led Government in Jharkhand. Still they did not consider giving an AIIMS like institution to Jharkhand. I don't know why they discriminated Jharkhand. I would like to ask Shri Javadekar this.

Similarly, Jharkhand has hardly 21 lakh BPL card holders; whereas the actual number of poor families in Jharkhand is 25 lakhs. The neighbouring State Chhattisgarh, which has a population of 19 lakh, has got 37 lakh BPL card holders. Almost every family is getting 35 kilo grains there. I met the hon. Prime Minister yesterday. I raised this issue with him. I have given him in writing also. He has promised me to do the needful. I would again say here that all the poor people of Jharkhand should get BPL cards.

Similarly, as far as coal royalty is concerned, earlier, the coal royalty used to be 21 per cent. Then it was brought down to 20 per cent. There is a hybrid formula for coal royalty, because of which Jharkhand is suffering. Because of that the coal royalty has come down from 21 per cent to 13 per

cent. Effectively, it means, the Jharkhand State is losing Rs. 800 crores per annum. A poor State like Jharkhand cannot afford this loss. I have given it in writing to the Prime Minister yesterday. I would like to mention it here also. I have also raised it in the Standing Committee. Then again, on the 16th of this month, we have a Standing Committee meeting exclusively to deal with coal royalty. We will be demanding minimum 20 per cent royalty because Jharkhand does not have any other source of income. Industrialists do not want to go there. When Uttaranchal was formed, it was given special packages like sales tax exemption, exemption from excise, income tax and all sorts of things. Therefore, I demand that Jharkhand should also be given a special status at least for 10 years. It should be given exemption from all taxes. Only then Jharkhand can develop. That is my request to the Government, through you, Sir.

Now I come to the Mid-day Meal Scheme. Two years ago, when the President of India, Addressed both the Houses of Parliament, she said, "Mid-day Meal Scheme will be made universal". But you will be shocked to hear, Sir, that Mid-day Meal Scheme is still not universal all though right to education has been made a law; we have made it compulsory. Do you know, Sir, only the children who go to aided schools, local-body schools and Government schools get the mid-day meal? The children of remote tribal areas, primitive tribes and remote villages, when they go to private schools or other small schools, they don't get mid-day meals. What is this? Children are children. They all are children of India. They are not from Japan or Germany or the USA. Therefore, all the children of India, whether they are studying in Government schools or private schools, should be given mid-day meal. It should be made universal in true sense. Similarly, the RGGY Scheme is a very good scheme for rural electrification. But what has happened? When the DPR was prepared, I think, the officers who prepared it committed certain blunders. The capacity of transformers has been kept very low. Whenever the people

switch on the lights, the transformers burn out. People say, "क्या हमारे साथ मजाक करने के लिए बिजली लाए हैं?" I would request you to direct the Government to enhance the capacity of transformers so that people get continuous electricity. I

would also like to mention here that RGGY gives only single phase connections. Today a single phase connection is not of much use. It is just for one bulb only. People need three phase connection so that they can lift water. Of course, there is no rain in Jharkhand in the last three-four years. But the level of ground water is quite high. If we give them three phase connection, then they can lift water. In case rain fails in Jharkhand, then also they can look after their crops.

Sir, Shri Javadekar spoke about some railway lines in Jharkhand. When the State was formed, they had an understanding with the Railway Ministry to construct railway lines in all districts.

But what did they do? Knowing that it was a poor State, the Railway Ministry, at that time, might have thought of exploiting them. The ratio that they worked out with the Railways was 2:1; that is, the State was to contribute 66 per cent and the Railways would contribute only 33 per cent. But the Railways has signed MoUs, with all other States, on a 1:1 basis. I have given it in writing to the Railway Minister more than once. I have spoken about it in the House, and I have spoken to her personally also a number of times. So, through you, Sir, I would request that the Railway Ministry should consider this demand, and the ratio should be changed to 1:1.

Jharkhand is the only State in India which did not have Panchayati elections for the last 30 years. Now, the Panchayati Raj Bill is coming here. The Lok Sabha has passed it. I hope that our House will pass the Bill, and the State will be able to hold Panchayati elections. But then, since the Panchayati elections were not there in Jharkhand for the past several years, they have lost considerable amount of funds which was due to them under the Twelfth Finance Commission. It is something to the tune of Rs.3,500 crores. I demand that once Panchayati elections take place in Jharkhand, this amount of Rs.3,500 crores should be given to them.

Sir, ever since Jharkhand has come under the President's rule, there

has been a massive offensive against Naxalism. One hundred and eighteen Naxalites and ten office-bearers of their groups have been arrested with a lot of ammunitions. The Jharkhand State, which is under

President's rule, is trying to put law and order in place, which was not there when they were ruling. They encouraged Naxalites. It is because of the Naxalites that no infrastructure development work could be undertaken. There were a lot of problems. The Naxalites were demanding a lot of extortion money. All these things were happening, and the Government of the day was supporting all that. Sir, these are my few points. With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री समन पाठक (पश्चिमी बंगाल): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो झारखंड का एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल है, इस पर चर्चा करने के लिए मैं यहां खड़ा हुआ हूं। इस एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल को झारखंड विधान सभा में पास होना था, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आज हम लोग राज्य सभा में इस एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। सन् 2000 में यह झारखंड स्टेट बना था, उसके बाद से जो स्थिति वहां पर पैदा हो रही है, आज वहां अगर resources के हिसाब से देखें, तो वहां सबसे अच्छा resource of mining है। एग्रीकल्चर, फॉरेस्ट और जो भी खनिज पदार्थ वहां उपलब्ध हैं, उनके हिसाब से उस स्टेट को सबसे धनी होना चाहिए था, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आज दस साल के बाद अगर हम रिव्यू करें, तो पता चलता है कि एक छोटा राज्य बनाने से ही किसी समस्या का समाधान नहीं होता है। आज हमने देखा कि सन् 2000 में तीन छोटे स्टेट्स बने, उसका नतीजा यह है कि दस साल बाद भी हमें पार्लियामेंट में एक स्टेट के बजट पर बोलना पड़ रहा है, जो दुर्भाग्य की बात है। विभिन्न राजनीतिक पार्टियों के मेरे friends, मेरे colleagues, hon. Members, अगर मैं यह कहूं कि ये छोटे राज्य के विरोध में हैं, तो किसी भी पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश के लिए, पिछड़ी हुई जाति के लिए हमारा अपना नजरिया है। लेकिन अभी भी जो लोग ऐसी छोटी स्टेट्स बनाने के लिए सपोर्ट करते हैं, वे राजनीतिक फायदे के लिए ऐसा करते हैं। हमारे सामने यह एक उदाहरण है कि छोटे राज्य बनाने से किसी समस्या का समाधान नहीं होता बल्कि समस्याएं और बढ़ जाती हैं। अगर हम देखें तो आज झारखंड के अंदर न पंचायत के चुनाव हो पा रहे हैं न वहां पर कोई अन्य निर्वाचित निकाय है जिसके तहत कोई भी सुविधा - चाहे आईसीडीएस की हो अन्य कोई सुविधा हो, नहीं मिल पाती है। सर, मैडम ने अभी सही कहा है कि वहां पर कोई भी ऐसी सुविधा नहीं पहुंच पा रही है। वहां पर अभी तक पीडीएस सिस्टम ठीक नहीं है। राशन कार्ड, बीपीएल या ऐसी जो अन्य facilities हैं, चाहे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के प्रोजेक्ट हों या स्टेट के अपने प्रोजेक्ट हों, वे वहां नहीं पहुंच पा रहे हैं। महोदय, जो democratic structure है, वह structure ही वहां पर अभी तक स्थापित नहीं हुआ है, अभी तक

वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन है। मेरी हमारी पार्टी की ओर से सरकार से पुरजोर मांग है कि वहां जल्द से जल्द जो राजनैतिक प्रक्रिया है, जो parliamentary democratic प्रक्रिया है, वह प्रक्रिया लागू करनी चाहिए और वहां पर असेंबली के election होने चाहिए, पंचायत के election होने चाहिए। वहां पर local self government के जो भी elections हैं, उन elections के बाद निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों के द्वारा वहां पर सरकार चले, वहां पर गांव में जो भी डेवलपमेंट हो, वह उनके through हो। महोदय, अगर देखा जाए तो अभी भी राज्य के अंदर 75 प्रतिशत बच्चे कुपोषण के शिकार हैं। वहां पर कम से कम 90 प्रतिशत घरों में अभी तक बिजली, पानी या toilet की सुविधा नहीं पहुंची है। महोदय, झारखंड एक tribal state है, वहां पर ज्यादातर tribal लोग हैं। Traditional Forest Dwellers Act के तहत वहां पर जो traditional वनवासी हैं और जो tribes हैं, उनको वे सुविधाएं नहीं पहुंचाई जा सकीं, अभी तक वह ऐक्ट वहां पर लागू नहीं हुआ है। महोदय, झारखंड में जो resources हैं, जो उनके खनिज पदार्थ हैं, उनकी माइनिंग हैं, उनकी जिस तरह से black-marketing हो रही है, वहां पर जिस तरह से भ्रष्टाचार चल रहा है, इसके ऊपर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। वहां पर माइनिंग करके अवैध तरीके से जो खनिजों को बाहर ले जाया जाता है और जिस तरह से खनन से वहां के resources के संबंध में जो प्रॉब्लम आ रही है, उससे स्टेट की जो कपिटल है, उसको क्षति हो रही है - इस ओर भी ध्यान देना जरूरी है। इसके साथ-साथ ज्यादातर लोगों ने आज झारखंड से migrate करना शुरू कर दिया है, वे झारखंड से बाहर जा रहे हैं।... (समय की घंटी)... I am going to conclude, Sir. जो migration हो रहा है, जो बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है, वहां की ज्यादातर लड़कियों को बाहर ले जाकर domestic helper बनाकर या दूसरे तरीके से उनकी जो तस्करी की जा रही है, इन सबका एक ही कारण है - वहां पर राजनैतिक प्रक्रिया, parliamentary democratic प्रक्रिया न होने के कारण आज यह स्थिति बन गयी है। आज वहां की स्थिति के लिए सभी जिम्मेदार हैं। सरकार तो इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है ही, वहां पर जितनी भी राजनैतिक पार्टियां हैं, वे भी इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि वहां पर जल्द से जल्द इलेक्शन की प्रक्रिया शुरू हो और विधान सभा के चुनाव कराए जाएं। इसके साथ-साथ पंचायत और जो अन्य चुनाव के निकाय हैं, local self government है, उसको सुचारू रूप से चलाया जाए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri R.C. Singh. Take less than five minutes, please...(Interruptions)... All right. Up to five minutes.

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, पहली बात तो यह है कि मंत्री महोदय जो यह बिल लेकर आए हैं, यह तो जरूरी है ही इसलिए यह पास भी होगा, लेकिन मैं कुछ बातें इस संबंध में कहना चाहता हूं। सबसे पहली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि लोग अपना विकास खुद करते - ग्राम सभा

बनाकर, ब्लॉक में अपना representative भेजकर - यह बरसों से पंचायत चुनाव नहीं हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय इसको अविलम्ब चालू करवाने की जितनी

कोशिश कर सकते हैं, करें, ताकि लोग अपना विकास खुद कर सकें और अपने बारे में सोच सकें। दूसरी बात जो मुझे दुख के साथ यह कहनी पड़ती है कि झारखंड राज्य का गठन लगभग आज से करीब 9-10 साल पूर्व हुआ था और राष्ट्रपति शासन को लेकर नौ बार सरकार बदली गई। यहां जो भी सरकार आई, वह टेम्पोरेरी रही, जिससे यहां की जनता के साथ खिलवाड़ हुआ और झारखंड राज्य का विकास नहीं हो पाया। यह सबसे पिछड़ा इलाका है, जहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा संख्या में ट्राइबल लोग रहते हैं। यहां गांव नहीं के बराबर होते हैं, जंगलों में उनके घर होते हैं जिनको मीलों दूर पानी के लिए जाना पड़ता है। उनका विकास रूका हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय ने जो धन मांगा है, वहां के विकास के लिए, सड़क इत्यादि के लिए, यह काफी कम है लेकिन लगता है कि शीघ्र ही वहां चुनाव कराएंगे। इसलिए चुनाव होने के बाद वहां की सरकार होगी वह अपने अनुसार धन मुहैया कराने की बात करेगी। एक ऐसा राज्य, जिसको प्रकृति ने हिन्दुस्तान का मिनरली सबसे बड़ा धनी राज्य बनाया है, वहां तमाम चीजें प्रकृति ने दी हैं चाहे वह लोहा हो, कोयला हो, अभ्रक हो, माइका हो, सोना हो, चांदी हो या मिथेन गैस हो। इसके अलावा वहां का सबसे बड़ा भंडार है गोमियो, जो शायद पूरे हिन्दुस्तान को बारूद सप्लाई करता है। अब वही दूसरी जगह (कहां-कहां) जाता है मालूम नहीं, लेकिन पूरे हिन्दुस्तान को गोमियो ही बारूद सप्लाई करता है। फिर भी वहां के लोग खाने के अभाव में मरते हैं। वहां आज भी 50 प्रतिशत अशिक्षित लोग हैं। सर, गांवों में स्कूल नहीं होते हैं और जो स्कूल हैं, वे मीलों दूर होते हैं। सिर्फ पानी के लिए मीलों दूर नहीं जाना पड़ता है, उनको शिक्षा लेने के लिए भी मीलों दूर जाना पड़ता है। जंगल में पानी लेने के लिए अकेले-अकेले लड़कियां सिर पर घड़ा लेकर जाती हैं। वहां हेल्थ सेंटर प्रायः नहीं के बराबर हैं। सर, जहां पर 85 हजार गांव हैं, मात्र 35 हजार गांव ही सड़क से जुड़े हुए हैं, बाकी गांवों में सड़क नहीं है, विद्युत नहीं है, पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, इसलिए उनका त्वरित विकास करना चाहिए। जो हिन्दुस्तान के विकास के लिए अपना सब कुछ गंवा रहे हैं, उनका जो अधिकार था जल, जंगल और जमीन पर वह उनसे छीना जा रहा है। वे अगर जंगल में पत्ता बटोरने जाते हैं या मधु निकालने के लिए जाते हैं और मधु मक्खियों को भगाने के लिए पत्ता जलाते हैं, तो जंगल में आग लगाने के नाम पर उनको जेलों में बंद कर दिया जाता है। सैकड़ों की तादाद में ऐसी महिलाएं जेल में सड़ रही हैं। झारखंड की जेलों में महिलाओं की संख्या सबसे ज्यादा है। इस तरह से जो महिलाएं जंगल में काम करती हैं, उनको पकड़ कर जेलों में बंद कर दिया जाता है। तो इस पर तो जरूर विचार करना चाहिए। यदि उनको खाना मिलता, उनको रोजगार मिलता, उनको शिक्षा मिलती, उनके स्वास्थ्य की व्यवस्था होती तो शायद इस तरह की घटनाएं नहीं घटतीं। इस पर भी मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा।

सर, सबसे बड़े दुख की बात है कि वहां पर इरिगेटिड जमीन 1.57 लाख हेक्टेयर है, यानी उनका जो टोटल एरिया है उसका 8 प्रतिशत ही सिंचित जमीन है, जिसमें वे खेती कर सकते हैं। लेकिन झारखंड में सबसे ज्यादा बारिश होती है और उसके पानी को रोक करके खेती की व्यवस्था की जा सकती थी। तो वहां आधी जमीन ऐसी है जो खेती के लायक है, जिससे झारखंड के पूरे इलाके का विकास हो सकता था, जिसको सरकार नहीं कर रही है, यानी वहां जो लोग चुन करके आते हैं तथा साल, 6 महीने या 3 महीने की जो लोग सरकार बनाते हैं वे जनता के साथ खिलवाड़ करते हैं। इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूं कि वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन हटा कर अविलम्ब चुनाव कराया जाए। वहां फेयर इलेक्शन हो, वहां के लोग चुन कर आएँ और अपने भविष्य का फैसला, अपने प्रांत का फैसला वे खुद करें, इस तरह की एक व्यवस्था की जाए। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि झारखंड को एक विशेष पैकेज दे क्योंकि वहां के लोग बहुत ही गरीब हैं, उनकी दयनीय अवस्था है, जिससे वे अपने और अपने परिवार को चला सकें। सर, मैं अधिक समय नहीं लूंगा। लेकिन मैं आखिरी बात दोहरा कर कह रहा हूं कि झारखंड में पंचायत से लेकर ब्लॉक तक का चुनाव हो और झारखंड राज्य का चुनाव हो, जिसमें वे अपनी सरकार बनाएं और अपने तरीके से झारखंड का विकास कर सकें। धन्यवाद।

श्री धीरज प्रसाद साहू (झारखंड): सर, मैं झारखंड राज्य से आता हूं।... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आप इस पर बोलना चाहते हैं? आपने नाम नहीं दिया था।

श्री धीरज प्रसाद साहू: सर, नाम दिया था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): इसके लिए नहीं दिया, जनरल बजट के लिए दिया था। आपने इस पर बोलना है या जनरल बजट पर बोलना है?

श्री धीरज प्रसाद साहू: सर, मुझे दो मिनट बोलने का समय दे दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): ठीक है। आप बोलिए। आपकी पार्टी का छह मिनट का समय बाकी है, लेकिन आपने पहले नाम नहीं दिया था, इसलिए आपको नहीं बुलाया। आप दो मिनट बोल लीजिए।

श्री धीरज प्रसाद साहू (झारखंड): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूं। मैं झारखंड विनियोग विधेयक, 2010 का समर्थन करता हूं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान निम्नलिखित बिंदुओं पर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं।

महोदय, जब से झारखंड राज्य बना है, वहां पर अधिकतम समय एनडीए का शासन रहा है। इनके ही राज में भ्रष्टाचार का बीज बोया गया था और जितना भ्रष्टाचार फैला है, वह सब इनके राज की ही देन है। मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूं, आप जिनके नाम पर हल्ला कर रहे हैं, इनके राज में मंत्री भी थे, जब वह भ्रष्टाचार की बात करते हैं, तो उन्हें अपने घर में भी झांककर देख लेना चाहिए कि उनके घर में क्या हुआ, क्या नहीं हुआ? झारखंड में सब कुछ होते हुए भी हमारा राज्य गरीबी की ओर जा रहा है, इस तरफ सरकार की तरफ से कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। जहां तक मुझे पता है कि हिंडालको जैसी बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियां वहां पर मिनरल के काम में लगी हुई हैं, उनके द्वारा वहां पर अवैध रूप से खनन का पुरजोर कार्य चल रहा है। वहां पर आसपास में रहने वाले जितने भी गरीब लोग हैं, गरीब आदिवासी हैं, उनकी जमीन अवैध खनन के कारण बरबाद हो रही है। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि जो बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियां हैं, वे नियम, कानूनों को ताक कर रख कर, पैसे के बल पर वहां अवैध खनन के कार्य में लगी हुई हैं।

महोदय, वहां पर बिजली की बहुत समस्या है। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए झारखंड को विशेष बजट दिया जाना चाहिए, जिससे कि वहां के पिछड़े इलाकों में बिजली पहुंचाई जा सके तथा पिछड़े ग्रामीण इलाके में रहने वाले लोगों का जीवन स्तर सुधारा जा सके....।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have not give your name earlier. I have allowed you only for two minutes.

श्री धीरज प्रसाद साहू: महोदय, झारखंड के कई जिलों में, कई सालों से सूखे की स्थिति है।...(समय की घंटी)... इस साल भी बारिश नहीं के बराबर है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार के द्वारा झारखंड को एक विशेष पैकेज दिया जाए..।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आपने पहले नाम नहीं दिया था, लेकिन मैंने दो मिनट बोलने का समय दिया है।

श्री धीरज प्रसाद साहू: सर, ठीक है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आपको पहले नाम देना चाहिए था, यह आपको मालूम है।

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank all the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion, gave their valuable suggestions and

made their observations. Before replying to the specific queries raised, I would like to highlight some features of these Supplementary Demands. Sir, by virtue of the proclamation issued under article 356 of the Constitution of India on 1st June, 2010, the powers of the Legislature of the State of Jharkhand are exercisable by or under the authority of the Parliament. The statement of Supplementary Demands of the State of Jharkhand for the financial year 2010-11 had accordingly been placed before the Lok Sabha and they were voted by the House on August 6, 2010.

The Jharkhand Appropriation Bill, 2010 has also been passed by the other House. The State of Jharkhand has sought additional demands worth Rs. 1242.71 crores in its first supplementary of the current fiscal year. These demands have been necessitated on account of some emergent needs like grants awarded by the Thirteenth Finance Commission, implementation of the recommendations of the Padmanabhan Committee in respect of the judicial officers, special project for connectivity of small rural hamlets in 11 Left Wing Extremist affected districts and maintenance of roads and bridges. The Non-Plan expenditure including the charged expenditure is going to increase by an amount of Rs. 652.01 crores. The Plan Budget is proposed to be augmented by an additional amount of Rs. 590.70 crores. As against this demand of Rs. 1242.71 crores, Rs. 728.30 crores is to be received as the Thirteenth Finance Commission Grant, Rs. 19.81 crores by way of surrender and reallocation of the State Plan outlays and Rs. 75.91 crores will be received as Central share. Thus, the additional burden on the State exchequer has been estimated at Rs. 418.69 crores i.e. Rs. 198.69 crores in Non-Plan and Rs. 220 crores for Plan expenditure. The additional burden is expected to be met through additional resource mobilization by way of better tax enforcement. Sir, I will come to the questions raised by some of the hon. Members. Shri Javadekar and Madam Rebello raised the question of drought. Sir, as of today, out of 24 districts, 12 districts have been declared as drought affected where rainfall in June and July was less than 50 per cent.

Declaring a particular district as drought affected is in the domain of the local Government. If more districts are to be covered, let the State Government take the decision. Another question was raised by Mr. Singh, Mr. Pathak, Mr. Javadekar and Madam Rebello about Panchayat elections. Sir, it is true that elections to the

Panchayati Raj institutions have not been held for many years. The State Government is committed to hold Panchayat elections by the end of this year. Necessary amendments in the State Panchayati Raj Act are being moved in the current session of the Parliament. Mr. Pathak also raised a question that the State does not have any local elected bodies. Sir, I would inform the hon. Member that in the urban local bodies, elections were held in all the urban bodies in Jharkhand and are newly elected.

Panchayat elections are going to be held, as I said, by the end of this year. Sir, Shri Javadekar has also raised a question regarding steps to be taken to fill-up a large number of vacancies. Sir, the State Government has constituted the Staff Selection Commission to fill-up the large number of vacancies in Grade-III posts. An IAS officer has been appointed as its Chairman. Two Members have also been appointed. This has been done in the last month of July, 2010.

Sir, the status of Railway projects have also been raised by Shri Javadekar and Ms. Rebello. Against the RE cost of Rs. 3,292 crores, the State Government has already released Rs. 1,191 crores to the Railways. This year Budget has a provision of Rs. 126 crores. This will also be released to Railways in due course of time. The total length of these projects is around 545 kms.

Mr. Pathak has also raised about the implementation of the Forest Dwellers Act. Sir, so far, 8,700 forest dwellers have been given titles over an area of 14,633 acres of forest land.

Sir, certain other suggestions have also been made by the hon. Members. I have noted them. They have raised their concern on some issues. I have noted them and they will be conveyed to the State Government.

With these words, I request the House to consider the Supplementary Demands for Grants for fiscal year 2010-11 for the State of Jharkhand and the Jharkhand (Appropriation) Bill, 2010, and may be returned to the Lok

Sabha.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The question is:

That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jharkhand for the services of the financial year 2010-11, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): 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.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and motion was adopted.

The Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2010

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2010-11, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I rise to initiate the discussion on the first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants. A cash additionality of Rs. 54,589 crores has been proposed, which is approximately five per cent of the total budgeted expenditure in BE 2010-11. Besides this, there are proposals for technical supplementaries amounting to Rs. 13,705 crores, which are being matched by savings or enhanced receipts, recoveries and token provision of Rs. 0.58 crores for expenditure relating to new instrument of service and will be met from the savings available within the same section of the Demand.

It is our endeavour to provide for the additional requirement in critical expenditure areas, like, social sector expenditures, security-related expenditure, and infrastructure-related expenditure upfront. This is to ensure that the entire working session is available for proper utilization of funds. And, for this reason, we have chosen not to wait for the revised estimates stage.

The question was proposed.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी ने जो Appropriation Bill No. 4, 2010 प्रस्तुत किया है, उस पर आपने मुझे बोलने की अनुमति दी, उसके लिए धन्यवाद।

6.00 P.M.

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, वैसे आम तौर पर राज्य सभा में जब Appropriation Bill पर चर्चा होती है, तो माननीय वित्त मंत्री उपस्थित रहते हैं, लेकिन आज राज्य मंत्री हैं। राज्य मंत्री महोदय मेरे मित्र भी हैं, मेरे स्टेट के भी हैं और मेरे पड़ोसी भी हैं। He is three-in-one for me.

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं अनुदान की पूरक मांगों पर बोलने के लिए प्रस्तुत हूँ। आम तौर पर सदन में यह परंपरा रही है कि हम सरकार की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए इन grants को स्वीकार करें और सरकार से हम अपेक्षा करते हैं कि वह जनता की आशाओं को पूरा करे। हम अपना काम तो कर देते हैं, सदन में उनकी demands आती हैं, उनको हम पास कर देते हैं, लेकिन सरकार जनता की आशाओं को पूरा नहीं कर पाती। इससे लगता है कि यूपीए की सरकार ने जनता की आशाओं और अपेक्षाओं को पूरी तरह से भुला दिया है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, देश की जो हालत है, उस पर एक शायर ने बहुत सटीक टिप्पणी की है, चार लाइनें लिखी हैं। वह वास्तव में जनता की वर्तमान परिस्थिति का सीधा-सादा वर्णन है, जिसे मैं आपकी आज्ञा से पढ़ना चाहता हूँ।

जो कभी पूरी न हो सकी, वह आस हूँ मैं

जो कभी पूनम न देख सकी, वह रात हूँ मैं

जिन्दगी कह कर न अपमान करो मेरा

जो बिन कफन चल रही वह लाश हूँ मैं।

वास्तव में देश की जनता की हालत यही है। यह वेदना है जनता की, जो शायर ने अपने शब्दों में व्यक्त की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जनता जिस प्रकार की वेदना से निकल रही है, उससे सारे सांसद महोदय, जो यहां बैठे हैं, सरकार में या सरकार से बाहर, वे सब इस बात से सहमत हैं।

मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि दीवारों पर लिखा हुआ पढ़ो कि देश की जनता महंगाई की मार से कितनी पीड़ित है, त्रस्त है। पानी सिर के ऊपर से निकल रहा है और उनकी सारी आशाओं पर पानी फिर रहा है। हताशा, निराशा, बेरोजगारी और महंगाई ने नक्सलवाद को, माओवाद को और आतंकवाद को जन्म दिया है। आप यह कह कर पेट की भूख शांत नहीं कर सकते कि देखो विकास की दर 9% से ज्यादा हो रही है। पेट की भूख की आग में आपकी यह विकास दर भस्म हो जाएगी, इस बात को समझने की आवश्यकता है। भूखा पेट जब कभी बदला लेने पर उतारू होता है, वह अपना पेट भरने के लिए क्रांति पर उतर आता है, उस समय कोई भी सरकार उसके सामने टिक नहीं सकती है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कोढ़ में खाज का काम मत किया करिए। पहले से ही महंगाई के कारण जनता त्रस्त है, ऊपर से आपने पेट्रोल और डीजल के दाम बढ़ा कर वही कहावत पूरी की है। यह राजस्थानी कहावत है, हमारे नमो नारायण जी और अश्व अली जी इस कहावत को समझते हैं कि कोढ़ में खाज का क्या मतलब होता है। जब किसी व्यक्ति को कोढ़ में खाज हो जाती है, तो वह बड़ा परेशान होता है। आज जनता की हालत वही है। महंगाई के मारे वह पहले से ही परेशान है, लेकिन पेट्रोल और डीजल के दाम बढ़ा कर आपने और भी ज्यादा परेशानियों को जन्म दे दिया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हर भारतीय के आगे एक सवाल है कि वह क्या करे? उसके पास पहला ऑप्शन तो यह है कि वह महंगाई की मार से मरे, दूसरा ऑप्शन यह है कि मिलावटी चीजें खा-खा कर मरे और तीसरा ऑप्शन यह है कि भ्रष्टाचार की भंडी में अपने आप को डाल कर तिल-तिल कर जले। महंगाई, भ्रष्टाचार और मिलावट, इन तीनों चीजों ने आज आम आदमी को इतना प्रताड़ित कर रखा है, परेशान कर रखा है कि वह इस जंजाल से मुक्ति का कोई रास्ता नहीं देखता।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय बहुत अनुभवी हैं, मैं उनका बड़ा आदर करता हूँ, वह मेरे परम मित्र भी हैं और देश के अन्दर उनकी प्रतिष्ठा भी है। हम सभी को वित्त मंत्री महोदय से बड़ी उम्मीद थी। मैं नमो नारायण जी के माध्यम से उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि चुनाव से पहले इस बात की बड़ी चर्चा थी कि विदेशों में भारतीयों का 72 लाख करोड़ रुपया जमा है। इस बारे में बड़ा हल्ला मचा था। चुनाव में आप लोग इस बात को कह रहे थे कि हम विदेशों से इस रुपये को लाने की कोशिश करेंगे, लेकिन चुनाव के बाद उस 72 लाख करोड़ रुपये के बारे में चर्चा बिल्कुल बंद हो गई।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कितना बड़ा देश है और कितना मालदार देश है कि इसको 72 लाख करोड़ रुपये की चिंता ही नहीं है, किसी सरकार के कान पर इसके बारे में जूँ भी नहीं रेंगती। चुनाव में चर्चा करते हैं, लेकिन उसके बाद इस चर्चा को भूल जाते हैं। मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई न कोई उपाय करिए, जिससे यह पैसा वापिस आने का कोई बंदोबस्त हो सके।

महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक और बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। सरकार के जो tax revenue outstanding dues हैं, मेरे पास सितम्बर, 2009 के तक के आंकड़े हैं। आदरणीय मंत्री जी, मेरे पास डायरेक्ट टैक्सिज के फिगर्स हैं, जिनके अनुसार tax revenue outstanding dues 1 लाख 98 हजार करोड़ रुपया है, यानी टैक्स का इतना रुपया लेना बाकी है। कॉर्पोरेट जगत के अंदर यह 1 लाख 33 हजार करोड़ है और प्राइवेट इंडीवीज्वल्स के पास 65 हजार करोड़ रुपया बाकी है।

महोदय, क्या यह रुपया वसूल नहीं किया जा सकता है? यह क्यों एक्जमुलेट हो रहा है? क्यों नहीं हमारी सरकार ऐसा मैकेनिज्म या फास्ट ट्रैक सिस्टम बनाती है, जिससे लोगों में यह जो टैक्स का रुपया बाकी रह जाता है, वह वापस आ सके? वह रुपया फिर कोर्ट में या लम्बे समय की अवधि में चला जाता है और वसूल नहीं हो पाता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप टैक्स का वह रुपया वसूल नहीं करोगे, तो बाद में जिन कॉर्पोरेट के लोगों के या इंडीवीज्वल्स के टैक्स आउटस्टैंडिंग इयूज हैं, वह शायद आपको बाद में भी नहीं मिलेंगे। वह या तो विदेशों में चला जाएगा या वह अपनी सारी सम्पत्ति बेचकर आपसे अलग हो जाएगा और आप उनसे एक पैसा भी वसूल नहीं कर सकते। मैं सरकार से रिकवैस्ट करता हूँ, मैं किसी की आलोचना नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं सरकार को कंक्रिट सजेशन दे रहा हूँ कि ऐसी आउटस्टैंडिंग, जहां दो-दो लाख करोड़ रुपए आउटस्टैंडिंग हैं, वहां पर सरकार क्यों नहीं कुछ प्रयास करके इस आउटस्टैंडिंग को वसूल करने का प्रयास करती, ताकि उससे जनता को राहत मिल सके। अगर वह पैसा मिल जाएगा तो आपको टैक्स नहीं बढ़ाना पड़ेगा, आप महंगाई को कम कर सकेंगे। आप और भी अनेक साधनों से जनता को राहत दे सकेंगे, लेकिन सरकार इन कामों को नहीं करती। इसी के कारण जनता के ऊपर टैक्स पर टैक्स लगता जाता है और महंगाई भी बढ़ती जाती है।

महोदय, एक और दूसरा बहुत गंभीर विषय आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। आज बिहार, उड़ीसा, झारखंड, मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ माओवादियों के चंगुल में फंस गए हैं और हिंसा के दौर में चल रहे हैं। मैं एक चीज माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं, वे उनकी आंखें खोलने के लायक होंगे। महोदय, आप ताज्जुब करेंगे, मुझे जानकारी है कि छत्तीसगढ़ में कॉर्पोरेट जगत से टैक्स कलेक्शन 93 परसेंट ज्यादा हुई है, यानी वहां पर कॉर्पोरेट जगत की आमदनी 93 परसेंट ज्यादा हुई है। इसी तरह बिहार में टैक्स की, आमदनी की ग्रोथ 73 परसेंट है। इसी प्रकार से मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ में आमदनी से जो टैक्स कलेक्शन है, वह 200 प्रतिशत ज्यादा है। मैं सारे आर्थिक विषयों के जानकार लोगों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर बिहार, छत्तीसगढ़, मध्यप्रदेश और झारखंड प्रांतों में कॉर्पोरेट जगत की या individuals की इतनी बड़ी ग्रोथ हो रही है, इतनी आमदनी हो रही है, तो यह पैसा कहां जा रहा है? वहां पर माओवाद क्यों पनप रहा है, वहां पर आदिवासी हथियार उठाने को क्यों मजबूर है और यह पैसा किन हाथों में इकट्ठा हो रहा है, इन सबका जवाब सरकार को देना होगा। अगर यह पैसा ऐसे लोगों के हाथों में इकट्ठा हो रहा है जो आदिवासियों का भला नहीं कर सकते हैं, आप स्वयं भी एक आदिवासी हैं, आप इस बात का अंदाजा कर सकते हैं कि जिस सरकार में आमदनी के इतने बड़े जरिए इन चारों प्रांतों में हैं, वहां पर फिर इस प्रकार से आतंकवाद पनपने का क्या कारण है। मैं इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि असमान वृद्धि, असमानता

वाली वृद्धि दर हमें कहां ले जाकर छोड़ेगी, यह हमें मालूम नहीं है। यह असमान वृद्धि हमें खा जाएगी। एक तरफ आमदनी बढ़ रही है, तो दूसरी तरफ उसी स्टेट के अंदर आतंकवाद पनप रहा है, बेरोजगार नौजवान भटक रहा है। आखिर इसका जवाब कौन देगा? आखिर इस समस्या का समाधान कौन करेगा? जो सरकार में है, उनको यह करना होगा। मैं इसलिए सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस बात की जांच की जानी चाहिए। असमान वृद्धि कायम नहीं होनी चाहिए। असमान वृद्धि दर को रोका जाना चाहिए। अगर यह वृद्धि दर इसी प्रकार से होती रहेगी तो एक तरफ तो हजारों करोड़ लोग पैदा हो जाएंगे और दूसरी तरफ नौजवान आतंकवादी या माओवादी बनते चले जाएंगे। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम सैद्धांतिक रूप से इन चीजों को रोकने के लिए कदम उठाएं।

महोदय, मैं आपसे एक दूसरा निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ये Appropriation Bill लेकर आए हैं, इनकी आमदनी बढ़ रही है। आपने अपने बजट में टैक्सेज के बारे में जो कल्पना की थी, उसमें आपको 1 लाख 7 हजार करोड़ रुपये आपके टैक्स की, रेवेन्यू की कलैक्शन ज्यादा हुई है। आपने 3जी स्पेक्ट्रम की जो नीलामी की, जो आपके बजट के अनुसार 35 हजार करोड़ रुपये की थी, उसमें आपको 87 हजार करोड़ रुपये मिले। आपकी आमदनी बढ़ रही है, सरकार घाटे में नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी सरकार दिवालिया है। सरकार फिर भी टैक्स बढ़ा रही है, सरकार फिर भी राहत देने का तैयार नहीं है। इसके साथ ही लोगों को जो रोजगार मिलना चाहिए, उसे देने के लिए सरकार फिर भी कोई मंशा बनाकर नहीं चल रही है। आखिर, जब सरकार की आमदनी बढ़ रही है, सरकार की टैक्स की आमदनी बढ़ रही है और अगर सब तरफ से उसको पैसा प्राप्त हो रहा है, तो फिर वह पैसा ठीक ढंग से क्यों नहीं खर्च हो रहा है? महोदय, उसका कारण यह है कि आमदनी होती है, पैसा आता है, विकास हो रहा है, लेकिन वह सब भ्रष्टाचार की जड़ में चला जाता है।

उसके कारण वहां का बेरोजगार जवान वैसे का वैसे ही और गरीब आदमी की सारी की सारी परिस्थितियां और उसकी गरीबी की हालत वैसे ही बनी है। महोदय, मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि जब इस प्रकार से आपकी आमदनी के स्रोत बढ़ रहे हैं, तो आपको टैक्स में बढ़ोत्तरी करने की बजाय टैक्स में राहत देने का काम करना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक और विषय आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं। भोपाल गैस कांड में 25 हजार लोग मरे थे, मैं उस पर बहस नहीं कर रहा हूं और इस पर सारे काले कारनामे जो पीछे हुए, उसकी बहस अभी नहीं है। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि ये जो 25 हजार लोग मरे थे, उनके लिए आपने पैकेज देने की बात की थी, उनको

राहत देने की बात की थी और उनको मदद करने की बात की थी, लेकिन इन हजारों लोगों की मौत के बाद, जो गैस पीड़ित तकलीफ पा रहे हैं, उनके लिए आपने इस Appropriation Bill में केवल मात्र 669 करोड़ रुपये ही दिए हैं। आप इसमें एक बड़ा पैकेज देते ताकि वहां के लोगों को राहत मिलती, वहां के लोगों में आशा पैदा होती कि आज 25 साल के बाद भी संसद और सरकार में हमारी कोई सुनने वाला है। यह 669 करोड़ रुपये "ऊंट के मुंह में जीरा" जैसा होगा, इससे वहां क्या होने वाला है? इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस बात पर ध्यान देकर एक बड़ा पैकेज भोपाल गैस पीड़ितों की सहायता के लिए जितनी जल्दी हो, घोषित करे।

मैं एक दूसरी बात और पूछता हूं। वित्त मंत्री जी, आपने सुगर डेवलपमेंट फंड के लिए 800 करोड़ का provision किया है, जबकि गैस पीड़ितों के लिए, जो 20-25 हजार लोग मर गये, उनके लिए आपने 669 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है? सुगर के लोगों ने बहुत पैसा कमाया है क्योंकि पिछले दिनों जो सुगर 15 रुपये थी, वह 40-45 रुपये हो गयी थी। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि उन लोगों के लिए डेवलपमेंट फंड क्या है। मैं फंड का विरोधी नहीं हूं, लेकिन मैं यह चाहता हूं कि जहां पर स्कोप हो सकता है, वहां पर पैसे के दुरुपयोग को रोकना चाहिए और ऐसी जगह पैसा देना चाहिए जहां पीड़ित लोगों की मदद हो। वास्तव में बात इसी तरह की होनी चाहिए, लेकिन हमारी सरकार दूसरे ढंग से काम करती है। उसे सुगर डेवलपमेंट फंड की तो चिन्ता है, लेकिन गैस पीड़ितों की चिन्ता नहीं है। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं गैस पीड़ितों की सहायता के लिए आप किसी को दें, किसी को न दें, यह आपकी इच्छा है, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूं कि आप गैस पीड़ितों की मदद के लिए बड़ा पैकेज, जो प्रधानमंत्री ने घोषित किया था, उसे जल्दी से जल्दी देने की कोशिश करें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक और निवेदन यह है कि यह यूपीए की सरकार जब केन्द्र में आयी तो उसने आम जनता से वादा किया था कि हम आपको दो रुपये, तीन रुपये में गेहूँ देंगे और right to food देंगे, लेकिन अभी तक तो ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं बना, जिसमें बीपीएल के लोगों को दो रुपये या तीन रुपये में अनाज मिल सके। उस कानून की चर्चा सदन में जरूर होती है, लेकिन अभी तक उस कानून की व्याख्या नहीं आयी। वह कानून कब बनेगा, यह मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन उस कानून के बनने तक हजारों लोग भूख से पीड़ित होकर मरेंगे, तो उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार होगा? सरकार को चाहिए कि उसने जो वादा किया था, कानून कैसा बनता है या कब बनता है, यह मालूम नहीं, लेकिन कानून बनने के पहले भी सरकार ऐसा प्रावधान कर सकती है जिसमें गरीब को अनाज जल्दी से जल्दी और सस्ती दर पर प्राप्त हो जाए, लेकिन यह सरकार नहीं सुन रही है। मुझे नहीं लगता कि इस बजट के

अंदर इन्होंने food के बारे में जो सब्सिडी देने का फैसला किया था, उसके बारे में कोई प्रावधान रखा है, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि अगर प्रावधान है तब भी और अगर नहीं है तब भी जनता को सस्ता अनाज देने का काम सरकार को तुरंत करना चाहिए। अपने वादे को पूरा करने के लिए, जो जनता के साथ आपका हाथ चला था, उसको जरा आप ध्यान में रखिए, वरना फिर जनता को बदलने में देर नहीं लगती है क्योंकि जनता यही जानती है कि कौन वादाखिलाफी कर रहा है। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

महोदय, अब एक अंतिम बिंदु यह है कि अभी पिछले दिनों मैंने सुना और हम अखबारों में यह पढ़ रहे थे कि हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय जीएसटी लगाने के बारे में बड़े जोर-शोर से लगे हुए हैं। वे जीएसटी लगाएं या न लगाएं, यह उनका फैसला होगा, लेकिन मुझे इस संबंध में इतना निवेदन करना है कि प्रांतों में जो सरकारें हैं, जो कि सभी बड़ी पार्टियों की हैं, चाहे वे कांग्रेस की हों, बीजेपी की हों या बाकी लोगों की हों, उन्होंने अभी तक जीएसटी के बारे में अपना मंतव्य साफ नहीं किया है। GST लगाने से पहले राज्य सरकारें जानना चाहती हैं कि इससे उनके अधिकारों और उनकी स्वायत्तता पर किसी प्रकार का असर तो नहीं पड़ेगा। वे इस बारे में आश्वस्त होना चाहते हैं। चाहे किसी भी प्रांत की सरकार को, वह चाहती है कि इस पर केन्द्र सरकार आश्वस्त करे कि उनकी स्वायत्तता पर, उनकी Autonomy पर, उनके और किसी भी प्रकार के अधिकारों पर कोई हनन नहीं होगा। GST लागू करने से पहले वित्त मंत्री सारे मुख्य मंत्रियों से चर्चा करके इसका निर्णय करें। इसमें जल्दीबाजी न करें। यह देश की एकता, अखण्डता और सेन्ट्रल एवं स्टेट्स के बीच सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंध से संबंध रखता है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आप इस बारे में जल्दीबाजी में कोई निर्णय न करें। इस पर एक सर्वसम्मति निर्णय ढूंढने की कोशिश करें और सर्वसम्मति निर्णय हो, तब आप इसको लागू करें। इसमें किसी को आपत्ति नहीं होगी।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपके revenue income के sources बढ़ रहे हैं, इसलिए आवश्यक यह है कि आप इस बढ़ती इनकम के ऊपर जनता को राहत देने के लिए पेट्रोल और डीजल के दाम कम करें। मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि भोपाल गैस कांड के लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा दें। मेरा तीसरा निवेदन यह है कि विदेशों में जमा धनराशि को इकट्ठा करने के लिए कोई mechanism बनाने का प्रयास करें और इसको प्रारंभ करें। मैं इन्हीं बातों के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। आपने Appropriation Bill के संबंध में मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Jesudasu Seelam, not present. Shri Shantaram Laxman Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, I support the Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2010. The Bill seeks to charge from the Consolidated Fund of India Rs.68,294.35 crore for as many as 105 services which covers most of the Departments of the Government. But we must keep in mind that we are running a coalition Government. I have been saying in the past also that if a coalition Government is to be run and Budget is to be distributed throughout the country in a proper manner, then there must be an amendment in the Constitution on the running of coalition Government. Conflicts can be avoided by proper regulation. Our forefathers did not conceive any coalition Government, but coalition Government appears to stay here. Therefore, there is a need to amend the Constitution of the country so that each political party which is a part of the Government understands its responsibility. It is also necessary to have a smooth functioning of the coalition Government. Secondly, Sir, there is a lot of regional imbalance which is taking place, whether it is a State ruled by the Congress or otherwise. The reason for this is that there is a tendency among the Ministers to allocate 70 to 80 per cent of funds to one constituency of a Minister of a particular Department. How can you avoid it? Hardly 20 per cent of the funds remained for other constituencies. This may be the experience of many States. Therefore, budget of every Department should be laid down in the Constitution and should be distributed according to that. Otherwise, there is no bar or law as to how it should be done. It is left to the Minister or the Department which allot fund to one particular area only. If it is not avoided, there will be regional imbalance as we see in many States. Therefore, something has to be done. Then, Sir, if funds are to be properly distributed, money has to go to people. As Rajiv Gandhi once said, only fifteen paise out of one rupee go to people. One of the methods of distributing money equally is to strengthen our anti-

corruption law and execute it effectively. Our 1998 law on corruption is quite good and if it is sincerely executed by the State Governments, I think the scenes that we see today in many parts of the country may not be there. Suppose, Rs.100 crores are spent and if we get the result of only Rs.25 crores, what are we going to do?

Therefore, this law on corruption has to be strengthened, has to be implemented effectively if we want hundred out of hundred crores to reach to the concerned people. At least, 90 per cent should go to the concerned people. A gap of 10 per cent is understandable. At least, 90 per cent of the amount allotted should go to the projects for which it is meant with sincerity, dedication and honesty.

Secondly, transparency has come in the Government functioning mainly because of the Internet and because of our Right to Information Act. We must admit that the Right to Information Act has been a revolutionary step and lot of transparency has come. Of course, sometimes, the Government officers have to suffer because they get engaged only in supplying information. But, despite that, the advantages of this Act are very much there. Hence, transparency has come. Now, more transparency should come in all the Government schemes and all the Government decisions. People must know each and every decision of the Government so that they can be vigilant and can be benefited by effective implementation of the schemes.

Then, Sir, we see violence in many places. Not necessarily, but one of the reasons is that our youth are unemployed. If we give employment to youth in their own States, they feel a sense of responsibility. If somebody asks for job in their own State, I don't think that it is narrow mindedness. We should not look at it from that angle. If we always talk about national outlook, it is not a correct thing. I remember that Indiraji had said that people must get jobs nearer to their homes. We see that Central Government agencies like airports, railways, port trust, etc., don't give any consideration to local people in their recruitment. If these agencies give consideration to local people, then they will also think that these are not the Central Government bodies, but they are their own bodies. They will take it that way. Therefore, we should see that local people get jobs in the local areas. If this principle is followed, there is nothing wrong in it; no narrow thinking is involved in

this. If we do it, then much of the unrest that we see in various districts can be avoided.

Then, I would like to speak about Government packages. Many times, the Government gives packages in the form of flood relief, or, sometimes in the normal circumstances. But, it appears that

after announcement, there is a long procedure for getting that money. Supposing, my State gets a package of so many crores, I would think that the next week, the money would reach the State. But, it is not so. There is a procedure. This procedure has to be simplified. All those concerned have to see that money goes to the State. But, in this process, if we start only corresponding by letters after letters, clarifications after clarifications, then, the money will never reach the concerned State. Today, in the times of Internet, communication should be done electronically. Replies can be sought electronically. Decisions can be given electronically. Therefore, wherever packages are announced, more so, in case of natural disasters, those packages must reach the concerned areas in the shortest possible time.

Now, I will come to some problems of my State. I would like to mention that Goa is a small State. It is a small area with beautiful nature. But, the land being scarce, there are so many land sharks coming there purchasing land after land, villages after villages and we have no law to control them. Constitution comes in the way of the State Government. Goa Government tried to enact a law to control the sale of land. But, ultimately, this law was not assented to because it violates the provisions of the Constitution. Therefore, Sir, Goa needs protection under article 371. If article 371 is amended, and the Legislature of Goa is empowered to enact legislation to protect the land, then, Sir, much of our problem will be solved. There are villages in Goa which are totally isolated from the country. I won't like to mention but it is a fact. One or two villages have been captured by Russians. Others just can't enter. They have taken over their business. They have taken common man's business also of plying motorcycles. Russians do it. I mean, this is violating FEMA rules, or, other rules which require foreigners for trading. This should be controlled.

Then, Sir, Special Category status is given to certain States. I think, as on today, eleven States are covered under this. Special

Category status is not given by any Constitutional amendment, but it is given only by Executive instructions, or, Executive orders. It is the demand of my State to confer upon it Special Category status. After getting Statehood, in principle, for, at least,

five to ten years, every State should be declared as Special Category State so that it can stand on its own legs. Therefore, Sir, Goa's request should be considered in this regard.

I am giving you another example of Doordarshan, which you won't believe. Sir, Panaji is the capital of the State. Panaji has hosted the International Film Festival. Can you believe that Doordarshan, Panaji does not have a facility of a news bulletin? Can anybody imagine this? It is shocking. But Doordarshan, Panaji has no news bulletin of its own although we have hosted international film festival. The then Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shri Anand Sharma, while inaugurating the Doordarshan studio, announced that we will have news bulletin. After that, Prasar Bharati said, we have no such proposal. Now, we do not know the meaning of Prasar Bharati's independence of the Information Ministry. Prasar Bharati could not manage its own affairs, and, they are just denying that they have no proposal from Goa to start a news bulletin. This is a small example of how the machinery functions. *(Interruptions)* No, no. Anand Sharmaji announced it. But today, I am told that Prasar Bharati, and, it is on record, does not listen to the Ministry. It is a fact. It says, we are independent; we will decide whether you require a news bulletin or not. They don't listen, and the Ministry is helpless before Prasar Bharati, and, Prasar Bharati themselves cannot do anything. It is better that Prasar Bharati is wound up and the entire powers are given back to the Information Ministry.

Sir, as I said, delays take place and many projects get over budgeted over a period of time. A project costing Rs. 50 crore will cost Rs. 500 crore, if it is not finished in time. The Government has got some Rules of Business. Once I was told that these Rules, which are framed under Constitution of India, are confidential in nature, and, they are marked as 'confidential'. I am not aware whether these Rules have been amended in recent times. There is obviously a need that these Rules of Business of the Government of India should be amended so that files move faster,

files are processed electronically, and, decisions are taken faster. Therefore, there is a need of doing this.

Sir, we do not lack legislations. There is hardly any area where we do not have a law. But there is much legislation which requires very small amendments to make them effective. Therefore, there is

a need for a Special Session only to pass amendments to certain legislation, which is a must. We know, for passing two or three legislation, what trouble you have to take, and, what is the situation. Hardly, five to six legislation get passed and that too after much difficulty. Therefore, my request is that a Special Session, maybe of two to three weeks, may be called.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First identify them.

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, there are 230 Bills pending.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: I will do that, Sir. At least, if those Bills are passed, it will be a great job.

Lastly, Sir, I would say that in the coming days, this country, with all said and done, with all difficulties, is going to go further and further, march ahead and ahead, and, in such circumstances, cooperation of the Opposition parties is very much required.

I appeal to them to decide on our decisions on merit. Don't go by political considerations. If we are taking a right decision, please support us, and let the country move forward. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, we all know that at this stage the Appropriation Bill will be passed. Why is there such a huge amount of appreciation of Rs.68,000 crores within a short span of time, a few months only? While framing the Budget why was it not kept in mind? I hope the Minister will explain it to us. What is the revenue expenditure; what is the capital expenditure; and what is the public investment and simple day-to-day expenditure? This is needed. I think the Minister will clarify that also.

Such is the scenario in the country that even after so many years of independence, we talk about two Indias. One is for the rich, the billionaires. Their strength has doubled from 26 to 52. That is equal to

25 per cent of the GDP. If we estimate their hidden wealth in Switzerland, the number of Indian billionaires, the strength of the Indian billionaires, the economic power of the Indian billionaires

can easily be imagined. This is one India. Even the tax foregone to the corporate sector is Rs.80,000 crore and Rs.40,000 crore to the high income tax sector. Put together, it is Rs.1,20,000 crore. Imagine a Member from that side saying this. We are all unanimous on this and we all refer to it that 77 per cent of the real India earns less than Rs.20 a day. Those who have no water supply, no sewerage system in their house, they have to go to a Sulabh Shauchalaya. How much they charge for a person? These people earn less than Rs.20 a day. They need water for drinking and having a bath. If there are four members in a family, how much it takes? This is another India, real India. This section has been further hit, particularly because of burden of increase in price of kerosene. I am not talking about petrol and diesel. Everything is there. The 77 per cent of the people is the real India. In the Appropriation Bill or in the Budget, this section of the people has to be taken care of. Taking that into consideration, Sir, I am in doubt whether this huge amount, which is proposed in the Appropriation Bill, will in any way reduce the burden of the aam aadmi of our country.

Sir, with these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, first of all, let me say that this is a very unusual first supplementary. We have been used to many supplementaries, but, this supplementary is unusual because it constitutes more than one per cent of GDP. It is Rs.68,000 crore in four months' time and we still have to deal with the second and third supplementary which is inevitable. The explanation which the Finance Minister gave the other day while dealing with the issue of prices and also in some other interaction was that because he wanted an orderly expenditure and did not want a bunching of expenditure in March, because he had to provide money for the education sector and the oil sector, naturally having realised that, that amount of money had to be given to the oil sector. Nonetheless, on the totality of it, since a considerable part of the proposed expenditure is on the revenue account, it is

difficult for anyone to really accept that this order of increase was not something which could have been contemplated just four months ago. So, I think, in that sense, the unusual nature of the first supplementary is one issue which I wanted to raise.

Sir, the second issue which I want to bring to the notice of the Government is that we all know that the world has moved away from the policy of stimulus and fiscal profligacy to one in which fiscal consolidation and fiscal rectitude. This has replaced the earlier broad strategies in the macro efforts. I would like to know whether this proposed expenditure which is contemplated in the first supplementary fritters away the windfall gain on account of 3G auction because nearly a substantial part of the windfall gain of 3G auction will go towards meeting the proposed expenditure in the first supplementary. I would also like to know the extent to which this would derail the path of medium term fiscal consolidation which the Government has accepted as a consequence of accepting the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission, namely, it's ability to bring down the debt to GDP component from what is currently 83 per cent to just 60 per cent in a medium term scenario. We would like to be assured of that. Thirdly, we would like to be assured that the Government has firm plans to implement what it has committed for itself while accepting the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission, namely, that the medium term fiscal consolidation will make explicit the values of the parameters underlining the projections for receipt and expenditure and the band within which they can vary while remaining consistent with the target. We would like to be assured that this recommendation which the Government has accepted is something which it is still in a position to carry out. The next point which I would like to make is that the Government while accepting and presenting the Budget had announced that and I quote, "An independent review mechanism will be set up by the Centre to evaluate its fiscal reform process. The independent review mechanism would evolve into a fiscal council with a legislative backing." We are yet to hear a word on whether the legislation for such a Fiscal Council has been contemplated and whether this part of the commitment which the Government solemnly made at the time of making the Budget is not going to be derailed by what

it has proposed in the first bunch of supplementary.

Sir, now, I come to the last point and I will conclude. The Government had accepted that as part of improved transparency in the Budget making process, it would, at each session of Parliament, enable us to have a sneak review in the working of the economy and the broad macro

parameters. We had very much hoped that the Finance Minister's statement on prices would have shared with us along with the current state of the economy and this would have provided the Members both a sneak review on the current macro trends as well as the likelihood and probability in shaping our perceptions as we proceed further. Since this has not been done, would the Minister consider that, at least, in the Winter Session of Parliament that Parliament is favoured with a mid-term working and mid-term appraisal of the economy which will enable us to evaluate the context in which you have asked for this huge liability on account of the first supplementary. Thank you.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants 2010-11. During the short time available at my disposal, I would like to dwell on some of the issues that the common man faces which the Government has to pay attention to. Sir, the Central Government claims that the growth rate is 7.4 per cent of GDP in 2009-10. It may be true because India has largely avoided financial melt-down and global economic crisis. But if we see the overall growth position, we are not able to see tangible and transparent example in many sectors of economy. There is rising unemployment all over the country. Agriculture grew only by 0.2 per cent in 2009-10. Foodgrains production has fallen by 7.5 per cent during the same period. Trade deficit is widening. I urge upon the Government to encourage agriculture by way of extending loans at 4 per cent interest rate per annum as per Dr. Swamynathan's recommendations.

Recently there were reports that the foodgrains are getting rotten in the FCI godowns. It is a criminal wastage of national wealth. The Government should allot more funds to the FCI so that the modern storage facilities are constructed on a war-footing basis so that the foodgrains do not get wasted.

Sir, though the country has come out of the economic recession, the

poor people are facing untold sufferings because of rise in prices of essential commodities.

The statistics of the Government indicate that the rate of inflation of food items is 17 per cent at the whole sale level. Hence at the retail level, it becomes 35 per cent. The cost of food items has increased manifold. With this trend of rising prices, how can the common man survive? Kerosene and LPG are being used by the poorest and the poor people. Hence I request the Government to at least roll back the prices of kerosene and LPG to help the poor.

I will narrate a simple instance of how price rise affected the common man. Till recently, while closing the shops in the evening, the shop owners used to keep all the gunny bags which contain grains inside the shop except the salt bags. But nowadays, when the price of salt too rose high, the shopkeepers prefer to keep it inside the shop because there is a danger of even salt bags being taken away by the thieves. To bring down the prices, the Government has to take stringent action against hoarders and black-marketeers. The Public Distribution System should be so strong that the people living under BPL could be protected. There is smuggling of rice meant for BPL families. A few months back, 2000 tonnes of rice meant for PDS was smuggled out of Maldives with the connivance with the power lobby from Tuticorin port in Tamil Nadu. The Central Government has many centrally-sponsored schemes amounting to thousands of crores of rupees implemented by the State Governments. But in the case of Tamil Nadu, all such schemes are renamed to give a new colour and to make them appear as if they are done by the DMK Government. The Tamil Nadu Government is lavishly wasting the Central financial resources without bringing out any outcome. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, what is this?

SHRI N. BALAGANGA: What I feel, I expressed my feelings. When they spoke, they praised the Government.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: It is evasive. I think, he should confine to the point what he is speaking about.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. I wish they confine.
But I can't.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Since you are in the Chair, you have to get it, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am in the chair. But what he wants to say, I can't stop him.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Can he substantiate all this?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not what I can ask.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: They cannot charge upon a State Government, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, there is a limit.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI E. BALAGANGA: They are exaggeratedly appreciating their own schemes, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu) We have a proof of what you are doing, and if you have a proof, you can substantiate.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The problem is that when they speak, you get up and interrupt, and when you speak, they get up and interrupt.
...(Interruptions)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You have made your point.

SHRI E. BALAGANGA: I hope the Government will come forward to consider these issues.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Let them learn how to speak. ...(Interruptions)...
They do not know anything other than the Tamil Nadu Government.

SHRI E. BALAGANGA: Self-introspection on the part of the Government is needed and it would be better for the Government as well as for the

country.

With these words, I conclude my speech, Sir. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Balaganga. Now, Shri Syed Azeez Pasha.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the new liberal economic policy which the Government is pursuing is responsible for making the life of the common man more miserable. Due

to the deregulation of petroleum products, the inflation has touched a peak of 17 per cent. Sir, we know, when the inflation had reached 60-70 per cent in Latin American countries and European countries, the people were living very happily. But, here, one per cent rise in inflation is unbearable because there, the people are connected fully with the organised sector, but here, 92 per cent of the population is under an unorganised sector. So, there is a reason why one per cent inflation is unbearable in this country.

On several occasions, the Government is talking in terms of 'inclusive growth'. I think they are paying only a lip service because all the allocations and, then, the other plans do not reflect that they are very serious about 'inclusive growth'.

Coming to some of the concessions which they are giving to the corporate sector, in the recent Budget, the Government has reduced the surcharge on corporate taxes from ten per cent to 7.3 per cent, and which has given a loss of near about 25,000 crores of rupees. So, it shows and it indicates that the Government is favouring which sections, whether the common men or the corporate sector.

Sir, the Planning Commission suggested that the total investment in infrastructure will have to increase from an estimated 5.43 per cent of the GDP, in 2006-07, to 9.3 per cent of the GDP, by the terminal year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. So, they are heavily depending upon the private sector, but we do not know whether the private sector is coming forward to invest in this infrastructure. So, the Government has to find out their own ways and means to invest in this infrastructure development, which is very necessary.

Another thing is the Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana, which is one of the important schemes for connecting rural roads, you have seen only a six per cent increase in the year 2010. So, these are some of the things which I thought of bringing to the notice of the House and it is high

time that the Government should see into all the lapses and take corrective measures. Thank you, Sir.

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): थैंक यू सर। मैं दि एप्रोप्रिएशन (नं. 4) बिल, 2010, जो सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड के लिए पेश हुआ है, पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हूं। ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, यह जो देश है, यह गांवों में रहता

है। हमारे देश के लिए आज हम जो सोच रहे हैं, गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से भी बोला जा रहा है कि इंडिया ग्रो कर रहा है, जबकि वर्ल्ड में इकॉनॉमी का रिसेशन आ रहा है। हमारी सरकार बार-बार कह रही है कि यह हमारी अचीवमेंट है, लेकिन यह कोई नहीं बोल रहा है कि गरीब और गरीब हो रहा है। इस देश में जो 70 परसेंट के करीब आबादी है, वह गांवों में रहती है। मैं समझता हूं कि देश की तरक्की के लिए दो ही जरिए हैं। पहला है agriculture और दूसरा है industry. लेकिन जिस पर देश depend कर रहा है, वह agriculture है। Agriculture की जो growth है, वह 1.5 से 2 परसेंट है और other sectors की growth 8 परसेंट के करीब है। जब 70 परसेंट आबादी agriculture पर depend करती है और overall growth भी इसके ऊपर depend करती है, तो फिर देश कैसे grow कर रहा है? Agriculture की growth, जो minus में जा रही है, उसका कारण क्या है? इंडिया में कभी भी food की shortage आती है, तो उसको beat करने के लिए पंजाब स्टेट आगे आता है। ऐसा कह लीजिए कि पंजाब इंडिया का food basket है। लेकिन मैं आपके जरिए गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर agriculture को नहीं बचाया जाएगा, किसान को नहीं बचाया जाएगा, तो देश का बचना भी मुश्किल है। हमारी Agriculture University, Ludhiana ने हमारे agriculturist, किसान की पैदावार का जो प्रति हेक्टेयर खर्च नोट किया है और recommend किया है, वह करीब 40 हजार रुपए प्रति हेक्टेयर है और उसकी आमदनी 41 हजार रुपए प्रति हेक्टेयर है। अगर उसको एक साल के बाद एक हजार रुपए की इनकम होगी, तो किसान कर्जाई होगा ही। यह पंजाब के किसान का डाटा है। हिन्दुस्तान के किसान का overall इससे भी नीचे है। इसीलिए बाकी स्टेट्स में जो गड़बड़ हो रही है, naxalism आ रहा है या इस तरह की और crimes बढ़ रही हैं, उनका reason यही है कि गांव वाले लोग गरीब हो रहे हैं। आपकी गवर्नमेंट की रिपोर्ट आपके सामने है। मैं आपको गवर्नमेंट की कमेटी की रिपोर्ट देना चाहता हूं। प्लानिंग कमीशन यह कह रहा है कि देश में 27 परसेंट गरीब लोग हैं, लेकिन तेंदुलकर कमेटी कह रही है कि 37 परसेंट गरीब हैं, एन.सी. सक्सेना कमेटी कहती है कि 50 परसेंट गरीब हैं और जो गुप्ता कमेटी है, जिसे Rural Development Ministry ने नियुक्त किया था, वह कहती है कि 70 परसेंट गरीब हैं। 70 परसेंट की जो फिगर है, वह गांवों में रहने वालों की है। पंजाब का एक सूबा, जिसको हमेशा स्टेट में एक नम्बर कहा जाता था, अगर हम वहां आते हैं और देखते हैं कि वहां इतनी गरीबी है, तो देश का क्या हाल होगा, जहां झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी है और खाने के लिए कुछ मिलता नहीं, पानी नहीं, बिजली नहीं, आटा नहीं, दाल नहीं। आज जो 70 परसेंट लोग हैं, उनकी आमदनी 20 रुपए रोज की है। एक के पास 20 रुपए per day की income है और दूसरा billionaire है और जो billionaire है, उसको

फायदा दिया जा रहा है। जो tax freebies कॉर्पोरेट सेक्टर को दी जा रही हैं, जो मुझसे पहले भी और मैम्बर्स ने बताया है, मैं भी फिगर देना चाहता हूँ कि 1991 से कारपोरेट सेक्टर को direct tax freebies तकरीबन 1 लाख 70 हजार 765 करोड़ है और कस्टम ड्यूटी की relief 2 करोड़ 49 लाख 020 करोड़ है। जो tax write off किया गया है, वह 80 हजार करोड़ है। अगर यह टोटल किया जाए, तो 1991 से लेकर आज तक 5 लाख करोड़ के करीब freebies, जो इंडिया की very few families हैं, तो कारपोरेट सेक्टर हैं, उनको यह relief दिया गया है। सर, मुझे यह समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि देश में एक तरफ 70 परसेंट लोग 20 रुपए पर गुजारा कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ जो कारपोरेट families हैं, जिनका monthly खर्च 10 हजार करोड़ रुपए का है, उनको 5 लाख करोड़ की रियायत दी गई है। 5 लाख करोड़ रुपए रियायत देने की बजाय क्या ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए था कि जो केरोसिन ऑयल है, जो डीजल है, जिससे किसान या गरीब अपना हल चलाता है, जिससे पैदावार करता है और देश को बचाता है, उनके रेट न बढ़ाए जाते? वे रेट्स नहीं बढ़ाने चाहिए थे। उनकी जगह कॉर्पोरेट टैक्स के रेट्स को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए था।

महोदय, मैं आपके जरिए सरकार से यही विनती करता हूँ कि अगर हमने इस देश को बचाना है, तो पहले आप एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर को बचाइए, जिस पर देश की 70% पॉपुलेशन डिपेंड करती है। उसको बचाने के लिए सबसे पहली बात यह है कि आज फार्मर जो अंडर डेट है, उससे उसे निकाला जाए। आप महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, आंध्र प्रदेश या किसी भी दूसरे राज्य में देख लें, सब जगह यही हाल है। विदर्भ, जो महाराष्ट्र का सबसे अच्छा सेक्टर है, वहां पर भी एक-एक दिन में एक-एक फैमिली के तीन-तीन या चार-चार लोग सुसाइड करते हैं। अब तो हमारे पंजाब में भी यह बीमारी आ गई है। पंजाब, जो देश में ही नहीं, पूरी दुनिया में मशहूर था कि फूड ग्रेन के मामले में वह सबसे अच्छा स्टेट है, वहां भी यह हो रहा है कि पूरी की पूरी फैमिली सुसाइड कर लेती है। इसका कारण यह है कि वह अंडर डेट है। जो व्यक्ति अनाज पैदा करता है, उसे उसकी पैदावार की सही कीमत नहीं मिल रही है, यही कारण है कि देश में गरीबी बढ़ रही है। सरकार ने अमीर लोगों के लिए टैक्स के इतने बड़े एमाउंट को माफ किया है, अगर उसकी बजाए इस देश का जो किसान है, उसे रिलीफ दिया जाता, तो ज्यादा अच्छा था। आजादी के बाद किसानों को सिर्फ एक ही बार 71 हजार करोड़ रुपये का रिलीफ मिला है। यहां मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि इस 71 हजार करोड़ रुपये के रिलीफ में पंजाब, जो कि देश का पहले नम्बर का राज्य है और जो सबसे ज्यादा अनाज देता है, उसे सिर्फ 8.5% ही रिलीफ मिला। जब भी देश को जरूरत पड़ती है, भुखमरी होती है, तब अनाज वहीं से आता है। पंजाब का फार्मर अपनी पत्नी के गहने बेच देता है, लेकिन वह क्रॉप को बर्बाद नहीं होने देता, फिर चाहे सूखा

7.00 P.M.

पड़ जाए या कोई और कारण हो। उस पंजाब को 71 हजार करोड़ रुपये के टैक्स रिलीफ में केवल 8.5% ही मिला। वहां की जमीन पूरे देश की 8.5% है, लेकिन सेंटर को हम टोटल फूड ग्रेन का 65% देते हैं। जब रिलीफ का टाइम आता है, तो हमें केवल 8.5% ही मिलता है, ऐसे कैसे यह देश तरक्की करेगा? मैं यह नहीं कहता कि किसी और को क्यों मिला, लेकिन आपके जरिए सरकार से मैं केवल यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट को हर स्टेट के साथ बराबरी का व्यवहार करना चाहिए। ऐसा तो नहीं कि आप आगे वाले को पीछे कर रहे हैं और पीछे वाले को आगे कर रहे हैं। पीछे वाला तो आगे जा नहीं रहा, लेकिन आगे वाले को आप पीछे ले आए। अगर हम पूरे देश को ही गरीब कर देंगे और सभी किसानों को खत्म कर देंगे, फिर देश भी नहीं बचेगा।

आने वाले समय में पूरे वर्ल्ड के सामने फूड प्रॉब्लम आ रही है। आप अखबार पढ़ते ही होंगे, आज के 'हिन्दू' न्यूजपेपर की यह खबर है कि आने वाले समय में 'Russian drought could push up food prices.' रशिया, जो फूड ग्रेन के बारे में वर्ल्ड का दूसरे नम्बर का एक्सपोर्टर था, उसके बारे में 'हिन्दू' न्यूजपेपर की यह न्यूज है। ऑस्ट्रेलिया, जो फूड ग्रेन एक्सपोर्ट करने के मामले में चौथे नम्बर पर आता है, उसका भी यही हाल है, वहां भी ड्राउट आ रहा है। वहां पर कीमतें इतनी अधिक बढ़ गई हैं कि डबल हो गई हैं। रशिया, जो कि कम्युनिस्ट कंट्री है, वहां पर प्राइसिज इतने शूटअप कर गए हैं कि ऑस्ट्रेलिया और रशिया ने डिक्लेयर कर दिया है कि आने वाले समय में हम अपना फूड एक्सपोर्ट नहीं करेंगे।

आगे ऐसा समय आ रहा है, साथ ही हमारे यहां की आबादी भी इतनी अधिक बढ़ रही है कि उसके बारे में क्या कहा जाए। 2030 में हम चाइना को भी पार कर जाएंगे और हमारी आबादी वर्ल्ड में नम्बर एक पर आ जाएगी। अभी हम वर्ल्ड की आबादी का 1/6 हैं, लेकिन आने वाले समय में हमारी आबादी उससे कहीं ज्यादा हो जाएगी। आज हमारे पास बहुत अनाज है। हमारी बफर स्टॉक की जो जरूरत है, वह 321 लाख टन है, लेकिन हमारे पास एट प्रैजेंट जो स्टॉक है, वह 589 लाख टन है, यानी हमारे पास इतना सरप्लस स्टॉक है। आज जब हमारे पास बफर स्टॉक हमारी जरूरत से बहुत ज्यादा है, अगर ऐसे में प्राइसिज इतने शूट अप कर गए हैं, तब आने वाले समय में जब पूरे वर्ल्ड में फूड क्राइसिस आ रहा है, तब इसका क्या हाल होगा इसका अंदाजा आप लगा सकते हैं।

सर, मैं आपके जरिए यह भी सरकार को कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो surplus food है उसको manage करने के लिए सरकार का expenditure 27 करोड़ रुपए per day है और per year expenditure about 10

thousand crore rupees है। एक तरफ हम उस पर 10 हजार करोड़ रुपए extra खर्च करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ देश में जो गरीब है वह भूखा मर रहा है, तो क्यों न इसको गरीबों में सस्ते रेट पर बांट दिया जाए? देश में BPL Cards और बना देने चाहिए। हमारे देश की जो 70 per cent population है, जिसका 20 रुपए प्रतिदिन में गुजारा चलता है। क्यों न उनके लिए हम ये कार्ड्स और ज्यादा बना दें। हमारे पंजाब की जो आबादी है, उसमें 29 per cent आबादी एस.सी की है, जो कि ओ.बी.सी. वगैरह से अलाहिदा है। इन 29 per cent लोगों से भी BPL Cards सिर्फ 4.5 per cent लोगों के ही पास हैं, तो क्या उनमें से बाकी लोग गरीब नहीं हैं? मैं आपके जरिए यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि उन 29 परसेंट में से सभी लोगों को ये कार्ड्स क्यों नहीं मिले? हमारी जो स्टेट है वह तो एक बहुत छोटा सा सूबा है। हालांकि हमारी स्टेट भी under debt है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद, ये जो 4.5 परसेंट है, हमने इनकी total population को 16 लाख Blue Cards बनाकर दे दिए हैं और उससे हम इनको सस्ती दर पर अनाज दे रहे हैं तथा सस्ती दर पर उनको दालें भी दे रहे हैं। अगर एक छोटी सी स्टेट ऐसा कर सकती है तब यह तो इतनी बड़ी कंट्री है, जिसके पास खरबों रुपए हैं और वे रुपए कई दफा और कई जगह हम waste भी कर रहे हैं, मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि वे रुपए कई जगह waste हो रहे हैं, इसलिए उसको सही ढंग से कंट्रोल करिए और गरीबों में सही ढंग से बांट दीजिए। जो स्कीम्स हम चलाते हैं, उनमें जो mediators हैं या दलाल हैं, वे उन स्कीम्स में से पैसा ले जाते हैं। जैसे 'नरेगा' वगैरह है, यह तो एक बहुत popular scheme है। हम इसके हक में हैं, इसके खिलाफ नहीं हैं। लेकिन, अगर गांव में जाकर इसका काम देखा जाए तो वह कहीं नहीं दिखता। कहीं पर पैसा लगा हुआ है, ऐसा कहीं कुछ नजर नहीं आता। वहां गरीब रो रहा है कि हमें कुछ मिल ही नहीं रहा है, जबकि सरकार की तरफ से जा रहा है और वह पैसा waste हो रहा है। मैं तो यह कहता हूं कि उनकी पेंशन ही बना दो। देश में जो गरीब हैं, जिन poor people को या SC/ST वगैरह को हम पेंशन दे रहे हैं, उनके लिए पेंशन ही फिक्स कर दो, ताकि वह पैसा सीधे उस गरीब के पास चला जाए, उसको mediator तो न खा जाए? इसलिए ये जो स्कीम्स हैं, इनको review करने की जरूरत है।

सर, इस बजट में पैसे की और जो डिमांड की गई है, यह डिमांड सिर्फ revenue deficit को ठीक करने के लिए है, किसी ऐसी स्कीम के लिए नहीं, जिससे गरीबों का कोई भला होता हो। इसलिए, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उसको यह सारा कुछ review करना चाहिए तथा किसी भी तरफ जो रुपया जा रहा है उस सारे को वह कंट्रोल करे।

सर, मैंने पहला प्वायंट एग्रीकल्चर को बचाने के लिए रोज किया था। इस देश में पंजाब एक totally irrigated state है। यह बात ठीक है, लेकिन क्यों यह totally irrigated state है? देश में कुदरत ने किसी जगह पर कुछ दिया

है और किसी दूसरी जगह पर कुछ और दिया है। कहीं पर सोना है, कहीं लोहा, कहीं कोयला है, तो कहीं पर साथ में समुद्र लगा हुआ है, कहीं जंगलात हैं, वैसे ही पंजाब के पास plain land है। वह दरियाओं पर naturally स्थित है, इसलिए वह irrigated है। लेकिन, अब हमारी position क्या है, यह देशवासियों को पता नहीं है। मैं यह बात बताना चाहता हूँ। मैं आपके जरिए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं किसी के साथ jealous नहीं करता और न ही किसी स्टेट का विरोध ही करता हूँ, क्योंकि जब यह figure आएगी तो कई लोग सोचेंगे कि हमारा शायद विरोध हो रहा है। मैं आपको सिर्फ जानकारी के लिए यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे स्टेट की position किस तरह की है। यह एग्रीकल्चर के हिसाब से सबसे अच्छी स्टेट है। उसकी वाटर प्रॉब्लम यह है कि हमारे पंजाब के पास तीन दरिया हैं - सतलुज, रावी और व्यास। उनकी 1921 to 60 की जो सीढ़ी थी, उसका जो एस्टिमेट था, वह 34.34 MAF था। उसको जब state-wise allot किया गया था तो पंजाब को 14.22 MAF मिला था और बाकी राजस्थान और हरियाणा को allot किया गया था। Neighbouring states से मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब की need total 50 MAF है, जबकि हमारे पास सिर्फ 14.22 MAF ही है। हमारे यहां canal irrigated area कितना है? वह टोटल में से सिर्फ 23 per cent है और जो 72 per cent है वह underground water से tube well के जरिए irrigate होता है। पंजाब में 5 per cent rain fed area है। हमारी जो इतनी water shortage हो रही है नासा ने जो latest research की है, उनका भी यह मानना है कि पंजाब और उसके neighboring zone, जिसमें गंगा नगर एवं पूरा हरियाणा आ जाता है और मेरा खयाल है कि उसमें मेहर डिविजन भी आ जाता है, इन सारे एरियाज में जितना पानी निकाला जा रहा है, नासा की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक, I will just read it out. It says, "A team of hydrologists of NASA's Goddard Space Flight Centre found this, the results of which were published in the Nature Magazine also. Another study has found that a region with a stretch of 2000 kms of north India, including West Pakistan, together extracts a mind-boggling 54 trillion litres of water from the ground every year, which is a serious concern for the future availability of water. The most alarming thing is that scientists have found that the extraction of 54 trillion litres of water leads to a sea-level rise of 0.16 mm, equivalent to the contribution of sea-level rise from melting Alaskan glacier which is around 5 per cent". नासा की जो latest report है, वह भी यह बता रही है कि इंडिया के जो जोन्स हैं...

श्री उपसभापति: आपको अभी और कितना समय चाहिए?

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: थोड़े-से प्वायंट्स हैं। यह मेरी मेडन स्पीच है, मुझे कह लेने दीजिए। कोई और मैम्बर बोलने के लिए नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति: मैं आपको रोक नहीं रहा हूँ। मैं आपसे यही पूछ रहा हूँ कि आपको और कितना समय चाहिए।

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: ये तीन-चार पेजेज में थोड़े से प्वायंट्स हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं आपको रोक नहीं रहा हूँ और आपको मैम्बर्स भी सुन रहे हैं, लेकिन आपको और कितना समय चाहिए?

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: मैं 10 मिनट और लूंगा।... (व्यवधान) ... मैं आपके जरिये सरकार के ध्यान में कुछ प्वायंट्स लाना चाहता हूँ कि जो पंजाब राज्य है, जो इंडिया का बास्केट बाउल है, आज उसकी यह पोजीशन हो रही है। हमें आज यह फिक्र होनी चाहिए कि देश को कैसे बचाना है। मैं किसी एक स्टेट के साथ jealousy की भावना रख कर यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ बल्कि मैं देश को बताना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ ऐसी गलत धारणाएं बनी हैं कि उस सूबे में क्या हो रहा है, वहां तो शायद धक्का ही चलता है और वे लोग तो बहुत अमीर हैं। इस प्वायंट के जरिये सेंट्रल फंड की कोई भी स्कीम हो, मैं यह कह सकता हूँ, वैसे लफ्ज तो अच्छा नहीं है, लेकिन फिगर्स करैक्ट हैं और उसके मुताबिक मैं बताऊंगा कि हमारे साथ वितकरा होता है। कोई भी सेंट्रल स्कीम आती है, चाहे 'नरेगा' आये या कोई और स्कीम आये, उसमें हर जगह जो फंड्स अलॉट होते हैं, वे बहुत कम होते हैं। जैसे, 'नरेगा' में पिछले साल टोटल 39,100 था, जिसमें से पंजाब को सिर्फ 76 करोड़ दिये गये। जो प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना थी, उसकी टोटल में से 250 करोड़ दिए गए और जो आरजीजीवीवाई 7000 करोड़ की थी, उसमें से पंजाब को केवल 57 करोड़ दिये गये। इस प्रकार, हमारे साथ हर जगह यह वितकरा क्यों होता है? वे कहते हैं कि आप तो डेवलपड और अडवांसड स्टेट हैं, लेकिन अडवांसड स्टेट का मतलब यह तो नहीं कि हमने देश का कोई नुकसान किया है? हमने तो देश को फायदा पहुंचाया है। इसीलिए पंजाब में लगभग 40 लाख जो लेबरर्स हैं, वे देश के दूसरे हिस्सों से वहां आकर अपनी रोटी खाते हैं, जिनको वहां अच्छी वेजेज, लगभग 150 रुपये प्रति दिन मिलती है। मैं आपके जरिये फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि नरेगा में जो आपकी वेजेज हैं, अगर यह चंडीगढ़ में प्रतिदिन 150 रुपये है, दिल्ली में यह 140 रुपये है और हरियाणा में 145 रुपये है तो पंजाब में यह 123 रुपये प्रतिदिन है। यह कैसा वितकरा है? क्या पंजाब के लोग गरीब नहीं हैं? क्या उनको वेजेज नहीं मिलनी चाहिए? जो हमारी

वेजेज है, वह 135 रुपये प्रति दिन है, लेकिन केन्द्र की जो नरेगा स्कीम है, उसमें उनकी वेजेज 123 रुपये प्रतिदिन है। वे लोग कैसे काम करेंगे, इसलिए मैं आपके जरिए कुछ जायज प्वाइंट्स माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। वे इनको correct करें। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि यह क्यों हो रहा है। यह तो myth है कि पंजाब बहुत advance है, पंजाब तो बहुत developed है, इसलिए अगर रोड्स की बात होती है, तो पंजाब को कम मिलता है, अगर river water की बात आती है, तो वहां भी कम मिलता है, अगर "मनरेगा" की बात आती है, तो उसमें भी कम मिलता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सेंटर के जो फंड हैं, वे सेंटर में पैदा नहीं होते हैं। हमारा जो सिस्टम है, उसके तहत स्टेटों से फंड आते हैं। जो direct tax है, वह तो स्टेट्स के पास है। जो indirect tax है, जो सेंटर के फंड के main components में आते हैं, उनमें Excise duty, Corporate tax, Wealth tax, आदि आते हैं और जो banking system है या टेलीफोन, पेट्रोलियम आदि पर टैक्स लगते हैं, ये सारे टैक्स सेंटर में आते हैं, लेकिन स्टेट्स के पास सिर्फ Direct Tax रह जाता है। पीने के पानी पर भी टैक्स लगा दीजिए, लोग कहेंगे कि हम पानी पीएं या टैक्स दें। नहर के कैनाल वाटर पर टैक्स लगा दीजिए, अगर कोई हेल्थ की स्कीम है, तो उस पर टैक्स लगा दीजिए या Education की स्कीम पर टैक्स लगा दीजिए। Direct Tax लोगों को दिखते हैं, गरीब लोग कभी उनको bear नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन जो indirect tax हैं, वे दिखते नहीं हैं। इसमें मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि indirect tax के अंतर्गत बड़े-बड़े टैक्स हैं। शराब की जो नीति है, जिस स्टेट में इस पर बैन नहीं है, उसमें शराब पर जो excise duty है, वह indirect tax है। गरीब लोग शराब पी भी लेते हैं और सरकार को टैक्स भी बहुत ज्यादा देते हैं। स्टेट्स के पास सिर्फ direct tax ही है, इसलिए मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे स्टेट की पोजिशन बहुत अच्छी नहीं है। मैं आपके जरिए वित्त मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमें कोई कमी नहीं है। हमारा जो जवान हैं, जब देश के बॉर्डर पर लोड पड़ती है... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप एग्रीकल्चर पर बोलिए... (व्यवधान)...

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: महोदय, जवान और किसान एग्रीकल्चर के साथ ही है... (व्यवधान)... यह साथ-साथ है... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप maiden speech के नाम पर 23 मिनट बोल चुके हैं, वरना आपकी पार्टी के दो मिनट ही होते... (व्यवधान)...

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: महोदय, मैं किसी के खिलाफ तो नहीं बोल रहा हूँ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप किसी के खिलाफ नहीं बोल रहे हैं... (व्यवधान)... आप बहुत अच्छा बोल रहे

हैं... (व्यवधान)... आप बोलिए, आपका maiden speech है, इसलिए आपको कोई नहीं रोकेगा, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि इसमें भी समय का... (व्यवधान)...

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: महोदय, मैं आपसे अनुरोध भी करता हूँ कि आपके जरिए हाउस को कहना भी चाहता हूँ कि यह Appropriation Bill है, जिसमें देश के सभी subjects involved हैं, इसलिए अभी हाउस में कम से कम 150-200 सदस्यों को मौजूद होना चाहिए, लेकिन यहां 10-20 सदस्य ही हैं... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं वही तो कह रहा हूँ... (व्यवधान)... देखिए... (व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, सात बजे तक सदन चलने का निर्णय हुआ है... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: यह निर्णय हुआ है कि सात बजे तक हाउस चलना है... (व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह: महोदय, अभी सात से आगे हो गया है, समय की पाबंदी है... (व्यवधान)... हम माननीय सांसद का सम्मान करते हैं... (व्यवधान)...

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: महोदय, ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: यह ठीक है कि आपका maiden speech है, लेकिन अगर आपको इतना लंबा बोलने की आदत पड़ गई, तो बाद में आपको बहुत मुश्किल होगी... (व्यवधान)...

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: महोदय, अभी जो समय waste हुआ है, इसको इसमें include न किया जाए... (व्यवधान)... मैं आपके जरिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब में जो poor section है, उनमें 29 परसेंट सिर्फ SC है, OBC उसके अलावा हैं, लेकिन उन 29 परसेंट में से सिर्फ 4.9 परसेंट ही बीपीएल के तहत हैं। हमारी स्टेट जो गरीबों को दे रही है, उनकी संख्या 16 लाख है, लेकिन सेंटर इतना कम दे रही है। सेंटर की गरीबी से संबंधित जो रिपोर्ट है, वह 70 परसेंट के करीब है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बीपीएल की जो स्कीम है, उसको भी दोबारा review करें, ताकि हमारे गरीब लोगों को बीपीएल कार्ड मिल सके। इसमें वहां जो अनाज waste हो रहे हैं, वे भी waste नहीं होंगे और इससे गरीब को भी तकलीफ नहीं होगी और वे अनाज के अभाव में suicide नहीं करेंगे। दूसरे, जो अनाज के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ...

श्री उपसभापति: आपने दस मिनट मांगे थे, वे भी हो गए। आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: सर, पांच मिनट तो आप ही ने ले लिए!

श्री उपसभापति: अब देखिए, मैम्बर्स भी... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: He can continue tommorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: सर, प्लीज, डिस्टर्ब मत कीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए, आप मैम्बर्स के sentiments को भी देखिए।

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: आप हमारे sentiments को भी देखिए।

श्री उपसभापति: अब मैं आपसे क्या कहूँ?

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: स्टेट के लिए हमारी यह इयूटी है, कंट्री के लिए भी इयूटी है, हमारी सबके लिए इयूटी है। एक दिन थोड़ी देर और बैठ जाएंगे, तो क्या फर्क पड़ेगा?...(*व्यवधान*)...

सर, आपके जरिए मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब में जो बहुत समय तक terrorism रहा, उसका कारण कोई पंजाब के लोग नहीं थे। वह बॉर्डर स्टेट है। जैसे आज कश्मीर में हो रहा है, ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स में हो रहा है, ऐसे ही पंजाब में हुआ। मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, किसी कंट्री का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन हम सब समझते हैं। उसके कारण हमारी जो पोजिशन हुई, पंजाब बहुत ज्यादा under debt आ गया। 62,602 करोड़ के लगभग पंजाब under debt है। 5,000 करोड़ per year interest हम उस पर दे रहे हैं। Latest पे-कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 12,000 करोड़ रुपये हमारा सैलेरी बिल है। कुल 17,000 करोड़ हमारा fixed expenditure है, जो किसी काम नहीं आया, लेकिन हमारी इनकम है 16,000 करोड़, तो हम आपके जरिए फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से यह भी अपील करेंगे कि हमारा जो debt है, उसकी restructuring कीजिए, ताकि पंजाब बच सके। अगर पंजाब मजबूत होगा, तो देश मजबूत होगा। अगर इस देश के सभी सूबे तरक्की करेंगे, हर सूबा अपने पांवों पर खड़ा होगा, तो फिर यह देश मजबूत होगा।

दूसरे, हमारी स्टेट के लिए सबसे ज्यादा तकलीफ की बात है - Tax holiday granted to neighbouring States of Punjab, मैं कोई उनके खिलाफ नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, न हमारी स्टेट उनके खिलाफ है। Tax holiday जरूर दीजिए, कश्मीर को दीजिए, उत्तरांचल को दीजिए, हिमाचल को दीजिए, लेकिन पंजाब भी तो बॉर्डर स्टेट है, इनको क्यों नहीं आप Tax holiday दे सकते? पहले तो हमारी खेती बेकार हुई, हमारा पानी चला गया और हमारा किसान बर्बाद हुआ, अब हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज बेकार हो रही हैं। हमारी सारी इंडस्ट्रीज पंजाब से बाहर जा रही हैं। जब इंडस्ट्रीज भी हमारी खत्म हो गईं और जो हमारा एग्रीकल्चर है, वह भी खत्म हो गया, तो स्टेट कहां रहेगी? जैसे बाकी देश में हो रहा है, वैसे ही पंजाब में भी प्रॉब्लम आएगी।...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, ...(Interruptions)... He is not listening. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: तो मैं आपके जरिए मिनिस्टर साहब से यह भी रिक्वेस्ट करता हूं कि जा टैक्स है, जो पैकेज है, वह जो हमारी दूसरी neighbouring स्टेट्स हैं, उनके तरीके से पंजाब को भी देना चाहिए क्योंकि पंजाब बाईर स्टेट है और आप समझ रहे हैं कि वह किस तरह की स्टेट है। अगर आज पंजाब में हालात कंट्रोल में हैं और उनको सही रखना है, तो आप हमारी यहां मदद कीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह: उपसभापति जी, सदन में कोरम पूरा नहीं है और सदन चल रहा है, इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि आप कल इसे लें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The discussion on the Appropriation Bill concludes. As there is no quorum, the House is adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at nineteen minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 11th August, 2010